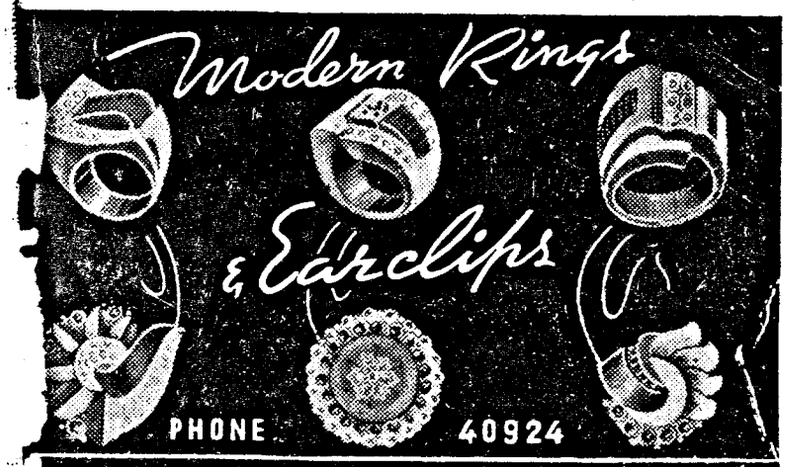

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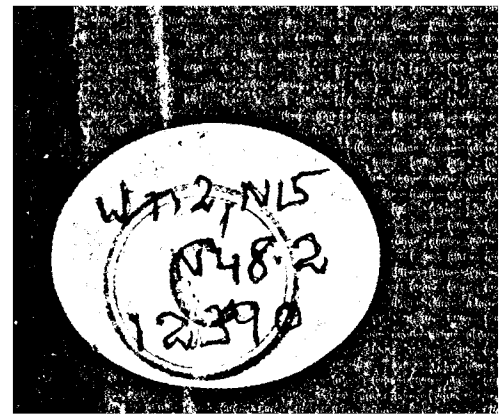
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the War period when the monetary inflation and the rising trend of industrial profits served as a first class stimulant to its growth which was spectacular. The post-war period has, however, served mainly towards consolidating the early gains. A broad idea of the expansion of the market can be had from the fact that between 1938-39 and 1946-47, the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India increased by Rs. 1,176 crores, while consent for the issue of capital was granted to the tune of Rs. 640½ crores from May 17, 1943 to March 31, 1947.

To canalise the resources of the capital market in Government loans, the Government of India introduced on May 17, 1943 control over capital issues. The control passed through several amendments, namely, (1) discouragement of long-range schemes till April 1944, (2) relaxation in regard to long range schemes from April 1944 onwards, (3) exemption of companies, other than banking and insurance companies, for capital not exceeding Rs. one lakh with effect from August 1945, and (4) the raising of this exemption limit to Rs. 5 lakhs in December 1945.

In order "to secure a balanced investment of the country's resources in industry, agriculture and the social services," the Government of India introduced in March 1947 a Bill proposing to keep in existence for five years, control over capital issues, hitherto secured by Rule 94-A of the Defence of India Rules and later by the Ordinance. The final Act was enacted on April 19 with the following features: (1) The duration of the control was to be reduced from five years to three years. (2) If an application for the issue of capital was refused, the Central Government was required, upon the request of the applicant, to communicate to him in writing the reasons for such refusal. (3) An Advisory Committee consisting of not more than five members was to be set up for reference to and advise on matters arising out of the administration of the Act.

Government Loans.—An analysis of the available statistics for the 28 months ended September 30, 1945, which marked the end of the Japanese War, shows that 4,660 companies applied for an aggregate issue of Rs. 385 crores and consent was given to 3,784 companies involving a total capital of Rs. 260½ crores. On the other hand, between March 1943 and 1946, the Government of India were able to raise by way of loans Rs. 980 crores. In other words, the war period witnessed the facilitation of Government borrowing at the cost of industrial development.

The post-war period, however, witness a reversal of the trend. Whereas in the 28½ months of the war period, the total capital sanctioned was Rs. 260½ crores, in the 18 months of the post-war period it was as much as Rs. 380 crores despite the fact that the nature of control as reflected in the proportion of consents to applications had been very nearly the same in both periods. Consents for immediate schemes, which had been given preference in the war period, showed a decline in the post-war period in respect of both the number of companies and the amount sanctioned. Similarly, while the proportion of non-industrial issues to total issues had been larger during the war period, the industrial schemes predominated in the post-war period. An analysis of these statistics can be had on page 162 of the Currency Report for 1946-47. It is, however, significant that whereas capital issues allowed in 18 months ended March 31, 1947 amounted to Rs. 380 crores, Government borrowings during the financial year ended March 31, 1947 totalled only Rs. 126 crores in the country.

Investment Trusts.—The tremendous growth of the resources of the capital market has made the old investors, both institutional and individual, very powerful and has created a new set of investors. Besides the banks and insurance companies, several industrial investment trusts have come into existence and the States have been coming forward to participate in the promotion and development of new industries in their respective jurisdiction. The latest development is the decision of the Government of India to set up an industrial finance corporation and its lead is expected to be followed by the Provinces. As a result of these developments, the capital market has today become a broad based organisation indicative of the economic progress of the country during the past decade.

The following table shows the highest and lowest index numbers of variable yield securities in India (here includes Pakistan) since 1928-29:

Year	Highest	Lowest
1928–29	101·1	96·9
1929–30	101·2	93·2
1930–31	95·6	75·0
1931–32	74·5	58·5
1932–33	77·6	58·1
1933–34	92·3	81·4
1934–35	120·8	95·5
1935–36	112·4	102·7
1936–37	137·0	105·9
1937–38	128·7	108·5
1938–39	109·5	100·9
1939–40	130·7	98·5
1940–41	123·8	109·5
1941–42	151·6	118·2
1942–43	162·3	119·1
1943–44	201·0	168·[illegible]

INDIAN SECURITIES

The following table indicates the broad trend of the prices of Indian securities during the war period and thereafter on the basis of the index numbers prepared in the office of the Economic Adviser to the undivided Government of India with 1927-28 as the base for the index :—

	Government Securities	Fixed yield Industrial Securities	Variable Yield Industrial Securities										General Index
			Cotton (22 shares)	Jute (20 shares)	Coal (13 shares)	Iron and Steel (3 shares)	Tea (19 shares)	Sugar (3 shares)	Cement (1 Share)	Paper (2 Shares)	Banking (8 Shares)		
August 1939	117·6	137·7	59·4	117·7	131·7	369·5	57·8	74·7	149·6	174·0	119·2		98·5
1939–40	111·2	134·5	85·1	64·3	164·5	539·3	69·0	97·2	162·8	346·7	116·6		120·5
1940–41	114·6	147·5	85·5	54·6	149·0	507·1	67·5	86·2	159·4	299·4	123·8		117·4
1941–42	115·9	155·9	111·0	57·2	152·5	504·3	77·7	107·2	193·9	323·9	133·3		129·0
1942–43	115·0	144·9	146·6	53·9	161·3	441·5	86·9	141·7	235·9	359·9	144·9		138·6
1943–44	117·2	164·3	198·8	65·6	227·2	555·9	118·9	211·4	278·4	488·0	190·9		182·2
1944–45	118·0	176·2	185·2	79·3	298·1	557·5	120·3	220·0	294·0	510·1	194·1		197·3
1945–46	118·6	187·0	199·0	100·9	356·4	651·1	131·8	215·3	287·6	599·2	217·6		220·8
1946–47	120·6	198·4	269·9	134·9	415·2	796·4	170·8	239·6	307·8	900·3	288·0		271·5

Initial Boom:—Stimulated by the widespread belief that the War would bring about soaring prices and monetary inflation, the stock markets developed a veritable boom right from September 1939 and Tata Deferreds were lifted up from Rs. 1,300 on July 25, 1939 to Rs. 2,332-8 on January 1, 1940. The series of German successes and the levy of the E.P.T. pricked the bubble thereafter and in May 1940, the market authorities in Bombay had to suspend work for a day and later suspend forward trading itself *sine die*. In the middle of June cash dealings were resumed but the shares on the forward list, in which the outstanding business amounted to Rs. 11 crores of which again Tata Steels alone accounted for two-thirds, were given the protection of the minimum prices. Between October and December 1940, the authorities managed to reduce the volume of outstanding forward account by half under a scheme permitting restricted forward business.

The year 1941 provided two sets of quotations for shares on the forward list, one for cash dealings and another for forward transactions which were justified on account of the outstanding business. Throughout the year, the sentiment remained bright and Tata Deferreds were marked up from Rs. 1,660 to Rs. 2,353-8 in the forward market and to Rs. 2,200 in cash on December 3, 1941. The news of Japan's entry into the War, however, gave a severe jolt to the industrial share market which collapsed rather abruptly. The market was unable to transact any business for several days and the minimum prices had to be fixed for 28 scrips. Tata Deferreds fell from Rs. 2,353-8 on December 3 to Rs. 1,600, the official floor price, on December 16, then to Rs. 1,525, the new floor, on February 16, and further to Rs. 1,265 on March 27, 1942, and then finally to Rs. 1,210 on April 7, 1942 following the withdrawal of the floor rates.

Rise and Fall:—The Central Government's announcement regarding war risks insurance scheme on April 8 brought a message of cheer to the market unnerved by wild rumours about Japanese air raids and helped Tata Deferreds to creep forward to Rs. 1,650 on June 9. The recovery, however proved temporary and the general inclination to prune commitments owing to war uncertainty forced Deferreds to slip back to Rs. 1,382-8 on July 2. Thereafter the trend was generally upward; but the Congress resolution of "Quit India" on August 7, 1942 resulted in closing down the market. Trading was resumed on November 19 with Tata Deferreds at Rs. 1,670 and pushed that share to Rs. 1,790 on December 1; but the air raids on parts of the sub-continent depressed the rate to Rs. 1,460 on December 23, 1942. The steady improvement in the war that followed lifted Deferreds again to Rs. 2,095 on March 9; but the Finance Member's warning against speculation in cotton and restrictions on dividends had a bearish effect on the market.

In the following financial year, the favourable position of industries due to very high war demands, the elimination of fears about the country being attacked and the growing pressure of idle funds against limited investment opportunities contributed to a boom in industrials which recorded the largest gains in any single year since the outbreak of the war despite the levy of the E.P.T., the institution of cloth control, and restrictions on forward trading in bullion and on *badla* transactions in shares. Tata Deferreds touched the bottom at Rs. 1,837-8 during the year but advanced to Rs. 2,252-8 on March 20, 1944.

Upward Trend:—The upward trend was generally maintained thereafter; but the improvement was less marked owing mainly to the bearish veiw of favourable war news. Tata Deferreds dropped from Rs. 2,252-8 on March 20, 1944 to Rs. 1,967-8 by the middle of April 1944; but banks and insurance shares slumped heavily following the explosion in Bombay docks. With the restoration of confidence following Governm t agreeing to reimburse the losses from explosion, Deferreds moved up to Rs. 2,290 on July 3. The following three months noted a recession on prospects of the early end of the war and the plantation shares were the worst to suffer. Deferreds declined from Rs. 2,290 on July 3 to Rs. 2,018-12 by September 8, 1944; but were subsequently pushed to Rs. 2,422-8 on January 9, on

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Stock Exchange

THE earliest reference to stock broking in the sub-continent dates back to the end of the 18th century when transactions in Government securities and the shares of the East India Company used to take place in Calcutta under a *neem* tree. Similar references are also available about business in shares in Bombay before 1840. The boom following the American Civil war gave a great impetus to this business.

The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay was formally constituted by an indenture dated December 3, 1887. It has now about 500 members on its roll who carry no business in the Brokers' Hall bought in 1887 from the funds of the Association. Trading is governed by the rules framed by the Governing Board. The present value of a broker's card is about Rs. 45,000.

This is the only share market where forward business used to be conducted in an organised way. This business is governed by separate rules approved by the Government of Bombay under powers vested in them by the Bombay Securities Contract Control Act. This legislation was enacted in 1925 in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Stock Exchange Inquiry Committee in 1923, with Sir Wilfrid Atlay as President. The majority report made a number of recommendations for the strengthening of discipline, extension of business hours, curtailment of holidays, annual election of the Board, annual declaration by members as to the class of business they propose to undertake, abolition of sub-brokers, use of a common transfer form, abolition of blank transfers on the reduction of the stamp duty, etc. The minority report of one member the late Mr. B. J. Desai laid stress on the reduction of holidays and minor improvements and was accepted by the Association.

Thirteen years later, the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee, with Mr. W. B. Morison as Chairman, "to examine and report on the organisation and methods of working of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, to consider whether any modifications are desirable in the interests of the investing public and to make recommendations."

Bombay Bill.—In September 1947, the Government of Bombay brought forward a comprehensive Bill to control and regulate forward trading in the Province by consolidating the existing laws including the Bombay Securities Contract Control Act. The Bill seeks to vest wide powers in Government in the matter of framing the rules of a recognised trade body and superseding its Governing Board, makes contracts, hitherto known as void, a penal offence, defines a ready delivery contract and bans trading in forward contracts at any place other than the trading hall of a recognised association.

Besides the premier share market in Bombay, occasional attempts were made in the city to have an additional share market. In 1917 the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. was registered, but it ceased to function after a brief period. A new stock market was opened in 1938 under the name of the Indian Stock Exchange, Ltd.

Calcutta Association.—The Calcutta Stock Exchange Association was founded at No. 2, New China Bazar Road (now known as 2, Royal Exchange Place), Calcutta, with 150 founder members in 1908. Fifteen years later, it was registered as a limited liability concern. The Association is controlled and managed by a Committee and has a membership of 232 brokers

The only registered institution in South India of brokers dealing in shares and securities is the Madras Stock Exchange Association, Ltd. registered in 1937.

Of late, severa stock markets have been started at other industrial centres. These include Delhi, Lahore and Cawnpore. Plans for setting up a share market in Karachi are now under way.

The Ahmedabad Stock Exchange is also a registered body and recognised by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Securities Contract Control Act.

Among the States, Hyderabad has recently started a stock market of its own.

Wild Speculation.—The Bombay and Ahmedabad share markets are known for textile shares; the Calcutta market deals extensively in jute, tea, mining and engineering shares: and the Madras market attracts investors in rubber and tea plantations and in companies operating in Mysore State.

The wild orgy of speculation that started in the share markets all over the country in 1943 called for Governmental action. On September 11, 1943, the Government of India issued Rule 94-C under the Defence of India Rules, prohibiting with effect from the 24th of that month all stock exchanges in India from permitting or affording facilities for *badla* transactions or for the making of any contracts other than for ready delivery contracts. Speaking about the working of this Rule at the annual meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association in 1945, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, however, complained that instead of achieving the objective, the Rule had only created "grey" markets all over the country In December 1945, this rule expired following the termination of the War.

CAPITAL MARKET

Until the beginning of the Second World War the capital market had made a slow but steady progress; but its pace quickly accelerated during

modification of peace psychology. The subsequent relapse was due to the budget jitters with Deferreds declining to Rs. 2,028-12 on March 28, 1945.

Beginning with a hesitant anticipation of early Allied victory in Europe, the market maintained stability till June 1945 despite the surrender of Germany in May and then staged an impressive upswing which was strengthened by a strong competitive position for the Tatas as revealed in the report of the Parliamentary Select Committee on British Expenditure in India and the announcement of the 2½ per cent. 1950 loan. Tata Deferreds, which had stood at Rs. 2,012 just before the VE-Day rose to Rs. 2,275 towards the middle of July and even the surrender of Japan in the second week of August did not create any nervousness. From the beginning of September again an optimistic sentiment was noticed with Calcutta assuming the leadership and was strengthened by the bullish statements of leading industrialists and by the issue of the 2¾ per cent 1960 loan marking another milestone in Government's cheap money policy. The Indian Government's budget surpassed the most optimistic expectations and the months of April to August constituted the upward phase during which the share prices reached their highest levels for the year and in many cases for all time. Tata Deferreds soared from Rs. 2,976 at the end of March to Rs. 3,640 in August 1946.

Strain and Stress :—As the boom was being reached, the impression seems to have gathered that it was to a certain extent artificial. The outbreak of communal disturbances, the declaration of a series of strikes including the postal strike and the long-drawn out strike at Hirapur, the severe jolt given by the Budget, the partition of the country and the subsequent wild orgy of communal disturbances in the Punjab all contributed to a downward trend throughout the next 12 months. Tata Deferreds collapsed from Rs. 3,640 in August 1946 to Rs. 1,550 in September 1947. Throughout this period, the market worked under abnormal strain and stress and, on many occasions, trading had to be suspended.

The table below gives the prices of leading industrial shares on certain days in the year ended March 31, 1947 :—

	29-3-46	Pre-Riots 14-8-46	Budget Session	Closing 1946-47	Highest	Lowest.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Tata Deferred	2,976 4	3,600 0	2,430 0	2,270 0	3,640 0	2,225 0
Bombay Dyeing	2,393 12	3,247 8	2,475 0	2,270 0	3,290 0	2,160 0
Howrah Jute	130 8	171 8	114 10	108 0	175 12	108 0
Bengal Coal	864 0	1,135 0	800 0	800 0	1,202 0	800 0
Hasimara Tea	83 0	132 0	124 0	124 0	132 0	83 0
Carew Sugar	39 8	41 8	23 12	21 0	45 9	21 0
Cochin Malabar	18 2	23 8	12 12	12 14	24 2	11 10
A. C. C.	258 0	270 0	194 0	176 8	279 0	175 0
Central Bank	120 4	149 0	128 8	127 0	162 0	114 0

Bullion

PRECIOUS metals have always held a great place in the Indian economy both for the purpose of ornamentation and for their value as store mainly because of the insecurity, lack of alternative sources of investment, and the general illiteracy of the people. The demand, however, depends on the state of the crops and their prices, or the season of the year. If it is the season of festivals and marriages, for instance, the demand will be higher and so on.

Production—The following table gives details about the world's production of silver (in millions of fine ounces) since 1939 :—

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
United States of America	57·8	67·0	69·1	54·5	41·5	34·9	28·2	21·2
Mexico	81·5	86·3	78·4	80·7	71·2	63·0	61·1	46·0
Canada	24·2	25·4	22·0	22·0	18·2	14·7	13·9	13·9
Other Central and South American Countries ..	30·9	34·5	32·4	16·0	15·1	25·8	30·5	26·0
Total ..	264·2	213·2	201·9	173·2	146·0	138·4	133·7	107·1
India and Pakistan	0·023	0·023	0·023	0·020	0·019	0·014	0·014	0·011

History—The history of silver since 1934 has been dominated by the acquisition programme under the U.S. Silver Purchase Act passed in that year according to which one-fourth of the total monetary value of gold and silver stocks is to be in silver. While the domestic production was purchased at a specially favourable price by the U. S. Treasury, the country's stocks of the metal progressively increased till they reached 3,343 million ounces in 1942. Between 1934 and 1940 China, usually a buyer, lost large quantities of silver to the U.S.A. estimated at about 1,200 million ounces; India which had always been a major consumer of the metal could import on an average only 20 million ounces per year under the stress of the world trade depression during the 'thirties' as against 97 million ounces during the quinquennium ended 1930-31, while the Government of India had been a consistent seller since 1927.

During the War, the demand for silver increased for coinage as well as for war industries with the result that the U. S. stocks of silver declined by 340 million ounces, that is, from 3,343 million ounces in 1942 to 3,003 million ounces in 1944. To meet the demand, the U. S. A. passed the Green Act in July 1943 by which 410·9 million ounces of silver was given by the U. S. A. as lease-lend to be returned again, ounce for ounce, within five years after the declaration of the end of the emergency by the U. S. President. But this condition forced India and Britain to withdraw silver currency after the end of the war, with the result that the monetary demand for silver in the post-war period showed a downward trend. Simultaneously, the higher prices checked the consumption of silver by industries. After three successive years of decline, the U. S. Government holdings of silver showed a small gain of 1½ million ounces at 2,718½ million ounces at the end of 1946.

Price movements of silver were largely governed by developments in silver legislation in the United States, the trend towards demonetisation and by the various restrictions on imports and exports. Following the expiry of the Green Act on December 31, 1945, a Silver Bill was enacted on July 31, 1946 authorising the Treasury to sell or lease for manufacturing use any silver, not pledged as monetary backing for silver certificates, at not less than 90½ cents per fine ounce and also to purchase all domestic silver mined after that day, if offered within one year after being mined, at a net price of 90½ cents. At the same time, the U. S. Treasury's buying price of foreign silver, which had been raised from 44½ cents to 71·11 cents per fine ounce on September 21, 1945, continued to be in force. But when the silver legislation came into force, it was sold freely at 90½ cents. This continued between November and January and on January 20, 1947, the rate declined following the flow of demonetised silver to 70½ cents. The Indian buying boosted the price; but the ban on private imports of bullion into India checked the rise thereafter.

Owing to the control in the United Kingdom over the export and import of silver and its disposal for internal uses as well as control over foreign exchange, four categories of markets have been evolved in that country. They are: (1) Official silver made available for essential purposes at the official price fixed by the Treasury, (2) "Internal Free Silver" for domestic users who do not have to account in detail for the use they make of the metal acquired from private stocks, (3) "Exportable Silver" not involving any dollar payment, (4) "American Silver" purchased against dollars and resold for payment in dollars.

SILVER

Prior to the more intensive exploitation of the Mexican silver mines in 1552, Spain was the world's biggest supplier of silver; but thereafter the American Continent began to assume increasing importance and now its production represents under normal conditions about 80 per cent. of the world's total silver output, while Australia is considered highly important as a potential spurce of supply.

GOLD

Gold has played a key part in shaping the life and history of the world. Between 1493 and 1600, world's production of gold was placed at 24·2 million ounces. It steadily rose to 38 million ounces during the 50 years ended 1850. Since then, however, the production has risen rather spectacularly. The annual average output mounted from 3·5 million ounces in 1850 to 19·6 million ounces in 1929 and then to 35·2 million ounces in 1936, reaching the peak figure of 41 million ounces in 1940. The greatest part of this enormous increase came since the U. S. Administration raised its price of . d from $20·67 per ounce to $35 an ounce wh n made the U. S. A. a sort of magnet strongly attracting the world's entire gold production. Details of Russian output since 1940 are not available; but it is believed to be considerable. During the war production received a set-back owing to the diversion of manpower and equipment from gold mines to war requirements, but the downward trend started in 1941 was reversed in 1946 as will be seen from the following table, which gives the figures for world gold production in thousands of fine ounces :—

Countries	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
I. British Empire	22,471	24,054	24,151	22,497	19,103	17,504	17,143	17,210
(a) Union of South Africa	12,822	14,047	14,386	14,121	12,800	12,277	12,214	11,918
(b) Canada ..	5,094	5,311	5,345	4,841	3,651	2,914	2,651	2,808
(c) Australia ..	1,346	1,644	1,497	1,154	751	657	656	840
(d) New Zealand	179	186	175	166	149	142	140	140
(e) India & Pakistan	317	289	286	260	252	187	168	131
II. United States.	4,621	4,863	4,832	3,583	1,381	1,022	988	1,625
III. All Countries	39,038	40,702	39,595	34,200	27,500	24,900	24,300	25,000
British Empire percentage	57·6	59·1	61·0	65·8	69·5	70·3	70·5	68·8
South African percentage	32·8	34·5	36·3	41·3	46·5	49·3	50·3	47·7

Less Gold for Coins—While production was falling during the war period, the net consumption in industrial arts of gold was steadily on the increase and the upward trend has not received a set-back even in the post-war period. From the following table, it will be seen that the net consumption of gold in industrial arts has steadily mounted from one million ounces in 1940 to the peak level of 9·3 million ounces during 1946. The Eastern countries which, since September 1931, were exporting gold on a substantial scale again resumed imports on private account from 1942. On account of the dwindling world output of gold on the one hand and the rising industrial demand on the other, the balance available for monetary use has continuously fallen, the quantity of 14·6 million ounces available for monetary use during 1946 representing a fall of 65 per cent. over the figure for 1940.

Here are the figures for gold consumption and distribution in millions of fine ounces :—

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Estimated net consumption in Industrial Arts	1·0	2·0	2·8	4·4	5·8	7·5	9·3
Net private absorption by India, Pakistan, China, Hongkong and the Middle East..	–2·2	–0·1	0·4	1·1	1·7	1·8	1·1
Resulting non-monetary absorption	–1·2	1·9	3·2	5·5	7·5	9·3	10·4
Gold production	40·7	39·6	34·2	27·5	24·9	24·3	25·0
Balance available for monetary use	41·9	37·7	31·0	22·0	17·4	15·0	14·6
Resulting World Stock of Monetary Gold at the end of the year	938·7	976·4	1,007·4	1,029·4	1,046·8	1,061·8	1,076·4

Here are figures in millions of dollars for value of monetary stocks of gold in certain countries* :—

	1913	1929	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
United States	1,290	3,900	14,512	17,644	21,995	22,737	22,726	21,988	20,619	20,065	20,529
United Kingdom	165	710	2,690	1**	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
France..	670	1,633	2,480	2,709	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,777	1,090	(Nov.) 796
Switzerland	33	115	701	549	502	665	824	965	1,158	1,342	(Nov.) 1,144
India & Pakistan	124	128	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274
South Africa	34	37	220	249	367	366	634	706	814	914	941
Argentina	256	434	431	466	353	354	658†	939	1,111	403	(Nov.) 407
Belgium	48	163	581	609	734	734	735	734	732	716	(Aug.) 735
Brazil	90	150	92	40	51	70	115	254	329	354	354
Mexico	..	7	29	32	47	47	39	203	222	294	(Nov.) 181
Netherlands	61	181	998	692	617	575	506	500	500	270	265
Roumania	29	55	133	152	158	182	203	260	267	269	269
Sweden	27	66	321	308	160	223	335	387	463	482	(Feb.) 381
Turkey	..	..	29	29	88	92	114	161	221	241	235

*Figures based on one fine ounce = $20·67 till 31-1-1934 and $35 thereafter.
**Nominal after transfer to British Exchange Equalisation Fund.
†Covers all holding in gold.

INDIAN MARKET

Though India happened to be an important consumer of the world's production of silver and gold, the bullion markets were not on an organised basis nor had the merchants any direct contact with London until 1905. The Exchange Banks in prominent cities used to negotiate all the deals before 1901 when a prominent *chokey* in Bombay opened his London office. In 1913-14 an Association of Silver Merchants was formed for the first time in Bombay and rules were framed for the settlement of accounts. Forward trading in gold was started in 1915 when for the first time gold was directly imported by a merchant from the U.S.A. It was, however, in January 1923 that the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd. was floated and forward trading in bullion was put on an organised basis. 13 years later, the Exchange established a Clearing House to facilitate the settlement of forward accounts. The market thereafter worked smoothly till the outbreak of the Second World War when trading was frequently interrupted and recourse to courts had to be taken for interpreting the bye-laws. The question of reorganising the bullion trade on a sound basis is now engaging the attention of the Government of Bombay.

The following statement gives the highest and lowest prices of gold and silver in Bombay with import duties since 1926-27 :—

Year.	Gold (per fine tola). Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Import Duty.	Silver (per 100 tolas gross). Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Import Duty.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1926-27 ..	21 11 6	21 4 6	21 7 8	..	72 0 0	55 8 0	63 1 5	..
1927-28 ..	21 11 3	21 4 9	21 7 6	..	61 2 0	56 8 0	59 3 7	..
1928-29 ..	21 11 6	21 4 6	21 6 10	..	66 6 0	58 2 0	60 9 2	..
1929-30 ..	22 0 0	21 5 3	21 7 5	..	59 7 0	46 14 0	53 9 11	..
1930-31 ..	21 13 3	21 3 6	21 12 6	..	57 4 0	39 0 0	46 15 1	9 6 0
1931-32 ..	31 2 0	21 3 6	24 4 3	..	66 8 0	41 12 0	50 3 11	14 1 0
1932-33 ..	32 1 6	26 10 0	29 5 2	..	60 0 0	48 14 0	52 11 4	14 4 0
1933-34 ..	34 12 0	26 11 0	32 4 5	..	59 14 0	52 15 0	56 0 10	17 9 3
1934-35 ..	36 13 3	33 3 0	35 15 8	..	69 0 0	50 7 0	60 13 5	11 11 6
1935-36 ..	36 12 0	31 3 6	35 4 11	..	87 0 0	46 12 0	65 1 1	4 11 0
1936-37 ..	35 8 0	33 15 3	34 12 6	..	56 2 0	47 0 0	50 5 8	4 11 0
1937-38 ..	35 2 0	34 3 6	34 7 10	..	55 15 6	46 1 6	51 4 1	7 0 6
1938-39 ..	37 10 6	34 12 3	35 10 3	..	53 1 6	48 2 0	51 11 3	7 0 6
1939-40 ..	43 8 0	36 9 0	39 13 11	..	66 4 0	44 7 6	55 4 9	7 0 6
1940-41 ..	48 8 0	40 2 6	42 6 0	..	64 13 0	54 10 0	62 8 0	7 0 6
1941-42 ..	57 12 0	41 9 6	44 7 11	..	97 6 0	61 12 6	66 11 4	8 7 0
1942-43 ..	72 0 0	44 12 0	57 10 10	..	116 8 0	75 4 0	94 2 6	8 7 0
1943-44 ..	96 4 0	65 4 0	76 11 6	..	141 8 0	101 8 6	120 7 11	8 7 0
1944-45 ..	76 12 0	61 2 0	71 7 4	..	143 4 0	113 10 0	128 10 9	8 7 0
1945-46 ..	97 12 0	63 6 0	80 3 0	25 0 0	159 6 0	118 0 0	135 1 11	8 7 0
				25 0 0				18 12 0
1946-47 ..	111 0 0	84 4 0	101 1 2	12 8 0	195 0 0	127 0 0	162 4 10	18 12 0
								9 6 0

Price Fluctuations—Until the outbreak of the Second World War, the prices of gold and silver in the sub-continent remained approximately on world parity, although there were occasionally independent fluctuations due to local speculative movements. Upto September 1931 when the United Kingdom went off the gold standard, the gold price in Bombay represented the import parity equivalent to the rate in London plus the cost of importing gold from abroad. After that date, India became an exporter of gold and the price was based on the export parity, namely, the London price minus the cost of shipment to the U.S.A. or Britain. In the case of silver the price movements were affected by the reimposition of the import duty in 1930 and by the subsequent change in rate of duty. The price of silver, on the whole, remained on the basis of the import parity subject to speculative fluctuations.

During the War, however, the suspension of private trade in bullion with overseas countries, the growing value of bullion as inflation hedge and the heavy speculative activity pressed heavily against the available stocks of bullion in India and Pakistan and the prices mounted up rapidly leaving the world prices far behind. Even the official sales of gold amounting to 7·5 million ounces and of silver amounting to 181 million ounces during the war period could have only a temporary effect of arresting the rise in prices and generally, the bullion market maintained a remarkably firm front.

In view of the abnormally high and artificial levels of Indian prices of gold and silver as compared with the prices in the United Kingdom and the United States, the Central Budget for 1946-47 imposed with effect from February 28, 1946 a specific duty on gold at the rate of Rs. 25 per tola and raised the duty on silver from three annas an ounce plus a surcharge of one-fifth to a composite duty of eight annas an ounce.

In 1946-47, the bullion market started shedding to a certain extent its wartime insularity following the partial relaxation of control over the movement of bullion and was subjected in a fuller degree to the impact of developments in foreign countries. The internal factors influencing the market were (1) increased speculative activity, (2) acute shortage of the actual stock, (3) bulls' control over the spot market, and (4) reduction of the import duty on bullion by 50 per cent. During the year, forward trading in bullion, which had been banned during the war, was permitted; but it had to be suspended often on account of frequent differences between bears and bulls over the fulfilment of forward contracts. The bullish trend was accelerated by the suspension by Government of the issue of licences for import of bullion from March 6, 1947 onward and both gold and silver touched all time record levels in September 1947.

Firm Trend—The range of fluctuations in the ready rates for gold in the Bombay market during 1946-47 was Rs. 26-12 as against Rs. 34-6 in the preceding year. The average rate of gold worked out higher at Rs. 101-1-2 as against Rs. 80-3 in the preceding year. The premium of the ready over the forward rate varied between Rs. 12-12 and Rs. 1-8 against Rs. 5-5 and nil in 1945-46. In April 1946, the rise was temporarily arrested by news about discovery of a new gold mine in South Africa and a steep fall in Egyptian gold prices; but from Rs. 96 on April 18, the spot rate was lifted to Rs. 111 by May 25 owing to acute shortage of stocks. In July again the price receded to Rs. 84-4 owing to gold sales by the Bank of Mexico and reduction in import duty; but the suspension of import licences on March 6 provided the requisite stimulant for the upward movement.

The firm trend in the silver market was assisted by (1) reports of transactions in the London market at above the pegged price of 44d., (2) the raising of the U. S. Treasury's purchase price of domestic silver on July 31, 1946 from 71·11 cents to 90·50 cents, (3) increase in the London Treasury's price of silver for essential purposes from 44d. to 55½d. on August 6, (4) the acute scarcity of floating stocks, and (5) manipulations by bulls. The extent of fluctuations in the rates for ready silver was Rs. 68 as against Rs. 41-6 in the preceding year. The monthly average spot price for the year worked out at Rs. 162-4-10 as compared with Rs. 135-1-11 in 1945-46. The premium of the ready over the forward rate varied between Rs. 13-8 and minus Rs. 2-8 as against Rs. 5 and nil in the preceding year.

MOVEMENT OF BULLION

The statements below give the average quantity and value of imports and exports of gold coin and bullion as also of silver for each quinquennium from 1900-01 to 1929-30 and for each of the financial years from 1930-31. Prior to the departure of sterling from gold, India and Pakistan were net importers of both gold and silver but since the delinking in September 1931 which coincided with the world depression they became large exporters of gold. So far as silver was concerned, they continued to be net importers on private account. Since 1943-44, however, they again became net importers of gold, taking into account the gold sales in India and Pakistan on behalf of the Allied Governments. For the entire period from 1931-32 to the end of 1946, India and Pakistan have been net exporters of gold to the tune of 36 million ounces, while during the same period, their net imports of silver on private account amounted to about 237 million ounces.

Mines and Minerals

MINERALS form the starting-point of those endless series of manufactures on which modern industrial civilisation rests. Mineral resources of India and Pakistan, though most of them lie in India) cannot be described as enormous for a country of its size and population. Except in minerals such as iron ore, aluminium ore, and possibly mica, manganese, magnesite, thorium and titanium of which the exportable surpluses are large and of world importance the deposits are of decidedly limited extent and call for a policy of strict conservation and planning. Certain new methods of discovery have just come into vogue and it is possible that by using these methods new deposits of petroleum, a few new coalfields, ore-bodies, large underground water deposits may yet be unearthed. But on the whole it is safer to take a modest view of India's mineral resources. The present positi n may be described as follows : Minerals of strategic importance are adequate in parts only ; there is a serious deficiency in munition metals like tungsten, tin, lead, zinc, mercury, graphite and liquid fuels. But in the basic metals, such as iron, manganese, aluminium, magnesium and chromium, the country is well supplied ; in the first three, in large excess.

RESOURCES

The following method of classification shows India's position on the mineral map of the world :

1. Minerals of which India's exportable surplus can dominate world markets are iron ore, titanium ore, mica. 2. Minerals of which India's exportable surplus forms an important factor are manganese ore, bauxite, magnesite, refractory minerals, natural abrasives, stealite, silica, gypsum, monumental granites, monazite, corundum, cement materials. 3. Minerals in which India may be considered self-sufficient for present needs and those of the immediate future are coal, aluminium ore, gold, chrome ore, building-stones, marble, slate, industrial clays, limestone and dolomite, mineral pigments, sodium salts and alkalies, rare earths, beryllium, alum, glass sand, pyrites, borax, felspars, nitrates, phosphates, zircon, arsenic, antimony, barytes, precious and semi-precious stones, vanadium. 4. Minerals for which India has to depend largely or entirely on foreign imports are copper ore, silver, nickel, petroleum, sulphur, lead, zinc, tin, flourides, mercury, tungsten, molybdenun, platinum, graphite, asphalt, potash.

LACK OF POLICY

Till recent times the sub, ect of mineral development had received scant atte tion; and Provinces whose annual mineral prod ction amounted to crores of rupees had no ag ncy whatever for development and conservation of its mineral resources. Even today mining on systematic basis is almost wholly confined to foreign capitalists who have exclusively owned petroleum, gold and copper mines and have had a controlling share in other mines such as those of coal, manganese and chromium. Thus an unregulated traffic grew up, and by far the largest quantity of manga ese ore, or mica, ilmenite, gold, chromite, refractories and a number of minor minerals were extracted mainly for the purpose of export trade in the raw and at a rate which will in future years deplete the reserves of key minerals.

The attempt therefore lately made by the Labour Department to take under Federal control the regulation and development of minerals of All-India and strategic importance is not made too soon. But one cannot stop here. One has to go on to supplement this by a wide-range improvement in recent mining practice, measures for conservation of mineral assets, introduction of mining research and so on.

BUREAU OF MINES

In 1942, a utilisation Branch of the Geological Survey of India was stablished for exploring and mining of promising mining deposits. But it was a wartime measure and was soon abolished. The Department of Mines is concerned not with exploitation of mineral resources but with the inspection of mines, safety of underground workers, wages, etc.

At present there is no general policy guided by one Department. The salt mines are managed by the Central Board of Revenue, a number of coal mines are worked by the Railway Board and some by Labour or Supply Departments: gypsum mines are under Supply Department while some mica mines are worked by Labour Department which during the war controlled the entire output of this most valuable munition mineral.

In January 1947 a National Mineral Policy Conference was held at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. H. Bhabha, then Member for Works, Mines and Power. The following items were discussed: 1. Formulation of a mineral policy for India. 2. Central co-ordination and regulation of key minerals. 3. Acquisition of mineral rights by the State. 4. Executive machinery for the production, conservation and utilisation of minerals. 5. Legislation necessary to implement policy and execution. The attention of Provincial and States authorities was focussed on the question of formulating a national mineral policy for India. It was decided to establish a Bureau of Mines at the Centre.

FUTURE POLICY

Future policy has to be along three different lines. First, control should be vested in the Central Government, second there should be one single authority to deal with the whole problem and third policy should be directed to secure the following objectives : 1. Attainment of mineral and metal self-sufficiency as far as possible ; 2. regulation amounting to stoppage of export of some key minerals such as manganese chromite, ilmenite, silimanite, beryl, rare-earths etc. without a compensatory barter, of minerals and metals in which the country is deficient ; 3. encouragement of local manufacture, especially of non-ferrous metals and products now imported from abroad ; 4. better adjustment of mineral tariffs in the levying of import and export duties and fixing of quotas ; 5. revision of mineral taxation, royalty and lease laws, and lastly 6. a progressive change-over to state-ownership where economically feasible of coal, petroleum and basic metals mines.

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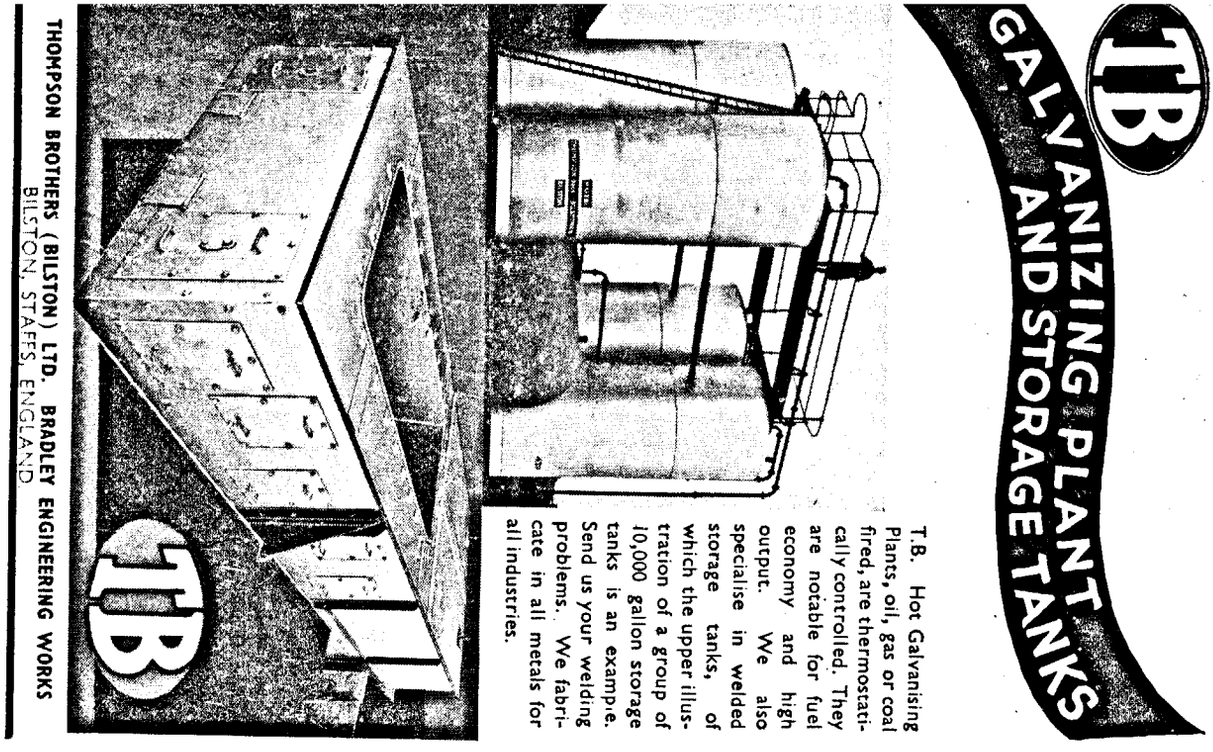

The first table gives the production and other figures for the four principal minerals coal, iron, manganese, salt) produced in the sub-continent, and the second table gives the total value of the others.

TABLE I

	Unit	1944		1945	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
COAL—			Rs.		Rs.
Assam	tons	303,775	53,75,957	307,990	62,62,878
Bengal (E. and W.)	,,	6,789,876	7,68,95,877	7,290,650	8,80,33,675
Bihar	,,	14,363,892	14,37,72,122	16,597,165	17,38,96,524
Baluchistan	,,	83,131	14,42,784	137,549	22,59,764
C.P & Berar	,,	1,677,786	1,58,79,927	1,649,243	1,71,89,023
Central India	,,	373,897	36,76,480	473,270	44,45,855
Eastern States Agency	,,	1,265,114	1,06,38,713	1,353,811	1,72,92,010
Hyderabad	,,	931,876	1,00,54,556	1,023,442	1,39,24,410
Kashmir	,,	2,571	20,472	5,027*	55,709
Orissa	,,	102,729	9,53,602	112,529	11,37,435
Punjab (E. and W.)	,,	175,067	30,60,327	161,825	28,06,309
Rajputana	,,	50,717	4,74,115	42,438	3,97,454
Sind	,,	6,245	1,47,199	12,213	4,07,962
Total		26,126,676	27,23,92,131	29,167,152	32,81,09,008
IRON-ORE—					
Bihar	,,	940,875	27,56,214	1,046,099	32,33,146
Central Provinces	,,	716	15,537	735	20,891
Eastern States Agency	,,	1,396,942	27,72,467	1,196,331	25,78,587
Mysore	,,	24,072	58,794	20,672	1,25,328
Punjab (E. and W.)	,,	585 (b)	(a)	279 (b)	(a)
Central India	,,	450	2,775		
Rajputana	,,			68 (b)	(a)
Total		2,363,640	56,05,787	2,264,184	59,57,952

* Includes 607 tons of Lignite.

(a) Not available.

(b) Iron Pyrites.

Here are the figures since 1900-01 for the quantity and value of imports and exports of silver for India, Pakistan and Burma :—

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS				Net Total Imports (+) or Exports (—)	
	Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.			
	Ounces.	Rs.	Ounces.	Rs.	Ounces.	Rs.	Ounces.	Rs.	Ounces.	Rs.
Average for 1900-01 to 1904-05 ..	57,952,778	10,21,59,397	23,944,496	4,43,07,532	24,374,965	4,40,63,495	473,031	12,61,520	+ 57,049,278	+ 10,11,41,91
Average for 1905-06 to 1909-10 ..	58,692,689	10,23,54,941	37,635,284	7,52,77,318	9,265,611	2,30,09,410	24,990	78,819	+ 87,037,372	+ 15,45,44,03
Average for 1910-11 to 1914-15 ..	59,749,141	10,61,42,280	18,418,183	3,52,16,322	16,231,999	3,27,52,650	924,024	24,64,629	+ 61,011,301	+ 10,61,41,32
Average for 1915-16 to 1919-20 ..	12,301,301	2,37,92,158	105,380,023	28,32,58,307	7,005,565	1,67,47,759	3,950,144	1,06,64,081	+ 106,725,615	+ 27,96,38,62
Average for 1920-21 to 1924-25 ..	87,999,844	18,99,72,421	745,257	20,17,664	14,864,944	3,38,52,496	271,534	7,23,762	+ 73,608,623	+ 15 74,13,82
Average for 1925-26 to 1929-30 ..	110,058,132	17,44,82,295	178,262	4,67,948	13,156,954	2,30,75,210	9,725,568	1,34,33,986	+ 87,353,872	+ 13,84,41,04
1930-31	111,193,480	13,45,91,817	31,936	70,900	15,286,301	1,81,33,248	15,403,180	1,57,36,413	+ 80,535,935	+ 10,07,93,05
1931-32	32,371 768	4,41,90,307	27,371	73,655	13,474,371	1,82,60,008	30,066,049	3,02,21,042	— 11,141,281	— 42,17,08
1932-33	8,426,518	1,62,87,315	2,914	7,842	7,944,020	90,02,713	25,002,704	2,74,23,395	— 24,517,292	— 2,01,30,95
1933-34	4,831,254	81,15,156	41,132	57,436	6,998,385	79,78,563	50,863,091	6,37,65,455	— 52,989,090	— 6,35,71,42
1934-35	29,617,050	4,45,08,622	1,060	1,417	27,250,006	4,07,90,902	41,011,998	5,77,83,939	— 38,643,894	— 5,40,64,80
1935-36	33,517,880	4,46,22,281	16,319,000	1,99,52,479	20,200,205	3,18,84,541	28,120,597	3,84,24,938	+ 1,516,078	— 57,34,71
1936-37	112,247,392	13,87,41,437	8,556	23,023	2,144,483	28,47,436	..	..	+ 110,111,465	+ 13,59,17,02
1937-38	19,563,948	2,50,36,330	1,115	3,000	7,619,840	99,56,495	..	..	+ 11,945,223	+ 1,50,82,83
1938-39	11,439,178	1,48,99,584	1,895	2,311	3,505,080	45,43,879	3,899,415	45,66,410	+ 4,036,578	+ 57,91,60
1939-40	31,040,978	4,10,45,742	742	1,997	974,215	18,09,136	16,245,409	2,43,94,316	+ 13,822,096	+ 1,48,44,28
1940-41	7,245,776	1,19,82,129	1,397,726	21,79,468	1,377,129	36,80,278	19,577,200	3,05,51,269	— 12,310,827	— 2,00,69,95
1941-42	16,220,589	2,61,01,533	5,362,812	1,15,51,862	813,012	21,03,397	49,352,183	9,00,32,435	— 28,581,794	— 5,44,82,43
1942-43	1,206,021	19,42,268	352,887	9,30,335	1,243,868	33,30,119	34,627,993	8,24,58,913	— 34,312,953	— 8,29,16,42
1943-44	148,036	4,63,278	26,264,639	3,88,53,367	655,555	17,93,517	5,173,808	1,55,00,947	+ 20,583,312	+ 2,20,22,18
1944-45	398,771	11,14,147	145,416,174	22,59,63,774	925,828	24,78,032	536,572	15,30,664	+ 144,352,545	+ 22,30,69,22
1945-46	924,397	29,69,928	55,357,754	7,77,27,638	347,888	9,31,394	198,596	6,64,171	+ 55,735,667	+ 7,91,02,00
1946-47(Nine months ended December 1946)..	23,640,969	9,54,49,494	16,616,033	2,52,01,907	21,407	97,058	28,758	1,24,149	+ 40,206,837	+ 12,04,30,19
Total for 31 years from 1900-01 to 1930-31	2,044,962,905	3,62,91,09,277	9,31,539,461	2,20,27,96,355	4,39,786,491	88,56,38,348	92,249,635	15,88,70,398	+ 2,445,466,240	+ 4,78,73,96,88
Total for 15 years from 1931-32 to 1945-46	309,199,556	42,20,20,057	250,555,777	37,73,29,604	95,473,885	14,13,90,410	3,04,675,615	46,73,17,894	+ 159,605,833	+ 19,06,41,35

NOTE:—Since 1941-42 the figures are on post-separation basis.

Movement of Gold—Here are the figures since 1900-01 for the quantity and value of imports and exports of gold coin and bullion for India, Pakistan and Burma.

	Imports.		Exports.		Net Imports (+) or Exports (—)	
	Ounces.	Rupees.	Ounces.	Rupees.	Ounces.	Rupees.
Average for 1900-01 to 1904-05 ..	2,496,571	15,07,15,539	1,520,365	8,83,71,765	+ 976,206	+ 6,23,43,774
Average for 1905-06 to 1909-10 ..	2,845,107	17,49,60,495	1,000,328	5,75,07,430	+ 1,844,779	+ 11,74,53,065
Average for 1910-11 to 1914-15 ..	4,902,022	29,92,14,272	790,634	4,57,92,555	+ 4,111,388	+ 24,34,21,717
Average for 1915-16 to 1919-20 ..	3,220,868	19,64,84,708	1,075,034	6,23,41,932	+ 2,145,834	+ 13,41,42,776
Average for 1920-21 to 1924-25 ..	5,528,699	36,45,22,250	1,008,892	7,74,26,968	+ 4,519,807	+ 2,870,95,282
Average for 1925-26 to 1929-30 ..	3,821,276	21,66,31,319	18,901	10,81,990	+ 3,802,375	+ 21,55,49,329
1930-31	2,329,626	13,24,52,453	86,973	49,34,338	+ 2,242,653	+ 12,75,18,115
1931-32	450,050	2,79,95,364	8,079,427	60,77,23,206	— 7,629,377	— 57,97,27,842
1932-33	172,412	1,31,81,391	8,526,241	66,84,09,347	— 8,353,829	— 65,52,27,956
1933-34	134,901	1,09,94,285	6,830,199	58,15,30,246	— 6,695,298	— 57,05,35,961
1934-35	79,992	71,93,101	5,774,812	53,25,67,708	— 5,694,820	— 52,53,74,607
1935-36	103,461	94,95,410	4,122,723	38,30,55,365	— 4,019,262	— 37,35,59,955
1936-37	172,781	1,60,88,119	3,183,817	29,45,49,248	— 3,011,036	— 27,84,61,129
1937-38	171,666	1,56,84,161	1,938,483	17,90,02,290	— 1,766,817	— 16,33,18,129
1938-39	78,098	72,63,428	1,435,325	13,79,65,496	— 2,387,647	— 23,26,02,068
1939-40	70,923	72,24,199	3,437,319	37,28,46,245	— 4,155,343	— 44,64,30,422
1940-41	5,495	6,23,588	1,019,872	12,89,77,913	— 1,014,377	— 12,83,54,325
1941-42	2,938	3,46,630	186,355	2,14,99,346	— 1,83,417	— 2,11,52,716
1942-43	548	67,602	30,309	47,94,950	— 29,761	— 47,27,348
1943-44	18,911	35,84,992	10,899	22,50,391	+ 8,012	+ 13,34,601
1944-45	7,949	15,82,145	4,040	8,21,513	+ 3,909	+ 7,60,632
1945-46	10,994	22,02,853	21,063	49,94,645	— 10,069	— 27,91,792
1946-47 (Nine months ended December 1946)	65,827	1,68,84,221	49,995	69,22,594	+ 15,832	+ 99,61,627
Total for 31 years from 1900-01 to 1930-31	116,402,337	7,14,50,95,369	27,157,745	1,66,75,47,540	+ 89,244,592	+ 5,47,75,47,829
Total for 15 years from 1931-32 to 1945-46	1,481,119	12,35,27,268	44,600,884	3,92,09,87,909	— 43,119,765	— 3,79,74,60,641

NOTE:—Since 1941-42 figures are on post-separation basis. The figures for 1943-44 to 1945-46 exclude sales of about 7½ million ozs. in India and Pakistan on behalf of the Allied Governments.

TABLE I—*Contd.*

	Unit	1944 Quantity	1944 Value f.o.b. at Indian ports	1945 Quantity	1945 Value f.o.b. at Indian ports
			£		£
MANGANESE ORE—					
Bihar	tons	4,495	7,754	2,173	3,748
Bombay	,,	22,515	38,838	17,425	30,058
Central India	,,	—	—	2,495	3,181
Central Provinces	,,	294,712	542,760	153,598	282,875
Orissa	,,	4,000	3,700	575	532
Eastern States Agency ..	,,	40,801	47,941	31,428	36,769
Mysore	,,	305	282	377	348
Madras	,,	3,929	3,764	2,158	1,888
Rajputana	,,	223	206	354	327
Total ..		370,980	645,245	210,583	359,726
			Value Rs.		Value Rs.
SALT—					
Bengal (E. and W.)	,,	2,778	5,15,283	3,772	7,89,482
Bombay	,,	538,771	69,82,709	553,770	76,24,038
Gwalior	,,	56 (c)	4,356	62 (d)	5,874
Madras	,,	508,220	1,09,71,812	614,762	1,68,91,589
Northern India and Pakistan ..	,,	701,790	53,87,659	595,259	48,00,238
Sind	,,	90,983	4,59,463	136,495	6,90,818
Bihar & United Provinces ..	,,	918	50,120	1,247	1,15,956
Puri (Orissa)	,,	19,855	2,26,358	37,222	5,30,759
Baluchistan	,,	1,849	21,950	1,004	37,426
Total ..		1,864,725	2,46,19,710	1,943,593	3,14,86,180

(c) Figures for 1944-45. (d) Figures for 1945-46.

TABLE II

	1944	1945
	Rs.	Rs.
Antimony	1,53,920	1,32,640
Apatite	2,280	5,240
Asbestos	1,21,805	78,383
Barite	1,79,358	4,26,946
Bauxite	57,112	1,31,314
Bentonite	23	70
Beryl	44,735 (a)	2,062 (b)
Building materials	2,41,63,330	2,62,57,669
Calcite	7,858	5,535
Chromite	7,06,480	6,77,572
Clays	17,78,760	20,34,211
Coal	27,23,92,131	32,81,09,008
Copper (Refined)	82,22,550	83,70,000
Corundum	78,015	1,85,506
Diamonds	2,18,061	1,79,835
Feldspar	3,814	9,364
Fluorite	12,142	3,506
Fuller's Earth	2,15,476	2,11,943
Gold	3,55,01,636	3,39,64,974
Graphite	1,30,816	1,29,386
Gypsum	3,25,184	4,26,206
Ilmenite	7,39,308	13,34,293
Iron—		
Pig Iron	2,79,47,440	2,70,98,880
Steel	24,55,92,960	24,11,27,760
Kyanite	2,97,499	2,91,580
Lead	2,970	11,211
Magnesite	5,24,770	4,43,673
Manganese Ore	86,46,283 (c)	48,20,328 (c)
Mica	2,73,01,458 (d)	2,44,77,312 (d)
Monazite	92,863	65,433
Ochres	1,53,407	2,63,846
Orpiment	—	544
Petroleum	1,78,42,044	1,35,28,033
Natural Gas Gasoline	—	855
Rutile	2,07,256	1,03,593
Salt	2,46,19,710	3,14,86,180
Saltpetre	9,57,830 (d)	1,09,815 (d)
Sapphire	—	1,924
Silver	47,902	48,622
Steatite	4,61,489	5,61,577
Sulphur	3,48,030	—
Wolfram (Tungsten Ore)	90,000	40,869
Zircon	27,928	35,746
TOTAL	70,02,16,633	74,71,93,444

(a) Excluding the value of 297 tons.
(b) Excluding the value of 90 tons.
(c) f.o.b. values at Indian ports.
(d) Export values.

Mineral Resources of States

COAL. Hyderabad leads all States in the production of coal. Coal is produced or found in the following States also, Korea, Rewa, Bikaner, Raigarh, Bhopal, Surguja, Cochin and Kashmir.

MANGANESE. The States produce about one-fifth of the total production of Manganese ore in the sub-continent, and deposits have been located in the States of Dhar, Bonai, Gangpur, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Patna, Mayurbhanj, Talcher, Sandur, Idar, Indore, parts of Travancore, and in the Bidar and Nizamabad Districts of Hyderabad.

IRON. Rich deposits of iron ore are found in Mayurbhanj, Sandur, Bhopal, Nilgiri, Bonai, Raigarh, Dhar, Bastar, Bandh, Talcher, Surguja, Mandi, Patiala, Alwar, Jhalawar, Nawanagar, and Adilabad and Nizamabad districts of Hyderabad.

GOLD. The Kolar Goldfields of Mysore State are responsible for over 90 per cent. of the total Indian output.

BAUXITE. Large deposits of bauxite have been located in Bhopal, Bonai, Nandgaon, Kashmir, Surguja, Kolhapur and Gwalior.

CHROME. Mysore produces part of the total annual output of chrome ore in India, the chief centres being Hassan, Mysore and Shimoga. Chrome ore is also found in the States of Seraikela, Keonjhar, and Sawantwadi.

MICA. Mica is chiefly produced in Jaipur, Tonk, Kawardha, Kishengarh, Talcher, and in Mewar (in the districts of Saharan, Jhazpur, and Rashmi). Muscovite mica also occurs in Hyderabad in the districts of Warrangal and Nizamabad.

THORIA. The Monozite sands of Travancore have assumed great strategic significance as they contain Thoria, the source of thorium, which is one of the radio-active elements held by experts as next in importance to uranium. Ilmenite and Zircon are also found in association with monozite.

The States can also claim deposits of other minerals and metals, *e.g.*, copper, lead, zinc, wolfram, asbestos, ochres and graphite.

COPPER. Copper deposits are found in Indore, Sikkim, Bikaner, Kharsawan, Patiala, Bonai, Mayurbhanj, Gwalior, Alwar, Kishengarh, etc.

Coal

INDIA'S reserves of all workable coals down to 1000 feet depth have been calculated by the Geological Survey of India at 20,000 million tons, and of good quality coals down to a depth of 2,000 feet at 5,000 million tons. Reserves of coking coals for metallurgical use are computed at 1,500 million tons, of which only a portion, about 50 per cent. may be quarried.

Most of the coal raised in India comes from the Bengal and Bihar and Orissa—Gondwana coal fields. Outside Bengal, Bihar and Orissa the most important mines are those at Singareni at Hyderabad and in the C.P. but there are also a small number of mines at other places which have been worked at one time or another.

In 1947 the coal industry continued to remain under Government control—that is to say—price, production and distribution were fully controlled. The portfolio, however, changed hands from C. H. Bhabha to N. A. Gadgil. Some features of the year so far as the industry was concerned were increase in price, increase in production, introduction of several labour welfare measures and the search for new coalfields. The Government took steps to implement some of the recommendations of the Indian Coalfields Committee. But far and away the most important single development from the consumer's point of view was shortage in coal which was generally ascribed to three causes: the opting of some of the Muslim railway staff for service in Pakistan, unusually heavy consumption of coal by the railways for transportation of food and refugees and the outbreak of communal and labour trouble. The railways consequently undertook a vigorous drive for economy in coal.

The general improvement of production was maintained during the year. Production increased from 29,167,152 tons in 1945 to 29,276,893 tons in 1946. And the figures for the first half of 1947—15,647,028 tons—were even better, thus holding out a promise that the target of 32,250,000 set by the Indian Coalfields Committee may yet be reached, though it must be noted that the production figures for 1947 show a decline since March, and if the decline continues, the target may not after all be reached.

As regards consumption the bulk of the coal went to a few big consumers, *viz.*, railways, iron and steel works, bunkers, cotton textile mills, bricks, tiles, cement and sugar factories and to some extent as soft coke for domestic purposes.

Not much progress has been made in the utilisation of coal for the manufacture of synthetic oils or dye-stuffs. Thus the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at a meeting in February, 1948 set up a Committee consisting of Mr. G. D. Birla, Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, Sir J. C. Ghosh and Mr. D. N. Wadia to work out details of a scheme for the early establishment of a synthetic oil industry. Second and third grade quality coal would be used; this is an advantage as India's resources in first grade quality coal are limited.

There is hardly any export of coal in view of the domestic shortage. While the estimated coal requirements of the country from 1956 onwards are 41·53 million tons the present consumption is only about 32·25 million tons.

Mechanisation is urgent but mechanisation depends on transport which is the most important single problem facing the industry. While 3,582 wagons are needed per day to transport 32 million tons from Bengal and Bihar the railways have been able to commission only about 2,700 wagons a day. The problem was aggravated by the decision of the Muslim staff

which formed about 30% of the total railway staff to opt for Pakistan. The Government are meeting the transport problem by laying out more railway lines and the remodelling of stations and marshalling yards. A complaint which is sometimes heard is loss in transit, into which the authorities are now looking. The railways are also trying to economise coal.

Discovery of new coal deposits were reported from some areas, Panjsher near Kabul and in East Bengal, which should be of interest to Pakistan. Rich deposits were also found in Vridhachalam and Cuddalore in Madras. It is expected this coalfield will commence operation next year and that in three or four years it may yield about 100,000 tons of coal a year.

The Indian Coalfields Committee submitted its report sometime towards the end of 1946. It made recommendations in regard to the acquisition of mineral rights the appointment of a committee to draw up a plan for coal production and transport, investigation into fragmentation of holdings, encouragement of sand-stowing operations, the abolition of excise duty on coal, the creation of a Department of Fuel and Power and the setting up of a National Coal Commission.

In regard to nationalisation the Committee expressed the opinion that while the principle was sound in itself it was impracticable until the mineral rights were acquired by the State. Actually, the only State-owned and State-operated mine today is at Kamptee in the C.P.

Iron Ore

ON account of the high ash of Indian metallurgical coke, it is usual in estimating the Indian iron ore reserves to accept only ores with an iron content of 60% and above. Ores below this iron content are used only in very small quantities in Indian blast furnaces. Large deposits of high grade ores are limited to a few areas of which the following fields require special mention :—

(*i*) *Singhbhum and Orissa:* In what is known as the Singhbhum Iron Belt, consisting of the Singhbhum District, in which the Tata Iron & Steel Company's Steel Works are situated, and the neighbouring States, there exist some of the richest iron ore deposits in the world. The iron content of the ore considered usable varies from 60% to 69% and these deposits have recently been estimated at 8,000 million tons, which are sufficient for the iron and steel requirements of India for centuries. In other parts of the world, Brazil for example, equally rich iron ore may be found, but rarely can it be loaded at the iron works so cheaply as in India. The advantage India possesses in the shape of iron are is, therefore, very great.

(*ii*) *Mysore:* There are big deposits of quartz—magnetite ore in Mysore but they are of low grade and would require concentration before using them. The ores used in the Bhadravati Iron Works can be compared to Singhbhum ores containing about 60% Fe. and the quantity available of 60% iron content or more is from 30 to 60 million tons. In addition at least 100 million tons of about 55% iron content are available.

(*iii*) *Madras:* Very large deposits, mainly magnetite, occur in the Salem and Trichinopoly districts. They have been estimated at 300 million tons at least. They will, however, require concentration before use, and there may be considerable losses in the process.

(*iv*) *Bastar State:* The deposits of Bastar are as rich in grade as those of Singhbhum and are estimated at 600 million tons.

(*v*) *Other districts:* Similar rich ores occur in the Drug district (175 million tons), Sandur State (100 million tons), and Goa (estimates not available).

Salt

THE main sources of production of salt in India are in Sambhar Lake, in Bombay, and in Madras. Salt factories in Rajputana are managed by Government.

The total quantity of salt manufactured in the Indian Dominion and Pakistan from all sources in the year 1945-46 was 5 crore and 46 lakh maunds. Out of this the quantity manufactured in Pakistan was about one crore maunds, leaving 4 crore and 46 lakh maunds as the share of the Indian Dominion in 1945-46, and 3 crore 92 lakh maunds in 1946-47. These figures do not include production in Kathiawar and Travancore.

Salt was imported into the Sub-continent to the extent of 85 lakh maunds in 1945-46 and 40 lakh maunds in 1946-47. Salt was not exported from the sub-continent in any appreciable quantity during the above two years.

The Government of undivided India abolished the salt duty on March 1, 1947 to satisfy national sentiment. But subsequent events soon compelled them to reimpose the tax. In western Bihar, U.P., East Bengal, Bombay and the C.P. the price of salt rose higher than before the abolition of the duty. The stoppage of supply of salt from Pakistan areas added to the uptrend. In areas where supplies were deficient, the benefits of the abolition of salt tax went solely to the producers and middle-men and not to the consumers. The remission of the salt tax caused the Government of India a loss of Rs. 9½ crores.

Plans for the development of salt industry, both short-term and long-term are being completed by the Government of India. A complete survey of salt production, consumption, distribution, quality, imports and prices, has been undertaken. The necessity for fostering and directing the salt industry having been established, outlines of method of control have also been drawn up. To increase the production of salt in the sub-continent the Government deputed an expert officer in June 1946, to study the whole question of salt supply and demand, and suggest the changes in the administrative machinery necessary to make the sub-continent self-sufficient in the matter of salt.

In 1947, the controlled whole-sale rate for salt was Rs. 6-2-0 per maund.

On April 23, 1948 the Government of India declared that thenceforth individuals or groups might freely produce salt in any land to which they had lawful access: no licences were needed.

During the year under review Pakistan experienced salt shortage.

The Alcohol Industry

ALCOHOL has three uses. It can be used as a drink. That is the use for which it is best known. Second, it can be used for industrial purposes, for instance in the manufacture of a number of chemicals. Third, it can be used as a motor fuel, for the production of mechanical power, when we call it power alcohol.

Alcohol does not occur free in nature. It is produced by a slow decomposition of the juices of certain fruit specially grapes, of palms or other sugary substances when they are exposed to warm or moist atmosphere. The process is called fermentation, caused by the presence of certain micro-organisms popularly called yeast. Commercially alcohol is obtained by the conversion of certain plant products called carbohydrates which include celluloses, starches and sugars. The celluloses and starches are first broken down to simpler sugary matter and then fermented by yeast to produce alcohol.

Potable Alcohol.—Let us now deal with alcohol as drink in more detail. Three types of potable alcohol are produced in the Indian subcontinent, beer, toddy, arrack and certain varieties of 'foreign liquors.' Beer and toddy contain 2 to 10% alcohol while arrack and other liquors contain as much as 30 to 50%. Beer is produced from malted barley, and there are about 7 breweries in different parts of India and Pakistan. Arrack, a more popular drink, is obtained from the flowers of the mahua or mhowa tree or from fermented gur or molasses. But the most commonly used drink in the sub-continent is 'toddy' to give it its South Indian name. Toddy is obtained from the date palm. The palm is tapped and the juice is allowed to ferment.

There are, of course, the imported liquors but these are consumed chiefly by non-Asians and upper class Indians.

To pass to a statistical view of the liquor question, a great number of old pot, and coffey stills have always been in use but the major part of potable liquor is made in proper distilleries of which there are about 70 in India. Here is a table which gives a few facts about the production position in India. Asterisk shows that the figure is only an estimate.

Some statistics :—

Here are the figures for India :—

Year	No. of Distilleries and Breweries	Production in million gallons	Capital invested in lakhs	No. of men employed	Cane-molasses produced in tons	No. of Sugar factories
1930	26	4	150	2000	52,000	29
1942	52	6¼	250	2600	3,69,100	150
1946	71	12	350	3000	3,50,000	145
1947	68	10·7	400	3000	3,18,000	146

And here are the corresponding figures for Pakistan :—

Year	No. of Distilleries and Breweries	Alcohol in million gallons	Capital invested in lakhs	No. of men engaged	Cane-molasses produced in tons	No. of sugar factories
1947	5*	3*	50*	200*	9,043	10

The figures for the imports of foreign liquors are given below :—

Year	Ale, beer, porter, stout in gallons	Spirits, liquors, wines, in gallons	Total gallons	Value of ale, beer, etc. in rupees	Value of spirits, etc. in rupees	Total Rs.
1943–44 ..	3,01,454	9,08,196	12,09,650	11,96,911	1,47,34,030	1,59,30,941
1944–45 ..	4,20,381	10,05,036	14,25,417	14,27,403	1,47,14,068	1,61,41,471
1945–46 ..	1,42,632	10,75,446	12,18,078	5,83,805	2,31,69,313	2,37,53,118
1946–47 ..	5,56,335	9,10,683	14,67,018	27,19,794	2,52,54,508	2,79,74,302

In comparison U.S.A. the country with the largest world-production (179 million tax gallons) and consumption (1·7 million gallons) of potable liquors had in 1942, 280 distilleries, 600 breweries and 1100 wineries. Its liquor industry spent 3 billion dollars on taxes, wages and raw materials.

So much for the production side. Now for the revenue. The Provinces derive their excise revenue from taxes, fees and rents on local production and sale of liquors. Central Government derives its revenue from customs. Here are the customs figures in lakhs of rupees for the old undivided India :—

Year	Ale, beer, porter and other fermented liquor	Spirits and liquors	Wines	Tota
1944–45 ..	7·18	297·75	7·22	312·15
1945–46 ..	2·0	480·0	20·0	502·0
1946–47 ..	3·0	400·0	25·0	428·0

Prohibition.—Prohibition is now the accepted policy in India and Pakistan, and in every Province there is partial prohibition which is to attain completion in a definite number of years. For instance, there is prohibition in about half of C.P. and two-thirds of Madras. Madras expects to be completely dry on October 1, 1948 and Bombay on April 1, 1950. Few States have introduced prohibition either partial or complete though Mysore expects to go dry in five years' time.

Prohibition is mainly enforced by the Excise police but in certain Provinces there are non-official voluntary bodies such as Vigilance Committees for detection and checking or Prohibition Guards to help the regular Excise police. In Bombay no liquor advertisements are allowed in newspapers or liquor scenes in films. Liquor shops have been converted into tea and refreshment hotels in Madras, while Bombay is opening centres where 'nira' is served in the place of liquor. In nearly every Province one day or more have been declared as dry days. In the old undivided Punjab, students were prohibited from drinking and in Sind today liquor licenses cannot be given to Muslims or liquor served to young men below the age of 25.

Now that drunkenness is an offence in certain Provinces punishable with imprisonment or fine or both the need for an objective test for intoxication arises. It has been suggested in this connection that it would be a good idea if we applied the same test as is being increasingly applied in the U.S.A. In some of the American courts intoxication is considered as present if the concentration of alcohol in the person's blood is ·15% or more. If the concentration is less than ·15% and more than .05% the person's general behaviour and other circumstances are considered. The U.S. Courts have recognized the admissibility of such evidence and devised means of making such tests compulsory. One Supreme Court has ruled that the test of intoxication is not the amount of alcohol drunk, but the amount of alcohol present in the blood.

It is fully recognized, however, that legal prohibition alone is not enough to stamp out the evil of drink. Something must be done to remove the causes that produce alcoholism. Among the major causes which produce alcoholism are poverty, overwork and a certain feeling of ennui. In the case of chronic alcoholics the cause may lie deeper still, in a pathological condition of the person's mind or body. Therefore to achieve any lasting result a policy of negative prohibition should be backed by a constructive effort to provide better food, better housing, better living conditions, greater facilities for recreation and the proper type of education for the younger people. The need for a constructive effort of this nature is fully realized and every Provincial Government has its own programme for mass education and enlightenment in this direction.

When Prohibition is enforced there will naturally be a great loss in excise revenue at a time when nearly every Government is sorely pressed for money. But the loss will be partly made up by fresh taxation such as sales taxes, industrial profits taxes and so on. And second, the palms and the mhowa trees no longer tapped for toddy would now be available for the production of power alcohol resulting in a general increase of the country's fuel resources.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

We have already mentioned that alcohol is used not only as a drink but also for industrial purposes. Industrial alcohol is a very valuable material in the manufacture of chemicals like acetone, acetic acid, ether, chloroform, ethyl acetate, etc. It is also necessary as a solvent in the manufacture of fine chemicals, medical preparations, toilets etc. Since the last war its importance if at all has increased. It is now essential in the manufacture of ammunition and of artificial rubber.

In 1942 there were only 22 plants in India for the manufacture of industrial alcohol. In 1946 there were as many as 33 capable of producing 12 million gallons. But the actual production was as low as 5,031,400 gallons in 1945-46, and 3,734,600 in 1946-47. The undivided Government of India's Panel of Fine Chemicals, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals estimated that the medical requirements of the sub-continent

are one million gallons annually and industrial requirements 10 millions, a target which they said ought to be reached in 15 years' time. To make this possible, it is argued, the first essential is to abolish the present excise duty on industrial alcohol and the second is to have a uniform policy for the country as a whole. Industrial alcohol should not cost more than a few annas a gallon. As it is it costs the distiller 5 to 6 annas to make it. When the producer's and middleman's profit is added the price will increase to a point where it becomes uneconomic to use it.

AMERICAN RECORD

In this connection the experience of U.S.A. may be helpful. Before the war the normal production in the U.S.A. was 100 million gallons. As more alcohol was needed to make smokeless powder for anti-aircraft shells and artificial rubber tyres for Army lorries the production rose to 600 millions between 1941 and 1945. So whisky distilleries were turned to the production of industrial alcohol. Synthetic alcohol was produced at 4 plants from natural and petroleum refinery gases. The point about synthetic alcohol is that it is cheaper than alcohol from molasses. Synthetic alcohol costs only 12 to 15 cents a gallon while molasses alcohol costs 40 cents when the price of molasses is 13·6 cents a gallon. The future lies therefore with synthetic alcohol.

Here are the production figures in million gallons for power alcohol in U.S.A. The figures for 1945 are for six months only.

Year	Synthetic	Molasses	Grain	Import	Total
1939	25	69	9	..	103
1940	32	86	8	..	126
1941	43	143	31	..	217
1942	50	114	133	1	298
1943	56	81	300	12	449
1944	60	150	359	33	602
1945	29	191	..	15	235

And here are the consumption figures :—

Year	Military	Lend-Lease	Synth. rubber	Anti-Freeze	Civilian and indirect military	Total
1939	..	..	..	..	104	104
1940	..	..	..	..	130	130
1941	18	9	23	..	165	215
1942	46	25	30	..	128	229
1943	40	63	126	51	148	428
1944	27	60	330	32	160	609
1945	15	23	155	9	81	283

POWER ALCOHOL

We now come to the third use of alcohol, *i.e.* as motor fuel for the production of mechanical power. A great many countries in the world have to depend on imported petrol. So as a security measure some power alcohol is always being produced in nearly every big European country from local raw material such as surplus potatoes, wheat, molasses and so on. Thus in 1941 about 200 million gallons of power alcohol were being produced all over the world from 187 plants in various countries. Of these France had 47, Czechoslovakia 38, Germany 11, Italy 15, Brazil 16, South Africa 4 and Australia 3. During the War, of course, all the countries expanded their output.

Like the countries we have mentioned India and Pakistan too are large importers of petrol. There is no reason therefore why India at any rate should not develop a power alcohol industry of her own especially when she is such a large producer of sugar. A great deal of the molasses which is a by-product in the manufacture of sugar is now going waste. Here are some figures which make the position clear. India and Pakistan had 150 factories in 1942 in the sub-continent producing sugar. Now out of the 485,000 tons of molasses produced in that year about 100,000 tons were fermented to make potable alcohol, and another 50,000 tons used as fuel or manure or for tobacco curing or for making inferior sweets. The rest, that is to say, as many as 335,000 tons were simply wasted. If all the wastage was to be used for the production of power alcohol a secure market had to be guaranteed to the producer. This meant some sort of legislation to compel the users of petrol to mix in a certain proportion power alcohol with petrol in the ratio 20 : 80. The Joint Power Alcohol Enquiry Committee of U.P. and Bihar, the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Tariff Board were all recommending a scheme for the starting of a power alcohol industry before the war for it was clear that alcohol-petrol was superior as a fuel to neat petrol. But an appeal to the Government of India failed as it was frightened of antagonising oil interests. Some of the Provincial Governments, however, went ahead. Between 1939 and 1942, U.P., Bihar, Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore all passed appropriate legislation for the purpose of encouraging use of power alcohol, Mysore giving the lead in this matter. During the War the Government of India fell into line but it was too late to get the necessary plant and equipment from the U.S.A. All it could do was to allow local fabrication of power alcohol plants. In 1946 there were 5 plants with a capacity of 2½ million gallons but the actual production was about a million gallons. In 1947 the number of plants increased to 9.

Panel Report.—Meanwhile the report of a Panel appointed by the undivided Government of India to review the situation and make recommendations has been published. It estimates that with the expected surplus of 430,000 tons of molasses 26 million gallons of alcohol can be produced. And out of 26 millions as many as 20 million could be used as fuel. They recommend therefore that all the existing plants should be modernized and if necessary expanded, and that 20 new plants with a capacity of ½ to 1 million gallons a year should be built. As far as possible all plants were to be fabricated locally. The capital cost of the 20 plants is estimated at Rs. 2 crores. 20% of this will have to be used on imports of equipment which cannot yet be made in India or Pakistan such as boilers, generators, air compressors, yeast separators and control instruments. The rest of the equipment could be made in India with the help of the existing personnel. It is not necessary to import foreign experts but it may be useful to send out technicians from here to study the working of foreign plants so that they might be able to employ the latest methods in Indian and Pakistani factories. Further recommendations are a reduction in the excise duty on power alcohol to enable the blended fuel to be sold at the same price as neat petrol, and the appointment of an Alcohol Commissioner to regulate matters relating to molasses and the price and distribution of alcohol.

The Panel also makes a few recommendations about industrial alcohol. It recommends, for instance, the development of subsidiary industries for making chemicals, solvents, food-yeast, dry-ice, fertilizers, potash, etc. from alcohol and the by-products, and the starting of a research organization, to investigate possibilities of expanding production and discover alternative sources and raw material and further applications of industrial alcohol. To encourage such application it suggests that industrial alcohol should be free from any tax. Finally, to encourage the growth of the whole industry the Panel recommends a general reduction in railway freights on molasses and alcohol.

After the division of the sub-continent the position is roughly as follows :—75% of cane-acreage, and 97% of sugar, molasses and alcohol remain in India and the balance goes to Pakistan. U.P. and Bihar produce 10 to 14 million gallons of alcohol. Out of this 2½ to 4 millions may be used for blended fuel in the Provinces and the rest could be exported.

Alcohol is of national importance as a strategic fuel and a uniform country-wide policy in regard to excise and power alcohol is imperative.

The Cement Industry

IN the history of Trade Associations in India, the Cement Industry provides an illustrious example of successful co-operative endeavour. The cement industry owes its origin to the fortunes of the original companies through early vicissitudes, through subsequent co-operative endeavour to the attainment of the present position of strength and solidarity.

CEMENT FACTORIES

The first venture in the manufacture of Portland Cement in India took place in 1904, in a small factory just outside Madras, but it quickly went out of business.

A few years later three new Companies came into existence and laid the foundation of the Industry as it exists today.

GROWTH OF INDUSTRY

Towards the end of the first Great War, the output of all Cement Factories was commandeered by the Government. The boom period which followed that war witnessed the springing up of a number of new Cement Factories. Most of these were erected within the geographical marketing areas of the existing Works and internal competition set up an insensate scramble for business at any price, and for delivery over any distance, ignoring entirely the basic economic principle that as a cheap building material, it cannot carry heavy distribution of freight charges. This intense competition almost brought the Industry to its knees. Three of the new Companies went into liquidation and the shareholders lost between 2 and 2½ crores of rupees.

FORMATION OF ASSOCIATIONS

In 1925, following the result of an enquiry by the Tariff Board, the necessity for co-operation amongst the manufacturing units was clearly emphasised and as a result, an Association known as the Indian Cement Manufacturers' Association was formed. This proved to be a complete success as could be seen from the fact that during the four years of its existence not one single case of price cutting was recorded. Although described as the "Manufacturers' Association", its functions were only to fix and regulate selling prices. Each Manufacturing Co. was still a separate entity with its own selling arrangements and each was out to obtain as much business as it could possibly secure.

The Association was also responsible for the next step in co-operation. Its members agreed to a levy of 5 annas per ton on the sales to finance a joint service known as the Concrete Association of India which was formed in 1927 for the purpose of educating the public in the uses of cement and to provide free technical aid and advice to the consumer.

CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY

With a certain measure of confidence inspired, the next step taken was the formation of the Cement Marketing Company of India, Ltd., but, over this, negotiations were both delicate and protracted. No member company liked the idea of giving up control of its own sales; on the contrary, it wanted to secure as large a sales quota as possible. This latter point presented a very thorny problem and after considering various formulæ, an agreement was reached and a quota fixed based on the capacity of each.

In 1934, two new Companies joined the pool adding a further tonnage. With the aid of the Concrete Association of India and a comprehensive publicity programme, sales were increased and during the Marketing Company's regime the average selling price of cement throughout the whole of the country was reduced by over 25%.

Its real charter was to operate the agreement entered into between the member companies and in this, there were a number of defects which were the cause of many uncertainties and suspicions. The quota was fixed rigidly but there was nothing in the agreement to prevent any company from enlarging its works to any extent it deemed fit and it was soon apparent to all that provision for future expansion had to be undertaken.

ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES

It was to put an end to all doubts and uncertainties about the future that the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw mooted the Merger Scheme, its object being to make and deliver cement as cheaply as possible through rationalised production and distribution. This brought about the fusion of all the Indian Cement Manufacturing Companies then in operation (with the exception of the Sone Valley Cement Co. Ltd.) into one unit known as the Associated Cement Companies Ltd., in 1936 whose Managing Agents are Cement Agencies Ltd., operating eleven factories. The benefit that accrued to the Industry by the development of new sites taken over from member companies at suitable centres was passed on to the consumer by way of reduction in selling prices. This reduction resulted in an increased off-take which made it possible to make further reductions. Thus, there was an average total reduction all over India of about Rs. 10 per ton from 1930 to 1936, which, resulted in the consumers benefiting to the extent of crores of rupees.

The policy of the Cement Companies which eventually merged into the Associated Cement Companies, aimed at the establishment of a great national industry on sound business lines. Foreign competition was reduced to a minimum and as sales increased prices were reduced consistently each year. This was along the lines recommended by the Tariff Board and has definitely led to the advantages envisaged by them, viz., efficient running, cheaper production, low distribution costs and lower selling price to public.

DALMIA GROUP

The Industry was, again affected when, in 1938, the Dalmia Group of Companies which came into being competed with the Associated Cement Companies. Happily, this state of affairs did not last long, and by the end of 1940, an agreement was concluded between the two major groups to market their output through a central organization. The Cement Marketing Co. of India, Ltd., was again brought into operation. Prices were reduced further and thereafter stabilised at an economical level restoring the industry again to a healthy footing.

The Cement Marketing Company then controlled and managed the sales and distribution of all the cement manufactured by the Associated Cement Cos., and the Dalmia Group of Companies, the former having 12 factories in operation and the latter five factories. The output of all these factories represented about 85% of the whole industry as there were four other cement companies operating independently

EFFECTS OF WAR

As in other Industries, so also in cement, the recent War has had many effects. With the rise in the cost of all materials required for the manufacture and packing of cement, production cost naturally increased. To off-set this, in part, the price of cement had to be raised but it was still maintained at a very reasonable level, the rate being controlled by the Industries and Civil Supplies Department. Even with the increase allowed by the Government after prolonged examination, the price of cement compares very favourably with the price of other building materials as most of them have gone up by over 200 to 400 per cent.

Just before and for some time after the outbreak of hostilities, the demand from export markets both for Government and public use began to develop, and India eventually became the supply centre of cement to the Middle and Far East. The internal demand similarly increased. Practically 80% of the total output was taken by Government and the balance was strictly rationed for essential repairs. With the cessation of hostilities, the proportion of Government demand fell considerably but the total demand both of the Government as well as the public has increased enormously.

The two groups separated by mutual consent with effect from March 1948 and they market their output independently.

BENEFITS

The part which the cement industry plays in the welfare of the country may not be generally appreciated. Not only does it afford employment to thousands of men in the factories alone but also it is one of the largest consumers of Indian coal. The jute industry is also benefited because over 40 million jute bags are used annually for packing purposes. Then, there is the large freight revenue accruing to the Railways by the transport of coal, gunny bags and cement estimated at some crores per annum.

The progress which has been made has been largely due to the energy and enterprise of the Cement Marketing Company and the Concrete Association of India in educating the country in the uses of cement. Branch offices are maintained throughout India with a staff of over 60 engineers, overseers and skilled masons who give technical assistance to cement users.

That the cement industry is working on the right lines and with an eye to the future, there is no doubt. They are spending a large amount annually on educational propaganda which will be repaid by increased sales, a matter of vital importance.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

With the return of peace, the cement industry has retained its national importance in the sense that it is one of the few commodities that can enter into every one of the main schemes of national programme, viz., communications, irrigation and agricultural development generally and proper housing of the working classes. The cement industry owing to the urgency of demand placed on it in the immediate post-war years and the orderly planning of future development has received due consideration from the Government. The industry has already a programme of expansion, with years of investigation and preparation behind it which will ensure its being fully utilised in the post-war years. Its plant, technical personnel, financial resources and vast All-India sales organization—all afford an assurance of its maintaining an important position in the country today, and the continuance of its policy to make available to the public the highest quality of cement at the lowest possible price.

Chemicals and Dyes

FOR purposes of industrial production, chemicals fall easily into one of two major groups: (a) Heavy Chemicals, and (b) Fine Chemicals. Heavy chemicals are produced in enormous tonnages and at a low cost, and are consumed almost wholly in industrial and agricultural operations. The term "Heavy Chemicals" is applied usually to substance such as the common acids, alkalies, fertilizers etc., which are the foundation of the entire chemical industry. Their industrial utility is determined by their use of processing the raw materials of other industries manufacturing essential commodities, such as, textiles, paper, soap, glass, leather, kerosene, motor spirit, lubricating oils, etc. Thus, while the cost of the basic chemicals will undoubtedly influence the development of the consumer industries, there must be an all-round development of the latter to enable the heavy chemicals industry to be placed on a sound footing.

Fine chemicals, on the other hand, are manufactured generally in relatively small amounts since their purity is important; their production requires great skill and care in each operation under accurately controlled conditions. In this category are included photographic materials, drugs and pharmaceutical products, paints, varnishes and pigments, dyestuffs, etc.

HEAVY CHEMICALS.

With the notable exceptions of borax, nitre and elemental sulphur, the heavy chemicals do not occur in nature, and they have therefore to be manufactured from naturally occurring raw materials. The names of the various heavy chemicals manufactured in India and Pakistan are given in the first column of the following Table (the upper half of the table gives the figures for sulphuric acid and its derivates, and the lower half for alkalies and allied products). The figures for their estimated production and imports during the pre-war period (1935-40) and for 1946-47 are given in columns 2 to 3; the figures for consumption are equal usually to the sum of the amounts produced and those imported. The figures for the targets for future production, suggested by The Advisory Planning Board of the Government of India and by other planning committees, are given in column 4. The last column indicates the main uses to which these chemicals are put. All the figures are in tons per annum.

production of the existing plants be increased to their capacity, and (ii) new plants be located at places where good quality lime and common salt occur together.

OTHER INORGANIC CHEMICALS

The World War II gave considerable impetus to the production of several heavy chemicals in the sub-continent. For instance the manufacture of important industrial chemicals, such as copper sulphate, sodium sulphide, anhydrous ammonia, bleaching powder, chlorine, dichromates, etc., was started, and the production of salts, such as aluminium sulphate, iron sulphate, etc., increased to a considerable extent. There was, however, no planning in these endeavours, and in some cases the quality of the product was also not sufficiently high.

The present position regarding most of these chemicals is fairly sound inasmuch as their manufacture depends essentially on the availability of sulphuric acid and the alkalies discussed earlier. The production of these chemicals can be stepped up whenever necessary without much difficulty.

The anhydrous ammonia being manufactured at present is converted almost entirely into ammonium sulphate, and very little is thus left over for refrigeration, medicine, and other uses. It should be possible to obtain about 300 tons/annum of anhydrous ammonia for these uses when the new plants for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate from gypsum and ammonia, now under construction, start functioning. The bleaching powder manufactured at present is poor in quality, and the defect is attributed to low quality lime. It is necessary therefore to find deposits of and utilize high quality lime so that the available chlorine in the product is at least 30 per cent. Magnesium chloride and sulphate are now manufactured on the West Coast from sea and subsoil bitterns. Large quantities of the former were exported before the War (about 1,300 tons in 1939-40), and it is gratifying to note that the exports have now increased to 1920 tons.

Calcium carbide is a very important heavy chemical both in peace as well as in war. Its manufacture was not undertaken so far in India or Pakistan due largely to difficulties in finding a suitable site where coal and high-grade lime occur together, and a cheap supply of electricity is also available. It is however gratifying to note that efforts are now being made to instal a 5,000 ton plant in Bihar shortly.

FERTILIZERS

Food is one of the three dire necessities of human existence. To maintain crop yields in any established agriculture, it is essential to add the plant-food elements (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium) to the soil year after year. The question of chemical fertilizers is thus of major importance in India and Pakistan with their rapidly increasing rate of population.

Pre-war production of ammonium sulphate and superphosphate was about 30,000 and 2,000 tons/annum, respectively, and it has remained almost steady at these figures.

The figures for production and imports of some of the important fertilizers are given in the following table. All figures are in tons per annum.

Fertilizer.	Average pre-war (1935-40) figures of		Average figures in 1946-47 of		Target estimated for next five years
	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	
Ammonium phosphate ..	..	3,750	..	225	..
Ammonium sulphate ..	30,000	63,500	26,000	6,100	400,000
Potassium chloride ..	small	2,500	500	50	5,000
Potassium nitrate ..	6,500	..	15,000	..	50,000
Superphosphate ..	2,000	7,000	3,000	small	100,000
Fish manures, etc. ..	..	2,100	..	550	..

It has been estimated that to provide a well-balanced diet for the whole population, the existing production of agricultural food products should be stepped up by the following margins: Cereals (10 per cent); Pulses (20 per cent); Oils and Fats (250 per cent); Fruits (50 per cent); and Vegetables (100 per cent); It has also been estimated that food production can be increased by about 25 per cent if about 400,000 tons of ammonium sulphate are used annually. The Government of India have, therefore, now under construction plants for the manufacture of 400,000 tons/annum of this fertilizer at Sindhri, Alwaye and Belagula. Although there is difference of opinion among some agricultural experts as to the utility of superphosphates in certain parts of the sub-continent, it is considered that a reasonable target for this fertilizer should be 100,000 tons/annum. The possibility of using ammonium nitrate as an alternative fertilizer to ammonium sulphate should also be investigated.

FINE CHEMICALS

The term "fine chemicals" is applied usually to substances such as photographic materials, drugs and pharmaceutical products, paints, pigments and varnishes, and dyestuffs. The raw materials necessary for the fine chemicals industry are derived from both inorganic and organic heavy chemicals, the former of which were dealt with in the preceding pages. Among the organic chemicals, by far the most important are coal and wood distillation products, fermentation products, and aliphatic and aromatic synthetic chemicals. Only a few of these organic chemicals are produced in India or Pakistan and their figures for production and imports, targets for their future production, and main uses are presented in the following Table. All the figures are in tons per annum except where otherwise stated.

Chemical	Average pre-war (1935-40) figures of		Average figures in 1946-47 of		Target estimated for next five years	Main uses
	Production	Imports	Production	Imports		
Acetic acid	unknown	350	300	380	17,000	Rayon, white lead, lead acetate, dyeing, rubber
Acetone	..	25	1,000	..	13,000	Solvent, explosives
Ethyl alcohol (gallons) ..	750,000	..	1,600,000	..	26,000,000	Power, solid fuels, pharmaceuticals
Formaldehyde	..	200	60	..	1,000	Textiles, disinfectant, preservative
Methanol	small	..	60	..	1,000	Solvent, denaturant
Carbon disulphide ..	nil	..	nil		8,760	Rayon
Glycerine	650	180	2,100	nil	5,000	Pharmacy, explosives
Lead acetate	nil	..	small	nil	..	Pigments, water-proofing textiles
Oxalic acid	nil	200	36	small	..	Dyeing, printing
Urea	nil	..	nil	..	10,000	Plastics, fertilizer
Benzene (gals.)	..	..	1,200,000	..	..	Solvent
Benzol (gals.)	..	..	2,400,000	..	..	Solvent
Creosote oil (gals.)	..	..	500,000	..	..	Insecticide
Cresylic acid	..	..	60	..	..	
Naphthalene	..	..	600	146	..	Disinfectant, etc.
Phenol	..	40	25	40	1,000	Disinfectants, plastics

Chemical.	Average pre-war (1935-40) figures of		Average figures in 1946-47 of		Target estimated for next five years.	Main uses.
	Production	Imports	Production	Imports		
Sulphuric acid	26,000	200	80,000	negligible	200,000	Chief basic chemical
Aluminium sulphate and alums	8,500	2,500	17,000	860	38,000	Paper, textiles, water treatment
Copper sulphate	..	1,700	1,000	1,075	2,000	Insecticide, fungicide
Ferrous sulphate	600	100	2,000	negligible	2,500	Textiles, inks, paints
Magnesium sulphate	3,500	400	3,500	27	4,000	Sizing, pharmacy
Sodium sulphate	1,000	1,200	2,000	39	4,500	Paper, textiles, Dyeing, pharmacy
Sodium hydrosulphite	..	1,600	inadequate	2,030	3,000	Textiles, sugar
Sodium sulphide	..	2,700	100	2,065	7,000	Dyeing, paper tanning
Sodium thiosulphate	..	600	400	62	1,000	Photography, leather, textiles
Hydrochloric acid	350	40	2,500	nil	3,000	Textiles, Galvanizing, preparation of other chemicals
Calcium chloride	..	900	1,000	nil	2,000	Refrigeration, road-making
Magnesium chloride	6,000	500	7,000	nil	..	Textiles, Paper, cement
Zinc chloride ..	..	1,800	300	950	3,000	Sizing, flux, dry cells
Nitric acid	500	100	2,750	nil	4,000	Gold refining
Ammonia	..	150	1,500	150	12,000 to 15,000	Fertilizers, refrigeration, medicine
Ammonia carbonate and bicarbonate	..	600	inadequate	160	600	Medicine, baking powder
Ammonia chloride	..	1,700	600	1,900	4,000	Flux, dry cells, sundry trades
Caustic soda	1,500	27,000	4,000	38,500	133,000	Soap, textiles, paper, other sundry trades
Soda ash	small	69,700	37,000	70,000	270,000	Glass, textiles, paper, silicates, washing, flux, etc.
Bleaching powder	..	10,800	4,500	9,100	10,000	Textiles, paper, public health
Chlorine	..	30,000	2,400	nil	50,000	Water treatment, bleaching powder, chlorinated products
Potassium chlorate	..	1,900	2,000	small	3,500	Matches
Sodium bicarbonate	small	5,800	1,500	7,200	10,000 to 15,000	Medicine, food products, fire-extinguishers
Sodium cyanides and ferrocyanides	..	220	..	63	..	Extraction of Gold and Silver
Sodium silicate	..	..	4,000	78	..	Linink, silk, soaps
Sodium and potassium dichromates	..	900	3,500	nil	5,000	Textiles, leather, matches
Calcium carbide	..	3,200	....	3,500	7,000	Oxy-acetylene welding, mining operations

SULPHURIC ACID

The production of sulphuric acid has been tripled during the last ten years (cf: Fig. 1.), the present figures for production being in the neighbourhood of 80,000 tons annum. Even with this substantial increase in the production figures, our per capita consumption of sulphuric acid is very far below than in the U.S.A., being 0·45 lbs. and 187 lbs., respectively. The pre-war production figures of hydrochloric and nitric acids were 350 tons and 500 tons per annum, respectively; their production increased substantially during the period of the World War II and, at present, nearly 2,500 tons of hydrochloric acid and 2,750 tons of nitric acid are manufactured annually.

Here are the production figures for sulphuric acid :—

	Thousands of Tons.
1937-38	26·8
1938-39	25·6
1939-40	30·7
1940-41	..
1941-42	43·0
1942-43	40·7
1943-44	59·0
1944-45	65·0
1945-46	..
1946-47	80·0

About 60 per cent of the sulphuric acid produced in the Indian sub-continent is by the Chamber process and the remainder by the Contact process. The Chamber acid is obtained from 32 small-sized plants, many of which are old and inefficient. There are only 5 Contact plants functioning at present, and 4 additional plants are in the process of being erected. Hydrochloric and nitric acids are manufactured at present by the action of sulphuric acid on common salt and nitre, respectively. This process is wasteful, and efforts should be made to manufacture the former by burning chlorine in hydrogen (both of which are by-products in the electrolytic alkali industry), and the latter by the oxidation of synthetic ammonia.

Manufacture.—Sulphuric acid is manufactured from elemental sulphur, and since the small quantities available at Koh-i-Sultan have proved uneconomical, the sulphuric acid industry is almost entirely dependent on imported sulphur. During the pre-war period (1935-40), India and Pakistan used to import about 28,800 tons of sulphur annually at a cost of about Rs. 100/ton. In 1946, after the War 37,900 tons of sulphur were imported at a cost of Rs. 210/ton.

In Western countries where native sulphur deposits are not available, the acid is manufactured as far as possible from other sulphur-bearing materials locally available. For instance, sulphuric acid was manufactured in Germany from gypsum or anhydrite, with cement as a by-product. In Great Britain, the spent oxide from Gas Works is used to recover its sulphur content in the form of sulphuric acid. Also, sulphurous gases obtained in the smelting industries, involving the roasting of iron and copper pyrites and copper glance, are utilized in many countries as a source of sulphuric acid. There appears to be no reason why all the above mentioned methods should not be practised in India or Pakistan to make them at least partly self-sufficient with regard to this basic chemical.

Other Methods.—Further, in countries with meagre sulphur resources, it is considered desirable that industries should become independent of sulphuric acid as far as possible, with a view to avoiding the dependence of important chemical industries on imported sulphur. For instance, ammonium sulphate and superphosphate among fertilizers, and hydrochloric and nitric acids among the chief heavy chemicals, are manufactured now by processes which do not involve the use of sulphuric acid. Thus, ammonium sulphate is made from gypsum and ammonia, phosphatic fertilizers by the use of electrical energy, hydrochloric acid by burning chlorine in hydrogen, and nitric acid by the oxidation of synthetic ammonia. In India or Pakistan it may not be possible to apply all the above-mentioned methods immediately. For instance, the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers by the electrical method might not be possible for some time to come. Until this is done, the production of large quantities of superphosphates will require large amount of sulphuric acid, because the manufacture of this fertilizer must go hand in hand with that of ammonium sulphate which will be produced shortly in plenty from gypsum and ammonia according to the plans prepared by the Fertilizer Mission. Similarly, the expansion of the already existing textiles, paint and metallurgical industries, and the starting of the rayon and dyestuffs industries, will take up huge quantities of this acid. It is surmized that the two latter industries alone will require about 30,000 tons and 20,000 tons per annum, respectively, of sulphuric acid in the initial stages.

ALKALIES

As a heavy chemical, caustic soda is of equal importance in the soap, paper, mercerized cotton, explosives, dyestuffs, vegetable oil, rayon, and other chemical industries. At present, about 40,000 tons of caustic soda are consumed annually out of which soap (45 per cent), textiles (30 per cent) and paper (15 per cent) are the major consumers. The figures for consumption may increase up to about 100,000 tons/annum within the next few years, with the probable expansion of the different industries and the establishment of the rayon industry here.

There is a general tendency abroad to change over from the lime-soda to the electrolytic process for the manufacture of caustic soda, as there is an increasing demand in the synthetic organic industry for the by-product chlorine obtained in the latter method. In India, or Pakistan however, there is every danger that all the chlorine may not find suitable outlets in the immediate future. Hence, the decision to set up electrolytic caustic soda plants must be considered in relation to the possibility of the utilization of the by-product chlorine. Among the possible uses for chlorine may be mentioned the manufacture of hydrochloric acid, bleaching powder, hypochlorite solution, chlorinated rubber products, chlorinated plastics, D.D.T., etc.

Soda ash is manufactured at present in India by 3 factories, the production capacity of which is equal to about 70,000 tons/annum. However, the actual production is of the order of only 37,000 tons/annum, and hence the remaining 70,000 tons of the consumer demand are met by imports. It is recommended that (i) the

The cotton textile industry is by far the stablest industry in India, the capital invested in it being nearly 50 per cent of the total capital invested in all industries. Realizing that there is an acute cloth shortage in India the National Planning Committee has recommended that the present output of cloth be doubled in the very near future. It is thus unnecessary to stress the need and urgency of also establishing a dyestuffs industry in India and Pakistan. A survey made recently by the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research of the Government of India has shown that the position is on the whole favourable for the manufacture of dyestuffs, and that all the dyes which are now in substantial demand could be manufactured in large quantities within the next 15 to 30 years.

Raw Materials.—The raw materials necessary for the dyestuffs industry, namely, benzene, toluene, nephthalene, anthracene, carbazole, pyridine, etc., are derived from coal-tar. It is regrettable that in spite of an abundant supply of coal (about 30 million to s are raised annually) neither India nor Pakistan has developed the coal-tar-distillation industry to any appreciable extent. In pre-war years about 60,000 tons of coal were distilled; this has now dwindled to about 25,000 tons. There are, at present, 9 tar-producing plants with a total capacity of 7,375 tons, and 5 tar-distilling plants of 4,900 tons capacity. In pre-war years about 21 million lbs. of dyestuffs, were being imported for the production of which about 250 million lbs. of refined coal-tar-distillation products would be required. Our present production of the latter is only about 66 million lbs./annum.

The major inorganic heavy chemicals required for the dyestuffs industry are sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids, caustic soda and soda ash, salt, lime and alum. It is estimated that the dyestuffs industry will consume about 30,000 tons/annum of the three acids which consumption is not provided for in the targets presented in our first Table I. Although these acids, alkalies and other salts are being produced in India and Pakistan they are more or less fully allocated to existing consumer industries, and hence it is doubtful whether the dyestuffs industry will be able to draw upon their present production. Further, the prices in most ca es may be too high, and it is therefore desirable from all points of view that the proposed Indian dyestuffs industry should manufacture its own requirements of heavy inorganic chemicals.

Besides coal-tar derivatives and inorganic heavy chemicals, the dyestuffs industry also requires aliphatic raw materials like ethyl alcohol, acetic acid and acetic anhyride. Of these, only ethyl alcohol is produced in sufficient quantities, and hence it will be necessary to establish the manufacture of the other two chemicals.

EXISTING UNITS

The distribution of the existing units of production in the Indian sub-continent is shown in the following table:

	Small-scale establishments	Large-scale establishments	Total
INDIA	436	35	471
PAKISTAN	37	3	40
HYDERABAD STATE ..	6	..	6
Total ..	479	38	517

The total capital invested in the Chemical industry is about Rs. 5 crores, which is only 2·5 per cent of the total capital invested in various industries.

The plants being erected by the Government of India for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate from gypsum and ammonia, in accordance with the recommendations of the Fertilizer Mission, will cost about Rs. 11 crores. The cost of the capital equipment required to achieve the sulphuric acid target is of the order of Rs. 35 to 40 lakhs. It has been recommended that the target for caustic soda be achieved by manufacturing 45,000 tons by the electrolytic and the remainder 88,000 tons by the lime-soda process. Each new 5 ton/day plant for the former process is estimated to cost about Rs. 16 lakhs.

Plant and Equipment.—A rapid expansion of our chemical industry in the immediate future is possible only if a very large amount of capital equipment is imported from abroad. The equipment so obtained ought to be of the most modern design and maximum efficiency, and each unit of production should be of an economic size. With such units, the cost of production in the Indian sub-continent will not compare unfavourably with that in other countries. It is desirable also that the erection and tuning up of these plants be entrusted to foreign experts, and the equipment manufacturers asked to guarantee the performance of each plant. The foreign technicians should also train Indian personnel to take charge of all the operations within a specified period of about 2 to 3 years.

For most of the subsidiary industries, such as those concerned with the manufacture of salts, drugs and pharmaceutical products, paints and pigments, etc., very elaborate equipment is not required and the plants can be set up locally with the available talent.

An important pre-requisite for a well established and self-sufficient chemical industry is the manufacture of equipment and precision instruments, such as, reaction vessels, vacuum pumps, pressure gauges, pyrometers, thermometers, etc., and every encouragement should be given to efforts made in this direction in India and Pakistan.

Labour and Skilled Personnel.—A fundamental pre-requisite for rapid industrialization is technical education and perhaps the most serious problem facing the chemical industry in India or Pakistan is the lack of competent technical personnel. There has recently been some realization of this vital gap in our industrial equipment, and attempts are being made to fill the breach.

The running of chemical industries requires skilled personnel comprising (*i*) managers, (*ii*) supervisors, and (*iii*) skilled workers. To meet the first need, the Government of India have plans for the establishment of 2 or 3 higher technological institutes on the model of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A. They have also a scheme, already in operation, for sending students for post-graduate and research work in foreign universities. Supervisory personnel are the most important; the Bevin Training scheme played an important role in supplying the needs of war-time industry, but it is no longer in operation and nothing has been devised as yet to take its place. To meet the need for skilled workmen in the engineering trades, a special Committee was appointed in 1944 which drew up an elaborate scheme for training, but although the Committee reported in August 1945, no action seems to have been taken on its recommendations.

It will be necessary in the initial stages to import foreign technicians to assist most industries in varying degrees, and it would be highly desirable that the training of local personnel in workshop management and supervision, methods of production, and in the laying out and running of a modern factory, should be made one of the terms of such employment.

INDIA'S PLACE

The world production figures for recent years of the major heavy chemicals are not available as yet. However, it is interesting to compare the figures of production for some of the important chemicals manufactured in the Indian sub-continent and in the U.S.A., in order to obtain a fair picture of our position.

Chemical	Unit	Average production figures for 1946-47		
		U.S.A.		INDIA
		Per annum	Per day	Per annum
Ammonium Sulphate	Tons	350,000	1,166	26,000
Calcium (super) phosphate ..	Tons	150,000	500	3,000
Hydrochloric acid	Tons	400,000	1,333	2,500
Nitric acid	Tons	600,000	2,000	2,750
Sulphuric acid	Tons	9,000,000	30,000	80,000
Caustic soda	Tons	2,500,000	8,333	4,000
Chlorine	Tons	1,000,000	3,333	2,400
Soda ash	Tons	8,000,000	26,666	37,000
Ethyl alcohol	Gals.	560,000,000	1,866,666	26,000,000
Methanol	Gals.	75,000,000	250,000	18,414
Benzene	Gals.	170,000,000	566,666	2,400,000
Creosote oil	Gals.	150,000,000	500,000	500,000
Naphthalene	Tons	375,000,000	1,250,000	600

That the heavy chemicals industry in India or Pakistan has not developed to the same extent as in the U.S.A. is due to the fact that major consuming industries, such as, plastics, rayon, cellulose fibres, dyestuffs, petroleum, etc., which consume large amounts of acids, alkalies and organic heavy chemicals, have not been established either. Expansion programmes in the chemical process industries have a direct bearing on chemical production because the volume of chemicals made available for use must be attuned to the needs of the consuming outlets. Therefore, to achieve a planned economy, it is necessary that the setting up of these industries in India or Pakistan should synchronize with the growth of the heavy chemicals industry.

An apparent conflict has arisen in the minds of some between the claims of cottage industries and those of large-scale industries—whether we should go back to the villages or whether we should harness the atom. This conflict is largely one of emphasis. It is clear that in India and Pakistan today the development of cottage industries on a vast scale is essential for the well-being of the masses. It is equally clear that the rapid development of large-scale machine industry is an urgent need of the country. Without industrialization, no country can have political or economic freedom, and even cottage industries cannot develop to any large extent if economic freedom is absent.

Photographic Materials.—The basic chemicals required for the photographic industry are (*i*) gelatin, silver halides and sensitizers in the coating of film, plate and paper base, and (*ii*) hypo and sodium sulphite in the processing stages. Of these chemicals, the three former are not being manufactured in India or Pakistan. There was no production of sodium thiosulphate and sodium sulphite during the pre-war years, but due to the impetus given by World War II, production of these two chemicals was started and their present annual output is about 800 tons and 300 tons respectively.

The manufacture of gelatin for photographic purposes is a comparatively easy matter, particularly as we have abundant raw materials for its manufacture by way of hides, skins, bones, etc. The manufacture of potassium bromide and liquid bromine has been started by one concern on the west coast of India, but the quantities produced are very small. The manufacture of sensitizers, most of which are complex organic compounds, will perhaps present some difficulties.

Pre-war imports of raw film base into India and Pakistan were enormous, the film industry alone consuming some 80 million ft. per annum. The Celluloid Industries Panel has recommended the installation of a factory for manufacturing 50 million sq. ft. of all types of raw film, and this should synchronize with the manufacture of gelatin, silver halides, sensitizers and other photographic materials in adequate quantities.

Drugs and Pharmaceutical Products.—Prior to World War II, India and Pakistan were almost entirely dependent on imports for the major portion of their requirements of drugs and medicines. The pharmaceutical industry developed considerably during the war period but is still in its infancy. Synthetic drugs manufactured at present in India or Pakistan are mostly made out of imported chemicals, and, to place the industry on a sound footing, it is of fundamental importance that the fine chemicals necessary as raw materials are produced in requisite quantities. The figures for production of certain natural vegetable drugs and synthetic chemicals, and the targets for their expansion, are given in the following table. All the figures are in lbs. per annum except where otherwise stated.

Drug.	Average production figure in 1946-47.	Target recommended for next five years.
Caffeine	20,000	30,000
Emetin	nil	2,000
Ephedrine	3,000	5,000
Morphine	2,000	3,000
Pyrethrum	nil	50,000 tons of dried pyrethrum flowers
Quinine	100,000	2,000,000
Santonin	2,000	3,000
Strychnine	15,000	16,000
Carbarsone	2,000	50,000
D.D.T.	very little	30,000 tons
Mepacrine	unknown	160,000
Penicillin	unknown	1,000,000 million Oxford units
Streptomycin	nil	As much as possible
Sulpha drugs	unknown	500,000
Sulpharsphenamine and Neoarsphenamine	unknown	50,000
Vitamin A	3,500 gals.	1,000,000 galls.
Anæsthetic ether	120,000	....
Calcium gluconate	500	....
Chloral hydrate	200	....
Chlorosulphonic acid	25	....
Potassium permanganate	36,000	....
Tannic acid	13,450	....

The raw materials from which drugs and pharmaceutical products are derived consist of various inorganic chemicals, coal and wood distillation products, fermentation products, petroleum products, animal and vegetable products, and aliphatic and aromatic synthetic chemicals. It should be possible to produce sufficient quantities of drugs and pharmaceutical products in India or Pakistan in the very near future if (*i*) the heavy chemicals industry is expanded, (*ii*) the manufacture of intermediates from the coal tar distillation products is immediately taken up in hand, and (*iii*) the manufacture of adequate quantities of solvents of proper quality is well organized.

Paints and Varnishes.—There are at present 38 paint factories and 5 pigment and colour manufacturers in India and Pakistan. The raw materials employed in the manufacture of (*a*) paints and enamels, and (*b*) varnishes and lacquers, are pigments, drying oils and driers, solvents and thinners and naturally occurring and synthetic resins. With the exception of synthetic resins, all the other raw materials are available in the Indian sub-continent in sufficient quantities. The figures for the existing production and proposed targets for the various major items are given in the following table. All the figures are in tons per annum except where otherwise stated.

Item		Average production figure in 1946-47.	Target recommended for next five years.
Paints and Enamels		50,000	100,000
Varnishes :	All types	2,500,000 gals.	no target proposed
	Superior	135,000 gals.	300,000 gals.
Pigments :	Lithopone	....	5,000
	Zinc oxide	4,000	6,000
	White lead, red lead, litharge and lead chrome	4,500	8,000
	Titanium whites	....	3,000
	Carbon black	....	500
	Aluminium powder	250	500
	Mercuric and cuprous oxides	....	500

It has been recommended that the extra production of 50,000 tons/annum of paints and enamels should be achieved by increasing the capacity of the existing plants by 25,000 tons, and by the installation of new plants of 25,000 tons capacity.

Dyestuffs.—In the days prior to World War I, the vegetable dyestuff Indigo was produced in large quantities in India, and was actually being exported to Europe and elsewhere. The outbreak of War I and the establishment of a synthetic dyestuffs industry in Germany marked the end of the Indian Indigo industry. Although, to keep abreast of the rapidly increasing rate of industrialization in the U.S.A. and in the West, we would naturally like to establish a synthetic dyestuffs industry in India and Pakistan shortly, it might be useful to revive the Indigo industry with Government support because, besides keeping a large sum of money in the country that now goes abroad, it (*i*) would give considerable employment, (*ii*) has great use to the peasant grower as a change crop, and (*iii*) has a peculiar value as an organic manure since the leguminous plant brings nitrogen from the atmosphere into the soil.

There is no production of synthetic dyestuffs in India or Pakistan at present and we are therefore entirely dependent on imports, the figures for which are given in the following table. All figures are in lbs. per annum except where otherwise stated.

Dyestuff or Colouring material	Average figures of imports in		Value (in Rs.) of imports in	
	1935-40	1946	1935-40	1946
Barks for tanning (cwts.)	6,98,328	7,65,235	44,37,970	77,84,524
Cochineal (cwts.)	1,186	12,907	2,42,136	9,10,970
Cutch and Gambier (cwts.)	82,162	8,086	12,82,659	9,08,811
Alizarine	8,04,544	11,21,337	6,02,291	32,07,906
Congo Red	5,63,102	4,25,074	5,50,956	17,53,576
Naphthols	8,57,454	9,90,862	23,46,252	103,21,251
Rapid-fast colour (salts)	1,26,364	1,16,286	7,52,060	16,28,523
Bases	3,33,526	13,66,252	8,83,253	137,24,552
Other salts (naphtholic)	8,55,069	7,71,053	15,92,125	40,27,706
Indigo	6,98,359	7,35,692	12,27,759	39,63,278
Carbazole blue	64,285	31,374	1,95,543	3,90,555
Pastes	1,65,713	3,78,469	8,02,638	37,05,246
Powders	6,31,642	7,12,411	98,07,259	143,50,031
Sulphur black	37,98,823	23,55,487	17,82,336	39,30,233
Metanil yellow	2,11,163	1,16,274	2,73,876	4,95,781
Auramine	78	5,208	132	30,245
Rhodamine	..	6,546	..	74,735
Aniline salts	2,38,200	9,00,291	1,09,583	13,42,659
Others	34,81,604	36,19,554	77,80,062	113,69,844
Saffron	7,189	5,774	5,82,529	6,56,263
			Total 3,52,51,419	8,45,76,689

The Film Industry

THE Indian film industry, which is now 34 years old, can well claim to be the largest of the medium-scale industries of the country. Early development took place in Bombay, which can today be called the "Hollywood of India". Upto 1946 about 66 per cent. or two-thirds of the total annual production of Indian films came from Bombay studios. Since the trouble in Calcutta and the Punjab the proportion has risen to 90, the balance coming from Madras and to a small extent Calcutta. Production in Lahore has for the time being been abandoned.

There are today about 50 film studios in India, and over 250 concerns engaged in producing films. The principal film producing studios are located at Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Calcutta, Madras, Salem and Coimbatore. Of the 3 studios in Lahore, one was burnt in the riots and the other two were sealed by the Government.

Although exact figures are not available in certain cases, it is roughly estimated that about Rs. 10 crores is invested in the Production, Distribution and Exhibition branches of the Indian film industry, in which some 15,000 persons find employment. Investment in production and distribution amounted to about Rs. 4½ crores; Investment in the construction and equipment of studios about Rs. 1½ crores, and investment in the construction and equipment of Cinemas about Rs. 4½ crores.

Of the 15,000 employed in the industry some 4,000, mainly artistes and technicians are engaged in production, some 4,500, mainly clerical, are engaged in the distribution, and some 6,500 are engaged in the exhibition of films. The total salaries paid out in a year are estimated at about Rs. 1 crore.

(*The statistical information given here relates mostly to the period ending 31st Dec. 1946 as statistics relating to 1947 are not available.*)

The average number of workers* employed in film studios registered under the Factories Act as on 31st December 1942 was:

Bombay Province	2,224
Madras	462
Calcutta and Lahore numbers are not available but are estimated at	650
Total ..	3,336

These employees receive under Rs. 200 a month. If the average salary is Rs.100, the annual pay-bill of these employees will be Rs. 40,003,200.

(**i.e.*, excepting Author, Photo-playwriter, Scenario Writer, Composer of Songs, Production Manager, Assistant Production Manager, Costume Designer and his assistants, Art Director and his assistant, Music Director, Cameraman-in-chief, Sound Engineer, Chief Recordist, Sculptor, Make-up Supervisor, Painter, Decorator, Property Man, and Orchestra.)

Raw Film Imports

The following are the import figures for raw films since 1937-38 :—

Year of Import.	Footage of Raw Film Imported.
1937-38	7,42,35,103
1938-39	7,38,55,853
1939-40	8,30,00,000
1940-41	7,00,00,000
1941-42	9,30,00,000
1942-43	8,65,53,000
1943-44	7,87,58,000
1944-45	8,72,13,284
1945-46	8,08,93,563
1946-47 (for the nine months ending 31-12-1946).. ..	10,10,03,449

35 MM. FEATURES

The following table gives the number of short and feature films exhibited in the sub-continent. The table has been compiled from reports of censored films published by the Boards of Film Censors at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore.

Year	FEATURES		SHORTS		GRAND TOTAL	
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
1920 (figures not available).	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922 (figures not available).	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924	59	405	26	903	85	1308
1926	95	456	53	1076	148	1532
1928	117	598	120	1009	237	1607
1930	261	699	63	1029	324	1728
1931	342	472	138	989	480	1461
1932	237	393	96	1133	333	1526
1933	202	449	69	1491	271	1940
1934	196	417	109	1470	305	1887
1935	247	397	91	1416	338	1813
1936	229	399	97	1425	326	1824
1937	180	395	64	1181	244	1576
1938	163	277	not known	826	163	1103
1939	146	224	,,	672	146	896
1940	162	201	,,	604	162	805
1941	137	169	..	201	..	370
1942	165	197	..	153	..	350
1943	183	212	..	202	..	414
1944	124	298	630	812	754	1110
1945	98	332	689	664	787	996
1946	200	364*	134**	{502 / 207†}	334	1052

The 16 mm. features and shorts for 1946 were features (foreign) 39, shorts (Indian) 211 shorts (foreign) 178, grand total (Indian) 21 and grand total (foreign) 217.

* Including 4 narrated in Hindustani. ** Being newsreels.
† Newsreels. ‡ Including 5 newsreels reduced from 35 mm.

The substantial increase in Indian feature film production in 1946 is explained by the fact that this year the industry could take full advantage of the removal of the control on the import and consumption of raw films and meet the deficiency apparent from the low production in 1945. The general inflation also helped the expansion. On the other hand the drop in Indian short films is due entirely to the fact that the Government of India stopped production of their Information Films on 1st April 1946. Thereafter the News Parade was produced for a short while, but this was also stopped with the lapse of D.I.R. 44-A on the 30th September 1946.

There was no worthwhile increase in the import of foreign feature and short films. But the foreign film entered the 16 mm. field in a bid to introduce the foreign film in the many small towns which had not yet shown the foreign film. This attempt was not very successful mainly because of the fact that the people in these small towns could not follow spoken English. For the same reason, the attempt to introduce the 35 mm. foreign films with the original English dialogue toned down and the story made intelligible by intermittent commentary in Hindustani also failed.

The following Table gives the country of origin of feature films exhibited in the sub-continent for the years 1936 to 1946 :—

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
India and Pakistan	229	180	163	146	162	137	165	183	124	98	200
America	314	312	220	178	178	167	167	180	250	290	295
Britain	83	80	55	39	22	33	22	30	30	30	63
Other Countries ..	2	3	2	9	1	..	2	2	18	12	6
Total ..	628	575	440	370	363	337	356	395	422	430	564

DISTRIBUTORS

There are about 150 distributors in all, of whom 9 are distributors of foreign films. Eight of these represent American, one represents British producers, while one more distributes both Indian and British films. These distributors imported on an average about 280 Feature Films and 300 Shorts every year.

During the period of World War II the import of feature films fell by one-fourth, while that of short films became negligible as exhibitors were compelled under the Defence of India Rules to exhibit not less than 2,000 ft. of such films as were approved or produced by the Government of India which took away all the time that was formerly used for showing imported short films.

The distributors are mainly centred in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore and Bhusawal to supply cinemas, throughout the country with pictures for exhibition. Distribution in Western Pakistan was very greatly upset following the disturbed conditions in that region.

CINEMAS

When compared to the world's film business, the Indian film industry rates below 3 per cent. For a population of 400,000,000 in India and Pakistan there are about 1,501 cinemas whether permanent or touring. Of these the number in Pakistan is 117. Britain for a population of 47,416,842 has nearly 5,000 cinemas while America with a population of 122,775,046 has as many as 17,000 cinemas.

Country.	Population.	Cinema Houses.	Persons per cinema.	Cinemas per 1,000 population.
Great Britain	47,416,842	5,000	9,483	0·01
U. S. A.	122,775,046	17,000	7,222	0·14
India	310,000,000	1,384	235,294	0·0040
Pakistan	90,000,000	117	769,231	.000001

There is no prospect of the number of cinemas increasing either in India or Pakistan unless the needs for residential accommodation is satisfied and there is peace and quiet throughout the two Dominions.

The gross annual income of cinemas showing Indian films amounted in pre-war time to about Rs. 2.40 crores. Although there is a source of income from abroad for Indian films this does not amount to much. About 5 per cent. only of the total income from Indian films came from abroad until the embargo on trade with Africa was imposed as a measure of retaliation against South Africa's anti-Indian policy, but now it is only a nominal figure. It is therefore safe to say that the industry does not have any worthwhile foreign income. About 95 per cent. of the total income comes from the sub-continent itself. The gross annual income of cinemas showing foreign films was estimated pre-war at about Rs. 60 lakhs.

The Coffee Industry

SUCH historical evidence as is available on the subject shows that coffee was first introduced into the Indian sub-continent from Mecca as early as the 16th century. The first coffee garden was planted by a European about 1840 but the industry thus started did not begin to flourish till about 1860.

The production of coffee in the Indian sub-continent is almost entirely confined to the South. The acreage under production in 1941 was estimated at 181,000 acres and there has been some increase since then. The crop fluctuates considerably from year to year, but an average annual crop may be taken at approximately 16,500 tons.

The following is a statement of coffee acreage and production during the six years ended 1945-46 :—

Year		Acreage	Production (in tons)
1940-41	..	181,013	14,226
1941-42	..	180,412	17,886
1942-43	..	194,474	16,257
1943-44	..	198,446	17,215
1944-45	..	198,147	17,345
1945-46	..	198,700	25,000

Although the crop for 1945-46 was a record crop for many years, that for 1946-47 is believed to be very small owing to adverse weather conditions.

During the War, the coffee industry in India lost a considerable proportion of her export markets, resulting in a large accumulation of coffee within the country. Prices also fell to such a level that a vigorous propaganda drive had to be undertaken to increase the internal consumption. In 1946 no less than 17,000 tons were absorbed by the internal market and it appeared as if the industry did not have to depend upon foreign markets.

Indian Coffee Board.—In 1942 legislation was enacted whereby the entire coffee crop of India was to be handed to the Indian Coffee Board Pool. The Board was responsible for marketing the coffee thus received. The growers expressed much satisfaction with the working of this scheme which helped to maintain fair prices for all and provide a market for the whole of the produce. The scheme at first was only intended to be in force for a period of five years, but it has now been extended without a time limit by the Coffee Market Expansion Act of 1947.

The average market prices at the beginning of 1947 were reported to be as follows :—

Plantation A Per cwt.	Arabica cherry flats Per cwt.	Robusta cherry flats Per cwt.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
120 to 124	97 to 99	87 to 90

Towards the end of the year, growers appealed to the Government of India for an increase in price to enable them to meet the greatly increased cost of production. The Government of India responded by deputing a Cost Accountant to tour the plantations and enquire into the cost of production.

There was a serious shortage of labour supply during the War, but the position has much improved during the past two years.

The Coir Industry

COIR is the trade name given to the fibre obtained from the husk of the coconut fruit. The Indian sub-continent and Ceylon have a virtual monopoly in the production of this by-product of the coconut industry and its development in these countries has been rendered possible by the fact that these coconuts are usually harvested when the husk of the fruit is still green, though the coconut within is ripe. Good quality coir can only be produced from the fresh green husk of the ripe fruit. If the nut is not fully ripe the fibre in the husk has not developed its full strength, and if the fruit has dried the fibre is weak, dark coloured and difficult to extract.

In Ceylon, the extraction is done by mechanical means on a factory scale after the husks have been retted in water for two or three weeks, and under such methods it is not possible to obtain either the colour or cleanliness of the fully retted Indian coir. The process consists of holding the husk against a revolving spiked drum which combs and extracts the fibre. The shorter fibres collect in the drum and after cleaning are classed as "mattress fibre." The longer fibres are retained in the hand of the operator and are classed as "bristle fibre" which is exported for use in the manufacture of brushes, etc. About 75 per cent. of the Ceylon produce is exported as raw fibre, and only 25 per cent. as yarn or manufactured coir.

The industry as far as the export trade is concerned, is confined to the backwater regions of the Malabar coast, Cochin, Travancore, and to the Laccadive and Divi Islands, which are administered by the Madras Government. The extraction of the fibre and the manufacture of coir yarn forms a well organised cottage industry. The freshly harvested nuts are purchased by merchants, dehusked and the husks are then conveyed down the backwaters to suitable places for retting. Such places are situated along the tidal reaches of the backwaters, and sites for retting are selected

in places where the ground contains a considerable admixture of sand. Here, pits are dug, either in the backwater itself or on the banks and after lining these with palm leaves they are filled with the husks. After filling they are covered with plaited coconut leaves and weighed down with soil or mud. The husks are left to ret in these pits for a period of about eight months, the tidal rise and fall of the water and the porous nature of the ground ensuring constant water movement through the mass of retting husks and thus supplying aeration for the necessary bacterial action.

Women's Work.—At the end of this period, the husks are removed from the retting pit, washed in clean water and distributed among the local people who extract the fibre. This is usually spare time work done by the women of the house. Firstly, the outer skin of the husk is removed and the husk is then beaten with a wooden mallet on a block of wood or stone. This separates the fibre from the decaying pithy matter in which it is embedded in the husk. The fibre thus extracted is dried in the shade and then beaten or willowed with thin bamboo canes. The fibre is then returned to the merchant who further cleans this in a revolving drum furnished with projecting spikes resembling thin saw blades made of iron. Then the fibre is sorted out into colour grade and distributed among the local people who spin this into yarn. This is fundamentally a cottage industry. The fibre is first made into "silvers" and is then either spun by hand or on a wheel. Then it is returned to the merchant who again grades this for colour and splices the short lengths into a continuous length of 450 yards. Finally it is tied into bundles and is sold to the factories where it is either baled up for export or is manufactured into matting, door mats, braid, ship's fenders, rope, etc.

The yarn is very carefully graded, both for manufacture and for export, according to its colour, which is, in reality, a gauge of proper retting. The best quality coir is of a golden-yellow colour and the lowest grade grey which shows that the husks have either been over-retted or that the conditions for retting have not been satisfactory.

Properly retted coir is much more easily spun than machine made coir, because its fibres are clean and free from adhering pith and much more even yarn is obtained from it. It is also much stronger than machine made coir because none of the long or "bristle" fibres have been removed in the process of extraction. The colour is not only attractive, but is an indication that retting has been carried through to the correct stage.

Coir fibre, when made into ropes, is extremely elastic and thus yields to heavy strains, and has therefore special uses. It does not rot easily when exposed to atmospheric conditions, or to salt or fresh water, and in manufacture it is found to take dyes readily.

The Government of Madras are conducting a coir training school at Beypore near Calicut under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, where students are trained in improved methods of cleaning fibre, of spinning of coir yarn on the wheel, of producing ropes, belts, mats, rugs, etc.

The Trade.—During normal times the value of the coir trade is considerable, the imports into Great Britain alone, which represent less than 20 per cent. of the Indian exports, are shown in the Board of Trade returns to amount in value to more than one million pounds per annum. It is an industry which provides a profitable occupation to the densely populated back water tracts of Western India, and it provides the raw material in the shape of yarn and fibre for a considerable part of industry in Europe. More than 80 per cent. of the manufactured coir products and more than 90 per cent. of the Coir Yarn imported into the United Kingdom are produced in India. The imports of coir fibre from India are inconsiderable and amount to only 25 per cent. of the quantity imported. The export of coir fibre from India represents in value only 0·35 per cent. of that of the total Indian exports of coir and coir products.

The War made a change to the Coir trade. Coir production in India considerably dwindled owing to the shrinkage of overseas markets. The United Kingdom which was India's principal market before the War reduced her imports very considerably, while all the European markets were lost to India on account of restrictions imposed by all the importing countries on imports of coir. But the U.S.A. and Canada became important buyers of coir floor-coverings from India which took the place of Japan, China and Java which were supplying weed and grass mats in the pre-war years. During the War, coir was found to be a suitable substitute for hemp and sisal for cordage purposes and began to be used as such on a large scale on account of the non-availability of Manilla hemp and Javanese sisal, consequent on the Japanese occupation of the Philippine Islands and the Dutch East Indies. The War has shown that coir can be used for various other purposes also like making of roads or a good wearing surface.

The following table gives the production of films in the year 1940 to 1946 :—

Language	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Tamil ..	35	30	21	11	13	11	13
Telugu ..	12	13	10	4	5	4	10
Kanarese ..	..	2	2	4	..	1	..
Malayalam ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bengali ..	18	20	15	20	12	9	14
Punjabi ..	8	8	3	3	1	..	..
Sindhi ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Marwari ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Gujrati ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Marathi ..	10	10	13	7	5	..	..
Urdu ..	1	..	..	..	..	6	9
English ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Arabic ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hindi ..	77	51	99	98	88	67	151
Grand Total	162	137	165	149	124	98	200

The provincial production showed that Bombay maintained its ascendancy in production with 151 pictures in 1946.

The majority of the films produced came from independent producers who shot their films in rented studios.

TAXATION

The taxation includes (1) Import Duty on Raw Films and Production and Projection Machinery, (2) An Octroi or Terminal Tax which is levied by most District Municipalities, (3) An Advertisement Tax on cinema publicity of every sort including slides shown on the screen in the cinemas. This tax is levied by important Municipalities, (4) Government Electricity Duty, (5) Entertainment Tax, (6) Income-Tax, Super Tax and Excess Profits Tax upto 31st March 1946. The sum total of these taxes is estimated at 40 per cent. of the gross annual income of the industry. Thus, on the industry's gross income in 1946 of approximately Rs. 600 lakhs roughly Rs. 240 lakhs were paid in these taxes.

IMPORTS OF FILMS

The following table gives in footage and value the totals of raw and exposed films imported into the sub-continent and of the import duty paid to Government:—

Year	Footage	Value	Total Import Duty
1922-23	73,10,429	13,25,393	2,55,935
1923-24	72,01,655	14,10,637	2,25,407
1924-25	94,44,760	15,02,823	2,60,709
1925-26	139,17,199	21,05,533	3,54,265
1926-27	174,82,664	23,21,508	4,22,854

	Raw Films		Exposed Films		
	Footage	Value	Footage	Value	
1927-28	12,372,093	5,89,355	10,372,288	20,28,975	4,42,330
1928-29	19,161,293	8,60,478	10,792,341	19,81,911	4,99,691
1929-30	21,500,579	8,49,321	10,247,051	19,06,341	5,17,695
1930-31	28,309,211	11,07,665	10,179,699	19,60,495	6,03,984
1931-32	22,346,043	8,96,722	8,979,862	17,00,000	7,63,174
1932-33	25,579,887	10,86,247	9,501,023	19,10,051	9,48,370
1933-34	36,917,201	15,19,735	10,826,366	27,79,462	12,81,237
1934-35	60,101,131	21,49,246	9,026,721	24,88,818	13,59,488
1935-36	60,669,534	21,02,262	8,820,808	25,30,421	13,99,206
1936-37	67,832,111	23,73,899	9,407,888	24,89,887	14,45,544
1937-38	74,235,103	25,44,444	22,278,338	38,14,738	14,89,382
1938-39	73,855,853	24,99,188	26,034,472	37,69,305	15,09,356
1939-40	83,000,000	31,00,000	24,000,000	54,00,000	14,79,000
1940-41	70,000,000	Not available.			
1941-42	93,000,000				
1942-43	86,553,000				
1943-44	78,758,000	29,79,999	....	....	....
1944-45	87,213,284	29,59,497	11,249,716	33,84,655	....
1945-46	80,893,563	29,14,396	16,229,682	45,45,814	....
1946-47 (for the nine months ending 31-12-46)	101,003,449	41,60,019	11,264,048	19,08,508	....

IMPORTS OF CINEMA EQUIPMENT

The following table gives the figures of imports into the sub-continent of cinema talkie apparatus and equipment upto 1946-47 :—

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1940-41 1941-42 1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47 (nine months ending 31-12-1946).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cinema projecting apparatus and parts and accessories	8,65,447	12,39,660	9,86,536	Not yet available.	1,62,315	5,66,766	19,10,229	30,29,369
Sound recording apparatus and parts and accessories	3,29,416	5,72,751	3,94,758		41,214	1,87,293	15,37,559	17,63,022

HISTORY

When some peripetetic exhibitors showed pictures of the Coronation of King George V and Queen Mary on Bombay's Esplanade Maidan about 1911 they laid the foundations of the Indian film industry which now embraces all the three branches of production, distribution and exhibition. The pictures of the coronation proved to be so popular that the temporary structures became permanent ones. More pictures began to arrive in the country and the film industry got started on its career.

In the early days the entire business was controlled by four people: Alexander Hague, F. H. Sidhwa, Chunilal Munim and J. F. Madan. Of the four the last was the most influential chiefly because of the large chain of cinemas which he had acquired throughout the sub-continent.

The American film held undisputed sway in the early days. The number of American films exhibited was much higher than even that of Indian films. And British films, chiefly because of their poor quality, were hardly in the picture so much so that the question was raised in the Council of State. In 1947, a Committee of Enquiry was set up by the Government. But no action was taken on any of its recommendations for two reasons. The recommendations lacked unanimity, and the Committee had nothing to say about the desirability of showing British pictures. The success of the foreign films, however, was fully deserved for not only were they technically superior but even in their intellectual or emotional content they were much better than anything which Indian producers could show. The hold which the American film had acquired over the Indian market lasted nearly two decades (1912-1930); it was shattered only when the talkie came to India and the silent film disappeared from the market.

INDIAN PRODUCERS

Meanwhile a number of Indian producers had entered the field, notably R. N. Patankar and D. G. Phalke. Phalke produced a four-reel mythological feature *Raja Harishchandra* which entitled him to be called the 'father' of the production branch of the film industry. This was shown in Bombay at the Kohinoor Cinema on Sandhurst Road. And later Phalke went round the country showing it to excited and appreciative crowds who flocked to see it both because of the novelty of the experience as well as the nature of the theme.

Then came World War I and a host of difficulties. But despite these difficulties Phalke succeeded in releasing futher mythological features like *Krishna Janma*, *Kalia Mardan*, and a comic strip called *Pithache Panje* which proved to be as popular as a Charlie Chaplin comedy. Phalke's successful career was suddenly interrupted when owing to disagreement with his financiers he retired to Benares. And though he did come back later to act as general adviser to the Hindustan Film Co.—the only company which never suffered any losses during its ten-year old career or engaged a woman to play feminine roles—he was never able to recapture some of the old magic of his earlier effort.

There were others who had entered the production business, the more noteworthy among whom were Dwarkadas, Narandas, Manekilal Chunilal, Ardeshir Irani, Mayashanker Thakkar and the successors of J. F. Madan (the last of whom tried to brighten up the pictures by getting European actresses to play leading roles). But, on the whole it was a sad story. For none of the producers were able to organize the film business on any thing like the solid foundation that it has built for itself in the U.S.A., for instance. In fact, the foundations were always shaky. There was a great deal which the Government or the bankers could have done to place the industry on a sound footing. The Government could have reduced the incidence of the taxation (most of it of an indirect nature), which fell so heavily on the infant industry. The bankers for their part, could have granted long or short-term loans at reasonable rates of interest. But neither the Government nor the bankers proved to be of any help, and this despite the recommendations of the Indian Cinematograph Committee in 1928. The result was that the young industry had to fight for survival as best it could against much stronger and better organized foreign companies. When at last the talkies burst upon the country in 1930 the Indian companies found that they were totally unprepared to withstand the shock.

A great many of them simply succumbed. But others gifted with ideas or inspired by enthusiasm made a fresh start under new conditions.

TALKIES

Foremost among these latter was Ardeshir Irani, a man who had started his career as a cinema projectionist. It was he who laid the foundations of the new industry with the first talkie *Alam Ara* which he produced in 1931. There were circumstances which favoured the growth of an indigenous film industry in the country. A great many people were unable to follow the spoken English of the foreign talkie and had to turn to talkies made in their own language for entertainment. Thus Indian talkies got a tremendous impetus. But investors were still hesitant and the industry was starved of finances. Nevertheless the industry made rapid progress: production rose, new talkie houses were constructed, theatres meant for stage-plays were converted into talkie houses. The exhibition of foreign pictures received a serious set-back.

Thus in 1939, the number of Indian films produced rose to 165, the number of permanent cinemas to 1,265 with some 400 as travelling cinemas. 80 per cent of the total exhibition time was (and still is), devoted to Indian films, with only 18 per cent to American films and a mere 2 per cent to British films. The income at the box office, computed for the first time, was estimated at Rs. 292 lakhs which, together with the fact that a little over a third had to be paid as taxes and fees, led one for the first time to suppose that the cinema, in its three branches, was collectively an industry capable of development into a major industry as in the U.S.A.

This encouragement induced production ventures in Madras and occasionally in Lahore and established the reputation once for all of the Prabhat Film Co. of Poona in the Bombay Province and New Theatres of Calcutta in Bengal (now West Bengal) as producers of pictures that were assured of success and of huge box-office returns.

Mr. V. Shantaram, a partner of Prabhat, shot into fame as a producer of genius. After a tentative start the average quality of the Indian film rapidly improved between 1935 to 1937 so as to stand comparison with the best production of American and English studios. Mr. Shantaram's *Dharmatma* for instance can rank even today with the world's best pictures. But after 1937 production took on a different quality. There appeared a tendency to blindly imitate Western themes and ideas, thus losing much of its value as an instrument of entertainment or of enlightenment.

WAR YEARS

Then came world War II. To the industry as a whole, with high profits as the sole motive, the war proved to be heaven sent boon. From a gross income of Rs. 292 lakhs in 1939 the income rose to the unprecedented figure of Rs. 12,82, lakhs in 1945, though the number of permanent cinemas remained throughout the war at practically the same level as in 1939. The principal reasons for this great prosperity were: the presence of large bodies of the armed forces in the sub-continent; the fact that almost every able-bodied male and a large proportion of the adult female population was engaged in some gainful occupation; and that the people as a whole, had more money in their pockets than in the past with no goods to spend it on. The gross income on each picture rose to unprecedented heights because owing to the shortage of material and rise in the cost of production the number of talkies produced fell. The number of picture houses in the bigger cities too were relatively few and as the cities themselves were getting filled out the opportunity for graft and corruption increased. Financially, therefore, every section of the industry profited by the War. But this profit was not reflected in the artistic, technical or cultural aspects of the film. In fact the content, quality, technique, very greatly deteriorated. Moreover, the industry, not wishing to aid the war effort refused to produce the short "Information" films required by Government, even though these short films would have created for the production branch a new section which could have spread much useful information about India abroad and afforded a sort of training-ground for new technicians, artistes and for new art-forms. The refusal in 1943 to produce the Information Films compelled the Central Government to undertake that responsibility at substantial loss to the public exchequer and by the promulgation of D.I.R. 44-A it served to introduce for the first time in India, the habit of regimentation of the entertainment—a regimentation about to be introduced again by the new Government. Nor was all the war profit put aside for improvements in technical processes or for removing collective financial handicaps under which the industry has for years suffered.

PRESENT POSITION

The failure to use the profits for the benefit of the industry had the most disastrous effect immediately the War was over in September 1945. The box office income began to fall. Another misfortune was the riots which broke out in Calcutta, Bombay, Noakhali and the Punjab.

Cinemas had to close in the disturbed towns, and business was restricted for months on end. This has produced a huge backlog of some 300 unreleased pictures. Release in the 57 key towns is not possible except on payment of special gratuities or surrender of some right or concession such as sole distribution rights. All this has caused the major producers to severely restrict, if not altogether suspend production. The financiers who lent money for the production in 1947 of a new record number of pictures (193), of which no more than about 80 have been released are also feeling unhappy.

In sum, the industry as much because of its failure to use the huge war-time profits as because of the effects of partition and the country-wide disturbances has been reduced, in a period of some 15 months, to the economic position it held in 1939. Of this no greater evidence is necessary than the fact that the gross income of the industry in 1947 is not estimated at higher than Rs. 345 lakhs, of which again roughly 20 per cent is in respect of foreign films and nearly 40 per cent represents taxes paid or payable.

The number of cinemas now is: India 1,384 Pakistan: 117. Of the 3 studios in Pakistan one has been destroyed, while the other two have been sealed by Government in the hope that its old proprietor would return to resume production. If he does not return they propose to use the studios for the production of Government-sponsored films.

A PROPOSAL

A proposal which has been put forward in this connection is that all the producers should join together to form a corporation with a subscribed capital of a crore of rupees. The total demand for new pictures should be accurately assessed and no more pictures should be produced than can actually be shown so that backlog is avoided. A limit must be set on the cost of production of a picture in relation to what it can earn after release. Themes must be found not in foreign pictures or foreign literature but in indigenous literature. Well-known writers should be commissioned to prepare the script. The screen-plays should also be prepared under their direct supervision.

Again, as the industry itself has no production code of its own there should be some sort of pre-censorship so that loss and wastage at a later stage could be avoided. Production time should be reduced from six months to about one and a half months. The salary of an artiste should be restricted to about Rs. 1,000 a month, though he should be allowed a share in the net profits. There should also be an agreement that no artiste might work on more than one picture at a time. And so on. It is clear that it is along some such lines as these that reorganization has to be sought.

NEW MARKET

A substantial portion of the serious depletion in income can be more than made good if the industry pays due attention to the large untapped market in India proper. India's 1,384 cinemas are spread in only about 550 cities and towns, and there are at least about 1,700 towns which do not yet have a cinema.

These towns have been without a cinema so far because the population of each of them is not large enough to maintain a 35 mm. cinema, the construction and maintenance of which are costly. But with the extraordinary advance made, mainly during the last War, in perfecting 16 mm. projection equipment, which is much less costly than the 35 mm. equipment, it is possible to provide these towns with small 16 mm. cinemas maintainable within the income they can yield. A beginning should be made in each of these towns with a temporary 16 mm. cinema which should be converted into a permanent house if the actual results of the travelling cinema warrant such action.

The exploitation of this new market calls for additional investment, which the industry ought to find from the profits which it made during the war. The provision and operation of these cinemas presuppose an organizational and technical effort, which is beyond the capacity of individual exhibitors, but the industry as a whole is in a position to finance the venture. Thus organized these cinemas can yield as much net profit as the present 35 mm. cinemas, which is the main reason why the effort should be made. It may be mentioned in passing that individual effort in this vast field was made in 1946 and 1947 but it failed badly.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The plant and equipment required, whether for the production or exhibition has always been imported. The number of studios is too small to make manufacture of the production equipment economically possible, which must, therefore, continue to be imported. On the exhibition side, various mechanical parts were indigenously manufactured and used during the last War, though the quality was far below that of the imported article. There was some talk that immediately the War was over, and the necessary precision manufacturing capital goods were available, almost the whole range of projection equipment, except the optical parts, would be manufactured in the country, but nothing of the kind has materialised yet though the capital goods are available, mainly from the U.S.A. Nothing in fact can be done unless Government prohibit the import of any equipment which can be manufactured in this country. It is then possible that some American Manufacturer would establish the necessary factory in this country, exactly as has already been done in the United Kingdom. In the last resort it would appear that this manufacture would be undertaken only with the progress of the Machine Tools and Radio manufacture in this country.

LABOUR

The majority of the people in the industry have been trained by practical experience in the studio or the cinema. There is a tendency, however, to engage qualified people as sound recordists and projectionists. But the tenure of service and employment is at present so uncertain, the organization so poor, that qualified people see no prospect for themselves in the industry. Permanency can be assured only if the reorganisation on the lines mentioned above are adopted. The occasional foreign technician, who has seen things for himself, has been wholly dissatisfied with conditions in the industry. However, what is needed is not foreign help but facilities to test the advances in film technique reported in foreign journals. The industry is not in a position to provide these facilities, which can, in the circumstances, be provided only by Government as part of over all industrial research. As long as studio technique does not reach American standards, it would be futile to invite foreign technicians or train Indian technicians in foreign lands because they will not have the equipment or other facilities to put into practice what they have learnt.

Comparison with World Position.—Beyond the fact that the number of pictures produced per year is second only to that of Hollywood, there is little to be said which is to the credit of the Indian film industry. The mainstay of the film industry of any country is its cinemas, which in India amount to no more than 1,384, whereas Great Britain and France, whose individual output of pictures is much below that of India, have over 4,000 each. The greater the number of cinemas, the greater is the income per picture and the higher the quality of the picture produced. Lack of resources is no discouragement. For as an example of how a little money could be made to go a long way we have the French film industry the quality of whose production is second to that of none in the world.

The Glass Industry

IT would be helpful to set out the main facts about the glass industry before going into greater detail. The figures given are for 1945 which are the latest ones available.

The Indian sub-continent as a whole produced about 153,450 tons of glass including glassware. Of this 142,500 were produced in the two Dominions and 10,950 tons in the States. There are in all 174 factories manufacturing glass and glassware in the sub-continent. Of these, 162 are in the two Dominions, and 12 in the States. Passing next to Import-Export trade we find that the total value of the goods exported in 1940-41 (latest available) was Rs. 583,800 and the total value of the goods imported was Rs. 107,900. Among the places to which the goods were exported are Aden, Bahrein, Ceylon, Burma, Malay States, Arabia and Iran. The predominance of the Far East in the export trade of the sub-continent is striking. As regards imports the total value of the goods which came in was about 108 lakhs.

The range of glassware manufactured in the sub-continent today is extremely wide. It extends from bangles at one end to glass instruments at the other and includes bottles, globes, tumblers, jars, beads, electric lamp shells, other lamp ware, boiler gauges, steam ware, hospital ware and technical articles required for defence purposes. It is estimated that the industry can meet about 80 per cent of the internal demand in the sub-continent today.

PREDOMINANCE OF U.P.

The industry is not uniformly spread over the sub-continent, but is concentrated in certain areas such as U.P., Calcutta, Belgaum in Bombay and in the Mysore State. The predominance of U.P. is striking. Out of the 170 glass factories in India as many as 70 are in U.P. alone, with Ferozabad leading in the manufacture of bangles. The U.P supplies the bulk of the glass consumed in the sub-continent. Next to U.P. stands Calcutta, where a number of small and medium-sized factories have come into existence. In Bombay one old-established bottle factory has greatly enlarged the quantity and improved the quality of its products and has even ventured into the field of glass instrument making. There are also several other factories of recent origin in Bombay.

The position in U.P. where over 40,000 people are engaged in the glass trade is worth a separate note. The glass industry has flourished in U.P. because of three advantages—the availability of the right type of sands, the existence of skilled workers, and most important of all the help given to the industry by the Provincial Government which has been a pioneer in this field. In 1938 special action towards development of this industry was taken by the Government.

A glass Technology Section was established at Benares under the direction of Dr. A. Nadel, Glass Technologist to the U.P. Government. Since then modern recuperative furnaces have been introduced, and the large scale industry as a whole changed over from pot-furnaces to tank-furnaces which are more economical and better suited for mass production. Numerous glass shaping, refining and decorating machines of a modern type have been installed in factories, in some cases at Government expense, according to development plans implemented by the Section. Various new lines, never before attempted in the sub-continent, like boiler gauges, steamware, hospital-ware, technical articles required by the Defence Departments, etc., have also been evolved in the Laboratory of the section and handed over to the industry for regular production.

The production of laboratory ware was initiated and also the manufacture of glass beads was introduced, as an entirely new cottage industry, following a process hitherto unknown in the sub-continent. The glass section strives to improve working conditions in Ferozabad and other centres and experiments with new types of decorative glasses for the bangle and bead industry. Several modern glass factories were built by the section to cope with war supplies of articles never before made in the sub-continent. They are now in full production. In particular, the bottle industry has been organised on semi-automatic lines and the production of glass elements for the use of electric lamp factories has been established on a large scale. One factory situated at Shikohabad specialises exclusively in electric lamp shells.

ORGANIZATION

The glassware industry in the sub-continent is organized in two well-defined forms. (1) indigenous cottage industry and (2) modern factory industry. The former, which is represented in several parts of the country, has its chief centres in the Ferozabad area in the United Provinces. It is mainly concerned with the manufacture of cheap bangles made from glass blocks manufactured in large quantities. With the coming of the factory-scale manufacture of bangles, the cottage industry has had to struggle hard for its existence. The factory industry is turning out much better quality bangles and has also successfully eliminated Japanese imports. Ferozabad has been in full control of the bangle market since the Second World War. It experienced great prosperity in the first three years of the war, later there was a slack due to shortage of coal. Records of pre-war Indian ventures have shown, however, that failure in some cases was due in part at least to lack of enlightened management and of expert guidance.

In other fields the factory industry is mainly concerned with the manufacture of bottles, lamp chimneys and globes, tumblers and jars, the chief centres of production being the United Provinces, Calcutta and Bombay.

THE FUTURE

What of the future? There is no doubt that the future should be bright. For one thing there is a world shortage of metals and, glass should be able to meet part of the consumer's need in this

regard. Glass is, in fact, being increasingly adopted for uses hitherto unsuspected. It is for instance, being used to replace metal in centrifugal pumps, ball bearing, gauge, pipe, etc. It is also being widely employed as conditioning material. Also the appearance of the unbreakable variety has helped to remove one of the material's, most serious disadvantages. Altogether the glass industry has a great, expanding future.

There are, of course, obstacles which the Indian manufacturer has to overcome and adjustments which he has to make if he is to take full advantage of his opportunities. There is, for instance, the question of raw material. One of the three raw materials necessary for the production of glass, soda ash, has to be imported as only a very small amount is being produced at Dhrangadra. The Government have, it is true, agreed to give a rebate on customs duty on imported soda ash. And two leading firms are preparing plans to put Indian made soda ash on the market. But the supply of soda ash in sufficient quantity is a problem which has still to be tackled in any adequate degree. This is indeed part of a larger question for good glass cannot be manufactured without an adqueate supply of standardized chemicals, high grade coal and refractories of standard quality.

An allied question which the Indian producer has to look into is the question of the standardization of the quality of glass on which the industry's reputation so largely depends. Along with the standardization of the product the question of organizing an efficient marketing system has also to be tackled if, the industry is to serve the best interests both of itself and of the consumers.

WAR YEARS

The growth of the industry has been very rapid, specially during the last ten or twelve years. Here are a few figures to illustrate the rapidity of the expansion. In 1938-39 the total number of glass factories in the sub-continent was 80. Today the number has risen to 174. Before 1939 the internal production was estimated at 2 crores of rupees. In 1941-42 it increased to 4 crores. Before 1914 the Indian industry could supply only about 25 per cent of the country's needs. Today it is in a position to supply as much as 80 per cent of its needs. A look at the import and export figures tells the same story. In 1929-30 the imports were valued at 480.9 lakhs. By 1941 they had fallen to 107.9 lakhs. The exports have risen as rapidly as the imports have fallen. In 1929-30 the sub-continent exported glassware worth 103.5 lakhs. In 1941 the value of the exports had shot up to 583.8 lakhs.

The development of the industry has not been lopsided either: every type of glassware has shared in the general expansion. But progress has been most striking in respect to glass sheets, hollow ware and bottles. The production of glass sheets, for instance has risen from about 1,000 tons in 1938-1939 to about 5,500 tons in 1940-41. Three sheet glass factories are at present in existence and two in construction while before the War there was only one sheet glass factory; and it is now believed that this section of the industry at least will be able to compete with foreign manufacturers on equal terms.

Equally striking progress has been made in the manufacture of hollow glassware like tumblers, lamps and globes. Plants engaged in the production of hollow ware are fully equipped with tank furnaces and are in a position to meet the ever increasing demand in the country. It should be noted here that finishing machines for the manufacture of quality glassware were set up on the initiative of the Government. The introduction of jar making machines also owes a great deal to Government initiative and enterprise.

Talking of bottles, the U.P. alone is able to put on the market 10,000 tons of bottles a year. Besides, there are as many as 50 workshops which concentrate on the manufacture of toys and other fancy goods such as buttons, pendants, pearls and beads. Bombay has taken the lead in the manufacture of thermos flask refills. Attempts to produce precision instruments in the same place have already been mentioned. Then there is the manufacture of glass shells for electric bulbs which is yet another interesting development which is worth noting.

HISTORY

The most important single development which revolutionized the technique of glass manufacture in the sub-continent was the change-over from the pot furnace to the tank furnace, to which reference has already been made. The chief advantage is the economy in the use of coal and the regulation of temperature for fusion and melting which the tank furnace or the modern pot furnace makes possible. During the war, designs were obtained from abroad and the construction of the plant in the sub-continent subsidized. The furnace at the Ganga Glass Works at Balawali is the first of its kind in the sub-continent constructed wholly out of parts made in India. Since 1942 almost all factories have been using the tank furnace for the manufacture of quality glass. This has not only cheapened production, but it has also simplified the melting of glass and improved its quality.

We may wind up with a few words about the history of glass-making in the sub-continent in ancient times.

Glass was manufactured in the sub-continent centuries before Christ. Pliny mentions "Indian glass" as being of superior quality.

As a result of recent archæological excavations a number of small crude glass vessels indicative of the very primitive stage of the industry at the time, have been discovered.

The first Indian, references to glass are in the Mahavamsa, the Chronicles of the Sinhalese Kings (306 B.C.), when glass mirrors were carried in processions.

It is certain, according to Sir Alfred Chatterton, that by the sixteenth century, glass was an established industry in the sub-continent, producing mainly bangles and small bottles. The quality of the materials was bad and the articles turned out were very crude.

Manufacture of glass in the sub-continent on modern European lines dates from the nineties of the last century, when pioneer efforts were made in this direction.

Finally here are four statistical tables which throw further light on the state and the development of the glass industry.

PRODUCTION IN 1945

Province	Production in tons for 1945	No. of factories included
Bengal (E. and W.) ..	55,200	29
Bihar	14,100	9
Bombay	20,700	15
C.P.	3,300	4
Delhi	2,100	1
Madras	11,400	4
Orissa	2,700	1
Punjab (E. and W.) ..	6,600	5
U.P.	24,300	18
Sind	1,200	1
Total ..	142,500	88
States		
Bikaner	1,800	1
Dholpur	1,500	1
Faridkot	900	1
Gwalior	900	1
Hyderabad	3,300	1
Jaipur	900	1
Kotah	1,500	1
Mysore	450	1
Total ..	10,950	8
Grand Total ..	153,450	96

NUMBER OF FACTORIES

Provinces	No. of factories 1939	No. of factories 1944
Bengal (E. and W.) ..	12	34
Bihar	1	8
Bombay	4	32
C.P.	3	6
Delhi	..	1
Madras	1	3
Punjab (E. and W.) ..	3	6
Sind	..	1
Orissa	..	1
U.P.	49	70
Total for Dominions ..	74	162
States		
Hyderabad	2	2
Mysore	1	1
Other States	3	9
Grand Total ..	80	174

EXPORTS

(Lakhs of Rupees.)

	1929-30	1939-40	1940-41
Aden	3.3	4.6	13.5
Bahrein	2.1	7.8	8.4
Ceylon	15.4	15.6	87.4
Burma	..	85.3	195.0
Malay States ..	5.3	3.8	5·2
Other British Possessions ..	29.3	20.4	78.3
States in Arabia ..	8.3	12.5	20.1
Iran	2.4	7.0	16.1
Other foreign Countries ..	16.3	12.6	159.8
Total ..	103.5	169.0	583.8

IMPORTS

	1929-30	1939-40	1940-41
Bangles	85.2	18·4	6.9
Beads	30.6	8.5	3.5
Bottles	39.5	20·6	24.8
Phials	7.0	..	..
Lampware ..	21·1	3.8	2.0
Scientific Glassware	1.3	..	..
Sheet and Plates ..	31.0	19.9	17·5
Sheet and plates (sq. feet) ..	222·0	..	..
Tableware ..	13.3	..	..
Other Glassware ..	29.9	30.6	31·6
Electric Bulbs ..	..	26·3	21·6
Total ..	480·9	128·1	107·9

Hides, Skins and Leather

THE Indian sub-continent is regarded as a surplus area in respect of its resources of raw hides and skins. It is estimated that normally it produces 20 million cattle hides, 5.7 million baffalo hides, 27.5 million goat and 17 million sheep skins a year. Only a portion of the cattle and buffalo hides is obtained from slaughtered animals and the bulk, about 75 to 80 per cent., is derived from animals that die a natural death. On account of this the output of hides increases when famine, flood, cattle epidemics, etc., take an undue toll of livestock. Goat and sheep skins are, however, derived from animals slaughtered for meat and their production remains more or less at a steady level. In normal times the sub-continent also imports annually mostly from the neighbouring countries about 1 million hides and 5 million goat and sheep skins. So the total quantities of hides and skins normally available are about 26.7 million hides and 50 million goat and sheep skins annually.

Just before the Second World War, about 10 per cent. of the buffalo hides, 22.5 per cent. of the cow hides (kips), 6.5 per cent. of the sheep skins and 80 per cent. of the goat skins available in the sub-continent annually were exported and the balance tanned in the sub-continent itself. But over a course of time the surpluses for export dwindled considerably except in the case of goat skins. This was due to the expansion of hide and sheep skin tanning in India. Goat skin tanning did not expand much.

Curing Methods.—Cattle hides are cured for the export trade by air drying and dry salting. The better grades of the former are dried out, being stretched lengthwise on frames, and are called "framed" hides, and the inferior ones are dried by spreading on the ground and are known as "crumpled" hides. Air dried hides are treated with a solution of arsenic to ward off insect damage before export.

Dry salt curing is done mostly in Bengal with a saline earth known as "Khari Salt" which consists principally of sodium sulphate mixed with varying proportions of sodium chloride and earthy matter. Goat skins are mostly dry salted and to a lesser extent air dried.

The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the old undivided Government of India attempted to grade slaughtered cattle hides. Hide-grading stations were started at slaughter houses at Delhi, Agra, Bandra (Bombay), Bareilly, Karachi and Rampur, and specifications for grades were formulated. Hides and skins were included in the Schedule to the Agricultural Produce (Marketing and Grading) Act of 1937. An attempt was made by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department, Government of India, to improve flaying in the slaughter houses where grading stations were started by giving a bonus to flayers.

The Department has published a Report on the Marketing of Hides in India and Burma (Marketing Series No. 36) and another Report on the Marketing of Skins in India and Burma (Marketing Series No. 40) which contain valuable information regarding Indian hides and skins.

Primitive Tanning.—The Indian tanning industry may be divided into 2 categories, primitive and modern.

Primitive tanning is carried out principally by the people of the tanning caste which is a depressed Hindu community known as the Chamar. They tan according to indigenous methods and their products may be divided into a number of typical groups, *viz.*, (*i*) the miscellaneous crude leather produced in the villages to meet local needs, (*ii*) the bag tanned buffalo sole leather produced in the Punjab, Calcutta, Bombay and many other places which is extensively used for making shoes, (*iii*) tanned sheep skins of the Punjab known as "Kabuli Bheris" used as a cheap book-binding leather throughout the sub-continent, (*iv*) half-tanned leather of Madras and Bombay.

The first three varieties are all consumed in the sub-continent while the better grades of the fourth are exported chiefly to the United Kingdom and from there to other countries. The half-tanned cattle hides and calf skins are known in the international trade circles as East India tanned Kips and Calf skins. These are retanned and finished in the importing countries for making shoe upper and other varieties of dressing leather. The cattle hides used to be tanned formerly with avaram or turwar bark (*Cassia auriculata*) which occurs in south and western India. But since the First World War they are being tanned in Madras with wattle bark, large quantities of which are imported from South Africa. The goat and sheep skins in Madras and these as well as cattle hides in Bombay are still tanned with avaram bark. During the war, the production of half tanned leather in South India suffered a reduction due to lack of hides and skins. Just before the war in 1939 about 7,000 bales of tanned kips used to be exported monthly from Madras port chiefly to U.K. In 1944 this dwindled to 1,700 bales monthly, but U.K. wanted much more. To stimulate the production and export of tanned Kips the British Government purchasing Agency at Madras introduced a bonus scheme since 1st August 1945 according to which a bonus was paid to the Kip tanners over the ceiling price in an ascending scale from two annas to seven annas per pound as purchase and export by the British Government Agency in any month exceeded certain limits. This scheme resulted in increasing the export of tanned Kips from Madras for 1,700 bales monthly in 1944 to 4,781 bales in March 1946. It is understood that the bonus scheme has been now withdrawn.

Tanning of goat and sheep skin in Madras, however, got a set-back during the war. The export of tanned goat and sheep kins was prohibited to any country except U.K. & U.S.A. and the their prices were also controlled. But now the price control has been lifted. As the country's tanning capacity has increased greatly all available hides and sheep skins can be tanned in the country itself. So according to some, prohibition of export is no great important.

Modern tanning.—Leather for harness and saddlery for military equipment has long been manufactured at Cawnpore by western processes of vegetable tanning in pits from buffalo and heavy cow hides using the local tanstuffs, babul

bark (*Acacia arabica*) and myrobalans (*Terminalia Chebula*). At present large quantities of South African wattle bark and its extract (Mimosa Extract) are also being used as the supply of babul bark is getting inadequate.

Since the First World War sole leather has also been manufactured in Cawnpore, Agra, Calcutta and Madras from buffalo hides according to modern process for use in ammunition boots and better types of civilian footwear. Its output is now quite considerable in the sub-continent and is increasing. The Second World War greatly stimulated the production of vegetable tanned harness and sole leather and all the big and medium sized tanneries in the sub-continent capable of producing these leathers were engaged in their manufacture. Most of them had to extend their plants to cope with the war demand for leather and all were supplying practically the whole of their output to the Government.

Forty-three tanneries producing pit tanned buffalo sole leather were brought under Government control and their productive capacity increased to about 2 million buffalo hides annually. During the war the tanneries could not work to full capacity through lack of raw hides. The supply of buffalo hides has not improved even after the war. Owing partly to this and also to post war falling off of demand for pit tanned sole leather the tanneries producing it are not still working to capacity.

Chrome tanning.—The outstanding feature in the field of modern tanning in the sub-continent since the first world war is the phenomenal development of chrome tanning, especially for the manufacture of the shoe upper leather, Box and Willow sides from cattle hides and Box and Willow calf from calf skins. A number of tanneries in Cawnpore, Calcutta and Madras are engaged in the production of these leathers. Some of the tanneries are quite big and equipped with the latest chrome tanning machinery while there are large numbers in Calcutta which are small. Indian Box and Willow sides have been regularly exported to Burma, the Straits Settlements, Iraq, Persia and Africa since the first world war. But after the Ottawa Trade Pact of 1933 Indian Box and Willow sides and Calf were exported in increasing quantities to the United Kingdom, being helped by a preferential tariff in favour of the sub-continent. The export of these leathers to the United Kingdom rose to Rs. 54,15,500 worth in 1937. The Ottawa Trade Pact has also helped the development of the manufacture of glace kid in the sub-continent and its export. The export of glace kid rose to the value of 9.8 lakhs of rupees in 1938.

Fairly large quantities of embossed stout chrome upper leather were manufactured during the Second World War by a number of Chrome tanneries in the sub-continent for ammunition boots. Export of chrome leather to U.K. and other countries was considerably reduced during the last war due to war time exigencies. After the war its demand from overseas markets continues to be keen and its export has been reaumed. Its demand and consumption in the sub-continent are also increasing for the manufacture of civilian shoes.

Other items of modern tanning which have made some progress are belting leather, chamois leather, suede leather, vegetable and chrome patent leather, improved type of case leather, picking bands, roller skins, chrome lace leather, etc.

There are a few training centres among which the Bengal Tanning Institute in Calcutta and Jullundur Tanning Institute, Jullundur City, Government Tanning Institute, Bombay, maintained respectively by the old undivided Governments of Bengal, and the Punjab and the Government of Bombay may be mentioned. There are also peripatetic tanning demonstration parties under the Industries Departments of the Governments of U.P., Bihar, Orissa and the old undivided Governments of Bengal and the Punjab which hold instructional classes in rural areas to introduce improved processes of tanning.

To look after the interests of the Indian Tanning Industry a Tanners' Federation was started a few years ago. Its headquarters are at the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore. Most of the organised tanneries in India are members of the Federation.

Recent Developments.—There has not been any appreciable progress in the leather industry during 1947. Production of leather has decreased in comparison with that during the war period. This has been due to shortage of raw materials such as raw hides and skins, vegetable tanstuffs and tanning chemicals, insufficient transport and the partition of the sub-continent and consequent exchange of population. The stoppage of import of South African wattle bark has created a shortage of vegetable tanstuffs needed for the production of sole and half tanned leathers.

Future prospects of the leather industry are bright. The shoe wearing habit of the Indian peoples is increasing and demand for shoes is also on the rise.

The glace kid industry is still undeveloped in the sub-continent. This holds out a good prospect of development as the area produces goat skins which are very suitable for making glace kid.

Other possible lines of development are industrial leather goods like leather belts, picking bands, pickers, roller skins, etc. Production in these lines has already commenced.

Turning to the question of capital we find that the leather industry of the sub-continent is still mostly unorganised and consists of an innumerable number of small units for tanning, and shoe and leather goods making. It is, therefore, not possible to secure accurate information regarding the capital invested in it. At a rough estimate it may be placed at about Rs. 20 crores.

Plant and equipment are partly locally manufactured and partly imported. In tanneries the tanning drums and paddles which are made of wood are locally made, while tanning machines are mostly imported. Recently four firms, 2 in the Punjab area and 2 in Calcutta started making tanning machines. They are still in a small way and can make only the simpler sort of machines. Shoe machinery is wholly imported.

Tannery labour is mostly recruited from the Chamar community. There is as yet no shortage, and the recruits pick up modern methods of work and machine operations quite well. Skilled personnel to work as technical assistants in tanneries are being trained in the provincial tanning institutes. The trained men

are giving a good account of themselves in commercial tanneries. There appears to be a dearth of skilled supervisors for the shoe industry as training institutes for the shoe industry are still lacking in the sub-continent. There is thus a great need for provincial shoe institutes.

Foreign help is necessary to develop new lines of manufacture like glace kid. For other lines local talent appears to be adequate.

Compared with the leather industries of Europe and U.S.A., Indian leather industry is still unorganised and inadequately developed. It has to depend upon Europe and U.S.A. for machinery, chemicals and many other materials. Until these ancillary industries develop in the sub-continent the Indian leather industry will be handicapped in comparison with the leather industry of Europe and America.

The Jute Industry

JUTE, the golden fibre, is India's greatest contribution to world trade. The growing of jute provides the agricultural population of East Bengal (now mainly part of Pakistan) with an annual income averaging Rs. 44 crores, or about a half of their money income in normal years. As an export product it has, perhaps, no equal, considering that raw and manufactured jute has consistently represented by value about 25 per cent. of (undivided) India's outgoing merchandise trade. It has been truly stated that, as the world's foremost packing fabric, jute is practically omnipresent in world's commerce. The special characteristics of the jute fibre make it an ideal packing material for sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton and wool, and a variety of textile products, including cordage, roofing felts and even decorative fabrics.

HISTORY

Considering its present dimensions, the jute industry of Bengal is of very recent origin. The first jute mill in Bengal was started at Rishra in 1855, and the first power-loom was introduced in 1859. The original outturn was only 8 tons per day. Another interesting thing about the jute industry is that, although it is practically a monopoly of Scotsmen from Dundee, the industry itself owes its inception to an Englishman. The founder of the industry was George Acland, an Englishman, who began life as a midshipman in the navy, and was for some years in the East India Marine Service. He quitted this service while still a young man, and engaged in commercial pursuits at Ceylon, where he was successful.

Later on he turned his attention to old undivided Bengal, and arriving in Calcutta about 1853 he got into touch with the management of the paper works, then at Serampore, where experiments were being tried with country grasses and fibre plants to improve the quality or cheapen the manufacture of paper. This seems to have suggested to Acland the manufacture of rhea, and in 1854 he proceeded to England, with a view to obtaining machinery and capital in order to manufacture goods from that material. During this trip he visited Dundee, and while there Mr. John Kerr, of Douglas Foundry, suggested to him the importing of machinery into Bengal "where the jute comes from and spin it there."

This suggestion bore fruit, for shortly afterwards Acland placed orders with Kerr for a few systems of preparing and spinning machinery, and returned to India the same year accompanied by his two sons and a few Dundee mechanics who were to assist him in erecting and operating the first jute mill in Bengal. This, as has been stated, was at Rishra, the site of the present Wellington mills, near Serampore, and here, in 1855, the first machine-spun jute yarns were made. As not infrequently happens the pioneer got very little out of his venture. After several ups and downs the Acland interest in the Rishra mill ceased in 1867, and the company which Acland had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1868.

Power-Looms.—The pioneer's example was followed by Mr. George Henderson of that silk firm, and in 1859 the Borneo Jute Co. was launched under his auspices. To this company is due the credit of introducing the power-loom for jute cloth. Unhampered by the financial difficulties which had burdened the Aclands, the Borneo Jute Co. made rapid progress, doubling their works in 1864, and clearing their capital twice over. In 1872 the mills were turned into a limited liability company, the present "Barnagore Jute Factory Co., Ltd." Four other mills followed in succession—Gouripore, Seraijgunge, and India Jute Mills.

"From 1868 to 1873", writes Mr. David Wallace in "The Romance of Jute," "the five mills excepting the Rishra mill simply coined money and brought the total of their looms upto 1,250." To illustrate the prosperity of the industry at this period we may take the dividends paid by the Barnagore Company. On the working of their first half year, a 15 per cent. interim dividend was declared, which seemed to justify the enormous capital at which the company was taken over from the Borneo Company, and shares touched 68 per cent. premium. The dividend for the first year, ending August 1873, was 25 per cent., for 1874, 20 per cent., and for 1875, 10 per cent. Then came a change. The investing public had forgotten the effect of the Port Canning bubble, and the condition of the jute industry in 1872-73 seeming to offer a better return than coal or tea, both of which had just enjoyed a boom, it was only necessary to issue a prospectus of a jute mill to have all the shares snapped up in the course of an afternoon.

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY

The record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statements show the number of mills, capital invested, number of looms and spindles employed in the industry—from 1914 to 1938-39.

INDIAN JUTE-MILL STATISTICS

Year.	Mills (number)	Looms (number)	Spindles (number)	Year.	Mills (number)	Looms (number)	Spindles (number)
1914 ..	70	38,379	795,528	1927 ..	93	52,221	1,105,634
1915 ..	70	39,890	812,421	1928 ..	95	52,409	1,108,147
1916 ..	74	39,697	824,815	1929 ..	98	53,900	1,140,435
1917 ..	76	40,639	834,055	1930 ..	100	61,834	1,224,982
1918 ..	76	40,043	839,919	1931 ..	103	61,426	1,220,586
1919 ..	76	41,045	856,307	1932 ..	99	60,506	1,202,183
1920 ..	77	41,588	869,879	1933 ..	99	59,501	1,194,405
1921 ..	81	43,025	908,359	1934 ..	100	61,387	1,221,786
1922 ..	86	47,528	1,003,179	1935 ..	104	63,724	1,279,416
1923 ..	89	49,038	1,043,417	1936 ..	104	65,273	1,300,077
1924 ..	90	50,359	1,067,633	1937 ..	105	66,705	1,337,958
1925 ..	90	50,503	1,063,700	1938 ..	105	66,705	1,337,958
1926 ..	93	51,061	1,083,816	1939 ..	107	67,939	1,350,466

LATEST STATISTICS

According to the latest available statistics (that is, those for the year ended 31st Dec. 1947), the total number of mills in the Indian Union is 113 and their aggregate loomage 68,547. The total number of mill companies in the I.J.M.A. in the Bengal area are 69, and outside the Bengal area 6. The total number of mill companies outside the I.J.M.A. in the Bengal area are 3, outside the Bengal area 7. The grand total of all the mill companies is 85. The number of mills in the I.J.M.A. in the Bengal area are 97, and outside the Bengal area are 6. The total number of mills outside the I.J.M.A. in the Bengal area are 3, and outside the Bengal area 7. The grand total of all the mills is 113. The number of looms in the I.J.M.A. in the Bengal area are 63,826, and outside the Bengal area 1711. The total number of looms outside the I.J.M.A. in the Bengal area are 1,531; and outside the Bengal area 1,479. The grand total of all the looms is 68,547.

The following statistics relating to the number of mills, looms, spindles, hands employed will be found instructive:

(*a*) Total number of working looms in the Mills in January ..	1947	56,201
Do. do. ..	1946	54,233
Do. do. ..	1945	55,729
(*b*) Total number of spindles at work in January ..	1947	11,15,002
Do. do. ..	1946	10,89,763
Do. do. ..	1945	11,11,429
(*c*) Average daily number of hands employed during ..	1946	2,89,855
Do. do. ..	1945	2,96,382
Do. do. ..	1944	2,77,289

JUTE MANUFACTURE

Year.	Cloth (in thousands of yards)			Bags (in thousands of units).		
	Burlap.	Sacking.	Total.	Burlap.	Sacking.	Total.
1938 ..	1,967,466	1,459,391	3,426,857	135,724	620,961	756,686
1939 ..	1,893,971	1,406,637	3,300,608	574,898	593,415	1,168,313
1940 ..	2,083,415	1,354,462	3,437,877	586,510	563,279	1,149,789
1941 ..	2,038,578	1,719,083	3,757,661	311,361	526,048	837,409
1942 ..	1,812,000	1,463,000	3,275,000	[2]148,504	[2]537,690	[2]686,194
1943 ..	1,411,000	1,349,000	2,760,000	[2]51,195	[2]511,686	[2]562,881
1944[3] ..	1,513,123	1,388,938	2,902,061	[2]80,879	[2]380,450	[2]461,329
1945(9mths)[3]	1,014,551	n.a.	n.a.	[2]49,814	[2]316,245	[2]366,059

Note.—Detailed information prior to 1938 is not available.
2. Excluding production on Government account.
3. Total estimated on basis of partial information.

n.a. Not available.

Here are the latest available statistics given in greater detail:—

Tons (000) throughout.

—	1944–45.									1945–46.									1946–47.								
	Hessian (including canvas).	Sacking.	Others.	Total.	Govt. % of Total.	All India.	Hessian (including canvas).	Sacking.	Others.	Total.	Govt. % of Total.	All India.	Hessian (including canvas).	Sacking.	Others.	Total.	Govt. % of Total.	All India.
July ..	31.3	44.3	3.3	79.0	9.0	84.4	34.7	43.7	3.1	81.5	13.3	85.9	41.3	52.3	3.7	97.2	2.6	102.1
August ..	37.2	50.8	3.3	91.4	9.7	97.1	33.6	43.0	2.8	79.3	19.4	84.0	32.9	40.8	2.8	76.5	4.9	80.4
September ..	28.9	39.9	2.8	71.5	8.6	76.2	36.8	46.7	2.6	86.1	16.0	91.1	35.8	43.3	2.6	81.7	1.8	86.5
October ..	38.9	50.5	3.4	92.8	10.6	97.5	38.4	48.5	2.8	89.6	17.0	94.2	35.7	44.3	2.8	82.7	0.5	86.0
November ..	37.3	47.7	3.2	88.2	10.5	93.9	42.2	52.1	3.5	97.8	14.3	101.1	35.1	42.2	2.9	80.2	0.3	84.6
December ..	30.8	40.2	3.0	74.0	14.6	77.8	39.6	49.1	3.8	72.5	11.8	96.9	24.8	30.8	2.0	57.7	0.2	62.8
January ..	36.0	46.2	3.5	85.7	11.8	91.2	45.1	56.8	4.1	106.0	10.7	110.6	39.5	48.4	3.1	90.9	0.1	93.8
February ..	31.0	40.1	3.1	90.5	11.8	79.1	39.2	49.4	3.9	72.5	10.6	97.9	34.1	42.2	3.0	79.3	0.1	82.9
March ..	37.9	48.8	3.8	90.5	13.0	76.5	34.9	42.8	3.4	81.1	2.8	86.4	..	44.2	3.1	84.6	0.2	..
April ..	33.0	42.9	3.3	79.3	11.3	84.4	37.3	46.2	3.3	86.8	1.7	91.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
May ..	35.3	46.6	3.4	85.3	11.9	89.5	43.1	54.1	3.6	100.8	1.0	105.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
June ..	37.6	47.5	3.3	88.4	12.6	91.8	38.5	48.6	3.4	90.5	1.7	94.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	415	545	40	1000	11.3	1059	463.3	581.0	40.3	1084.6	10.3	1140.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948–44 ..	393	521	40	954	11.6	1023	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EXPORTS

The total exports of raw jute for 1942-43 were 235,000 tons; for 1943-44 were 170,200; for 1944-45 187,600; for 1945-46 391,000; and the first two months of 1946-47 25,800 and 15,000 respectively.

More detailed figures for the export of Jute manufacture are given below:

	Cloth (in thousands of yards)			Bags (in thousands of units)		
	Burlap Cloth	Sacking Cloth	Total Cloth	Burlap Bags	Sacking Bags	Total Bags
	World.	World.	World.	World.	World.	World.
1920 ..	1,400,866	35,446	1,436,312	117,738	396,676	514,414
1930 ..	1,366,318	41,267	1,407,585	93,449	386,279	479,728
1940 ..	1,578,783	52,096	1,630,879	650,782	424,078	1,074,859
1941 ..	1,543,851	28,917	1,572,768	101,775	350,705	452,480
1942 ..	1,045,505	20,482	1,065,987	138,408	330,291	478,701
1943 ..	1,080,136	15,793	1,095,929	112,278	243,574	351,851
1944 ..	1,432,725	14,040	1,446,764	115,793	272,485	388,278

EFFECTS OF PARTITION

The partition on 15th August, 1947, of India into the two Dominions of India and Pakistan split up the jute industry and the jute growing areas. The manufacturing centres were cut off from their sources of raw material. This has meant difficulties both for the jute cultivators and the burlap industry, which has been responsible for a large part of India's foreign exchange resources.

Approximately 70 per cent of the jute is grown in East Bengal (Pakistan) while the bulk of the exports is from West Bengal (India). All the jute mills are situated in and around Calcutta even those mills outside Calcutta being in the Indian Union while the better quality of jute and nearly 75 per cent of the total crop is grown in East Pakistan.

According to one forecast for 1946-47, the area under jute in Pakistan is 1,358,800 acres out of the total of 1,880,000 acres in the whole of the sub-continent a percentage of 72.3 to Pakistan. The yield of raw jute is estimated at 4,076,000 bales (one bale-400 lbs.) for Pakistan, while for India it is 1,474,500, the share of Pakistan being 73 per cent of the total yield. The yield in West Bengal is estimated at about half a million bales, while Nepal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa yield about one million bales.

It is clear from the above analysis that the Indian Union is the biggest consumer of raw jute, while Pakistan is the biggest supplier. In other words, the prosperity of the grower of jute in East Bengal is dependent of the prosperity of the Indian Jute industry.

When partition was effected high hopes were entertained on both sides that until the completion of the transitional period, the *status quo* with regard to control, customs and tariffs would be maintained. In November 1947 the Government of Pakistan decided to levy a land tax on all raw jute passing over its borders. The rates of the new tax were the standard rates levied for exports—Rs. 15 per bale of 400 lbs. in the case of pucca bales and Rs. 3 per maund for kutcha bales and loose jute. This action resulted in killing the raw jute market involving crores of rupees in the then current contracts. There was the additional hardship arising from the order that remittances to jute districts from Calcutta should pass through the Foreign Exchange Departments of the two Dominions. Money had first to be remitted to Dacca where arrangements to handle it were deplorably poor. All this resulted in a huge hold-up.

The Government of India took parallel action on 23rd December 1947, by declaring Pakistan Dominion as foreign territory for purposes of customs duty on the export of raw jute and jute manufactures from India to Pakistan.

This unpleasant development in the jute trade began seriously to affect the supply position of the mills. As supplies of jute declined prices soared higher. The Stand Still Agreement was allowed to lapse on 31st March 1948 by both the Dominions. This aggravated the economic hardships and inconveniences of traders owing to the creation of customs barriers and restrictions.

INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE

On the initiative of the Government of India, an Inter-Dominion conference was held in Calcutta which concluded on the 19th April 1948, with agreement being reached among others on a number of points relating to jute

The following were the two main recommendations approved by both parties to the conference.

Restrictions whether imposed by a Central or Provincial Government on the movement between the two Dominions of commodities duties thereon, must be removed.

Both the Dominions should re-examine their tariff schedule and their import and export control notifications to see what relaxations are possible.

Partition has completely disorganised the jute industry. Jute, which is the raw material of this industry and around which is built the industrial prosperity of West Bengal, became, on 15th August 1947, a foreign commodity in major part. There is now a movement in India to increase its own jute cultivation so as to make itself progressively self-sufficient in regard to this commodity. This, it is contended, can be done, first, by increasing acreage of jute cultivation, and secondly, producing better seeds, better methods of cultivation and better controls over all that affects agricultural crop.

At its meeting held in Calcutta on 10th December 1947, the Governing Body of the Indian Central Jute Committee devoted serious attention to the question of increasing jute cultivation in the Indian Dominion. Sir Datar Singh, who presided emphasised that the production of jute in the Union should be increased by nearly 20 lakh bales, by growing early varieties of jute as a second crop in some of the lands now confined to 'Amam' paddy in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. He pointed out that the area under 'Amam' crop in these three provinces was approximately 10 million acres, a considerable portion of which could be utilised for immediate cultivation of jute by adopting a system of double-cropping. The West Bengal Government was the first to take necessary action; especially procuring seed.

The Jute Committee decided to establish five research centres for investigation into the economics of jute growing in India. It resolved to close down its research station in Dacca and to open in India a most up-to-date and well-equipped central agricultural jute research institute.

The following table gives the Area and Yield of Jute Crop in the Districts of The Indian Union and Pakistan :—

WEST BENGAL	Area under Jute (in Acres)		Yield of Jute (in bales 400 lbs.)		Average Yield
	1940	1946	1940	1946	(per Acre).
24-Paraganas	45,000	24,075	121,500	77,040	2·38
Nadia (Portion)	60,000	32,816	180,000	78,450	2·37
Murshidabad	60,000	26,650	114,000	94,725	2·24
Burdwan	9,000	3,240	24,000	14,785	2·57
Birbhum	nil	165	nil	280	....
Bankura	nil	200	nil	560	2·07
Midnapore	10,900	6,715	31,400	24,985	2·54
Hooghly	35,000	19,065	112,000	78,540	2·66
Howrah	10,000	3,335	26,200	10,130	2·4
Dinajpur (portion) ..	49,900	20,798	136,400	62,395	2·5
Jalpaiguri	74,700	32,870	235,300	117,285	2·3
Darjeeling	1,600	1,270	4,950	5,000	2·67
Malda (portion)	43,334	14,630	101,400	53,060	2·3
Total ..	399,434	185,729	1,087,150	617,235	
Cooch-Behar	45,600	26,825	127,200	56,555	1·78
Tripura State	18,000	10,000	42,500	22,000	2·14
ASSAM (ex-Sylhet)					
Cachar (Plains) ..	200	400	600	1,000	2·7
Goalpara	110,000	58,000	269,500	139,200	2·4
Kamrup	88,500	39,000	247,800	106,100	2·7
Darrang	26,700	14,900	70,100	46,900	2·8
Nowgong	78,500	41,100	192,300	92,100	2·4
Sibsagar	1,100	1,100	3,300	2,000	2·5
Lakhimpur	5,000	1,900	16,600	6,100	3·2
Garo Hills (Plains) ..	5,500	5,100	9,600	13,900	2·2
Total ..	315,500	161,500	809,800	407,300	
BIHAR					
Champaran	2,478	2,600	7,847	7,800	2·6
Muzaffarpur	5,520	3,880	12,880	8,536	2·2
Bhagalpur	11,736	150	25,819	325	2·6
Darbhanga	800	740	1,333	1,480	1·8
Saharsa	nil	4,818	nil	11,081	2·4
Purnea	261,000	132,000	522,000	220,000	1·8
Santhal Parganas	625	675	1,146	1,508	2·0
Total (in round fig.) ..	282,200	144,900	571,000	250,700	
ORISSA					
Cuttack	26,200	20,700	56,766	50,357	2·3
Balasore	1,720	2,100	4,200	4,899	2·4
Puri	513	1,000	1,034	2,764	2·3
Total ..	28,433	23,800	62,100	58,020	
Indian Union	1,089,134	552,754	2,699,750	1,411,810	
Pakistan (East Bengal) ..	3,254,816	1,327,256	9,851,100	4,004,305	
Grand Total ..	4,343,950	1,880,010	12,550,850	5,416,115	

EXPORT QUOTA SYSTEM

The control over export of jute and jute goods was first introduced as part of economic warfare during 1942-43. No quantitative restrictions were imposed at that time as the only object then in view was to prevent these goods reaching the enemy. Later on, it was discovered, in view of the world shortage of this essential commodity, that these arrangements were not satisfactory from the point of view of the recipient allied countries. The control over distribution was therefore assumed in 1943 by the Combined Raw Materials Board in Washington and definite allocations were made to various countries in consultation with that Board. Exports were allowed within those destinational quotas on the basis of the "first case, first served" principle. This system continued in force till June 1946.

The war-time controls on jute trade were removed by the Government of India in October 1946. However, it immediately imposed a new control system based on quantity and destinations, the aim being to achieve an equitable distribution of the jute products and raw material among regular customers, particularly to those from whom food was imported. This system was subjected to severe criticism by the business community on the ground that it affected free trade. The quota for 1947-48 was fixed at 4,70,000 tons for raw jute, and 8,77,000 tons for manufacturers. There were 36 countries marked for export of raw jute and 85 countries for manufactures, the U.K. and the U.S.A. being given the first place.

The jute year is from the 26th June to the 25th June of the following year. For purposes of administration of jute export control, it is found convenient to divide the jute year into two half-yearly periods, namely, from the 26th June to the 25th December, and from the 26th December to the 25th June, and to distribute quotas on a half-yearly basis. The licensing procedure in vogue was to invite applications bi-monthly from intending exporters accompanied by evidence of sales and availability of freight. Licences were issued according to the quantities applied for and the quantities available for distribution on a *pro rata* basis. There was no restriction as regards the eligibility of applicants and the qualification prescribed was the ability of the applicant to the business. The system obtained upto the end of the jute year 1946-47.

The following table indicates the position of export of Jute in a number of years :—

Year	Jute Manufactures.	Raw Jute.	Total Export Trade.	Percentage of	
				Raw Jute to Total Export Trade	Manufactures to Total Export Trade
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%
1938-39	26,21,96,737	13,35,14,680	162,77,36,883	8·20	16·11
1943-44	49,47,18,495	8,32,91,039	199,87,98,131	4·16	24·7
1944-45	60,42,51,752	7,50,01,446	211,05,10,586	3·07	28·6
1945-46	59,52,99,817	15,83,69,185	240,38,83,119	6·17	24·7
1-4-46 to 31-12-46 ..	47,86,06,926	12,69,53,740	207,54,07,609	6·11	23·06

NEW SYSTEM

Objections were however raised to this system on the grounds that—

(a) those firms which received information regarding the destinational quotas or which had large funds and connections abroad were in a position to secure larger quotas;

(b) wide powers were delegated to the local officials at Calcutta which were being misused;

(c) the *pro rata* system held up allocations and impeded the smooth flow of trade; and

(d) quotas were getting into the wrong hands and were being hawked in the streets.

In 1947, therefore, Mr. Chundrigar, the then Commerce Minister, decided that exports should be allowed on the basis of the Established Shippers principle according to which 90% of the quotas were reserved for established shippers and allotments were made on the basis of the percentage share of their exports in the year selected by them. They were given the option of selecting any basic year in the ten years ending 25th June 1946 in the case of raw jute and 31st December 1946 in the case of jute goods. The balance *viz.*, 10% of the quota, was reserved for newcomers for which applications were invited at the beginning of the jute year. This system was brought into force on the 26th June 1947. The first half-yearly quotas for the established shippers (i.e., 45% of the total) and the new comers' quotas for the entire year (*i.e.* 10%) have already been distributed.

This system came in for much adverse criticism both in the Legislature and in the Press as introducing an entirely new feature into the jute trade which had not existed even in the war years and as favouring mostly non-Indian firms in large numbers had actually started doing substantial business only in 1946 and in the beginning of 1947. Even during this period, since these firms had only just started business, they could not achieve much though they showed considerable improvement during the latter stages.

The Government of West Bengal, which came into office on partition, also pointed out the undesirable state of affairs that had arisen as a result of the introduction of the Established Shippers principle and statistics furnished by them are illuminating.

	European firms.	Indian firms.
Shipments Jan.-June 1947 (under the old system.)	50%	50%
Shipments July-October 1947 (under the Established Shippers Scheme.)	70%	30%

Thus, whatever may have been the merits of the Established Shippers' Scheme, it certainly canalised under Government auspices, a larger proportion of the trade in the hands of non-Indians.

As regards the New-Comers Scheme, since allotments were made on the basis of the orders produced by them before the Chief Controller of Exports and not on their ability to do business, a very large number of undesirable persons got licences which they openly advertised for sale in the press and in the bazaar.

As stated above, 45% of the quotas of the jute year 1947-48 were allotted to established shippers during the half year ended 25th December 1947 and the entire quota for the new comers (10%) was subsequently distributed. When the question of allotting the balance of 45% quota came up for consideration, it was decided, after careful consideration, to abandon the Established Shippers Scheme and to revert to the *pro rata* system with a view to securing for Indian exporters as large a share of the trade as possible. It was recognised, however, that there were drawbacks to this arrangement, but it was felt that the advantages were more than likely to outweigh the disadvantages and that the drawbacks could be obviated by more careful attention being paid to the placing of orders and the entering into firm contracts. It was felt that a *pro rata* allocation supported by proof of confirmed sale and letters of credit would materially assist in avoiding the evils which had crept into the old system. To speed up exports a time limit of a fortnight was fixed for quota holders to produce letters of credit after the quotas had been provisionally allotted on the *pro rata* basis. In accordance with this decision, applications for quotas were scrutinised by the Ministry of Commerce and provisional quotas were allowed on a *pro rata* basis on the basis of firm orders produced by the applicants They were informed that their provisional quotas would be confirmed only if they produced letters of credit within 15 days of the issue.

Instructions were also issued to the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Calcutta, to the effect that he should ensure that the letters of credit were (1) from the same parties who placed the orders originally and (2) in their own names. Those who were unable to produce the letters of credit in their own names from foreign buyers would have their quotas cancelled and would further be debarred from applying for the next shipping period.

CRITICISM

The new procedure also came in for a spate of criticism, which may briefly be summarised as follows :—

(a) The new procedure would automatically lead to black marketing as new comers in the trade would not be able to ship the goods against their quotas, but would sell their quotas to established shippers with insufficient quotas and that established shippers would also be seriously embarrassed as they would not be able to meet the demands of their regular customers abroad.

(b) nearly half the quotas have been granted to new-comers, *i.e.* firms which were not in the trade in the past and that most of these new comers are firms in Bombay, Madras and other places which have no connection with the jute trade;

(c) another result of the new procedure would be that foreign countries would not be able to get the goods in time as new comers would not be able to utilise their quotas. Mr. M. P. Birla pointed out that exports in January were 26% below the average of the past six months and that local stocks are increasing; and

(d) even though applications were invited for the January to February period, quotas had been granted to countries like Australia, Canada and U.S.A. for the entire six-monthly period ending June 1948. Consequently those firms which wished to apply for the March-June period would now have no chance of doing so.

In answer to the above, under the new arrangements provisional quotas were allotted by the Government of India strictly on the basis of firm orders and allottees were informed that their provisional quotas would be confirmed only on their producing within 15 days the necessary letters of credit in their own names. In the opinion of the Commerce Ministry, this step should prevent the sale of quotas and should allow a bona fide trader to secure his business without having to resort to the black market.

As regards the criticism that Calcutta had fared badly in the allocation of these quotas, the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports stated that Calcutta firms had got for the U.K. 12,000 tons against 6,300 tons allotted to non-Calcutta firms. For U.S.A. they had got 1,43,000 tons against 45,419 tons allotted to non-Calcutta firms. It should be remembered in this connection that out of the quantities which had gone to non-Calcutta firms, a good proportion must have gone to established shippers in Bombay who had done jute business even in pre-war years. It should also be remembered that the allocations to non-Calcutta firms were not final and that it was unlikely that all of them would be able to produce letters of credit in respect of the quotas issued to them in which event they would not be eligible for licences.

In the Government's view, misgivings that foreign countries would not be able to get their goods seemed unwarranted. A certain amount of delay had, of necessity, occured due to the time taken in the issue of the quota slips, but this was unavoidable having regard to the fact that a switch over was made to the old arrangement and that a very large number of applications were received and had to be carefully scrutinised. This temporary hold-up in the despatch of goods to over-seas destinations, the Government felt, would disappear and should cause no anxiety either to India or to the overseas buyers.

It was also argued that the *pro rata* scheme has shaken the confidence of overseas consumers in regard to the ability of Indian Industry to meet world demands and that solution to the problem lies in the abandonment of the system of quota controls. The Government emphatically refuted this, asserting that nothing could be farther from the truth so far as the first part of the argument was concerned, the vociferous nature of the representations made being undoubtedly from vested interests who had lost some of their market as a result of the abandonment of the Established Shippers principle. So far as quota control is concerned, it is necessary in the case of jute and jute goods where the quantum of goods available for distribution is far from sufficient to meet the world demand. Such control is also inevitable if (a) directional trade to the hard currency areas is to be conducted, (b) jute goods are to be prevented from reaching South Africa and (c) bargains for foodgrains are to be effectively negotiated.

Indian Central Jute Committee—A Central Jute Committee is in being, constituted by the Government of India with 27 members. Representation is found in the Committee for trade and agricultural interests and for the Provincial Governments most concerned, namely, Bengal, Bihar and Assam.

The formation of the Committee is the result of a recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

The functions of the Committee include agricultural, technological and economic research; the improvement of crop forecasting, of production, of testing, and of distribution of improved seeds; enquiries and recommendations relating to banking and transport facilities and transport routes; improvement of marketing in the interests of the jute industry; and collection and distribution of all relevant information on Jute.

The Committee will also advise the Local Governments concerned on any points within its prescribed functions which may be referred to it.

A decision to change the constitution of the Indian Central Jute Committee, consequent on the partition of India into two Dominions, was taken at the Committee's annual meeting held on 10th December, 1947. The committee decided to exclude those members, who were representing the interest of jute growers in the areas, which lay in the Dominion of Pakistan. As provided by the Government of the Indian Union, it was decided to terminate the activities of the Committee outside the Dominion of India. Representation of communal organisations in the committee was also terminated.

The Offices of the Committee are situated in Calcutta.

Agricultural Research—The Jute Agricultural Research Laboratories are situated at Dacca and are working on (1) the improvement of the plant, both in regard to quality and yield (2) the improvement in the methods of jute-growing, (3) the reduction of loss caused by diseases and insects, and (4) the improvements in the methods of retting. These aspects of research are being tackled in five sections *viz.*, Botany, Agronomy, Mycology, Entomology and Chemistry.

In the field of genetics considerable progress has been made, the mode of inheritance of branching habit, pigmentation patterns and other important characters have been worked out.

Technological Research—The work undertaken at the Technological Research Laboratories of the Committee at Tollygunj, Calcutta, includes the spinning of samples of fibre obtained in agricultural experiments (breeding, manurial trials, etc.) and reporting on their quality as indicated by the results obtained. The spinning tests are carried out at a standard temperature and humidity and a special technique has been worked out to give good results with as little as 12 lb. of fibre.

Work of fundamental importance includes the investigation of the relations that may exist between spinning quality and measurable chemical or physical characters of the fibre. In this considerable progress has been made.

Problems dealt with, which are of direct interest to the mill, comprise the effect of twist on yarn strength, the improvement of jute bags for storing commodities such as sugar and cement in damp atmospheres and the spinning of flax and other fibres on jute machinery, either alone or blended with jute.

Marketing—During 1938 and part of 1939, the Marketing Section carried out a comprehensive enquiry into the conditions governing the marketing and transport of jute in the principal jute growing districts of East and West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and the United Provinces. The data, thus collected, were published in two reports entitled, "Report on the Marketing and Transport of Jute in India" (1940) and "Report on the Marketing of Jute and Jute Products" (1941). The former embodies the results of the enquiry relating to the marketing and transport of raw jute so far as inland business is concerned while the latter embodies that relating to the jute export trade and manufacturing industry. Thus, the two reports will appear to give a complete picture of the jute industry and trade in India.

For the last few years, the Section has been engaged in certain developmental work of which the main are :—

1. Dissemination of Jute prices in the mofussil, 2. marketing of fibre grown from improved seed, 3. organization of grading parties, 4. establishment of co-operative jute sale societies, 5. study of Indian market with a view to increasing the consumption of jute and jute goods..

Economic Research—The Economic Research Section keeps constant vigilance over all aspects of the economics of jute. Some important findings relating to the world oonsumption of jute, its trend in recent years and its relation to the changes in the world market, such as those brought about by the war, have been published in the Committee's *Economic Research Bulletin No.* 1. Other investigations have thrown light on some important aspects of the jute industry, such as the productive capacity of the Indian Jute Mills, the possibility of extending the market for jute goods manufactured in India, etc. The effect of the growth of jute substitutes and of new uses of jute on the jute trade is also being investigated.

Besides research work on the economics of jute, a large volume of information on various subjects pertaining to jute is regularly collected from authoritative sources in different parts of the world. The Committee has also a special correspondent in the Argentine Republic to report on the conditions of the jute trade in that country. A close watch is maintained on all developments in economic and commercial policy abroad calculated to replace jute by its possible substitutes, and prompt steps are taken to collect all relevant information on the subject to place it at the disposal of the trade and others concerned.

Publicity—A monthly journal, known as the *Indian Central Jute Committee Bulletin*, the annual subscription of which is Rs. 5-8 or 10s. (including postage), is published monthly, containing figures of production, consumption, prices, stocks, imports and exports of jute and jute manufactures, and also information regarding the prices and utilisation of jute substitutes. It also includes items relating to export and import restrictions imposed on various countries and other information regarding the economics of jute and its competitors, as well as general information of interest to the trade. The Committee also disseminate information to the grower to assist him towards improved methods of growing and retting, and getting better prices for his crop. A preliminary investigation into the economics of jute growing has been undertaken in three representative villages of Bengal.

The Lac Industry

LAC is a resin which finds extensive application in industries chiefly for gramophone records, furniture polish, sealing-wax, felt hats, abrasive wheels, electrical insulation, leather dressings, etc. The Indian sub-continent holds practically a monopoly for this kind of resin, as it accounts for 85 per cent of the world production.

Resin secreted by insects known as *Lacifer lacca* which live on the twigs of trees mostly in Bihar, Central Provinces and the neighbouring regions. Important trees that lend themselves to successful lac culture are *Palas*, *Ber* and *Kusum*.

Lac cultivation is carried on extensively by thousands of villagers each of whom collects only a few pounds and sells it to manufacturers or their agents. The raw lac that is thus collected is converted by washing and melting into refined forms by about 350 factories which are mostly situated in Bihar. These factories are small establishments with small capital outlay and employ labour only intermittently. Most of the operations are carried out by manual labour. There is, however, one large factory near Calcutta where refined lac of various grades is made on a large-scale with mechanical equipment and processes.

For a few years before World War II, the production of lac was in excess of demand and prices were low. But prices increased and production decreased during the first phase of the war after which the prices were controlled by Government and for a time all purchases for export were canalised through the Ministry of Supply. With the cessation of hostilities and removal of restrictions prices have gone up but production is still below normal. If the output of raw lac is increased the existing factories could easily double their production without much additional capital or equipment and neither materials nor personnel need be imported.

The annual production of raw lac in India and Pakistan is about 50,000 tons which when refined yields about 30,000 tons of seed-lac, button-lac and shellac in which forms they are used in industries. But the world demand for lac is still in excess of supply and synthetic resins are seriously threatening to replace natural lac for the manufacture of gramophone records and other purposes because of the high prices now prevailing.

The Indian Lac Cess Committee is conducting a research institute at Namkum, Ranchi, where investigations are in progress for better methods of cultivating lac and for its wider uses. Results already obtained are being demonstrated through a specially trained staff. Among new materials arising out of the recent researches of the Institute are plastic moulded articles, baking insulating varnishes and paints, waterproof emery paper and flexible micanite. A Lac Information Officer is attached to the Institute to answer all enquiries regarding the utilisation of lac in industries.

The Non-Ferrous Industry

THE Non-ferrous Industry in the sub-continent is comparatively of recent origin, and most of the development has taken place during the present decade. The whole Non-ferrous Industry of the pre-partition India is located in the Union of India, and at present there is practically no Non-ferrous Industry in Pakistan.

The last war gave a great fillip to the Non-ferrous Industry. India was one of the principal bases of supply for the Allied armies. Foreign supplies of non-ferrous metals and manufactures, on which India was dependent till then, were practically cut off, but at the same time a large and urgent war demand for non-ferrous metals and semi-manufactures for the various Defence services had to be met somehow. This critical situation called for special effort and led to the establishment of a large and well diversified Non-ferrous Industry.

The Non-ferrous Industry has now been recognised by the Government of India as one of the basic Industries of the country for whose development, Government is willing to give financial and other assistance which may be necessary according to the statement of Government's Industrial Policy made by Sir Ardeshir Dalal in March, 1945. When the Tariff Board was appointed by the Government of India in November 1945, the Non-ferrous Industry was the first on the list of industries, which were referred to the Tariff Board for enquiry.

STRUCTURE

The Non-ferrous Industry falls under three distinct and well-defined stages:

1) Production of virgin metals from ores which covers mining of ores, and smelting and refining of metals from ore; 2) Refining of scrap and recovery of metals from scrap; 3) Processing of metals and production of what are called semi-manufactures of metals. This last falls under four main categories, which are as follows: (*a*) Sheets, strips and foils of copper, brass, aluminium, lead, zinc, etc.; (*b*) Rods, tubes, and other sections of copper, brass, aluminium, lead, etc.; (*c*) Cables and wires of copper, brass, aluminium, lead, etc.; (*d*) Alloys and castings of all kinds including bearing metals, anti-friction metals, type metals and solders, etc.

The actual structure of Non-ferrous Industry in each country depends on a variety of circumstances prevailing in that country. The production of virgin metals in a country largely depends on the mineral resources of that country. But most of the highly industrialised countries have developed smelting and production of virgin metals from imported ores and ore concentrates. For instance, before the War the entire zinc ore produced in Burma was sent to Belgium in the form of concentrates containing 50% zinc. Practically all the production of virgin metals in U. K., Germany, Japan and Belgium was from imported ores and ore concentrates. In 1938-39 the United Kingdom imported 3,02,000 tons of Bauxite ore, 1,78,000 tons of zinc ore, 54,000 tons of tin ore, and 34,000 tons of copper ore and concentrates.

The refining of scrap and the production of semi-manufactures is largely dependent on the degree of industrialisation reached in the country. The use of non-ferrous semi-manufactures like sheets, rods, tubes, wires and alloys is essential in such basic industries as transport, electrical and chemical industry. The highly industrialised countries are the largest consumers of non-ferrous manufactures, and consequently the production of semi-manufactures and refining of scrap is developed most in such countries, irrespective of the virgin metals' production in those countries. The less advanced industrial countries, who are producers of virgin metals are exporting most of their production to countries like U. K., U.S.A., Germany and Belgium, which are utilising them for semi-manufactures.

The United Kingdom produces 15,00,000 tons of non-ferrous semi-manufactures, for which she imports nearly 10,00,000 tons of non-ferrous metals on an average, and utilises about 5,00,000 tons of metals produced in the country from imported ores and concentrates and by recovery from scrap. It will thus be seen that the development of the Non-ferrous Industry is not primarily dependent on the availability of non-ferrous metals in the country itself.

INDIA'S RESOURCES

According to Dr. D. N. Wadia, Mineral Adviser to the Government of India, mineral resources of India for aluminium, copper and antimony are sufficient to meet our present and future requirements. As regards lead, zinc and tin, our resources are not likely to be sufficient and imports will be required to meet the deficiency in these metals. And about the rest of the other non-ferrous metals, our mineral resources are negligible. The position regarding these metals is briefly described below:

(*a*) **Aluminium Ores**:—India is rich in deposits of high grade Bauxite which are estimated at 250 million tons. These are generally located in Jubbulpore and Balaghat Districts of C. P., Belgaum, Kolhapur, Thana and Khaira Districts in Bombay; Ranchi Plateau in Bihar; and Shevaroy Hills in Salem.

(*b*) **Copper Ores**:—Copper pyrites is the principal ore of copper. The deposits of copper pyrites in India are in Singhbum and Baragunda in Bihar; Khetri mines in Jaipur State; Sikkim State, Mysore State and in Salem District. Although only Singbhum deposits are worked at present, the copper belts of Sikkim and Khetri seem to be very promising.

(*c*) **Lead Ores**:—The Lead ores are known to occur at a number of places in India. Special mention may be made, however, of lead deposits in Jaipur State, and in Zawar Mines in Udaipur State, where lead is found in association with zinc; in Chhota Udaipur State in Gujrat and in Hazaribagh in Bihar.

(*d*) **Antimony Ores**:—Antimony ore deposits have been found at the Shigree. Glacier in Lahaul, Kangra District, East Punjab, and at Shagor in Chitral State (Pakistan).

(*e*) **Zinc Ores**:—At present zinc deposits are known to occur at only two places in India: Zawar mines in Udaipur State and in the Riasin District in Kashmir State.

(*f*) **Tin Ores**:—Several localities are known in India where tin stone (Cessiterite) has been found in small quantities. The most interesting of these areas is that in the Hazaribag District. None of these ores are said to be very promising.

POSITION BEFORE 1939

The only non-ferrous metal produced in India before the war was copper. The Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. started working the Singhbum copper deposits in Bihar in 1928-29. The average production of refined copper before the war was 6,000 tons per annum.

There was practically no Refining Industry for the recovery of metal from scrap and most of the industrial non-ferrous scrap was exported to Japan and Germany.

As regards processing of semi-manufactures, the only production was of brass sheets by the Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. averaging about 8,000 tons per annum, and electric copper wires and insulated cables by the Indian Cable Co. Ltd. According to the report of the Tariff Board in 1931, the production of this company in 1930-31 was about 1,250 tons and its maximum capacity was about 3,500 tons.

DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1939

(*a*) **Production of Virgin Metals**:—The Indian Aluminium Co. achieved production of *ALUMINIUM* ingots in 1943 and the Aluminium Corporation of India started production in 1944. The Indian Aluminium Co. started at first by reducing imported alumina from Canada into aluminium in their Smelter Plant at Alwaye in Travancore State. Their Alumina Works is situated at Muri in Bihar and has been engaged in production since 1947. The Aluminium Corporation of India has its Smelter and Alumina Plant near Asansol. The combined capacity of both these concerns for aluminium ingots is 7,000 tons per annum. The total production in 1945 was about 1,000 tons, in 1946 about 2,500 tons, and production in 1947 is estimated to be about 4,000 tons.

A Smelter was set up at Bombay by the Star Metal Refinery with a capacity of 300 tons of *ANTIMONY* per annum. The ore brought from Chitral State was used for smelting antimony and the plant had reached full production in 1946-47. After the partition of the country, the ore supplies from Chitral have been cut off and the production has suffered. If ore cannot be obtained from Chitral either due to political difficulties or transport difficulties, antimony ore required for the Smelter could be obtained from Burma and China.

The average annual production of copper during the war years 1940 to 1946 was 61,000 tons thus showing only a slight increase over pre-war production. The production could be increased, if the lower grade ore was also utilised which at present is rejected in the process of mining. The prospecting of copper mines in Khetri at Jaipur State was started about three years ago, but the work has not been pursued with enough vigour so far, and no concrete results have been achieved.

A small Smelter for utilising the *LEAD* ore from Jaipur State in Rajputana has been set up at Katrasgarh in Bihar. The location of the Smelter in Bihar was influenced largely by the proximity of coal. So far, however, very little production has been achieved. Prospecting for lead ore is also being done in Chhota Udaipur State in Gujarat and the results of the work done so far seem to be promising.

Considerable prospecting for *ZINC* was done by the Government of India at the Zawar Mines in Udaipur State, and about Rs. 12 lakhs were spent on this work which was given up at the end of the war. These mines have now been leased to a firm for further prospecting and working the mines.

(*b*) **Production of Semi-manufactures**:—The greatest progress in the Non-ferrous Industry made since 1939 is in regard to the semi-manufactures. Several brass and copper rolling plants have been started for rolling brass and copper *SHEETS* mainly in Bombay. The combined capacity of these new plants which are already set up is about 13,000 tons per annum, including one large rolling plant set up by Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd. Two other plants with a capacity of about 10,000 to 12,000 tons will be added very shortly in the Bombay area.

The two aluminium producing companies have also set up plants for rolling aluminium sheets. The present combined capacity of both these plants is only about 2,500 to 3,000 tons.

Some lead sheets are also manufactured in the Calcutta area, but at present they are rolled in 3 ft. width, while the chemical industries require lead sheets of 7 to 9 ft. width. Aluminium and lead foils for tea-chests are also manufactured in the Calcutta area and the present capacity is estimated to be sufficient to meet India's requirements.

Several rolling plants for *RODS* and *BARS* of brass, copper, etc. were started during the war, and recently an Extrusion Press is being set up in Calcutta. Arsenical copper rods which are required for Railway locomotives as boiler stays were manufactured in Jaipur by the Jaipur Metal Industries Ltd. during the war and all the requirements of Railways can be met by indigenous production. The present capacity for rods and tubes of brass and copper may be estimated at about 10,000 tons, which will meet the present requirements of the country. The manufacture of lead pipes was started during the war at Konnanagar in Bengal. The present production is about 500 tons per annum, but this could be increased to 700 to 800 tons, if required.

A plant for the manufacture of electrical *WIRES* and *CABLES* was set up near Calcutta during the war by the National Insulated Cable Co. The total production of electrical bare copper wire and cables of this company and the Indian Cable Co. is estimated to be about 10,000 tons per annum.

A number of concerns have been started for manufacturing different kinds of non-ferrous *ALLOYS*. The refining and reconditioning of Railways and other industrial non-ferrous scraps is now done in this country, which was formerly largely exported. The total present

ALUMINIUM

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

Name of country	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Germany	205,000	223,000	254,000	242,000	236,000	..
U. S. A.	187,000	280,000	472,000	834,000	704,000	469,000
Canada	99,000	194,000	308,000	450,000	419,000	195,000
Russia	65,000	60,000	40,000	60,000	..	..
France	62,000	62,000	45,000	46,000	26,000	38,000
Japan	40,000	72,000	85,000	130,000	100,000	..
TOTAL WORLD OUTPUT.	767,000	1,115,000	1,477,000	1,965,000	1,651,000	734,000

LEAD

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

Name of country	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
U. S. A.	530,000	568,000	582,000	511,000	497,000	478,000
Australia	268,000	288,000	272,000	215,000	175,000	177,000
Canada	221,000	229,000	244,000	224,000	144,000	163,000
Germany	193,000	190,000	164,000	186,000	186,000	..
Burma	89,000	82,000	19,000	5,000	..	..
Russia	80,000	90,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	..
TOTAL WORLD OUTPUT.	1,700,000	1,812,000	1,889,000	1,575,000	1,410,000	1,175,000

ZINC

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

Name of country	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
U. S. A.	675,000	822,000	892,000	942,000	869,000	765,000
Germany	350,000	350,000	346,000	344,000	330,000	..
Canada	186,000	214,000	216,000	207,000	168,000	184,000
Poland	120,000	121,000	125,000	125,000	100,000	..
Australia	81,000	83,000	86,000	86,000	88,000	99,000
United Kingdom	66,000	76,000	80,000	78,000	81,000	69,000
TOTAL WORLD OUTPUT.	1,645,000	1,894,000	1,947,000	1,960,000	1,758,000	1,232,000

The Opium Industry

OPIUM, which is one of the most important and remarkable vegetable drugs known to man, is a light brown to dark looking tough solid with a characteristic smell and bitter taste. It is obtained from the unripe capsule or fruit of the poppy, Papaver Somniferum, to give it its scientific name. The capsule or fruit is scratched or cut and the juice which keeps slowly exuding from the cuts during the night is removed early in the morning and allowed to dry further in the shade before it is ready for packing.

Opium is one of the best drugs for sleeplessness produced by painful disease, and along with its derivatives it is a fine remedy for cough, asthma, diarrhœa, piles and other nasal and throat disorders. It is also an expectorant and an anti-spasmodic. Though opium has great uses as medicine it can also be foully abused. It is a habit forming drug and can be dangerous to both mind and body. The opium addict becomes a physical and mental wreck in course of time losing all interest in life and business, or he becomes a hardened criminal. The opium dens of the world are indeed notorious for their vice and crime. For these reasons most countries regulate the sale and distribution of opium under Dangerous Drugs Rules. To combat illicit traffic in drugs international control organs have been set up, such as the Opium Advisory Board, Permanent Control Opium Board, and Drug Supervisory Board. During the last war, illicit traffic increased especially in Iran, Mexico and Jugoslavia, in China and the Japanese-held territories in the Far-East. And so at the San Francisco Conference in 1946 it was decided that the international control agencies should be brought into relation with the Economic and Social Council of the UNO to be better able to fight the evil.

The poppy is grown chiefly in Eastern Europe and Asia specially in U.S.S.R., Turkey, Iran, India and China, the last of which is a big producer as well as consumer. The world medical requirements of opium are estimated at 1000 tons. And though world production has tended to fall since 1936 it was still as high as 1600 tons in 1938 (excluding China and Afghanistan) that is to say, 600 tons in excess of the world's medical needs.

History.—In India, the opium trade was created a Government monopoly in 1773 and in 1817 cultivation of poppy was forbidden in India except for supply to the East India Company. The Company made immense profits by the export of the noxious drug to China which unsuccessfully fought two wars to keep it out of the country. But in the end world opinion asserted itself and an agreement was arrived at in 1907 to suppress the opium export to China. The opium factory at Patna was shut down in 1908 and exports to China wholly ceased in 1913. In 1923 the Certificates System came into effect in the importing countries and finally in 1926 the Government of India came out with a declaration that the export of opium except for medical purposes would be completely prohibited. By the end of 1935 all exports of 'provision' opium as it is called came to a stop.

Here are a few figures which show how in India the cultivation of the poppy and the production of opium steadily diminished from 1907 to 1940. Since 1940, however, production has slightly increased to meet increased medical and other legitimate requirements.

Year	Acres Grown	Production (Mds.)
1907–8 ..	488,548	71,340
1911–12 ..	200,672	31,473
1913–14 ..	145,000	..
1930–31 ..	36,537	7,656
1939–40 ..	4,898	1,306
1941–42 ..	15,301	..
1943–44 ..	36,415	9,870

The following figures show how exports have fallen from 1913 to 1937 :—

1913–14	16,858	Cwts.
1918–19	9,609	,,
1929–30	5,500	Chests
1931	4,792	,,
1932	3,583	,,
1933	1,162	,,
1934	2,823	,,
1935	664	,,
1935–36	257	,,
1936–37	..	

1 Chest = 140 lbs.
1 Md. = 82 2/7 lbs.
1 Seer = 2 lbs.

Along with the fall in exports the net receipts of the Government of India have fallen too :—

1910–11	Rs. 801	lakhs
1920–21	,, 183	,,
1935–36	,, 27	,,
1936–37	,, 19	,,
1943–44	,, — 2	,,
1944–45	,, — 5	,,
1945–46	,, —51	,,
1946–47	,, 8	,,

And finally here are figures which show how while the consumption of opium for medical purposes has increased, excise opium sold to Provincial Governments has diminished from 1929 to 1940.

Year	Excise Opium	Medical Opium
1929–30 ..	7,797 Mds.	22·9 Mds.
1931 ..	8,128 ,,	27·6 ,,
1932 ..	6,403 ,,	21·0 ,,
1933 ..	6,000 ,,	23·7 ,,
1934 ..	5,859 ,,	24·3 ,,
1935 ..	5,873 ,,	25·4 ,,
1936 ..	5,596 ,,	24·1 ,,
1937 ..	5,882 ,,	25·3 ,,
1938 ..	5,384 ,,	24·5 ,,
1939 ..	5,303 ,,	32·5 ,,
1940 ..	3,347 ,,	32·9 ,,

Present Position.—The policy of the Government of India before the transfer of power was one of suppression of excessive indulgence but non-interference with moderate use. In effect this remains the policy of the Government today. In 1945, there were 12,000 to 14,000 licensed shops in the Indian sub-continent selling opium albeit in small quantities and the average consumption in eating and smoking

was on an average 200 tons per annum in the decade 1930-40.

The poppy is grown today in U.P. and in some of the States in Central India, Rajputana and Gwalior. This opium is bought by the Government of India at the fixed rate of Rs. 9 a seer and made into three kinds of opium at the factory in Ghazipur—1. provision opium (71° opium) for export, 2. excise opium (90° opium) sold to Provincial Governments for local consumption, and 3. medical opium (87·5° opium) for the Medical Department in India and Pakistan and for export to London for sale to chemists. The exports are made to Aden, Burma, Nepal, Zanzibar and so on by agreement with their respective Governments. The price of the opium sold to the Provinces is Rs. 18 per seer and of the opium exported is 129 to £240 per cwt.

Apart from the medical needs of the Indian sub-continent which amount to about 25 cwts., and of the exports for medical purposes to the U.K., which amount to 15 to 25 tons annually, some opium is also used to manufacture morphine and codeine in India. In 1943 the Government Alkaloid Works at Gazipur produced 2,000 lbs. morphine and 424 lbs. codeine with their salts. The Government of India Panel on fine chemicals (before partition) estimated a target production of 3,000 lbs. and 1,500 lbs. of morphine and codeine salts respectively for 1946. The requisite opium needs for this purpose were estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 50 tons. In the future, however, the Government of India is expected to limit the production of opium to the medical and scientific requirements of India and for exports according to international agreements.

On the whole though the net revenues of the Government of India from opium traffic have progressively diminished the expenditure on opium consumed in the Indian sub-continent still amounts to about Rs. 2 to 3 crores per annum. Whatever may have been the policy in the past it is vitally necessary to stamp out addiction to the noxious drug. Assam led the way when it introduced prohibition in March 1941. The loss of Provincial excise revenue may be as high as 3 crores (duties vary from Rs. 51 to Rs. 140 per seer) but it will be amply compensated by higher national health and morale.

The Paper Industry

PAPER-MAKING in the sub-continent is of some antiquity. The manufacture by hand was practised from quite early times. The first paper-making machine in India was erected and operated by a famous missionary, Dr. William Carey, over a century ago at Serampore on the Hooghly River near Calcutta, but the establishment of paper making as a modern industry may be said to date from 1867. In that year the Royal Paper mill was established at Bally, only a few miles away, using in the first instance Dr. Carey's original plant and machinery. About 15 years later the Upper India Couper Paper Mill at Lucknow and the Titaghur Paper Mills at Titaghur, near Calcutta, were started. Other mills at Raneegunge and Kankinara, in the Bengal area and other Provinces soon followed. Production then increased so that by about 1900 it amounted to approximately 20,000 tons a year.

Today the quality of paper produced in the sub-continent is accepted as equal to that of most imported paper of the same class, and the range of qualities has been extended to include coloured banks and bounds, tub-sized rag papers, embossed covers and writings, super-calendered tinted printings, and imitation art and craft.

Raw Materials.—In its early days the Indian industry considered the manufacture of high class white paper rather beyond its capacity, and this was to some extent due to its dependence upon rags and waste paper for its raw material. But this crude practice of using rags and waste paper was soon to change. Routledge in 1860 proved the virtues of esparto—a semi-tropical grass—and in 1875 and 1879 reported upon the possibilities of Indian bamboo which served to draw attention to other Indian fibres. There are only incomplete records of the early experiments with Indian fibres, but it is known that two mills made use of Moonj (*Saccharum Moonja*) and Sabai (*Ischaemum Angustifolium*) in their first years. Moonj seems to have held the field in the beginning, for it made a very good paper. Sabai, however, presented less difficulty as regards treatment, and, therefore, soon came into universal favour among Indian mills. Having found in Moonj and Sabai ample resources of plant fibre it was perhaps natural that the Indian mills then in operation should have made no effort to follow up Routledge's researches in bamboo—a much more difficult problem. If they had India might possibly have come to the front as one of the world's most important producers of pulp and paper. What actually happened was that the industry based as it was on Sabai grass, while relatively still in its infancy, was almost put out of business by the competition of wood pulp. Nevertheless it later found a new raw material of great value in bamboo.

The Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act of 1925 not only gave Indian mills an opportunity of repairing the damage to their plant and machinery caused by the incessant and intensive work required by India's first world war demands, and of overcoming the difficulties of

getting stores and machinery replacements, but also encouraged and enabled them to develop bamboo pulp as their main fibre. The protective tariff on paper was renewed by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Tariff Board in 1932, and imported wood-pulp was made subject to a duty of Rs. 45, or approximately £3 a ton. This pulp duty naturally had the direct effect of preventing the establishment of new paper mills designed to work only on imported wood-pulp. The mills, therefore, immediately began to develop and increase the production of bamboo pulp, which had already been proved to be eminently suitable for all the usual classes of fine writing and printing papers, banks ledgers, &c. Bamboo pulp is now the main material though Sabai grass, which is the Indian equivalent of esparto, is also used by some of the mills. Incidentally the manufacture of pulp from bamboo is at present practically confined to India.

The protective tariff attracted others to a profitable field of industry, and there are at present 16 paper mills operating 32 machines with a total production of nearly 100,000 tons. The protective tariff however, was abolished in 1947 as the Government decided that the paper industry no longer required any special assistance.

For many years the paper pulp section of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun has been carrying out experimental work in connection with the development of new fibres for paper-making, and it has been reported that considerable success has been obtained in making kraft paper from bamboo pulp. Two paper mills have now been successfully manufacturing kraft papers from bamboo for over a year.

Newsprint.—With the assistance and encouragement of the Commerce Department of the old undivided Government of India, newspapers have now come to an arrangement to ration supplies of imported newsprint and to charge certain agreed prices for various sizes of newspapers. Imports of newsprint from U.S.A. and Canada are permitted up to certain limits by a system of licenses. The controls imposed during the war still remain in force.

None of the paper mills in the sub-continent are in a position to meet any part of the newspaper requirements of newsprint. The whole of the sub-continent's newsprint requirements is imported, it being not possible so far to produce it on an economical basis in India or Pakistan owing to the lack of the necessary raw materials. Recent enquiries show that the Kashmir and Tehri-Garhwal States can supply fir and spruce in quantities sufficient for the establishment of a newsprint mill in each of the two States. The two species of wood are well known raw material for the production of mechanical pulp for use in newsprint manufacture and the suitability of both the species from the two States has recently been tested at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Most of the established mills have plans for the expansion of production and several new companies have been floated for the manufacture of paper, board and also newsprint which last is to be manufactured from the timber found in the forests of the Central Provinces. But the abnormal rise in the cost of machinery and the difficulties of importing these from abroad, however remain.

The industry had made such headway that the outbreak of the Second World War found it ready to take up the vastly increased demand for Indian paper brought about by the difficulty of importing it from abroad. Imports of fine papers are very limited and all paper mills are working to full capacity. The emergency has undoubtedly given the newer mills an excellent opportunity of establishing themselves but with the considerably increased consumption of paper by the Central and Provincial Governments and the Army, a serious shortage of paper has been felt by industry and commerce and the general public.

From April 1, 1943, the old undivided Government of India decided to release for civilian consumption 30 per cent of the total production of home made paper, which was further reduced by an Ordinance issued in June 1944 to 30% of the quantity used in 1943. Government have also taken action to increase the output of the mills by giving them every possible assistance in the matter of transport facilities for raw materials and also in obtaining chemicals such as sulphur, alum, caustic soda, etc. The paper mills have also been asked to confine production to 6 or 7 standard varieties so as to permit of longer runs on machines and allow for the production of the maximum amount of writing surface.

The Plastics Industry

THOUGH casein was known to the Egyptians and celluloid was discovered as early as 1865 it would be correct to describe the plastics industry as one of the newer industries. But once established the plastics industry went from strength to strength and still continues to advance at an astonishing pace. The reasons for its rapid expansion are mainly two. It has received all the financial capital it has ever needed, and the market for its products has always gone on expanding. Investors in U.S.A. and England and Germany and Japan (which have been the chief producers of plastic goods) had an impression that the plastics industry was a sort of El Dorado where enormous fortunes could be made in a comparatively short time. The progress of the industry justified the hopes of the investor to a great degree chiefly because its products cater for an enormously wide field. There is hardly any industry which does not use at some stage or other someone or other of its products. The makers of plastics, for instance, can count on substantial orders from the electrical, building, motor vehicle, ship-building, packaging and container, railway synthetic chemical, aircraft, machinery, shop and office fitting and house-hold equipment, not to speak of the tremendous potentialities of plastics in the manufacture of sugar and textiles.

The plastics industry in the Indian sub-continent unlike that in U.S.A. or England is of recent origin. It received a great stimulus during the War when imports of plastic goods from U.S.A., England, Germany and Japan considerably dwindled. A number of factories started functioning but at first they confined themselves exclusively to the manufacture of articles meant for domestic use. Later, however, some of them widened their field and today they are all manufacturing electrical appliances as well, such as switches, ceiling roses, cut outs, lamp stands, and shades.

Present position.—As in other cases statistics are lacking but the present position of the plastics industry can be roughly described as follows: The number of factories in operation at present is a little more than 35 and the total capital invested is in the neighbourhood of 2 crores. But new factories are springing up and it is estimated that another 2 crores are likely to be invested. That there is great scope for further expansion is clear from the fact that the market for plastics has also rapidly expanded in the course of the last few years. During the three years preceding the War, *i.e.* 1936-39 the approximate consumption of plastic goods in the Indian sub-continent is computed at Rs. 50 lakhs a year. But in the years 1943-46 the value of the plastics goods consumed in the country rose to as high a figure as 5 crores a year. But this cannot be regarded as a peak. That there is scope for still further expansion is clear from a consideration of some of the conditions prevailing in India and Pakistan at the present moment. 1. There is a great accumulated demand for goods of all types as the result of the War as well as the increased buying power of the public. 2. Germany ar- Japan both of whom ranked high amsne producers of plastic goods before the War the withdrawn from the Indian or Pakistani mntific 3. The demand for plastic goods and mrding has been greatly stimulated by the shor other materials such as rubber, timber, and textiles. 4. Owing to developments the have occurred in new plastic materials and e new applications as a result of War experiences the whole field has been widened. There is thus a huge potential market which continues to expand with time.

The Indian sub-continent has some natural advantages too by way of raw material. The three principal sources from which the plastics industry obtains its raw material are coal, petroleum, and forest and agricultural products. Though India and Pakistan may not be rich in coal and petroleum their forest and agricultural produce is unlimited. Besides, the Indian sub-continent has easy access to such natural resins like lac, which forms yet another source of raw material for the plastics industry. It is also known that facilities for the manufacture of Phenol formaldehyde resins exist in Behar. The Council of Scientific and Agricultural Research (now limited to the Dominion of India) has been very active in this field and the whole question of developing India's natural resources is being thoroughly investigated under the supervision of Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar.

Some difficulties.—But that is only one half of the story for though the plastics industry in the old undivided India did very well during the War (chiefly because foreign competition was eliminated) it is once again finding itself in grave difficulty now that the War has ended. The reasons are fairly obvious. Imports of plastic goods especially from England and the U.S.A. have enormously increased so much so that according to Indian manufacturers supply had actually exceeded demand. They complain that foreign manufacturers are dumping their goods in India and selling them at a price which appears to be below the cost of production. A pound of imported raw material costs more than a pound of manufactured goods and the latter are sometimes sold at a price which is 50 per cent less than their landed costs. And so, the spokesmen for the Indian manufacturers argue, the whole future of the plastics industry would be in peril if the Indian Government did not come to their help.

It would appear that in the ultimate analysis the future of the industry hinges on the ability of the Indian manufacturers to import plastics powders from U.S.A. or England or in the alternative to produce them in the country itself. For the present the industry is chiefly dependent on the powders that are being imported from the U.K. and the U.S.A. through the Imperial Chemical Industries, Bakelite, Ltd. and Volkart Brothers who buy the powders abroad and supply them to the manufacturers of plastic goods in the sub-continent. Here are a few figures which give us some idea of the quantity in which the powders are imported:

Year.	Quantity (Cwt.)	Value Rs.
...38	542	29,917
...9	884	43,483
[illegible]	587	28,434
[illegible]	1,661	1,65,561

Finally . he Indiamment support:—It may be mentioned eadquartct though there is a 30 per cent. duty entral Lorted plastic goods, there is also a 30 per cent duty on imported plastics powder.

The trouble, however, is that supplies of imported bakelite powders have shown a tendency to fall. More and more of the bakelite powders are being used up in U.K. and U.S.A. leaving less and less for purposes of export. Thus the Indian manufacturers are finding their sources of supply of bakelite powders being progressively reduced. One of the ways in which they are trying to meet the shortage is to manufacture the powders in India itself. There are, for instance, two companies in Bangalore, Messrs. Tipco, Ltd. and Government Electric Factory engaged in the manufacture of bakelite. But these factories cannot produce urea or thermoplastics powders in sufficient quantity. In any case they cannot cope with the demands of the Indian industry which increase with every year.

That, broadly speaking, is the position in which the industry is finding itself today. It is well financed and adequately equipped. Some of the factories are under the direction of European experts. Indian labourers are being trained, and some of them have already acquired a great degree of skill and can turn out precision work. The quality of the goods produced in India compares favourably with that of the goods imported from abroad. The industry has enough resources to meet the entire needs of the country in plastic goods, so far as domestic articles, at any rate, are concerned.

The Rubber Industry

THE Indian sub-continent produces about 16,500 tons of rubber a year which is a little more than one per cent of the world production of rubber. Broadly speaking there are eight major areas in the world where rubber is produced, and if all these areas were placed in order of their importance as producers of rubber the Indian sub-continent would come last but one. The figures quoted below are for 1943 which are the latest available ones:

Countries	Quantity in tons (*One ton= 2,240 lbs.*)
Straits Settlements, F.M.S., U.M.S. & Brunei.	651.500
Netherlands India	651,000
Ceylon	110,000
Indian sub-continent	17,750
Burma	13,750
States of N. Borneo	21,000
Sarawak	44,000
Thailand	60,000
Total ..	15,69,000

Certain of the areas were, of course, destroyed the course of the war and the present world oduction of rubber would be round about lakhs of tons.

Area Under Cultivation.—The area under ber cultivation in the Indian sub-continent lier than the year 1925 was nearly 68,000 es. Today the area under cultivation is roughly at 158,322·145 acres, that is , an increase of more than 90,000 acres. increase in acreage is largely made up of ,00 small gardens each below 50 acres in ent owned by small peasant proprietors. More than twenty years ago, about 90 per cent. of the rubber plantations were owned by Europeans. Today the whole industry is predominantly Indian in character and composition.

		Acres
Planted earlier than	1925 ..	67,999.91
Planted during	1925 ..	4,816.78
” ”	1926 ..	23,379.24
” ”	1927 ..	12,653.27
” ”	1928 ..	5,817.11
” ”	1929 ..	1,782.22
” ”	1930 ..	842.71
” ”	1931 ..	996.98
” ”	1932 ..	218.39
” ”	1933 ..	185.12
” ”	1934 ..	1,182.63
” ”	1935 ..	97.53
” ”	1936 ..	647.70
” ”	1937 ..	1,302.895
” ”	1938 ..	1,240.23
” ”	1939 ..	4,085.59
” ”	1940 ..	4,228.32
” ”	1941 ..	1,345.53
” ”	1942 ..	2,926.78
” ”	1943 ..	12,244.68
” ”	1944 ..	5,309.64
” ”	1945 ..	4,438.44
” ”	1946 ..	580.45
	Total	158,322.145

Of the whole area under cultivation by far the biggest single part is in the State of Travancore as the following figures taken from the statistics for 1943 make clear:

		Acres
(1)	Travancore State	113,731.60
(2)	Mysore State	639.30
(3)	Cochin State	14,154.22
(4)	British India	29,797.025
	Total..	158,322.145

The Silk Industry

SERICULTURE has been practised in the sub-continent for the last two thousand years and a lot of silk used to be exported in days long gone by. Now, however, the sub-continent has lost its export market and imports annually about Rs. 13,000,000 worth of silks on an average. Switzerland and United Kingdom never exported raw silk to India. Italy's export stopped long ago. China and Japan used to export till the last Great War. At present the sub-continent does not import silk from any foreign country. The world demand for silk and silk waste has shrunk and there is increasing competition from foreign silk goods and mixtures and artificial silk substitutes. In Assam, eri, mulberry and muga silk-worms are being reared and on an average about Rs. 1,70,000 worth of silk is annually produced there. Bengal produces on an average about Rs. 20,00,000 worth of mulberry silk, Bihar and Orissa about Rs. 42 lakhs worth of tasar and a little eri silk. A little mulberry silk is also being produced in Bihar in the district of Purnea. The Central Provinces produce about Rs. 14 lakhs worth of tasar silk on an average.

The average annual production in Mysore, Kashmir, Jammu, Madras and the pre-partition Punjab would be about Rs. 38,00,000, Rs. 10,00,000, Rs. 2,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000, Rs. 16,600 worth of silk respectively. Bombay and the United Provinces are investigating whether Sericulture can be introduced. The new era industry in Baroda is spreading. Some of the States, and the Provinces of Madras and East and West Punjab are trying to introduce era silk-worm rearing.

The industry has been declining in almost all parts of the sub-continent. China is exporting more silk to India and Pakistan than Japan in spite of the tariff wall. In the sub-continent it is only in Mysore and Kashmir that the industry is progressing. It is believed that the moribund industry will be resuscitated if sufficient duty is imposed on foreign silks.

The price of indigenous raw silk has increased by about 300 per cent. on account of the stoppage of the import of raw silk from China and Japan due to the war. Almost all the above Provinces and States are trying to increase their production both in quality and quantity. The production of raw silk has also gone up about 200 per cent. due mainly to an increase in its price.

As for post-war development Bihar has prepared a very ambitious plan which is going to be launched in a short time.

THE RAYON INDUSTRY

World's first rayon factory capable of producing about a hundred pounds a day was erected in France in the year 1884. Today the world production of rayon, inclusive of staple fibre, has risen to the staggering height of over 2,000 million pounds. This man-made fibre has beaten age-old textile fibres like silk and wool quantitatively and now occupies a position second to that of cotton, which is also being threatened by staple fibre.

But in spite of the large production and consumption (amounting to some 75 tons of yarn per day and costing about five crores of rupees to this country annually, as evidenced by the figures reproduced in Table I below), the rayon industry was unknown in India till 1945 and even now it is only in its incipient stages.

TABLE I

Imports of Rayon goods into India (in 1,000 Rs. and lbs.)

		1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Rayon Yarn	Lbs.	31,589	17,248	30,764	33,889
	Rs.	20,535	9,588	21,205	26,482
Rayon Piecegoods* ..	Lbs.	17,939	5,719	10,864	10,691
	Rs.	21,813	9,828	21,066	24,471
Staple Fibre	Lbs.	191	340	509	52
	Rs.	87	158	255	49
Staple Fibre Yarn ..	Lbs.	2,422	2,255	6,820	9,876
	Rs.	1,924	2,008	5,408	8,295
TOTAL ..	Lbs.	52,141	25,562	48,957	54,508
	Rs.	44,359	21,582	47,934	59,297

* Original quantity in yards, but converted into weight taking five yards to weigh one pound of yarn.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research evinced early interest in this new industry and did very useful spade work by instituting research and collecting reliable data. The first industrial concern to be formed with the object of manufacturing rayon in India was the Travancore Rayons Ltd., which was quickly followed by the Sirsilk Ltd., and the National Rayon Corporation Ltd. The following table affords certain particulars about these companies :—

TABLE II

Name of Company	Formed in	Authorised Capital in lakhs	Issued Capital in lakhs	Process of manufacture	Projected production per day	Plant located in
The Travancore Rayons Ltd.	January 1946	Rs. 200	Rs. 150	Viscose	5 tons Rayon; 1½ tons Transparent Paper	Travancore State
The Sirsilk Ltd.	August 1946	500 (O.S.)*	200 (O.S.)*	Acetate	5 tons Rayon	Hyderabad State
The National Rayon Corporation Ltd.	? 1946	1,000	350	Viscose	6½ tons Rayon	Bombay Province

*100 Indian Rupees = Approximately 116 O.S. Rupees.

The year 1947 saw no new companies. Activity on the rayon front was restricted to putting the already projected plants into production. So far no rayon factories have been started in Pakistan.

The mechanical equipment required for producing rayon is highly complicated and has for the present to be obtained from specialised firms in foreign countries. The Travancore plant will be British cum Swiss, and the Hyderabad plant probably entirely British, while the Bombay plant will be American. However, there are several simple items of machinery such as tanks, containers, etc., which could doubtless be made locally and this fact will certainly not be lost sight of by the industry in its own interest.

QUESTION OF TECHNICIANS

The absence in this country of technicians, capable of looking after the new rayon industry is a problem for the Managing Agents. There is, however, only one way of solving the difficulty; and that is to give a thorough training to selected young men in rayon factories either at home or if possible abroad. Anyway, the industry has no alternative for the present but to get foreign experts. There is little likelihood of any serious difficulty arising out of lack of trained labour as the Indian labourer has enough intelligence to grasp and enough dexterity to execute new methods of work.

The combined daily production of the three plants, operating at full capacity, will be 16½ tons of rayon, which is about 20 per cent. of India's pre-war consumption. In spite of the separation of Pakistan from India this percentage will, in all probability, hold good for India today, because of the increased demand for rayon, in the intervening years. Obviously there is vast scope for expansion of this industry in India and in Pakistan.

Any review of the rayon industry would be incomplete without a consideration of staple fibre, which is nothing but cut rayon. Staple fibre which is a little over a decade old, showed a higher production figure than that of filament rayon during the war. It was originally invented as a substitute for cotton in those countries which had no direct access to raw cotton. Although this new fibre offers today immense possibilities of permutation and combination in spinning and weaving, it will suffice for the present to look upon it only as a substitute for cotton.

As the bulk of the cotton grown in India has a short staple, the country has got to depend on imported cotton for spinning finer counts. Although the efforts of the Indian Central Cotton Committee spread over nearly a quarter of a century succeeded in growing long staple cotton, the actual yield of this variety formed just a fraction of India's requirement and by far the major portion of that fraction now comes from Pakistan. India thus suffers from a serious shortage of long staple cotton, which could best be substituted by staple fibre manufactured in the country itself.

Some of the estates are over 100 acres in extent but the overwhelming majority are less than 5, and in between 100 and 5 there are all gradations:

	No.	Total area in acres
Estates of and above 100 acres	215	93,304.93
Estates of and above 50 and below 100 "	187	12,458.57½
Estates of and above 25 and below 50 "	323	10,983 [illegible]
Estates of and above 10 and below 25 "	988	13,8[illegible]
Estates of and above 5 and below 10 "	1,290	8,[illegible]
Estates below 5 "	13,156	19,[illegible]
Total ..	16,159	158,[illegible]

Total Production.—The most important statistics of all relate to the total amount of the production of rubber in the sub-continent. As has already been stated, this is about 17,000 tons a year. The yield per acre is disappointing and compares unfavourably with the average yield in Ceylon or Malay or the Netherlands East Indies.

While the average yield per year per acre in the Indian sub-continent varies from 294 to 315 lbs., the average yield per acre in Ceylon is about 350 lbs. In Malay and the East Indies it is higher still, being as much as twice the Indian yield. The Indian grower ascribes the difference in yield chiefly to difference in soil, climate and the distribution in rainfall, which result in high production cost. According to the Government speaking through the Member for Industries and Commerce (Sept. 4, 1947), however, the low yield can be ascribed to out-of-date methods adopted in growing rubber even after due allowance is made for climatic conditions. Here are the production figures for the Indian sub-continent:

Year	Production in tons	Acreage bearing	Average yield per annum per acre in pounds
1940	16,671	123,820	302
1941	16,295	124,135	294
1942	16,597	123,476	301
1943	16,629	121,647	306
1944	17,174	122,191	315
1945	16,077	122,444	294
1946	10,374*	125,521	185*

*The figures for 1946 are only for up to end of September.

The total amount invested by the rubber producing industry in the Indian sub-continent is roughly 12 crores, Rs. 11,87,41,608.75 to be more precise. This figure works out to about Rs. 750 an acre. Here are a few more figures which together give us some idea of the importance of the rubber growing industry for the economy of the sub-continent. The number of men employed on the rubber estates during 1942 was 46,887 which includes the supervisory staff employed on the estates, the staff at the head offices of the companies and also persons employed in the handling and transport of rubber. At the present time the total number of men employed would be much nearer the 50,000 mark. The estimated value of rubber produced in the Indian sub-continent in 1945 at the rate of Rs. 100 per 100 lbs. is 360 lakhs of rupees. All the figures we have cited together testify to the part played by the rubber growing industry in the economy of South India and the importance of ensuring that the industry pays its way.

Present Position.—Till about the middle of 1934 there was practically very little consumption of indigenous rubber in the Indian sub-continent. Even as late as 1939, out of a total of 16,500 tons produced only about 5,600 tons were accounted for by internal consumption. About two-thirds of the rubber produced was thus available for export, a fact which necessitated Indian participation in the international agreement on the export of rubber. As has already been stated, in 1939 internal consumption rose to 5,600 tons. From then on it continued to increase steadily till in 1941 it reached the figure of 14,297. During the war the demand for rubber soared higher still partly because of the greater requirement of the Allies and partly because supplies from the chief rubber producing countries, like Malay, Java and Burma were not available.

The present position of the rubber growing industry is different from its position either before the war or during the war. There is a big internal market, for a great rubber manufacturing industry (*i.e.*, using rubber as its raw material) has grown up. It consumes more rubber than the growers can produce so that some two to three thousand tons have actually to be imported to meet its total requirements. And when rubber-manufacturing enterprises, now in the process of formation, start operating the industry will need larger imports still or a much larger production than exists today. But though the market for raw rubber has expanded, danger threatens the growers from two directions. There is competition from imported rubber, and second there is competition from synthetic rubber. The danger from foreign competition is all the greater because it is believed that world supply is actually in excess of world demand, and second while the world price of rubber is at present about Rs. 50 for 100 lbs., the Indian grower cannot afford to sell at that price as the cost of production in the Indian sub-continent is much higher.

Indian Rubber Board.—All this was expected and it was with the idea of meeting this situation that the old undivided Government of India appointed an *ad hoc* committee presided over by Sir Frederick James in December 1945. The report of this Committee was considered at a Conference of representatives of planters, manufacturers, dealers and of the various Governments held at Coimbatore in June 1946. The recommendations of that Conference were generally accepted by the old undivided Central Government and the Governments of Travancore and Cochin, and legislation to implement these recommendations have also been brought into force by these Governments.

Finally a body under Central Control, called the Indian Rubber Board was constituted with headquarters at Kottayam by an Act of the Central Legislature in 1947. The Board was to consist of the following:

(*a*) two members representing the Central Government to be nominated by that Government;

(*b*) one member representing the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to be nominated by the Central Government;

(*c*) one member to be nominated by the Provincial Government of Madras;

(*d*) three members to be nominated by the Government of Travancore;

(*e*) Two members to be nominated by the Government of Cochin, of whom one shall be a person representing rubber producing interests;

(*f*) three members to be nominated by the United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor;

(*g*) three members to be nominated by the Rubber Growers' Association of India, Kottayam;

(*h*) three members to be nominated by the Association of Planters of Travancore, Kottayam;

(*i*) three members representing manufacturers, nominated respectively by the Central Government, the Indian Rubber Industries Association, Bombay, and the Association of Rubber Manufacturers in India, Calcutta;

(*j*) one member to be nominated by the Central Government from among dealers;

(*k*) the Rubber Production Commissioner (ex-officio).

The Problem.—The objects of the Board were to develop the rubber industry, to see to the marketing of rebber, to regularize import and export and generally to look after the interests of the industry.

Two of the questions with which the Board will deal are what prices should be maintained for Indian rubber in the interests of both the producing and consuming sections of the rubber industry and second what level of imports should be permitted. The grower's case is that he should be assured of the Indian market. This can be done by controlling imports and fixing the price of rubber at a level which will make production possible. The grower cannot be exposed to the full blast of world competition for the world price is only about Rs. 50 while the price fixed by the Central Government during the war varied between Rs. 71½ in 1942 and Rs. 110-10-3 in 1945. That is the grower's case. But then the interests of the consumer of rubber have also to be safeguarded for the manufacturing industry is in a position to build up valuable export markets at a time when foreign currency is of crucial importance in the economic development of the whole sub-continent. Hence price-fixing and import control is a delicate business for the interests of neither the grower nor the consumer can be jeopardized. There is also a growing feeling that the producer of rubber can do a great deal to increase his own efficiency and competitive power. The yield can be improved and so can the quality by the adoption of better and more scientific methods. There could be less carelessness in the collection of raw rubber and in grading and baling. And the whole marketing organisation too can improve. For all this the grower can, of course, rely on the Board for help and advice.

The Steel Industry

THE art of smelting and shaping iron has been known and practised in the Indian sub-continent from very early times and a regular trade in iron with foreign countries is known to have been in existence. The famous iron pillar at Delhi, which is estimated to have been erected some 2,000 years ago, bears adequate testimony to the skill and craftsmanship of the early Indian workers. India also supplied steel from which the famous Damascus or the Wootze sword or dagger blades used to be made.

The aborigines of Central India and other neighbouring districts have also been known to smelt ore into iron in small mud furnaces with the aid of wooden bellows for the supply of the necessary blast to produce the metal. This primitive method of smelting iron, however, almost died out with the gradual industrialisation of the country, although even during the recent years the aborigines round about the steel town of Jamshedpur have been found smelting iron ore in this way. After the abortive efforts of Mottee and Farquhar in 1779 which were the first recorded attempts made in the Indian sub-continent to manufacture iron and steel on a commercial basis, one Mr. Josiah Heath, a retired Madras Civil Servant, attempted to establish a Works at Porto Novo with the monetary assistance given by the East India Company but unfortunately with his death and owing to a number of other difficulties which were experienced that project also met with complete failure.

The next commercial enterprise was the Barakar Iron Foundry at Kulti which ultimately passed into the hands of the Barakar Iron & Steel Co. in 1887. Two years later, this plant was modernised and became known as the Bengal Iron Co. They were the first to produce pig iron in the sub-continent on modern lines.

Jamsetji Tata.—The first successful and the most outstanding attempt to manufacture steel in India on a commercial basis was, however, that of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. and credit is due to the indefatigable perseverance and foresight of Jamsetji Tata for his pioneer efforts for the establishment of a steel industry in India. Jamsetji Tata's sons and their Indian associates with the valuable assistance of American technical experts succeeded in establishing the Tata Iron & Steel Co. which started its Steel Works at Sakchi in the year 1908. Pig iron was made in 1911 and the first steel ingot a year later. Several additions to the plant have since been made from time to time and this Company has now capacity to produce over 850,000 tons of finished steel per annum. What was before a small village of Sakchi has thus today grown into the foremost industrial city of India, and has been renamed "JAMSHEDPUR" in memory of the founder of the Company.

The Indian Iron and Steel Co. was started in 1918 at Hirapur a few miles from Kulti and in 1936, it acquired the Bengal Iron Co. The amalgamation of these two companies made it possible for the Steel Corporation of Bengal to come into existence. The close proximity of the works of the Steel Corporation of Bengal to those of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. enables the Steel Corporation of Bengal to get from the latter not only pig iron but also gas, power, water, etc. The first ingots were made at the Steel Corporation's Works on 11th November 1939. Five days later, the first ingots were rolled on their 14" Blooming Mill. Production of sheets commenced on 12th February 1940. The construction of the Duplex Plant at the Napuria Works of the Steel Corporation of Bengal was completed in 1940.

The Steel Corporation of Bengal, in addition to the difficulty of obtaining quick delivery of machinery which they had ordered just prior to the outbreak of the War, experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining skilled labour and supervisory staff but in the end they overcame the obstacles and were able to make valuable contribution to India's industrial progress. Their plant has capacity to produce 250,000 tons finished steel per annum.

Another Iron Works at Bhadravati in Mysore State was started in 1921 to which a steel plant was added in 1934. During World War II, a 25 tons basic furnace together with two small electric furnaces were installed. Their present annual production capacity for finished steel is about 25,000 tons. They have an ambitious programme of expansion in the post-war period.

Mention may also be made of the various steel re-rolling mills in the sub-continent which produce certain sections of steel materials from billets and scrap supplied by the main steel producers. There were about 99 recognised Steel Re-rolling Mills in 1946 and their production for that year was 69,000 tons of steel materials. The total estimated capacity of the re-rollers is about 1,50,000 tons a year. They are, however, handicapped by the insecurity in respect of supply of their raw materials and this has, perhaps, to some extent, retarded the natural development of the industry.

High Quality Steel.—While the first World War gave an impetus to the Steel Industry in India and enabled it to supply steel rails to be laid for war purposes in the Middle East, World War II has witnessed still greater developments.

The steel industry before World War II had mostly confined itself to the manufacture of ordinary mild steel. Only the ordnance factories and some electric foundries made small-scale attempts to manufacture special grade high quality steels. High tensile steels, corresponding to the American high-yield strength, corrosion resistant structural steels, as well as the English high tensile steels were, however, developed even before World War II by Tatas and these high tensile steels are known as "TISCOR" and "TISCROM". The latter which is a chrome-manganese-copper, high tensile structural steel fully satisfied the requirements of the British Standard Specification 548 and is corrosion-resisting with high tensile strength and good ductility. About 17,000 tons of this steel were used in the construction of the new Howrah Bridge which spans the river Hooghly at Calcutta—the third largest cantilever bridge in the world. With the outbreak of World War II, the strategic position of the

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sub-continent and the gradual stoppage of imports owing to increased shipping difficulties, threw a challenge to India's iron and steel industry, and the industry rose to the occasion and successfully produced almost all the varieties of steel used in general engineering practice and machine construction, such as high-speed steels, hot-die steels, tap steels, nickel-chrome steels, special steels for shear blades and punches, die steel for the mints, etc.

Some Achievements.—The main developments in steel-making under the pressure of war-time necessity occurred at the Tata Iron & Steel Co.'s Works. Tatas made special alloy steel products for direct War demands such as bullet-proof armour plates varying in thickness from 4 mm. to 14 mm. for the fabrication of armoured vehicles, bullet-proof rivet bars for the manufacture of rivets for use on these vehicles, bullet-proof plates for Howitzer shields and gun turrets on armoured vehicles, nickel-chrome steel rounds for the production of 18 and 25 pounder armour piercing shells, special deep drawing quality steels for cartridge cases and for rifle and machine-gun magazines, stainless steels for surgical instruments, special steel sheets for the manufacture of nose containers for high explosives aircraft bombs and nickel-chrome-molybdenum steel bars for the manufacture of parachute equipment, etc. These are only an indication of the rich variety of special quality steels developed by the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Research on permanent magnet steels using indigenous raw materials was also undertaken in order to meet the urgent demands of the Posts and Telegraphs Departments of the undivided Government of India, owing to the acute paucity of imported magnet steel bars.

While Tatas as the principal steel producers in India or Pakistan were responsible for the development of special steels, the Mysore Iron & Steel Works also made use of the resources at their command in manufacturing special steels at their Works. With the outbreak of the Second World War, they made additions to their plant and installed a half-ton Heroult furnace and a Hoskins crucible furnace. In 1941 a Moore's Electromelt furnace of 3½ tons capacity was installed which enabled them to make high-speed tool steels, shear blade steels, heat and wear-resisting steels, austenitic heat-resisting nickel chrome alloy steel, stainless steel, etc. In 1944, at the instance of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Mysore Works developed and successfully manufactured nichrome steel suitable for drawing into wire.

A Milestone—Mention may also be made here of the research carried out on refractory materials and clays particularly at the Testing Laboratory in the Research and Control Department at Jamshedpur which ensured the industry, during the War, a supply of improved quality bricks and shapes for the building and repair of the various furnaces in the Steel Works. Another point of interest is the valuable work that has been done with regard to high temperature mortars for which the industry had to depend hitherto on imported products at very high prices. This determined research has now enabled the Tata Iron & Steel Co. to develop very superior types of mortars for high temperature work.

The establishment of a Wheel, Tyre and Axle Plant at Jamshedpur in 1941 may be regarded as an important milestone in the progress of Indian steel industry. At that time it was hoped that the opening of this plant would be a prelude to a large-scale manufacture of locomotives in India. Within two years of the opening of the Wheel, Tyre and Axle Plant at Jamshedpur, the Jamshedpur Engineering and Machine Manufacturing Co. commenced making chilled wheels for the State Railways. Efforts in this direction were previously made by Indian firms but the operating conditions in the manufacture of Indian pig iron, the high percentage of ash in the coke and the humidity due to which the chill becomes uncontrollable stood in the way. The Jamshedpur Engineering and Machine Manufacturing Co.'s entry in this field, however, has been a success.

On 1st June, 1945, the East Indian Railway Workshops at Singhbhum were transferred to Tatas for the manufacture of boilers and locomotives. Steam locomotives complete with boilers have been manufactured in Indian Railway Workshops at Jamalpur and Ajmer. The Jamalpur unit built as many as 214 broad-gauge locomotives, 103 boilers and 99 tenders till 1926 (when the locomotive workshop was closed), and the Ajmer Workshop manufactured no less than 435 metre-gauge locomotives between 1896 and 1940. The starting of the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. is, however, the first attempt by a private firm to manufacture boilers and locomotives on a commercial basis. In addition to the Telco Works, two plants for the manufacture of locomotives are under contemplation by the Government of India.

A Few Figures.—The block capital invested by the Tata Iron & Steel Co. in their Works including collieries is Rs. 36,77,95,123 and that invested by the Steel Corporation of Bengal and the Mysore Iron & Steel Works in plants is Rs. 14,41,83,925 and Rs. 2,11,22,215 respectively.

The plant and equipment used in the steel industry in India are mostly of foreign manufacture and unfortunately the industry has to continue to depend on imported machinery for the present.

Where only a quarter of a century ago, India had to depend chiefly on foreign technicians for the development of the industry, during the last few years labour and skilled personnel employed in the Indian steel industry have been mostly Indian. This has been possible owing to the foresight of the managements in training suitable Indian youths for the steel industry. Tatas today have a technical institute at Jamshedpur where there are two classes of apprenticeship. One is the Trade Apprenticeship Course, the duration of which is two years. The other is the Graduate Apprenticeship course, the duration of which is also two years. After the period of training is over, these apprentices are generally absorbed by the Company in vacancies which occur from time to time.

The total world production of steel is roughly 131,400,000 tons per annum of which the U.S. contributes 80 million tons and the U.K. 13,000,000 tons while India contributes only about 1,300,000 tons, which is roughly 1 per cent. of the total world production.

The Sugar Industry

THE present position and importance of the sugar industry in the industrial economy of India is due in a large measure to the liberal tariff policy pursued by the Government of India in granting tariff protection to the industry from 1932. An important landmark in the history of the sugar industry was the year 1930-31, when at the instance of the (then Imperial) Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the question of protection to the industry was referred to the Tariff Board by the Government of India. Pending consideration of the Tariff Board's report, the revenue duty on sugar was enhanced to Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. in March 1931. In addition, a revenue surcharge of 25 per cent. amounting to Rs. 1-13-0 per cwt. was imposed from September 1931. A few months later, the Government of India announced their decision and fixed a protective import duty on sugar at the rate of Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. with effect from 1st April 1932, on the recommendations of the Tariff Board. The total import duty, along with the surcharge, was Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. till 31st March 1934.

Excise & Import Duty.—The following table will show at a glance the changes in the excise duty and import duty on sugar, sugar candy* and molasses in India from 1932 till 31st March 1948:—

On Sugar per cwt.	Protective Import Duty per cwt.	Additional Duty per cwt.	Total Import Duty per cwt.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
From 1st April, 1932 to 31st March, 1934	7 4 0	Revenue surcharge @ 25 % of protective duty Rs. 1-13-0	9 1 0
From 1st April 1934 to 27th February, 1937 (Rs. 1-5-0 Excise Duty on domestic production of factory sugar)	7 12 0 (0-8-0 being additional margin)	Equivalent excise duty Rs. 1-5-0	9 1 0
From 28th Ferbruary, 1937 .. (Rs. 2-0-0 Excise Duty on domestic production of factory sugar)	7 4 0	Equivalent excise duty Rs. 2-0-0	9 4 0
From 1st April, 1939 .. .. (Rs. 2-0-0 Excise Duty on domestic production of factory sugar)	6 12 0	Equivalent excise duty Rs. 2-0-0	8 12 0
From 1st March, 1940 .. .. (Rs. 3-0-0 Excise Duty on domestic production of factory sugar)	6 12 0	Equivalent excise duty Rs. 3-0-0	9 12 0†
From 1st April, 1942 .. .. (Rs. 3-0-0 Excise Duty on domestic production of factory sugar)	6 12 0	Revenue surcharge of 20% on import duty and Equivalent excise duty of Rs. 3, with 20 % surcharge thereon	11 11 2‡

* *From 20th February 1934, a revenue duty of Rs. 10-8-0 per cwt. was imposed on sugar candy in place of Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. The rate of import duty on molasses is 31¼ per cent ad valorem since April 1932.*

† *The import duty of Rs. 11-11-2 per cent per cwt. works out at Rs. 8-9-6 per maund and Rs. 3-0-0 excise duty per cwt. works out at Rs. 2-3-3 per maund.*

This import duty has been continued till 31st March 1948, on the recommendations of the Tariff Board of 1947, by the Government of India.

‡ *Total import duty including surcharge of 20 per cent as from 1st April 1942.*

Protection.—It would be interesting to observe here that protection to the sugar industry, which was given initially for a period of 14 years, under the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act 1932, expired on the 31st March 1946. Protection was continued by the Government of India till 31st March 1947, and a Tariff Board inquiry was undertaken in January 1947 to decide what action was to be taken in regard to the duty on sugar after 31st March 1947. On the basis of the recommendations of the Tariff Board which conducted a summary enquiry, protection has been continued at the same level by the Government of India till 31st March 1948, and an announcement will soon be made for its further continuance till 31st March 1949.

PRODUCTION

During this period of fifteen years, production of sugar in the country has risen considerably, from 2,90,000 tons in 1932-33 to 12,41,000 tons in 1939-40. This has been the maximum production so far. During the war period production has been generally on the decline and is well under 10,00,000 tons.

The following table shows the number of cane factories working in India, including States, and production of sugar from cane factories, gur refineries, khandsari, net import of sugar in British India and import in Kathiawar ports during the last 15 years, and estimates for 1947-1948.

Year (November-October)	No. of Cane Factories working in India	Cane Factory Production (November-October)	Sugar Refined from Gur (January-December)	Khandsari Conjectural estimates (Nov.-Oct.)	Total Production of Sugar in India (Nov.-Oct.)	Net Imports (Excluding Re-exports) of Sugar in British India (Nov.-Oct.)	Imports of Sugar in Kathiawar Ports Nov.-Oct.
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1932-33 ..	57	290,177	80,106	275,000	645,383	321,081	68,649
1933-34 ..	112	454,000	64,900	200,000	718,900	233,366	87,094
1934-35 ..	130	578,100	43,500	150,000	771,600	197,775	113,364
1935-36 ..	137	932,100	47,900	125,000	1,105,000	86,962	45,218
1936-37 ..	137	1,111,400	25,600	100,000	1,237,000	11,160	12,870
1937-38 ..	136	930,700	17,200	125,000	1,072,900	9,410	12,238
1938-39 ..	139	650,800	14,700	100,000	762,500	254,400†	77,000
1939-40 ..	145	1,241,700	26,500	125,000	1,393,200	34,093	32,743
1940-41 ..	148	1,095,400	44,700	200,000	1,340,100	27,934	15,283
1941-42 ..	150	778,100	20,400	100,000	898,500	28,843	6,608
1942-43 ..	150	1,070,700	7,800	214,000	1,292,500	8	—
1943-44 ..	151	1,216,400	7,700	150,000‡	1,374,000	14	—
1944-45 ..	140	953,500	6,400	125,000	1,084,900	30	—
1945-46 ..	145	944,800	4,000	117,000	1,065,800	—	—
1946-47* ..	141	928,200	4,000	110,000	1,142,200	—	—
1947-48 ..	140	950,000	4,000	100,000	1,064,000	(Our estimates)	—
1948-49 .. (Est.)	140	1,000,000	4,000	100,000	1,104,000	—	—

* *Vide Indian Trade Journal, p. 289, dated 5th June 1947.*

† *Vide Indian Trade Journal (Supplement), dated 10th October 1946 (From 1933-34 to 1943-44).*

‡ *Sugar Controller's estimate for Khandsari for 1943-44 is smaller.*

The acreage under cultivation of sugarcane has kept pace with the increased production of sugar. From 30,76,000 acres in 1931-32 it went up to 47,00,000 acres in 1940-41. The acreage has, however, fallen from that high level in subsequent years, and in 1946-47 it was in the vicinity of 41,00,000 acres.

The acreage under improved varieties has gone up from 11,70,000 acres in 1931-32 to nearly 35,00,000 acres in recent years. The average cane production per acre has not however increased during all these years, and this factor is greatly responsible for the present high cost of sugarcane and sugar in the country.

The following table shows the acreage under sugarcane, under improved varieties, production of cane per acre, gross production of gur, and calculated production of cane-crop* from 1931-32 to 1946-47.

Year	Total acreage under sugarcane in thousand acres	Acreage under improved varieties in thousand acres	Average cane production per acre (in tons)	Gross production expressed as gur (in thousand tons)	Calculated production of sugarcane (10-11 factors) (in thousand tons)
1931—32 ..	3,076	1,170	14·1	4,116	43,316
1932—33 ..	3,425	1,845	14·9	4,859	51,129
1933—34 ..	3,422	2,295	15·3	5,055	52,455
1934—35 ..	3,602	2,433	15·1	5,292	54,346
1935—36 ..	4,154	3,056	15·3	6,102	61,202
1936—37 ..	4,582	3,452	15·6	6,932	67,322
1937—38 ..	3,997	2,968	15·5	5,579	55,637
1938—39 ..	3,270	2,673	15·0	3,572	35,851
1939—40 ..	3,788	2,893	15·0	4,849	47,732
1940—41 ..	4,749	3,529	15·0	5,992	60,668
1941—42 ..	3,671	2,831	15·0	4,549	46,491
1942—43 ..	3,755	3,004	15·0	5,323	54,295
1943—44 ..	4,389	3,545	13·8	6,063	61,782
1944—45 ..	4,305	3,604	13·2	5,679	57,699
1945—46 ..	3,825	2,589	14·0	5,416	....
1946—47 ..	4,108	....	....	5,576	....

* *Vide "Indian Trade Journal", 10th October 1946 and 4th September 1947.*

The sugar industry was controlled since 1942 by the Government of India, and this control was maintained all throughout the period of the war and up to 10th December 1947, when control over sugar was lifted. Along with sugar, production of gur was also controlled. While the control succeeded to a certain extent in achieving its object, namely, check over indiscriminate rise in prices, it failed to increase production of sugar, although it was the avowed object of the Government to increase production. With the decontrol of sugar and the fixation of higher prices of sugar by the Government of India, with effect from the 1947-48 crushing season, in order to enable them to enhance the minimum price of the raw-material, namely, sugarcane, from Rs. 1-4-0 per maund to Rs. 2-0-0 per maund in the U. P. and Bihar, principal sugar-producing provinces of the country, it is hoped that larger quantities of sugarcane will be available to sugar mills for crushing, and that consequently production of sugar will increase in order to meet the requirements of sugar in the country which have been steadily going up since the last few years.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR

The *per capita* consumption of sugar in the sub-continent at the present time is very low and works out to only about 6 lbs., in addition, of course, to 24 lbs. of gur, the total *per capita* consumption of sugar and *gur* being about 30 lbs. during the last few years. The *per capita* consumption of sugar in various other countries is considerably higher as can be seen from the following table, and it is hoped that before long the sugar industry in India will be able to produce a much larger quantity of sugar than at present.

Per capita consumption of sugar in various countries (pre-war)

United Kingdom ..	106	lbs.	per head
U.S.A.	97	,,	,,
Brazil	34	,,	,,
France	52	,,	,,
Australia	116	,,	,,
Germany	52	,,	,,
Cuba	88	,,	,,
Java	11	,,	,,
Japan	33	,,	,,
Union of South Africa	47	,,	,,
Netherlands.. ..	64	,,	,,
India ..	6 (in addition to 24 lbs. *Gur*)		

It must be observed here that the Government of India appointed a Sugar Panel to investigate the possibility of increasing the sugar output of India. The report of this panel was published in 1946. They recommended a target of production of 16,00,000 tons of sugar to be reached at the end of 5 years, of which 15,50,000 tons were for internal consumption and 50,000 tons for export outside India. During 1947, the Government of India, after reviewing the recommendations of the panel, came to the conclusion that the above target should be increased to 18,50,000 tons of sugar per annum and for that purpose they decided to allot a further 25 new units of sugar factories among the various provinces.

Capital Outlay.—The capital invested at the present time in the sugar industry is roughly of the order of 35 crores of rupees. The Sugar Panel estimated that the total cost of machinery required for (a) fuller exploitation of the existing capacity of the sugar factories, (b) enhancement of the capacity of the existing small plants, and (c) construction of 20 new factories of 1,000 tons of cane per day crushing capacity, would be about 11-12 crores of rupees. If to this we add the cost of establishment of 25 new factories decided by the Government of India while reviewing the recommendations of the Sugar Panel in 1947, the total cost would be about 22 crores of rupees for the machinery.

A large bulk of the existing sugar machinery had been imported from various countries *e.g.*, U.K., Germany, Czechoslovakia, France, etc., but it is impossible that in the years to come certain units of the sugar machinery can be fabricated in India, and if the new plants are fabricated in India, it would be of great help to the engineering industry of the country as well.

Production Target.—It must be observed here also that with the creation of the separate Dominion of Pakistan with effect from 15th August 1947, the Government of India will have to revise their target of production. Normally the consumption of sugar in the Pakistan area is estimated at about 2,85,000 tons as against a production of about 35,000 tons in that area, and it is quite likely that the Government of India may have to reduce the number of new units by about 20.

It might be of interest to note that the number of working sugar mills in the territory of the Dominion of India at the present time is 135, and in the Dominion of Pakistan, 10, which latter are capable of producing about 35,000 tons of sugar. The acreage under cane in the Union of India will be approximately 30,00,000 acres and in Pakistan, approximately 10,00,000 acres.

It will also be of interest to note here that although the total acreage under cane, namely, 40,00,000 acres, appears to be very large, it comes to only about 2 per cent. of the cultivated area in India and Pakistan, and is approximately 35 per cent. of the world's sugarcane acreage.

The estimate of the total value of sugar and *gur* in India made in 1947 worked out to 200 crores of rupees, and the *per capita* expenditure on sugar thus works out to Rs. 5-0-0. The sugar industry gives employment to 3,000 Graduates, 1,25,000 skilled and unskilled workmen, and interests not less than 20 million cultivators. (*Vide* the Indian Sugar Industry Annual, 1946-47 : by M. P. Gandhi).

mport Possibilities.—Although production of sugar in India at the present time is slightly less than its estimated consumption, it is not likely that there will be any large-sized import of sugar from foreign countries, firstly because production of sugar in the world is at present smaller than the consumption, there are difficulties regarding currency and exchange, and Java which used to be the largest supplier of sugar in the past, is producing at the present time sugar in negligible quantities. Judging from the reports about the economic and political conditions in Java, it would take at least three years before Java is able to produce the quantity of sugar it did in the pre-war years, namely, 15,00,000 tons, and indeed may take a longer period still for Java to rehabilitate its industry to its previous size, due to the ruination brought about by the world war in the economy of the industry. There is, therefore, little danger of large sized imports of sugar from foreign countries, but it appears that protection to the sugar industry will have to be continued for some time because any disturbance in the present protection would adversely affect the cultivation of cane in India. The Tariff Board of 1947, in their report, while recommending protection to the sugar industry, observed that protection to the sugar industry was in effect protection to the sugarcane cultivation in India which was an integral part of India's agricultural economy. The extent and the speed of the development of the sugar industry in India will depend to some extent upon the attitude of the Union of Pakistan for developing the industry within its Dominion and the arrangements which they make for getting their requirements of sugar in the meanwhile, *i.e.*, from India or foreign countries.

Gur Production.—Having discussed the production of sugar in this detail, it would be of interest to see the production of *gur* which is an article of direct consumption in India, and the production of which is 3 times as large as that of sugar. The following table shows the calculated net production* of gur in India for direct consumption from 1931-32 to 1946-47.

Year (November-October)	Calculated net Annual Production of *Gur* for direct consumption (in Tons)	Year (November-October)	Calculated net Annual Production of *Gur* for direct consumption (in Tons)
1931-32	2,758,000	1939-40	2,441,000
1932-33	3,240,000	1940-41	3,414,000
1933-34	3,486,000	1941-42	2,829,000
1934-35	3,701,000	1942-43	3,015,000
1935-36	4,101,000	1943-44	3,499,000
1936-37	4,268,000	1944-45	3,633,000
1937-38	4,364,000	1945-46	3,578,000
1938-39	2,131,000	1946-47	3,630,000

* *The net production of gur is calculated by deducting from the total yield of cane expressed in terms of gur, and published in the "Final General Memorandum on the production of the Principal Crops in India," by the Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the gur equivalent of the cane used for purposes other than gur manufacture. Vide letter No.* 3174 *stat., dated 2nd July* 1947, *from the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, to the Chairman, Sugar Commission, U.P. and Bihar, Cawnpore, for figures from* 1944-45 *to* 1946-47.

SUGAR PRICES

Prices of sugar were fixed since 1942 by the Sugar Controller for India for all factories and they were compelled to sell their sugar at controlled rates and also to consign their sugar to destinations which have been specified by the Sugar Controller from time to time. The average price of sugar in 1942 was Rs 12-4-0 per maund, in 1943 Rs. 14-9-0 per maund. In 1944 Rs.15-6-0 per maund, and in 1945 Rs.16-12-0 per maund. The price fixed in 1946-47 was Rs.20-14-0 per maund. The minimum price of sugarcane was also on the increase during this period, to compensate the cultivator for the higher cost of cultivation.

Immediately after sugar was decontrolled on the 10th December 1947, the maximum price of sugar was fixed at Rs.35-7-0 per maund, and at the same time the minimum price of cane, which was Rs.1-4-0 per maund in 1946-47 season, was increased to Rs.2-0-0 per maund, both in U.P. and Bihar.

At the present price, sugar is being sold in retail at about 8 annas per lb. It is essential to bring about a reduction in the price of sugar, particularly if India has any ambition to export sugar to other countries, but unless the cultivation of cane improves and unless it is possible to bring about a great increase in the average yield of cane per acre, from its present average of about 14 tons to *at least* 30 tons per acre, it is not likely that there will be any appreciable fall in the price of sugar. It may be noted as a matter of interest, however, that India is the largest producer of sugar (including *gur*) amongst the countries of the world and the Indian sugar industry is now the second largest industry in India, second only to the Cotton Textile Industry.

The Tea Industry

AMONG plantation crops in both India and Pakistan tea is the most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition, was first discovered in Assam about 1820. It soon drew the attention of the East India Company, which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 1835. After working for five years, the plantations of the Government were sold in 1840 to the Assam Company, the first tea concern and to this day the largest company in the sub-continent. It fared badly during the first ten years of its existence, but about 1852, its condition began to improve and its success made the prospects of the industry appear so promising and attractive that speculators eagerly rushed into it.

The discovery of the indigenous tea in Sylhet and Cachar gave the necessary impetus for an expansion of the industry into the Surma valley, and in a few years thereafter the whole of the upper portions of the north-east region (both Brahmaputra and Surma Valley) was converted into a huge tea plantation. Thus, the foundations of the present tea industry were laid during the fifties of the last century. Since that period the growth of the industry has been phenomenal and in less than a hundred years the sub-continent has become the tea garden and tea-shop of the world.

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1900 :—

Year	Area under tea in hundreds of acres	Production in lakhs of lbs.	Year	Area under tea in hundreds of acres	Production in lakhs of lbs.
1900-1904 (Average)	523	201	1933	841	384
1905-1909 ,,	539	242	1934	841	395
1910-1914 ,,	591	290	1935	841	389
1915-1919 ,,	662	374	1936	842	390
1920-1924 ,,	709	336	1937	842	423
1925	728	364	1938	840	447
1926	739	393	1939	841	463
1927	756	391	1940	840	471
1928	776	404	1941	840	500
1929	788	433	1942	841	570
1930	804	391	1943	843	552
1931	807	394	1944	842	507
1932	840	434	1945	841	528
			1946	841	585

It will be seen from the above table that since the beginning of the present century, while the area under tea has risen by 60 per cent., the production has increased by approximately 160 per cent.

Assam and East and West Bengal are the two important centres of the tea industry in the sub-continent, Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production. In 1945, Assam produced 288 million lbs. or 54½ per cent. of the total production. Old undivided Bengal produced 141 million lbs. or 27 per cent., Southern India 92 million lbs. or 17 per cent., while the balance was grown in Bihar, United Provinces, Tripura State and Nepal.

The figures are, of course, in respect of an undivided India, but it is estimated that out of the total North Indian crop of 448 million lbs. grown in 1947, 42 million lbs. were produced in Pakistan.

EXPORT TRADE

Although there has been a steady increase in the domestic consumption of tea in recent years, the sub-continent is still able to export large quantities to other countries, the principal among which is the United Kingdom. In some years over 80 per cent. of the total quantity of tea produced was exported but this figure dropped in 1945-46 to 70 per cent. Of the total exports of 363 million lbs. during this year, the United Kingdom alone took 238 million lbs.

Consequent on the sterling work done by the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board constituted under the Indian Tea Cess Act 1903 the consumption of tea in India and Pakistan during the last ten years has risen from 70 million pounds per annum to the present figure of 140 million pounds per annum. The Indian sub-continent thus becomes one of the leading tea consuming areas although its per capita consumption compared with such countries as the U. K., Eire and Australia is exceedingly low.

The year 1932-33 was one of the worst for the tea industry, as in addition to the world-wide depression, there was considerable over-production with the result that producers of tea all over the world were faced with declining prices and accumulating stocks. The preference granted to Empire teas did not prove sufficiently effective to check the consumption of cheap Java teas. Besides this there was only a small difference in the price of medium and common teas and there was thus no inducement to grow the former. To check over-production a scheme was, therefore, introduced to restrict production and to limit exports. A Bill giving legislative effect to the scheme was passed at the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly in 1933. The Industry has consequently been able to enjoy more stable conditions than would otherwise have been possible in the circumstances of the last six years. The export quota which was fixed at 82½ per cent. of the standard exports in 1935-36 rose steadily to 92½ per cent. in 1938-39. Due to accumulation of stocks and decline in prices the quota for the following year was fixed at 90 per cent. but the restriction of supply and an increase in demand had the effect of placing the industry again in a favourable position in the world market even before the outbreak of the war.

WAR YEARS

The outbreak of war gave rise to entirely new conditions. In the United Kingdom, the entire tea trade passed under the control of the Government. A Tea Controller for India was appointed to administer the emergency tea, control scheme. Owing to the suspension of re-exports from London, the need for replenishing their stocks by America and the Colonies and the transfer of their demand by some of the markets supplied by Java to Indian tea, there was a strong demand for practically all kinds of tea and the export quota was, therefore, raised to 95 per cent. in October 1939 and was kept unchanged at 95 per cent. for the next season. In June 1940, however, the International Tea Committee reduced the quota for 1940-41 to 90 per cent. for all participating countries. The reduction had a stimulating effect on the markets, but it was soon discovered that in view of the increased requirements of the United Kingdom, U. S. A., and other countries, the maintenance of the export quota at 90 per cent. would result in a severe curtailment of the available supplies and the quota was revised to 92½ per cent. in October 1940. The export quota for 1941-42 was fixed at 110 per cent. of the standard exports and for the duration of the war the figure remained around this latter level. The export quota figure for 1947-48 up to the time of writing (November 1947) stands at 72½% and it is anticipated that this figure will be considerably increased before the end of the tea year, *i.e.* 31st March 1948.

The International Tea Agreement which was due to expire on 31st March 1943 was extended to cover the period of the duration of hostilities and a clear two years thereafter. Thus the present Agreement expires on 31st March 1948 and it is understood that negotiations are now in train with the various Governments concerned to draw up a new Agreement from 1st April 1948.

The following table shows tea exports by sea form the sub-continent to the chief importing—countries.

Country	1933-34 (Millions of lbs.)	1938-39 (Millions of lbs.)	1945-46 (Millions of lbs.)
United Kingdom ..	278·8	307·9	237·9
U. S. A. ..	8·3	13·4	52·3
Canada	15·1	27·1	19·7
Australia ..	1·9	1·3	15·7
Iran	1·0	5·1	5·7
Union of South Africa.. ..	0·5	0·9	5·2
Egypt	1·2	0·3	4·7
Ceylon	3·2	3·9	2·9
Arabia	0·5	0·3	2·4
Chile	—	—	2·0

PRICES

In 1932-33 the fall in tea prices was almost catastrophic. The average price of tea per lb. realised at Calcutta auction sales during 1932-33 was 5 as. 2 p. as against 6 as. 5 p. in 1931-32 and 9 as. 4 p. in 1930-31. Prices have, however, risen very considerably since then. After the outbreak of war they rose steadily and the average auction prices of Rs. 1-0-9 and Re. 1 for the years 1941 and 1942 respectively were higher than in any previous season. Auction sales for teas with export rights were suspended from 15th September 1942 until 1947 and block purchases were made by the British Ministry of Food on behalf of all Allied and certain neutral countries. Prices paid were based on the average received by growers in the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 together with an allowance to cover the extra cost of war time production. The upward trend in tea prices which had begun during the early years of war was maintained when auctions of tea with export rights were renewed in Calcutta in 1947.

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta and the index numbers of these prices with base 1901-2 to 1910-11 = 100 :—

Year	Average prices at auction sales			
	Teas with export rights		Tea for internal consumption	
	Price per lb.	Index No.	Price per lb.	Index No.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1901-2 to 1910-11	0 6 0	100	For the years before the Regulation Scheme (1933) all sales are included under the heading "With Export Rights"	
1927-28	0 14 10	247		
1928-29	0 11 4	189		
1929-30	0 9 11	165		
1930-31	0 9 4	156		
1931-32	0 6 5	107		
1932-33	0 5 2	86		
1933-34	0 9 7	160	0 4 10	81
1934-35	0 8 9	146	0 5 2	86
1935-36	0 9 5	157	0 4 10	81
1936-37	0 10 1	168	0 4 8	78
1937-38	0 11 4	189	0 4 9	79
1938-39	0 9 7	160	0 4 0	67
1939-40	0 11 5	190	0 4 4	72
1940-41	0 13 6	225	0 4 1	68
1941-42	1 0 9	278	0 7 4	122
1942-43	1 0 0	267	1 0 10	269
1943-44	..	..	0 9 8	161
1944-45	..	..	0 10 7	176
1945-46	..	..	0 14 4	239
1946-47	1 15 7	526	1 5 10	364

The rate of duty under the Indian Tea Cess Act of 1903 was raised to Rs. 1-6-0 per 100 lbs. with effect from March 1939. It stands at present at Rs. 1-0-0 per 100 lbs. but it is expected to be again raised in the immediate future to Rs. 1-6-0. The Indian Tea Cess Act was due to expire on 31st March 1938, but at the request made by the producers through the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, the Government of India agreed to extend the life of the Act for a period of ten years. That period as has already been mentioned, has now come to an end and a conference with the various producer-Associations and Chambers of Commerce was held by the Government of India at Calcutta on 10th-12th December 1947. At the time of going to press the result of these deliberations was not known.

The Textile Industry

COTTON

THE Indian sub-continent has been the home of the cotton trade from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as white wool, was well-known to the ancients and its cloth was familiar to the West in the days when the trade was carried on overland.

The export of cotton from the Indian sub-continent began to assume importance with the opening of the sea route. It received an immense stimulus during the American Civil War, when the close blockade of the Confederate ports produced a cotton famine in Lancashire, and threw the English spinners back on India for their supply of raw material. When the war broke out the shipments of Indian cotton were 528,000 bales but during the last year of the war they averaged 973,000 bales. Most of this cotton was sold at an enormously inflated price, and induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was no outlet. The consequence was an unprecedented outburst of speculation known as the "Share Mania," and when the surrender of Lee re-opened the Southern ports widespread ruin followed. It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated £92 millions.

The principal varieties are Dholleras, Broach, Oomras (from the Berars), Dharwar and Coomptas. Broach is the best cotton grown in Western India. Hinganghat cotton, from the Central Provinces, has a good reputation. Bengals is the name given to the cotton of the Ganga valley, and generally to the cottons of the north. The Madras cottons are known as Westerns, Coconadas, Coimbatores and Tinnevellys. The best of these is Tinnevelly. Cambodia cotton has been grown with success in Southern India, but it shows a tendency to revert.

Broach.—The cultivation of cotton in the sub-continent has shown a marked variation by way of adjustments to the world cotton conditions and domestic price fluctuations mainly dictated by overseas markets which happened to be the main customers for Indian cotton in the pre-war years. The gradual decline in the average price of Broach from Rs. 255 in 1873 to Rs. 150-8 in 1899 checked the growth of this crop; but thereafter the growing demand and upward price trend reaching the climax at Rs. 561 in 1923-24 gradually raised the production to 6,098,000 bales in 1924-25 as against 1,090,000 bales in 1899-1900. A downward twist given to the prices by the depression reduced the size of the crop to 4,007,000 bales in 1931-32. After a minor recovery, the prices slumped to the bottom of Rs. 157 following the decision of Japan to reduce her purchases from the sub-continent, and the Indian Central Cotton Committee was forced to launch a campaign for reducing the acreage under short stapled cotton for which Japan was the best customer. As a result, the production was voluntarily brought down to 4,909,000 bales in 1939-40 from the all time record level of 6,234,000 bales in 1937-38.

The outbreak of the Second World War reminded the growers of the fortunes they had made in the past wars and the crop was stepped up under the stimulus of the upward trend of cotton prices to 6,223,000 bales in 1941-42. The war developments, however, upset the calculations and the quotation for Broach fell precipitately to Rs. 148. Simultaneously, the Government was forced to launch the grow-more-food campaign. The combined effect was a sharp cut of 22 per cent. in acreage and 26 per cent. in the output of cotton in 1942-43. The crop was higher in the following year in sympathy with the better cotton prices; but the statutory ceilings on cotton prices and legal limitations on cotton cultivation reduced the acreage to the 32 years old record low level of 14,803,000 acres yielding 3,543,000 bales in 1944-45.

Cotton Committee.—The constitution of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in March 1921 has proved an important landmark in the history of this leading cash crop of the country. The introduction and extension of super varieties of cotton on which the Committee has been spending nearly Rs. 10 lakhs every year has gradually changed the face of Indian cotton. The production of 'medium and long staple' cotton (7/8 inch and above) increased in 1943-44 by 1,534,000 bales or 95 per cent. as compared with the figure for 1922-27, while there was a reduction of 1,889,000 bales or 49 per cent. during the same period under 'short staple' cotton (below ⅞ inch). The production of cotton of staple length, one inch and above, was nil in 1922-27; but it amounted to 654,000 bales in 1943-44. While tackling the question of improving the quality of Indian cotton, the importance of raising the yield per acre has not been overlooked by the Committee. The average yield per acre rose from 96 lbs. in the quinquennium 1922-27 to 109 lbs. in the quinquennium 1937-42; it rose still higher, to as much as 112 lbs. in 1943-44.

Cotton Trade.—Bombay is the heart of the cotton trade with Karachi next in importance and a network of regulated markets spread throughout the cotton growing tracts. Trading in futures forms an integral part of the markets in Bombay and Karachi. The year 1942-43 was a most eventful year during which speculation took up the cotton price to the record peak of Rs. 637 on March 12, 1943 and forced the Government of India to close down the futures market on May 1, 1943. This was followed by regulation of movement of cotton, fixation of floors and ceilings for the various varieties, and the resumption of trading in new crop.

The introduction of the Indian cotton contract, based on Khandesh Jarilla cotton of ¾ inch staple with other varieties having staples between ¾ inch and ⅞ inch tenderable against the contract, was an important innovation in 1942-43. The new contract replaced the Broach, Bengal and Oomra contracts which had served the trade for nearly a quarter of a century. It was the outcome of the necessity to establish a close identity between the hedge contract and the type of cotton required by the domestic textile industry.

Indian cotton assumed importance in the past mainly as an exportable commodity and until 1936-37, export markets formed the most important outlets for the commodity. Among them Japan was, of course, the most valuable buyer responsible for the offtake of over one-fourth of the crop. Thereafter the Japanese textile industry was switched on to the Chinese cotton with the result that the Indian sub-continent's total exports fell from the all time record level of 4,268,000 bales during the financial year ended March 31, 1937 to 2,703,000 bales in 1938-39. The bottom was knocked out by the war developments and exports were reduced to 282,000 bales in 1943-44.

The consumption of indigenous cotton by the domestic textile industry became an important feature of the cotton trade only after the 1936-37 cotton season. For the first time in the history of the trade, mill consumption outstripped the export figure in 1937-38 season. The figure for the absorption of indigenous cotton within the country reached the peak in 1942-43 when the mill industry used 4,280,817 bales, while foreign markets were able to buy only 301,000 bales. This trend has continued since then.

Exports—The figures for export by sea of Indian cotton from India to foreign countries for the five fiscal years (ending March) 1941-42 to 1945-46 are shown in the table below :—

(In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)

Countries	1941–42	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46
United Kingdom	547	229	180	234	221
Australia	69	34	28	8	30
Other parts of British Empire ..	7	22	8	8	27
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	14
Belgium	..	..	..	..	16
France	..	..	..	..	34
Spain	..	..	..	..	63
Japan	385	..	..	..	..
China (exclusive of Hongkong) ..	141	..	..	..	74
United States of America	226	7	54	66	263
Other countries	63	9	12	3	21
Total	1,438	301	282	319	763

COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Reference has been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloths in the earliest days of which we have record. This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in England, and it was killed by a series of enactments, commencing in 1701, which prohibited the use or sale of Indian calicoes in England. The invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing country, and made her dependent on the United Kingdom for the bulk of her piece-goods.

The foundations of the Indian cotton mill industry were laid as early as in 1818 when the first mill was erected at Calcutta. Bombay saw its first mill in the year 1854 owing to the enterprise of a Parsee merchant, Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar. Till 1877 Bombay city was the exclusive home of the industry ; but its development was thereafter widely distributed because the crop itself was widely distributed over the sub-continent. The factory legislation first undertaken in 1881 led to the diversion of the industry to the States.

The following table shows how by successive stages, the industry's productive capacity has grown :—

Year	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms
1880 ..	56	1,461,590	13,502
1890 ..	137	3,274,196	23,412
1900 ..	193	4,945,783	40,124
1905 ..	197	5,163,486	50,139
1910 ..	263	6,195,671	82,725
1915 ..	272	6,848,744	108,009
1920 ..	253	6,763,076	119,012
1925 ..	337	8,510,633	154,292
1930 ..	348	9,124,768	179,250
1935 ..	365	9,685,175	198,867
1940 ..	388	10,005,785	200,076
1941 ..	390	9,961,178	198,574
1942 ..	396	10,026,425	200,170
1943 ..	401	10,130,568	200,890
1944 ..	407	10,222,107	201,761
1945 ..	417	10,238,131	202,388
1946 ..	421	10,305,169	202,814

It may be noted that the rate of development has not been uniform in all centres of the industry in the sub-continent and although in the initial stages, the industry was concentrated in Bombay owing to its advantageous geographical and climatic situation, this pre-eminence of Bombay was not maintained in subsequent years. The number of mills in Bombay City was around 81 till 1931, while at present there are only 65 mills. The industry's development in later years has been more rapid in other Provinces in India and particularly in the States. Out of 417 mills, Bombay Province can boast of 209 mills, Madras has 69, Bengal (West and East), 37 and the U.P. 30.

From 1860 to 1865, progress was materially assisted by the accession of wealth which accrued to the Bombay commercial interests owing to the high prices at which Indian cotton was sold during the American Civil War. Another factor which contributed to the rapid growth of the industry was the establishment of a profitable export yarn trade with China. In the years 1865 to 1871, the industry suffered a severe set-back to its prosperity owing to the financial crash which followed the American Civil War. In the early 'seventies, after the restoration of credit, the industry made rapid progress, though in the initial stages, the development of the weaving side of the industry was comparatively slow. The profitable yarn trade with China enabled the Bombay mills to make further progress in the 'seventies and 'eighties of the last century.

Cotton Excise Duty.—The growth of the industry in the sub-continent during the early years was regarded with a jealous eye by the Lancashire manufacturing interests whose agitation resulted in the Government of India exempting from import duty coarse yarn and cloth in 1878. This resulted in the substitution of the exempted classes of goods for the medium and fine goods previously imported from England, to the detriment of the growing indigenous industry. In 1893, the Indian mints were closed to the free coinage of silver. This step had a disastrous and almost immediate effect on the industry. With the precision of an automatic machine, business with China and Japan came to a standstill as the exchange dropped by about 12 to 15 per cent. to the detriment of the sub-continent. This measure was followed three years later by the imposition of an excise duty of 3½ per cent. on cloth manufactured in Indian mills for the purpose of countervailing the import duties which had been re-imposed at the end of 1894. From the date of its imposition, until it was finally abolished in the year 1926 this excise duty was condemned by all shades of public opinion in the sub-continent as an inequitable and unjust burden on the indigenous industry. The closing years of the last century also witnessed the beginnings of the growth of a mill industry in China and Japan, which contributed greatly to the cutting off of the Indian yarn trade with the Far East in the following years. Japan later proved to be a very formidable rival to India in the China market, and eventually threatened the very existence of the Indian industry even in its home market. The loss of the export trade with China and Japan, with whom Indian mills were doing a profitable business in yarn was a serious matter, and was the main reason for the development of the weaving side of the Indian industry, which had previously been relatively neglected.

The first Swadeshi Movement afforded a temporary fillip to the Indian industry in the years 1905 to 1907. The intensification of the movement during these years gave a considerable impetus to the cotton manufacturing industry, and as the yarn trade with China was not then profitable, attention was naturally turned to the installation of more looms in the mills, so that the yarn spun in the mills might be turned into piece-goods instead of being exported to China. In 1907 there were large failures of commercial houses, particularly in Bombay, consequent on the heavy fall in the prices realised for yarn in China, the fall in demand from that country following a famine, and violent fluctuations in the silver exchange. The next three years saw the industry passing through a difficult period accentuated by the enhancement of the duty on silver. The adverse conditions persisted with brief spells of partial recovery until 1917 when the boom arising from the Great War set in, which lasted up to the year 1922. The capital investment in the industry increased from Rs. 20.84 crores in 1917-18 to Rs. 40.98 crores in 1921-22. Production was up during this period by about 50 per cent. while exports of piece-goods were double the pre-war average. The mills' profits soared and the industry paid high dividends amounting to 40.1 per cent. of the paid up capital in 1919, 35.2 per cent. in 1920 and 30 per cent. in 1921.

Abolition of Excise Duty.—This boom was followed by a period of severe depression, especially in Bombay. This depression, combined with the growing severity of Japanese competition in the home market, assisted as it was by inferior labour conditions, led in the years following 1923 to a renewed agitation for the repeal of the cotton excise duty. In August 1925, a deputation from the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations waited on His Excellency the Viceroy. The situation worsened in the following months, and in December 1925, the excise duty was suspended. In March 1926 it was finally abolished.

Protection.—A special Tariff Board was appointed soon after to enquire into the position of the industry, the causes of the depression, the extent to which it was due to foreign competition and the necessity or desirability of protection. The Board found that the difficulties of the industry were mainly due to the unfair advantage which Japan enjoyed owing to the adoption of the double shift system and the employment of women and children at night. The Board, however, presented a majority and a minority report. Government were unable to accept the recommendations made, but as a measure of partial relief, they removed the import duties on mill stores and textile machinery.

The general disappointment felt at Government's decisions on the Tariff Board's recommendations and the grave crisis which then faced the industry were brought to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy by a deputation of millowners from all parts of the sub-continent which waited on His Excellency on 12th July 1927. As a result of this deputation Government revised their original decisions and imposed a minimum specific duty of 1¼ annas per pound on imported yarns with effect from September 1927, for a period of three years. By the end of this period, although labour conditions in Japan had improved, a new danger had arisen in the shape of a large import trade from China where labour conditions were far inferior to

those in the Indian sub-continent. The protective duty was, therefore, extended for a further period of three years ending on 31st March 1933.

The utter inadequacy of the protection extended to the industry by the Yarn Protection Act of 1927 was abundantly evidenced by the increasing imports of piece-goods from Japan in the following years. On 22nd July 1929, on the suggestion of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr. G. S. Hardy was appointed by Government to examine the possibility of substituting a system of specific duties for the then existing system of *ad valorem* assessment. Mr. Hardy's conclusions, which revealed that Japanese competition was extremely severe in certain classes of goods manufactured in the sub-continent were discussed at a conference of millowners convened by the Government of India towards the end of 1929; and in February 1930, Government introduced in the Legislative Assembly the Cotton Industry (Protection) Bill, which, as finally passed, provided for a change in the then existing revenue duty of 11 per cent. to a protective duty of 15 per cent. in the case of British cotton piece-goods and of 20 per cent. in the case of foreign goods, with an alternative minimum specific duty in either case of 3½ annas per pound on plain grey goods. For revenue reasons, these *ad valorem* rates were raised by 5 per cent. in March 1931, and a surcharge of 25 per cent. of the enhanced duties was imposed in October of the same year, bringing the rate of duties to 25 per cent. (British) and 31¼ per cent. (foreign) with a minimum specific duty of 4½ annas per pound on plain greys. At the same time, an import duty of 6 pies per pound on all raw cotton and of 10 per cent. on machinery and dyes used by the industry was also levied. The duty on raw cotton was raised in 1939, again for reasons of revenue, to one anna per pound.

Early in 1932 Government directed the Tariff Board to enquire into the question of the grant of substantive protection to the industry. In the meantime the depreciation of the Japanese exchange, consequent on Japan's going off the Gold Standard in 1932, enabled her to place her piece-goods on the Indian market at abnormally low prices, and offset to a very great extent the protection conferred on the Indian Industry by the 1930 Act. Government, therefore, directed the Board to hold a special enquiry into this question, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Board, the duties on foreign piece-goods were raised from August 1932, to 50 per cent. or 5½ annas per pound, whichever was higher, but in view of the continued severity of the Japanese competition, Government once again found it necessary in June 1933 to raise the level of the duty on foreign piece-goods to 75 per cent. *ad valorem* or 6¾ annas per pound. At the same time notice was also given of Government's intention to abrogate the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention of 1904.

Foreign Trade Delegations.—This was followed by the arrival in the sub-continent of an official Delegation from Japan and an unofficial Trade Delegation from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom unofficial Delegates' deliberations with Indian millowners culminated in what has been termed the Mody-Lees Pact of 1933, an understanding, which was to be in force until the end of 1935. Similar discussions between certain unofficial delegates from Japan and Indian millowners proved abortive, but the efforts of the Japanese official delegates resulted in a fresh Convention and Protocol being agreed to early in 1934, under which a link was established between the exports of Indian raw cotton to Japan and the imports of cotton piece-goods from Japan. Japan agreed to take one million bales of Indian raw cotton in return for the right to export 325 million yards of cotton piece-goods to the Indian sub-continent, with a maximum limit of 400 million yards for an aggregate offtake of 1½ million bales of Indian raw cotton. Japan was also accorded most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of her miscellaneous trade. In virtue of the terms of the Protocol, the duties on Japanese cotton piece-goods were reduced, with effect from 8th January 1934, to 50 per cent. *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 5¼ annas per pound on plain grey goods.

The protective duties on cotton yarn and piece-goods imposed by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, were due to expire on 31st March 1933, but as Government were not able to complete their consideration of the report of the Tariff Board of 1932 (which had recommended the institution of specific duties based on weight subject to their being combined with alternative *ad valorem* duties to prevent a loss of revenue and the imposition of a duty of one anna per pound in the case of yarns below 50s count) before that date, they extended the provisions of the Act for another year.

Textile Protection Bill.—The Cotton Industry (Textile Protection) Bill of 1934 sought to give effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Boards on the cotton and sericultural industries in the light of the Indo-Japanese Protocol and the unofficial agreement entered into between Indian and Lancashire millowners. So far as yarn was concerned, the Act, as passed, fixed the rates of duties at 5 per cent. (British) and 6¼ per cent. (non-British) with a corresponding alternative minimum specific duty of 1¼ annas and 1½ annas per pound on counts up to and including 50s. In the case of piece-goods, the levels of the duties were fixed at 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. on British and non-British goods respectively, with a minimum specific duty of 4½ annas and 5¼ annas per pound on plain grey goods. The Act also guaranteed protection to the industry for a period of five years ending March 1939, but recognized the need for an examination of the scale of duties on two occasions: firstly on the expiry of the Mody-Lees Pact at the end of 1935, and secondly, at the end of the Indo-Japanese Protocol in March 1937. Accordingly, at the end of 1935, Government directed the Tariff Board to examine the adequacy of the then existing levels of duty on British goods. Accepting the recommendations of the Board, Government reduced, with effect from June 25, 1936, the duty on all United Kingdom cotton piece-goods, with the exception of prints, to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 3½ annas per pound on plain grey goods.

Trade Protocal.—The Indo-Japanese Trade Protocol was subsequently renewed for a further period of three years ending March 1940, without any material modification in the rates of duties applicable to Japanese cotton piece-goods. With the separation of Burma from India in April 1937, however, the basic quota of cotton piece-goods for the sub-continent was reduced to 283 million yards, rising to a maximum of 358 million yards leaving a margin of 42 million yards for Burma.

The negotiations between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for the conclusion of a new Trade Agreement in replacement of that entered into at Ottawa in 1932 were brought to a conclusion early in 1939, and the new Agreement specifically provided for a reduction of the basic rates of duties on United Kingdom cotton piece-goods as under:—

Printed goods ..	17½% *ad valorem*	
Grey goods ..	15 % *ad valorem* or As. 2-7½ ps. per lb., whichever is higher	
Others	15 %	

The basic rates were subject to a reduction of 2½ per cent if imports from the United Kingdom in any year were less than 350 million yards and to an increase to the same extent in the event of United Kingdom imports exceeding 500 million yards. The new rates of duty came into force on April 1, 1939. In the year 1939-40, the European War affected imports from the United Kingdom, and as her sendings of piece-goods did not exceed 350 million yards, the duties on all classes of British piece-goods were reduced by 2½ per cent with effect from April 17, 1940.

Protection Ends.—By the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934, the Government of India imposed protective duties on certain types of cloths and yarn imported into British India, for a period of five years, *i.e.*, upto 31st March 1939. By the Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act, 1939, protection was extended for a further period of three years terminating on the 31st March 1942. The protection was, further, extended from time to time and the last such extension was due to expire on 31st March 1947.

Towards the end of 1946, the Government of India requested the Tariff Board to hold a summary enquiry and advise whether, in the present circumstances, protection at the existing or at a different scale should be granted to the cotton textile manufacturing industry for a further year after the 31st March 1947. The Tariff Board after consulting the interests concerned, made the following recommendations:—

(*i*) The industry has failed to substantiate its demand for extension of protection, and the protective duties should be allowed to expire on the 31st March 1947, to be replaced, however by such revenue duties on cotton textiles as may be imposed on budgetary considerations. There should be only one scale of duties and that should be the lower of the two existing scales.

(*ii*) Any declaration of expiry of protection gorical announcement that deprotection does not signify any weakening in the interests of Government in the well-being and integrity of the cotton textile manufacturing industry which is the premier industry of the sub-continent. A tariff enquiry should definitely be guaranteed to the industry as soon as imports of cotton piece-goods exceed for three months running, a monthly average of 25 million yards unless the industry, itself asks for a tariff enquiry earlier, in order to determine whether the volume and prices of imports affect the position and integrity of the Indian industry so as to call for re-imposition of protection.

(*iii*) The import duty on yarn is doing no good to the Indian mill industry, while its existence imposes some hardship on the handloom industry; there should, therefore, be no duty on yarn, protective or revenue.

(*iv*) The recommendations in regard to duties on cotton textiles should apply to the imports of artificial silk and cotton and art silk mixed fabrics.

Government after carefully considering the report submitted by the Tariff Board, announced their decisions as under:—

1. Government accepted recommendation (*i*) of the Board on the main issue before it, *i.e.*, the protective duties on cotton piece-goods and yarn should expire on the 31st March 1947.
2. Recommendation (*ii*) also was accepted.
3. As regards recommendation (*iii*), Government stated that the rates of revenue duties which would be imposed on imports of cotton piece-goods and yarn were under consideration and would be announced at the proper time. Accordingly, by the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1947, the existing protective duties on cotton cloth and yarn were converted into revenue duties without any change whatsoever in the quantum.
4. Government did not accept recommendation (*iv*) and the protection for piece-goods, cotton and artificial silk mixed fabric was continued for another year.

Inter-War Years.—This was a period of chequered career for the industry. Yet it recorded such a good progress in the inter-war period that the share of imports in the cloth requirements of the country decreased from about four-fifths to much less than a fifth. In the same period, the number of mills in British India increased from 227 to 355, the number of spindles from 6.2 millions to 8.4 millions and the number of looms from 109,000 to 168,000. The output of yarn more than doubled in weight and the output of piece-goods nearly trebled in length. Many technical improvements were effected by the industry during this period, chief among these being the installation of modern machinery for spinning and weaving and the development of new bleaching, dyeing,

The following table shows at a glance the progress made by the Indian cotton mill industry during the last forty-five years:—

Progress of Cotton Mills in India, Pakistan and the States since 1900

Years ending 30th June	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles installed	Number of Looms installed	Average No. of Hands employed daily	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1901	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,883	47,31,090	13,51,740
1902	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038
1903	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,340
1904	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
1905	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
1906	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
1909	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,535	19,35,010
1911	263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,531	19,05,866
1912	268	64,63,929	88,951	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,50,102
1913	272	65,96,862	94,136	2,53,786	73,36,056	20,96,016
1914	271	67,78,895	1,04,179	2,60,276	75,00,941	21,43,126
1915	272	68,48,744	1,08,009	2,65,346	73,59,212	21,02,632
1916	266	68,39,877	1,10,268	2,74,361	76,92,013	21,97,718
1917	263	67,38,697	1,14,621	2,76,771	76,93,574	21,98,164
1918	262	66,53,871	1,16,484	2,82,227	72,99,873	20,85,678
1919	258	66,89,680	1,18,221	2,93,227	71,54,805	20,44,230
1920	253	67,63,076	1,19,012	3,11,078	68,33,113	19,52,318
1921	257	68,70,804	1,27,783	3,32,179	74,20,805	21,20,230
1922	298	73,31,219	1,34,620	3,43,723	77,12,390	22,03,540
1923	336	79,27,938	1,44,794	3,47,380	75,30,943	21,51,698
1924	336	83,13,273	1,51,485	3,56,887	67,12,118	19,17,748
1925	337	85,10,633	1,54,292	3,67,877	77,92,085	22,26,310
1926	334	87,14,168	1,59,464	3,73,508	73,96,844	21,13,384
1927	336	87,02,760	1,61,952	3,83,623	84,60,942	24,17,412
1928	335	87,04,172	1,66,532	3,60,921	70,34,237	20,09,782
1929	344	89,07,064	1,74,992	3,46,925	75,64,081	21,61,166
1930	348	91,24,768	1,79,250	3,84,022	90,07,999	25,73,714
1931	339	93,11,953	1,82,429	3,95,475	92,16,116	26,33,176
1932	339	95,06,083	1,86,341	4,03,226	1,01,89,424	29,11,264
1933	344	95,80,658	1,89,040	4,00,005	99,30,053	28,37,158
1934	352	96,13,174	1,94,388	3,84,938	94,63,965	27,03,994
1935	365	96,85,175	1,98,867	4,14,884	1,09,31,949	31,23,418
1936	379	98,56,658	2,00,062	4,17,803	1,11,34,963	31,81,418
1937 ‡ ..	370	97,30,798	1,97,810	4,17,276	1,10,13,632	31,46,752
1938 ‡ ..	380	1,00,20,275	2,00,286	4,37,690	1,28,19,268	36,62,648
1939 ‡ ..	389	1,00,59,370	2,02,464	4,41,949	1,33,37,569	38,10,734
1940 ‡ ..	388	1,00,05,705	2,00,076	4,30,165	1,28,79,559	36,79,874
1941 ‡ ..	390	99,61,178	1,98,574	4,59,509	1,48,78,577	42,51,022
1942 ‡ ..	396	1,00,26,425	2,00,170	4,80,447	1,65,92,527	47,40,722
1943 ‡ ..	401	1,01,30,568	2,00,890	5,02,650	1,71,15,763	48,90,218
1944 ‡ ..	407	1,02,22,107	2,01,761	5,05,562	1,69,55,920	48,44,564
1945 ‡ ..	417	1,02,38,131	2,02,388	5,09,778	1,71,82,599	49,09,314
1946 ‡ ..	421	1,03,05,169	2,02,814	4,95,456	1,59,24,762	45,49,932

‡ Excludes Burma and Ceylon.

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of various counts produced in the sub-continent during the last five years:—

	1941–42	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46
1s to 10s	152,256,756	166,572,951	162,804,774	179,802,924	182,837,927
11s to 20s	797,386,289	817,663,852	869,417,781	854,886,410	819,076,803
21s to 30s	333,112,715	315,557,326	373,466,316	336,246,237	342,480,082
31s to 40s	171,769,046	149,509,217	169,992,951	168,018,790	156,232,652
Above 40s	103,326,602	65,922,583	85,392,373	90,106,221	91,157,737
Wastes, etc.	19,326,171	18,510,260	19,388,387	21,864,844	23,031,645
Grand Total ..	1,577,177,579	1,533,736,189	1,680,462,582	1,650,925,426	1,614,816,846

Fine Count Yarn.—Substantial progress has been made in the last few years in the direction of spinning fine count yarn. Much, however, remains to be accomplished; but the duty of one anna per pound which Indian mills have now to pay for long staple cotton imported from abroad is a factor which is likely to hamper more rapid progress.

The statement below shows the total quantities of woven goods manufactured during the past four years:—

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
Grey & Bleached goods	3,020,518,284	3,765,350,893	3,608,103,822	3,550,024,461
Coloured Piece-goods	1,088,818,506	1,105,336,010	1,118,368,451	1,125,609,860
Grand Total ..	4,109,336,790	4,870,686,903	4,726,472,273	4,675,634,321

Here again, it may be pointed out that the mills are now turning out increasingly larger quantities of fine Dhoties, Cambrics and fine Longcloth on the lines recommended by the first Tariff Board (1927).

The War Years.—After a continuous period of almost unrelieved gloom extending over a period of nearly two decades, culminating in measures being actively explored with a view to bringing about an organised curtailment of production throughout the country, the war in Europe, which commenced in September 1939 opened up the prospect of a spell of prosperity for the industry. Following the cessation of trade with Japan, which happened to be the leading supplier of cotton textile to the East in December 1941, the Indian cotton textile industry enjoyed a completely monopolistic position. It was faced with a steadily expanding demand from overseas, an increasing volume of war orders and growing domestic requirements for civil purposes stepped up by inflationary forces. The cloth production was stepped up from 4,012·4 million yards in 1939-40 to the record level of 4,870·6 million yards in 1943-44. Yet the industry was unable to meet the growing demand and the prices were pushed up to four times the pre-war levels.

In May 1943 the Government of India issued the cotton cloth and yarn (control) order based on an agreement between the Government of India and the representatives of the textile industry. Its objects were to reduce prices and stimulate production by controlling the cost and supply of mill stores and by regulating the price of raw cotton and by superintending the distribution of cloth from the mills to the retailers. The control authorities were, however, faced with a formidable task created by reduction in output due to coal shortage and *hartals* on the one hand and growing demand on the other. Consequently, though in the following two years, the prices stamped on the cloth were brought down by about 60 per cent. the full benefit was not passed to the consumer owing to widespread black market activity, mainly encouraged by illicit exports due to trade regulations and large scale hoarding as inflation hedge.

The latest supply position was reviewed by the Chairman of the Textile Control Board recently when he said: "In the calendar year 1945, Indian cotton mills produced 4,687 million yards of cloth and 1,625 million lbs. of yarn in 1944 and 4,715 million yards of cloth and 1,620 million lbs. of yarn in 1943. The loss in production in 1944 is primarily due to stoppages of mills for lack of coal or inferior coal. In 1945 a higher production might have been attained had it not been for a large number of spindles and loom hours lost through *hartals*, shortage of labour, shortage of raw materials, etc. It is estimated that the total quantity of cloth and yarn exported in 1945 would be approximately 387 million yards of cloth and 13 million lbs. of yarn as compared with 434 million yards of cloth and 18 million lbs. of yarn in 1944. Supplies of cloth and yarn for defence services in 1945 have amounted to 417 million yards of cloth and 25 million lbs. of yarn as compared with 583 million yards of cloth and 28 million lbs. of yarn in 1944. The net available supplies of mill made cloth for civilian consumption in 1945 amount, therefore, to 3,883 million yards as compared with 3,794 million yards in 1944. Including handloom, it is estimated that the cloth available for the civilian population of the sub-continent in 1945 is approximately 14 yards per head per annum for a population of 400 million."

Exports.—The table below sets out the exports of cotton twist and yarn from the sub-continent to its chief export markets:—

	1941-42	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom	3,651,838	..	..	..
Burma	29,165,816	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	2,506,320	..	..	..
Hongkong	3,881,286	..	..	..
Syria	1,547,100	14,000	841,360	482,900
Others	49,776,205	18,922,952	16,077,053	14,014,041
Grand Total ..	90,528,565	18,936,952	16,918,413	14,496,941

The table below sets out the exports of cotton piece-goods to foreign countries:—

	(In thousands of yards)					
	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
Burma	117,706	61,827	..	..	..	..
Iran	36	7,784	39,658	8,900	11,565	5,367
Iraq	5,710	19,608	77,773	12,750	25,172	34,063
Straits Settlements ..	24,719	35,133	..	..	..	..
Aden, etc.	552	23,108	41,715	34,460	52,769	37,089
Kenya, etc.	45,587	69,337	42,930	40,589	28,614	37,833
Ceylon	27,001	26,273	45,419	37,646	43,800	27,585
Portuguese East Africa ..	5,093	2,201	2,094	204	285	818
Others	109,477	400,584	439,149	326,788	260,816	297,755
Grand Total ..	335,881	645,855	688,738	461,337	423,021	440,510

In relation to the world cotton textile industry, the Indian industry ranks second from the point of view of the volume of cotton consumed, and fifth in point of spindles and looms installed. The position of the mill industry in the economy of the sub-continent will be evident from the fact that, at the present time, it consumes more than 70 per cent. of the total cotton crop, directly gives employment to over 500,000 workers, and affords subsidiary employment to large numbers of persons who are engaged in various trades which directly depend for their existence upon the cotton mill industry.

Hand Weaving Industry.—Hand weaving is the largest single unit among the sub-continent's small scale industries controlled mainly by a small class of entrepreneur. It is essentially an urban industry and turns out approximately 1,600 million yards of cloth representing nearly 25 per cent. of the goods available for domestic needs. The recent estimates indicate that the total number of handlooms is about 2¼ millions of which nearly 64 per cent. are throw-shuttle looms and 35 per cent. fly-shuttle looms. The industry supports nearly 10 million persons including 2,400,000 weavers and 3,600,000 auxiliary workers, a number greatly in excess of that dependent on any other industry except agriculture.

The first 15 years of the current century witnessed a steady rise in the production of handloom cloth; but the unsteady supply of yarn during the First World War resulted in a sharp decline of over 50 per cent. in its output. The industry was thereafter able to raise its head; but no appreciable progress could be made owing mainly to the political movement which created a strong prejudice against the use of imported yarn thereby preventing the handloom weaver from finding market for cloth of finer counts woven by him. That was followed by the change in the clothing habits and the competition from the mill made cloth with the result that the hand weaving industry had to face a long period of depression in the 'thirties.

The economic plight of the handloom weaver focussed the attention of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments on the remedial measures and as a result of the recommendations of the Industries Conference held in 1933, grants-in-aid were allotted to the Provincial Governments to organise the industry by providing facilities for improving its technique, production methods and marketing system.

One of the recent developments in the history of the industry is the entry of small power looms. In 1941, there were 11,604 power looms of which about 55 per cent. were located in Bombay Province alone. The latest information indicates that their number has gone up to 18,758.

The report of the Fact-Finding Committee (Handloom and Mills) appointed by the Government of India in 1941 to survey the position of the industry reveals that the cost of production of the industry is high on account of the heavy profit of the middlemen, while the existing marketing system robs the weaver of a reasonable return owing to the high margin of profit varying up to 46 per cent. usurped by a chain of middle men.

With a view to improving the position of the industry, the Government of India have constituted the All-India Handloom Board (now limited to the Dominion of India) on which the weaver, the Provincial Governments and the States interested in the industry are represented. The recommendation of the Board favouring the increase of the present yarn supply to the industry by reserving half the production from the spindles to be installed during the first five years of the post-war development plan has been accepted by Government. Proposals for organising the industry on a sound footing by rationalising and standardising its products and consolidating its markets are under examination. A scheme is being evolved for ensuring free inter-Provincial movement of handloom cloth in order to enable the industry to regain the pre-war markets within the country.

Post-War Plan—The expansion of the sub-continent's present productive capacity of mill-made cloth from 4,800 million yards to 7,200 million yards per annum is desirable but impracticable at present because of difficulty in securing the necessary machinery, says a press note announcing the post-war plan for the industry issued by the Industries and Supplies Department, Government of India, on May 3, 1946. It adds that an expansion of about 2·75 million spindles proposed as the immediate target will produce an additional 1,700 million yards a year, consisting of 510 million yards of fine and 1,190 million yards of coarse cloth. This production, together with handloom cloth, will help to provide approximately 18 yards per head per annum after allowance for exports of 10 per cent. of the total production.

Planning must be on an all-India basis (now applies only to the Dominion of India) and the distribution of new plants and extensions of the existing plants should follow territorial divisions of India. The plan will in the present circumstances be an interim plan and it is the intention of the Government of India to review it when world economic conditions or other circumstances make a review desirable. In order to ensure increased supplies of yarn for handloom weavers and other consumers, the Government of India have directed that at least 25 per cent. of the new spindles installed shall be left uncovered by looms. Each Indian Province and State would of course be the best assessor of its own exact needs, and the Government of India propose, therefore, that the Provinces and States may, if so advised, reserve a larger spindlage for such purpose.

On the question of reduction in the duty of foreign cotton and a full rebate of import duty paid on cotton for the benefit of India's export trade, the press note says that the Government of India will review the matter when competitive conditions return in order that the Indian export trade may be able to compete in world markets on equal terms with other countries.

The Government of India have turned down the suggestion for banning imports of second-hand machinery on the ground that it will be some years before India can produce enough cloth for her own requirements. They will, therefore, allow import licences for second-hand machinery for the present if they are fully satisfied that the machinery in question will be serviceable for a reasonable period and suitable for economic production. As regards the suggestion that import of certain machinery should be permitted freely from any country in the world, Government consider that import should be permitted only when there is reason to believe that the plant will be delivered appreciably earlier or will be considerably cheaper or better than if obtained from the sterling area.

The Tobacco Industry

THE Portuguese are credited with having conveyed the tobacco plant and the knowledge of its properties to the sub-continent about the year 1508. Though there are many species in the genus *Nicotiana*, the tobacco of commerce comes only from the two species *Nicotiana tabacum* and *Nicotina rustica*. Of the two, the former is more common and also commercially more important.

The Indian sub-continent is one of the principal tobacco producing regions of the world, being second only to the United States of America.

In 1945-46, the area and production of tobacco in the major tobacco growing Provinces and States was as follows :—

Name of Province or State.	Acres.	Yield (tons)
Madras	2,30,680	(a)
Bombay	1,85,257	42,427
Bengal (E. and W.) ..	(b)	(c)
Bihar	12,435 (estimated)	(a)
C.P. & Berar	10,143	2,613
N.-W.F.P.	12,900	12,210
U.P.	64,511	(a)
Assam	22,300	11,400
Mysore	23,225	4,647

Note :—(a) Figures not available.
(b) 2,99,000 acres in 1944-45.
(c) 1,20,300 tons in 1944-45.

RESEARCH

A great deal of research work has been done in the sub-continent during the last 30 years both by the Government and by private agencies.

A sum of rupees ten lakhs is now being annually set apart for research and development work on this commodity, out of the receipts of excise duty which was levied on tobacco on April 1943.

The Government of India have set up an Indian Central Tobacco Committee on the lines of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and other such Committees already functioning. This Committee whose jurisdiction is now limited to the Dominion of India is fully representative of all interests relating to tobacco from the grower to the consumer, including research workers. This Committee came into being in November, 1945, and the annual grant of Rs. 10 lakhs set aside for the improvement of production and marketing of tobacco has been placed at the disposal of this Committee.

The Committee has already established a Central Tobacco Research Station at Rajahmundry (Madras) for research on all types of tobacco and a Main Experimental Research Station for cigarette tobacco at Guntur (Madras) and a Main Experimental Research Station for bidi tobacco at Anand (Bombay). Laboratories for these stations have yet to be constructed and equipped. A Research Station for cigar and cheroot tobacco is to be set up shortly at [illegible] (Madras), while the Main Research Station for Hookah-cum-chewing types of tobacco will be located in Bihar. The necessary lands for these stations have yet to be acquired.

Apart from these stations there will be a number of sub-stations in various parts of the country. The Committee has also arranged to carry out exploratory work in different parts of the country with a view to finding out which localities are capable of growing Virginia Cigaratte tobacco, of good quality and high yield. The Committee's Headquarters are in Bombay.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa (now at New Delhi). isolated Pusa T. 28 and T. 63 among *N. tabacum* varieties and Pusa T. 18 among *N. rustica* for chewing and *hooka* purposes respectively. Details of the methods of flue-curing of Virginia tobacco were worked out in 1928.

On the Tobacco Research Station at Nadiad the Bombay Department of Agriculture, isolated Gandiu 6, Pilin 45, Kelin 28 and Kalin 49, heavy yielding *bidi* and chewing tobacco strains. Attempts are also being made to improve the Nipani tobacco on the Tobacco Research Station at Nipani.

SUPERIOR VARIETIES.—In East Bengal, trials are being carried out on the Government Agricultural Farm at Burirhat (Rangpur.) to find out the possibility of growing superior varieties of cigar tobacco from Sumatra, Havana, Manila and Pennsylvania.

The Madras Department of Agriculture on the Agricultural Research Station at Guntur isolated the high yielding strain T. 20 in *Natu* or country tobacco for *cheroot* and pipe *purposes* and early maturing strain (HS 9) of Harrison special, the cigarette tobacco variety which is very popular in the sub-continent.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, started in 1936 a Tobacco Research Sub-station at Guntur for the improvement of the quality of cigarette tobacco. It was found that jowar (*Andropogon Sorghum*) as a preceding crop to tobacco helped to improve the quality of cigarette tobacco better than maize and variga (*Panicum Miliaceum*).

A strain of cigarette tobacco called Amarelo 5 which is reported to be superior to HS 9 in its curing properties and yield of top-grade leaves has also been evolved recently at the station.

The India Leaf Tobacco Development Company, the largest buyers of tobacco in the sub-continent have been experimenting since 1920, chiefly in the Guntur area (Madras) and also in Saharanpur (United Provinces) and Whitefield (Mysore State), on the commercial possibilities of Virginia tobacco production and have helped to build up the Virginia Tobacco Industry to the position it now occupies.

The cultivation of Virginia tobacco in the Mysore State has increased appreciably during recent years due to the impetus given by the Mysore Tobacco Company.

MARKETING

The marketing survey of tobacco conducted by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India revealed the urgent need for standardising the methods of grading and preparing tobacco before putting it on the market. With a view to assisting the trade in this direction, the Indian Tobacco Association, which consists of representatives of growers, dealers and manufacturers, was formed at Guntur. Since then, another association known as the East India Tobacco Federation, has come into being with the same object in view. Under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, rules were framed in 1937, laying down grade designations, definitions of quality, methods of marking and packing for unmanufactured flue-cured and sun-cured Virginia and sun-cured *Natu* (country) tobacco. Grade specifications for unmanufactured sun-cured "Jutty" (Madras), sun-cured Motihari (Nicotiana Rustica), Jati Bishpath (N, Rustica), and Jati tobacco (N. Tobasum) all grown in the Bengal area have since been prescribed.

With a view to controlling the quality of tobacco exported from the sub-continent, the Government of India have banned under the Sea Customs Act of 1878 the export of unmanufactured tobacco of flue-cured and sun-cured Virginia sun-cured *Natu* (country) and *Motihari* varieties unless such tobacco conformed to Agmark standards and was certified as such. An Inspectorate staff was appointed in 1945 consisting of a Chief Inspector and several Inspectors for examining the quality of tobacco and for supervising its grading on the basis of specifications laid down for Agmark grades. The staff was considerably augmented at the beginning of 1946. A panel of members from the trade has also been set up to settle disputes between the Inspectorate and the authorised packers in respect of the quality of tobacco. In 1946, January to December 1,61,063 packages of flue-cured tobacco, 13,183 of sun-cured Virginia, 62,322 of sun-cured Natu (country), 31,227 of Jutty, 505 of scrap, 468 of Motihari tobacco were graded.

Another important aspect of marketing improvement is the regulation of markets. Attempts at regulating the market charges for tobacco have been made only in Madras so far, where the provisions of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act were applied to tobacco in Guntur District and Bezwada taluq of Kistna District in 1939. In this connection, the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee was set up in the same year, and this Committee took up the regulation of market practices regarding weighment, trade allowances and methods of sale. Market yards have been opened by the Committee where the growers and dealers are given facilities for transacting their business in tobacco. This Committee is also attending to the dissemination of market news and propaganda for improving the cultivation of tobacco. The progress achieved so far is not however appreciable and there seems to be clear need for reorganising the organisation in Guntur.

PRODUCTION

More than half the Indian production is concentrated in 5 clearly defined zones, *viz* :—

(1) THE NORTH BENGAL AREA comprises the districts of Rangpur, Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur of old, undivided Bengal including the Cooch Behar State. About three-fourths of the crop in this area is under *N. tabacum* which includes the varieties locally known as *Jati*, *Bhengi*, *Naokhol* and *Hingli*. The remaining one-fourth is under *N. rustica* which includes the local *Vilaiti* and *Motihari* varieties. *N. tabacum* varieties are mainly used for cigar and cheroot making and *N. rustica* varieties for *hookah* and chewing purposes

The soils are grey ashy coloured loams rich in potash. Tobacco is sown in the nurseries from August to September and transplanting of seedlings is done from October to December. The crop is irrigated from temporary wells and is harvested from January to March. The leaf is cured by air-curing and sun-curing methods. The produce is marketed from March to October. The finer qualities of *Bhengi* are shipped to Burma, while the poorer qualities are sold in the sub-continent for cigarette manufacture. *Hingli* and part of *Motihari* are sold for making snuff.

(2) THE GUNTUR AREA comprises the districts of Guntur, Kistna and adjoining portions of Hyderabad State. Varieties of *N. tabacum* are exclusively grown in this area. Prior to the introduction of flue-curing of Virginia tobacco in 1928, all the tobacco was sun-cured. The tobacco produced in this area is grouped into (*i*) Virginia :—(*a*), Flue-cured (*b*), Sun-cured, (*ii*) Country or *Natu* tobacco, invariably sun-cured. In the firs group, Harrison Special and in the second group *Thoka Aku*, *Kara Aku* varieties are important. Flue-cured tobacco is being used in the sub-continent and is also exported to the United Kingdom and Egypt for manufacture of cigarette and pipe tobacco. The sun-cured Virginia and *Natu* tobacco are used for making cheaper cigarettes, etc.

The soils are deep, heavy black cotton soils and rich in lime. Tobacco seed is sown in August and seedlings are transplanted from October to November. The crop is grown invariably without the help of irrigation and is harvested from January to March. The flue-cured Virginia tobacco is marketed from January to April while the sun-cured Country and Virginia tobaccos are marketed from March to June. There are nearly 6,000 flue-curing barns and the Virginia tobacco is cured by means of artificial heat radiated from hot iron pipes arranged on the floor of the barn. The sun-curing is done by stringing the leaf to jute twine and curing them on racks pitched on the open field for drying in the sun.

To the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Ltd. goes the credit for establishing the industry of Virginia tobacco production and for assisting the growers in seed and seedling distribution, research and propaganda in manurial requirements, proper methods of curing and ensuring a market for the tobacco by buying the major portion of the production.

(3) THE NORTH BIHAR AREA comprises the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea. In this area both the *N. tabacum* and *N. rustica* varieties are grown in the proportion of two-thirds to one-third. A major portion of the production of *N. tabacum* is utilised for chewing, while a fairly large quantity is bought by cigarette

manufacturers in the sub-continent. The production from *N. rustica* is utilised for hookah purposes.

The soils are light, ash-coloured, deep, and of Gangetic alluvium, rich in lime generally and in potash in isolated areas. The raising of seedlings commences in August and transplanting in October-November. The crop is generally not irrigated. Harvesting begins in February-March and the produce is ground-cured. It is marketed from April to the middle of June.

(4) THE CHAROTAR (GUJERAT) AREA comprises Anand, Borsad and Nadiad talukas of Kaira district and Petlad and Bhadran talukas of Baroda State. This area is grown wholly with varieties of *N. tabacum*, chief among which are (*i*) *Gandiu*, (*ii*) *Piliu*, (*iii*) *Keliu*, (*iv*) *Kaliu*, (*v*) *Saijpuri*. Of late, attempts are being made to grow a few acres under *Calcuttia* variety of *N. rustica*. The first three varieties of *N. tabacum* provide the *bidi* tobacco, while *Kaliu*, being irrigated with well water rich in salts (Nitrates), is eminently suited for *hookah* and snuff purposes. *Saijpuri* is used extensively for chewing. Besides, the Bombay Department of Agriculture and the Baroda State have been doing work for the introduction of Virginia tobacco cultivation in the area. The Virginia tobacco was successfully cultivated and cured over about 100 acres and serious attempts are being made to extend the area under this type.

The soils are light sandy loams to dark coloured heavy clays. Sowing is done in July and planting of seedlings in August. *Piliu* and *Keliu* are grown without irrigation, while *Gandiu* is grown dry or irrigated. *Kaliu* and *Saijpuri* are irrigated. The crop is harvested in December-January. The leaf is either air or ground-cured. The tobacco is sold from the latter half of December to the end of June with the peak period in March and April.

(5) THE NIPANI AREA includes the Belgaum and Satara districts of Bombay along with Kolhapur, Sangli and Miraj States. In this area varieties of *N. tabacum*, viz. *Mirji*, *Sangli*, *Nipani*, *Jawari*, *Kare Baglani* and *Surti* are mainly grown. Of the varieties of *N. rustica*, *Pandharipuri* the one which is most widely grown. Except the tobacco produced on the riverine soil, which is used as *Hathpan* for chewing, all the tobacco is converted into *Jarda* for *bidis*. The *Pandharipuri* tobacco is very strong, while the *Nipani* tobacco is very mild and sweet.

The soils are of trap and alluvial slate origin, black and deep heavy clays, though tobacco is grown on a small area on the red loams. The nurseries are sown in the middle of June and the planting is done in the first week of August. The crop is harvested in January and is ground-cured. Supply of tobacco to the market is greatest in February and March and starts dropping by June.

Most of the tobacco exported from the sub-continent to Aden and the Dependencies is from the Charotar and Nipani areas. Apart from these five important areas, each Province and State grows a fairly large quantity of tobacco mostly consumed in the respective areas themselves, and attempts are in progress, through *ad-hoc* committees established for the development of tobacco to grow the several types, *e.g.*, cigarette, *bidi*, *hookah*, chewing and snuff tobaccos upto the limit of their requirements in the first instance. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, and now the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, have been rendering great help in this direction.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

Tobacco is manufactured into many different forms for different purposes. The importance of the manufactured products can be gauged by the ex-factory value of the various products mentioned below. The figures in brackets show the value of the product in crores of rupees.

(*i*) *Hookah* (9·60), (*ii*) Cheroots (9·20), (*iii*) *Bidis* (7·52), (*iv*) Cigarettes (5·86), (*v*) Chewing (3·02), (*vi*) Snuff (1·53), (*vii*) Cigars (0·15). (Total = 36·88).

Apart from cigarettes, the other tobacco products are prepared with little or no standard machinery, leaving room for mushroom manufacturers thus leading to a great variation in the quality of products, standardisation of which is engaging the attention of the manufacturers.

In 1945-46 tobacco worth Rs. 361 lakhs was imported through the two Dominion ports representing an increase of 55 per cent as compared with the value of imports in 1944-45. The total value of the tobacco exported from the two Dominions in 1945-46 was Rs. 185 lakhs as against Rs. 96 lakhs in 1944-45 *i.e.* an increase of 92 per cent.

INDIA

With the partition of the sub-continent the estimated area and production of tobacco in the two Dominions is somewhat as follows :—

Province	Type	Acreage	Yield (tons)
MADRAS	N. Tabacum (Desi type) ..	2,28,436	1,02,290
	N. Tabacum (Virginia flue-cured)	99,749	30,310
BOMBAY	N. Tabacum (Desi type) ..	1,41,771	38,948
	N. Tabacum (Virginia) ..	63	22
	N. Rustica	1,275	402
UNITED PROVINCES ..	N. Tabacum (Desi type) ..	33,754	13,004
	N. Rustica (Calcuttic)	48,459	19,668
C. P. & BERAR	N. Tabacum (Desi type) ..	8,206	2,327
	N. Tabacum (Virginia) ..	—	—
BIHAR	N. Tabacum (Desi & Wilayati types)	1,21,100	47,200
ORISSA	N. Tabacum	32,709	10,812
ASSAM (excluding Sylhet)	N. Tabacum	18,700	9,500

INDIA—*contd.*

Province	Type	Acreage	Yield (tons)
EAST PUNJAB (excluding the districts of Gurdaspur & Lahore, which have been divided)	N. Tabacum (Desi type) ..	9,965 (11 Mds. average per acre)	3,915 (estimated)
	N. Tabacum (Virginia) ..	3,030 (12 Mds. average per acre)	1,513 (estimated)
	N. Rustica	3,214 (10 Mds. 12 Srs.) average per acre)	1,182 (estimated)
GURDASPUR	N. Tabacum (Desi type) ..	935 (10 Mds. 12 Srs.)	344 (estimated)
	N. Rustica	284 (10 Mds. 12 Srs. average per acre)	105 (estimated)
WEST BENGAL ..	N. Rustica	34,789 (estimated)	13,263 estimated)
	TOTAL ..	7,86,939	2,94,805

PAKISTAN

Province	Type	Acreage	Yield (tons)
N.-W.F.P.	N. Rustica	12,873	12,209
SIND	N. Rustica & Tabacum ..	3,610	2,650 (estimated)
*WEST PUNJAB ..	N. Tabacum	31,953	12,000 (estimated)
	N. Tabacum (Virginia) ..	7	2.75 (estimated)
	N. Rustica	163	60 (estimated)
LAHORE	N. Tabacum (Desi Type) ..	2,179	855 (estimated)
	N. Tabacum (Virginia)	Nil	Nil
	N. Rustica	Nil	Nil
*EAST BENGAL .. (excluding Sylhet) ..	N. Rustica	2,65,111 (estimated)	1,07,037
SYLHET	N. Rustica	3,600	1,800
	TOTAL ..	3,19,496	1,36,61,375

The Vegetable Oil Industry

DURING the last ten or fifteen years the production of oil seeds in the former Indian Empire, now split up into Indian Dominion and Pakistan, has remained stagnant at about 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons. The world production, on the other hand, had shown a definite increase from about 24,000,000 tons in 1930 to about 30,000,000 tons in 1939, when the second world war was started. Statistics of production in several [illegible] producing countries [illegible] unavailable since then, world production cannot be estimated with any accuracy at the present time. Before the second world war, the Eastern Group of countries consisting of China, India and the Indonesian Group of Islands accounted for nearly three-quarters of the world production of oil seeds. The Japanese war having cut off this source of supply to the American continents, the United States of America, Canada, Brazil and Argentina increased their efforts to become self-sufficient in their needs for vegetable oils. This growth is illustrated in Table No. 1 below.

PRODUCTION OF OIL SEEDS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAS

Ref.: Reviews of Frank Fehr. & Co., London. Figures in 1,000 tons

CROP	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Linseed	2,863	2,339	2,528	1,537	1,594	2,435	1,618	2,127
Groundnut	578	534	497	461	525	614	631	627
Cotton Seed	5,150	5,400	4,600	4,475	3,850	3,500	3,260	5,017
Soya Bean	321	400	355	299	476	991	793	1,098
Sunflower Seed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Castor Seed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
TOTAL ..	8,912	8,673	7,980	6,772	6,445	7,540	6,302	8,989

CROP	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Linseed	1,778	1,968	1,872	2,519	2,992	3,096	2,403	1,894
Groundnut	705	568	804	757	1,338	1,240	1,171	1,087
Cotton Seed	4,024	5,276	4,799	6,255	6,076	5,735	6,067	3,310
Soya Bean	1,540	2,341	2,139	2,858	5,624	5,244	5,166	5,135
Sunflower Seed ..	241	270	325	426	707	436	1,074	1,032
Castor Seed ..	126	125	117	222	200	250	170	182
TOTAL ..	8,414	10,548	10,056	13,037	16,937	16,001	16,051	12,640

Though there has been this phenomenal growth in oil seeds production in the American continents, the total world production has not however increased proportionately since the beginning of the second world war as there has been a corresponding fall in the Eastern countries. The cessation of hostilities in 1945 has not improved the situation since political conditions are still unstable in the two countries, China and Indonesia. Russia, whose annual pre-war production was nearly 4,000,000 tons, has not published her figures of production since 1941. Therefore, until statistics of production of these areas are again available, one cannot correctly gauge the extent of the present world production.

MARKET PRICES

For several years before the beginning of the war, there had been a world depression. Prices in the international oil seeds markets had been dropping since the boom created by the first world war spent itself and the prices reached their lowest levels in 1933-34. There was a temporary recovery but again prices began to drop in 1937 till the beginning of the second world war. During the war period the open international market disappeared. Almost all governments introduced price controls as also controls on imports and exports. Whatever trade was conducted was through the respective governments. Internal prices were however uncontrolled till 1943 and even then, it was introduced only in regard to copra and cocoanut oil imported from Ceylon. As a result of general inflation, increased demands, shortage of production, prices of oil seeds rose steeply. This is illustrated graphically in Figures Nos. 1 to 6. In the Bombay Market, groundnuts rose from about Rs. 124 per ton in August 1939 to Rs. 695 per ton in July 1947. In the Cochin Market, copra rose from Rs. 148 per ton in August 1939 to Rs. 1,556 in November 1946. In the case of Mawrah seeds, the Bombay Market showed a rise of over seven times the pre-war prices.

Even though the price of oil seeds has increased far more than either the cost of living or the general level of prices published by the Economic Adviser to the Dominion Government, the production of oil seeds has not increased appreciably. This is to some extent due to the restrictions imposed by Government on the sowing of crops other than cereals.

PRODUCTION OF OIL SEEDS

As the former Indian Empire was split up practically overnight into the two independent States of the Dominions of India and Pakistan in August 1947, no statistics are available regarding the state of the vegetable oil industry in the two States. There is, however, no doubt the industrial development of each unit will be affected to a considerable extent. Further, it is too early to forecast what effect the mass migration of millions of people from one State to another which has recently taken place will have on each State. Therefore the following analysis based on available statistics of the former Indian Empire is to be considered as only a rough one.

The principal oil seeds of India and Pakistan are :—Groundnuts, Cotton-seed, Rape-seed Linseed, Copra, Castor and Sesamum.

Groundnuts. — Of all the oil seeds produced in the sub-continent, groundnut is the most important. It forms over one-third of the total production. It is produced mostly in the Indian Dominion. The annual production is about 3,000,000 tons of unshelled nuts equivalent to 2,100,000 tons of Kernels. Being a cash crop, the fluctuation in world prices affects the area devoted annually to this crop. In 1934-35, one of the worst years for groundnuts, the total production was as low as 1,884,000 tons of unshelled nuts.

Madras Province produces nearly 45 per cent. of the total production, followed by Bombay 25 per cent. Hyderabad State 20 per cent. and the rest of the sub-continent 10 per cent. As a result of the expansion of the Vanaspathi industry and increased demand attempts are being made to extend the area for cultivation of groundnuts in U. P. and the two Punjabs.

A considerable quantity of nuts are used for edible purposes. Before the second world war, India was one of the principal exporting countries in groundnuts. During the war, an impetus was given to the crushing industry as Government banned free export in order to conserve groundnut cake as cattle feed and fertilisers and encouraged the manufacture of Vanaspathi, popularly known as Vegetable Ghee. Though no statistics of groundnut crushing are available, an idea of the rapid growth can be obtained from the large number of expellers of indigenous manufacture installed during the war.

After an exhaustive inquiry, the Central Agricultural Department estimated that 840,000 tons of groundnut kernels were crushed annually prior to the war. During the last four years a conservative estimate would be about 1,400,000 tons, yielding about 545,000 tons of oil and 825,000 tons of cake. About 140,000 tons of oil are used by the Vanaspathi Industries, 350,000 tons of oil for edible purposes either as straight cooking oil by the poorer classes or as an adulterant to the costlier sesamum oil and 55,000 tons for industrial uses including soaps, lubricants, etc. The cake is used for feeding cattle and as fertilisers.

Cotton Seed.—Though the Indian sub-continent produces nearly 2,000,000 tons of cotton seed annually, the crushing industry had ignored till lately the possibilities of this raw material. The export market also had not taken much notice of it. The Dominion of India produces, about 1,600,000 tons and Pakistan about 400,000 tons. As both Sind and Western Punjab are deficient in other oil seeds, what little crushing of cotton seeds was done in the country during the last fifteen years was in this area. With the partitioning of the country, it is to be expected that Pakistan will exploit cotton seed crushing to the fullest extent so that cotton seeds will hereafter provide lint for medical dressings, hydrogenated oil for human consumption and a nutritive oil cake to the cattle.

If the findings of the Special Committee appointed by the Dominion Government to conduct a concerted programme of research on the food value of Vanaspathi are in favour of its development, rapid development of cotton seed crushing in the Indian Dominion may also be expected in future. In the Indian Dominion cotton seed is being used as a straight cattle feed. This is a source of national waste of millions of rupees as the lint and the oil content of the seed have no food value to cattle.

An important reason for the unpopularity of cotton seed with oil millers is the fact that it requires special preparatory machinery known as delinters to prepare the seed for crushing and special tempering apparatus to remove the gossipol from the cake. If these precautions

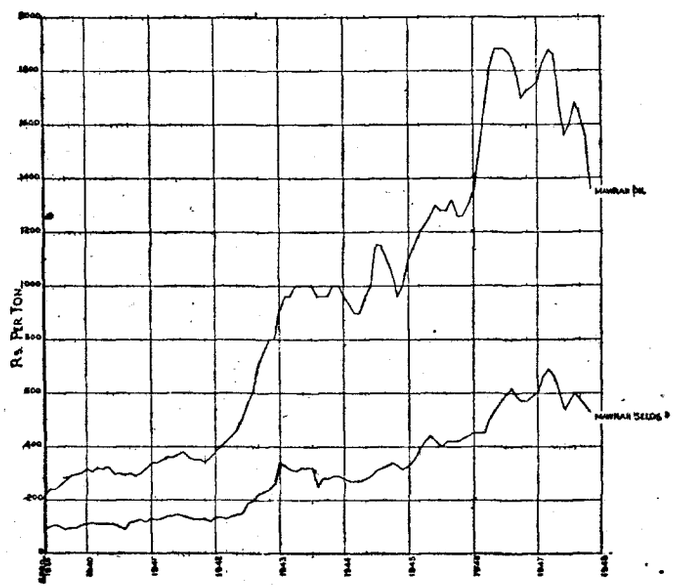
the consuming markets. According to this plan, the capacity of the 35 factories would be 4,500,000 tons by 1950.

Early in 1947, however, the Food Minister raised doubts in the minds of the consuming public about the suitability of Vanaspathi for edible purposes. There was even a threat of the total stoppage of Vanaspathi manufacture, if the experiments that were being conducted at the Biological Institutes of Government proved that it was harmful to human beings. This attitude of Government has introduced an element of nervousness in the Vanaspathi Industry. As the capital invested in the industry exceeds Rs. 20 crores and as it employs several thousands of workmen it is obvious that if the Government should take the threatened step, it will be disastrous to the industry as a whole.

As a result of protests from several quarters' the Government has, however, assured the industry that no hasty step will be taken. If the research conducted in the Western countries on the nutritive value of products similar to Vanaspathi can be relied upon, it seems reasonable to expect a favourable report from the Indian Biologists too. The Vanaspathi Industry will then be assured of its place in the Indian Vegetable Oil Industry.

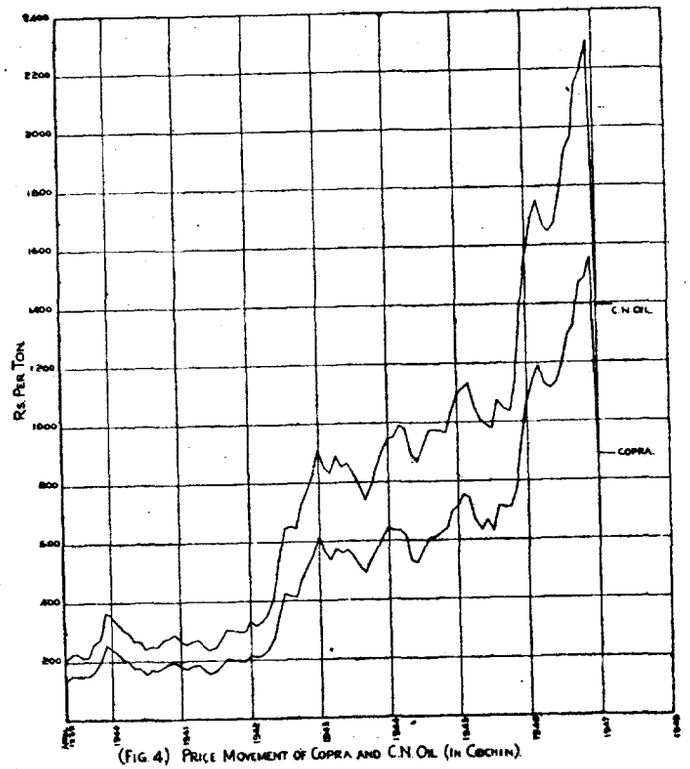
It seems reasonable to expect that the expansion of the Vegetable Oil Industry which began during the war will continue for several years more as the same factors are still prevalent. There is no likelihood of the world shortage in oilseeds, oils and oil products being made up for a long time to come and hence the present high prices are likely to continue. Further with the active support of the Dominion Government and the rising standards of living in the country, the industry can safely look forward to a long period of prosperity.

The following diagrams show the change in the prices of mawrah seeds and mawrah oil (in Bombay) and copra and C. N. oil (in Cochin):



(Fig. 1.) Price Movement of Mawrah Seeds and Mawrah Oil (in Bombay).

(Fig. 2)



(Fig. 4) Price Movement of Copra and C.N. Oil (in Cochin).

are not taken, not only will the oil be of a poor quality but the cake will not be of use as cattle feed. In cold pressing of cotton seed, gossipol would be retained in the cake making it unfit for feeding cattle.

Rape Seed.—Several varieties of Rape seed are grown in Pakistan and the Dominion of India. The total pre-war production in the two States was about 1,000,000 tons. Statistics of the former Indian Empire indicate that nearly one-eighth of the total area under Rape used has gone to Pakistan and the rest has remained in India. Of the many varieties, Mustard is not only the most popular but is the most highly valued. Other varieties are Toria, Taramira and Sarson.

Mustard oil is used as a cooking oil all over the north. Rape oils are used to a great extent for adulterating the Mustard oil. As it makes a good lubricating oil, it is used as such in the outlying crushing mills, ginning factories and other small industrial establishments where it is locally available and the mineral lubricating oils are costlier due to transport. About 800,000 tons are estimated to be crushed annually.

Copra.—Though the cocoanut palm is well known in many parts of the sub-continent the production of milling copra is confined to the south-west coast of the Indian Dominion comprising South Kanara, Malabar, Cochin and Travancore. No statistics of production has been published at any time for copra.

The Agricultural Marketing Department after an exhaustive inquiry estimated that the annual production was about 200,000 tons prior to the outbreak of the second world war, and three-fourths of this quantity was crushed to produce cocoanut oil and cocoanut cake. As the demand for cocoanut oil was far in excess of the Indian production, considerable quantities of copra and cocoanut oil were imported from Ceylon, Malaya, Java, Seychelles and East Africa. The copra crushing industry on the south-west coast where milling copra is produced, though widely developed, cannot be considered satisfactory, as the machinery employed is of an antiquated type with the result that a high percentage of oil is retained in the oil cake. Both Bombay and Karachi have, however, a better organised crushing industry with modern oil expellers for extraction. These centres are, however, entirely dependant on imported copra.

The Indian Central Cocoanut Committee estimate that the quantity of indigenous copra crushed in 1945-46 is 176,000 tons and that of Ceylon Copra is 75,000 tons. Of the 158,000 tons of oil produced thereby, they further estimate that 36,000 tons was consumed in the soap industry, 47,000 tons were used in the manufacture of toilet articles, 70,000 tons were used for edible purposes, and the balance of 5,000 tons for other sundry purposes. As cocoanut cake is entirely used for feeding cattle in this country, it follows that all the 85,000 tons produced from the crushing of 251,600 tons has been consumed for that purpose.

In the year 1941-42, India attained the peak in her imports of copra and cocoanut oil amounting to an equivalent of 184,000 tons in terms of copra. As political conditions become more stable in Indonesia, there is every likelihood of increasing imports in the coming years.

Linseed.—The production of linseed in the former Indian Empire was about 400,000 tons per annum. Pakistan has a negligible production as all the important producing regions are in the Indian Dominion. Central Provinces and Berar account for nearly a third of the production, U.P. a quarter, Bihar and Orrisa a fifth and Hyderabad State a tenth. The rest of India accounts for the balance. About half the production was exported before the war and the rest crushed in the country producing about 77,000 tons of oil and 133,000 tons of cake. The paint and varnish industry of the country, being still undeveloped, consumes only a third of this production. A small quantity is used for edible purposes in the immediate vicinity of the producing centres and the balance exported. The major portion of the linseed cake was exported before the war, as the European dairy farmer values it highly for feeding milch cattle.

Sesamum Seed.—The annual production of Sesamum or Til seed is about 400,000 tons. It is grown in most parts of the Indian Dominion, U.P. and Madras being the largest and accounting for one-fourth and one-fifth of the production respectively. Both for edible purposes and for toilet use it is more highly appreciated than any other vegetable oil. The Til cake too is extremely popular for feeding both milch and draught cattle. The high market value of the products and its availability all over the country have made it the most popular seed for the village oil-monger for crushing in his *ghani*. It is estimated that over 300,000 tons are crushed in the *ghanies* and oil mills annually

Castof Seed.—The annual production is about 140,000 tons, of which Hyderabad State produces more than half. The Province of Madras produces about 30,000 tons and the balance is accounted for mainly by Mysore and Bombay. Before the war, more than half the crop was exported but after 1942, the heavy military demand for castor oil gave an impetus to the crushing industry. Now, nearly 120,000 tons are crushed in the country yielding 44,000 tons of oil and 72,000 tons of cake. It is estimated that 30,000 tons are used for lubrication, 4,000 tons for medicinal purposes and the balance for industrial uses such as manufacture of textile oils, soaps, etc. The cake, though useless for feeding cattle, has a high Nitrogen content and hence is used as a valuable fertilizer for sugarcane.

Several other oil seeds are also available in the country, but at the present time the total production of all of them does not exceed 100,000 tons. These are Mawrah, Niger seeds, Kardi seed, Hongay, Neem, etc. There is considerable potential value in several of them as Mawrah yields a very valuable soapmaking oil, Kardi and Niger seeds yield drying oils.

PRESENT POSITION

As there are no authoritative statistics of production for the Vegetable Oil Industry, and whatever information is available is only from indirect sources, it is impossible to get

a true picture of the state of the industry today. According to the Agricultural Marketing Reports on Linseed, Groundnuts and Copra, it was estimated that 25 lakhs to 30 lakhs of tons of seeds were crushed annually in the Indian Empire in the pre-war days. On the outbreak of the war (as has already been stated), not only was the export of oil seeds severely curtailed but there was a very rapid rise in the price of oil seeds, oils and oil cakes. These two factors gave a tremendous impetus to the oil crushing industry. A survey conducted during 1944-45 indicated that nearly 35 lakhs of tons were being crushed annually.

According to the Marketing Reports referred to above, it is gathered that the machinery employed in the crushing industry consisted of 400,000 bullock-driven *ghanies*, 1,000 manually-operated screw presses, 10,000 power-driven rotary mills, 900 expellers, and 75 hydraulic presses. On this basis the block capital invested in the industry would exceed Rs. 12 crores.

The *ghanies* were responsible for crushing nearly 1,000,000 tons of oil seeds. They were spread all over the country, mostly in villages. They are mostly used in crushing sesamum and mustard seeds, as the cold pressed oils of these seeds are sold at a premium on account of their superior flavour. The screw press is mostly used for crushing castor seed as application of heat is necessary to extract its oil. The power-driven rotary mill is popular for crushing copra and rape seed. All these three types of machines, namely, the *Ghani*, the Screw Press and the Rotary Mill were developed in this country and hence the oil miller has not to go far to buy new ones or to repair old ones.

Both the Expeller and the Hydraulic Press were imported into this country during the last forty years. The Expeller is becoming more and more popular for crushing groundnuts and is displacing the other indigenous types. The Hydraulic Press is used for crushing mowrah and cotton seed.

Even though several Indian workshops took up the manufacture of expellers during the war, the large increase cannot be explained unless the earlier surveys were defective.

THE FUTURE

During the last few years, the Central Government has evinced considerable interest in the development of the Vegetable Oil Industry in the country. The Post-War Planning Department of the Government appointed the Oils and Soaps Panel in 1944, to survey the existing state of the industry and to suggest future lines of development. This Committee completed its investigations in 1946 and submitted the results of their survey and their recommendations for the future expansion of the industry.

The Government constituted the Indian Central Cocoanut Committee under an Act of the Legislature in 1944, with the primary object of fostering the growth of cocoanut and developing the copra and coir industry. This Committee has already established two Research centres, one at Kasargod, South Kanara and the other at Krishnapuram, Travancore State, for conducting research on the various aspects of the growth of the cocoanut tree, and also several nurseries for the supply of seedlings of approved variety to the growers. They publish a monthly Bulletin which is of great value to all interested in the copra industry.

Besides the Indian Central Cocoanut Committee, the Dominion Government has recently constituted an Indian Oil Seeds Committee to develop the growing, marketing and manufacture of oil seeds and their bye-products. One of the fundamental questions which this Committee has taken up for consideration is to decide whether this country should go in for the increased utilisation of oil seeds at home or revert to the pattern of pre-war economy under which oil seeds constituted an important item of the export trade of this Dominion.

VANASPATHI

Though the action taken by the Dominion Government in the formation of these Committees gave considerable encouragement to the Oil Seed Trade and the Vegetable Oil Industry, the Vanaspathi Industry received a set-back early in 1947. The Vanaspathi Industry, though a minor branch of the Vegetable Oil Industry, is one of the most highly organised and efficient industries. Its history is interesting. It started on a small scale in 1930. Then it grew rapidly as shown in the Table below :—

Year	No. of factories	Sale in sub-continent in Tons
1935	5	18,000
1936	5	22,000
1937	5	32,000
1938	5	40,000
1939	9	51,000
1940	11	65,000
1941	12	84,000
1942	12	71,000
1943	16	87,000
1944	18	1,03,000
1945	21	1,34,000
1946	22	1,37,000

In 1944, the Government introduced legislation to control the industry by establishing a Vegetable Oil Products Controller and also promulgated the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order. Under this control, the quality of the product was standardised and new factories had to obtain permits before starting operations. The number of factories in 1944 were 18 with a total capacity of 1,66,000 tons The Government gave permits to 17 applicants to start new factories, and planned their location both from the point of view of supply of groundnuts and

The Woollen Industry

THE Indian woollen industry has a long and illustrious tradition—the shawls of Kashmir have maintained the world reputation for a considerable time—though it was only in the eighteen-seventies that the power-loom was first introduced in the woollen industry. That the indigenous handloom woollen industry covering a wide variety of fabrics from fine shawls to coarse blankets—or *Kamblis*, to give their vernacular name—has not been entirely replaced by the mill industry is itself a tribute to the skill of the Indian worker. The Indian woollen industry has, however, a long leeway to make up before it can either supply the needs of a growing population or satisfy the demand for better varieties of woollen wear.

The first power spinning plant appears to have been the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, established in 1876, followed in 1882 by the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal, the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills also in 1882 which took over a concern known as the Bangalore Woollen Mills and by the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company at Dadar in 1888. The mills at Amritsar were chiefly meant for producing carpet yarn. The first world war gave a fillip to the woollen industry, both the mill industry and the handloom industry. After the end of the war, more mills were started, especially during the period 1919-20, and the capital invested in the industry reached the total of nearly Rs. two crores. The war-time prosperity, however, proved impermanent and the industry had to face severe competition, especially from Japan.

This will be clear from the fact that, while the total imports of woollen cloth increased between 1931-32 and 1934-35 from 5.5 million yards to 13.7 million yards, imports from Japan alone increased from 1.2 million yards to 7.3 million yards. Representations were made to the Government of India about the need for protecting the Indian woollen industry. The Tariff Board examined the case for protection of the woollen industry in 1935 and recommended a scale of protective duties ranging from four annas per lb. to one rupee per lb., depending upon the class of goods imported, in addition to *ad valorem* duties of 25 to 40 per cent. The Government of India, however, did not accept these recommendations, on the ground that the industry especially the worsted branch depended upon imported raw materials and therefore, was not entitled to protection. As regards the woollen branch the Government of India felt that the Board's recommendations were vitiated by the fact that an important section of the industry had failed to appear before the Board to tender evidence. The only recommendation that was accepted by the Government was of a minor nature and related to the need for technical advice and assistance to the small-scale woollen industry. The Government of India made a grant of Rs. five lakhs to the woollen industry with a view to helping this section of the woollen industry.

The outbreak of World War II hit the Indian woollen industry in a variety of ways, the most important of which was the industry's difficulties in getting supplies of yarn. The power-loom weaving mills in Amritsar and Ludhiana producing shirtings, light weight suitings and shawls, were particularly depressed, owing to shortage of yarn, though some relief was later provided to the mills, thanks to imports of yarn from the U.K. and Australia arranged by the Government of India. The war-time demand, however, provided a fresh impetus to the industry and the annual out-turn per shift increased from seven million lbs. before the war to nearly 15 million lbs.

PRESENT POSITION

There are three main groups of mills, those which operate both woollen and worsted systems, those with woollen or worsted systems only, and lastly, the Amritsar group of mills which purchase ready spun yarn, and from that stage occupy themselves in weaving, dyeing and finishing.

Among the first group, the Cawnpore Woollen Mills and the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal each with more than 15,000 spindles and operating both woollen and worsted systems, are the largest units in the sub-continent at the present time. Raymond Woollen Mills, Bombay, are recorded to have 13,280 spindles in 1946 of which a large proportion are worsted spindles.

The present output of the industry is difficult to estimate, in view of the paucity of statistics. At the outbreak of the war (1939) there were fourteen woollen mills in the sub-continent and adding the Amritsar units erected later the total capital employed has been estimated at Rs. three to four crores.

Of the fourteen mills, four were fitted out for woollens and worsted, one was purely a worsted spinning mill, while the rest were mainly woollen mills producing rugs and coarse woollen cloth. Two new woollen mills, one at Allahabad and the other at Bangalore were started in 1943 for producing blankets.

The existing capacity of the woollen industry consists of about 50,000 woollen spindles, 37,500 worsted spindles, 2,300 power-looms and 500 handlooms. Out of the 2,300 power-looms about 800 power-looms were in the Amritsar area. The Amritsar group of mills also had 2,400 woollen and 18,000 cotton spindles while there were about 700 power-looms and 4,000 handlooms located in that area, which were not usually working on woollen fabrics. The demand for woollen piece-goods cannot still be met and there is no doubt in the great scope for extension of production in a number of varieties, particularly of finer varieties. It may be mentioned here that the weight of piece-goods imported during 1935-36 to 1939-40, averaged eight ounces to a yard as against the Indian average of 16 ounces to a yard, which indicates the demand for finer varieties of woollen fabrics. There is also a considerable demand for so blanket and rugs of the type manufactured in the Continent. Indeed, the Panel on woollen industry appointed by the Government of India in 1945 estimates that the approximate Indian consumption of mill made woollen fabrics should be at least 60 per cent. more than it was before

the war. The following table gives as estimated by the Panel on woollen industries the Indian production, imports and post-war Indian requirements of woollen goods:

	Annual average of 1936-39.			Est. Demand (In million lbs.)
	Output lbs.	Imports lbs.	Total lbs.	
Woollen knitted apparel	269,000	950,000	1,219,000	2·2
Woollen worsted piece-goods ..	2,153,000	1,347,000	3,500,500	5·5
Mixtures	1,413,000	74,500	1,487,500	2·5
Blankets and rugs	3,635,000	2,137,000	5,772,000	9·4
Worsted yarn..	1,617,000	59,000	1,676,000	3·0
Knitted wools and hosiery yarns ..	1,169,000	430,000	1,599,000	2·6
Shawls and Lohis	*Nil*	672,000	672,000	1·0
Carpet yarns	*Nil*	1,856,000	1,856,000	3·0
Mechanical cloth	144,000	67,000	211,000	0·3
Other goods	700,000	334,000	1,034,000	1·0
Total ..	11,100,000	7,927,500	19,027,500	30·5

Quality Must Improve.—It will be seen from the above table that the Indian woollen industry has considerable scope for advance in most varieties of woollen manufacture, the extent of the increase envisaged by the Panel being from 19,027,500 to 30,500,000 million lbs. or about 55 per cent.

Workmanship has improved steadily and a much greater variety of designs is available. But the chief volume in woollen yarns and materials however is still in medium and coarse qualities, though in worsted and in hosiery yarns and fabrics the tendency towards finer qualities has been much more pronounced. It is for this reason that the Panel thinks that the industry would be well-advised to concentrate on the following types of goods:

1. Cheap blankets and rugs of the Continental type using blends containing processed wools;
2. Tweeds and allied fabrics of the cheaper varieties;
3. Light weight worsted; and
4. Mixture cloths and tropicals.

Thus, while the question of increasing the production of woollen materials is an important one, it is no less important that this increase should be accompanied by improvement in quality. There is still much progress to be made before they can compete with the more highly specialised foreign varieties. But this is in a way dependent on improved types of raw material and of machinery being made available to the industry. The finer types of wool, for instance (used for making tweeds, overcoatings, civilian blankets, rugs, and serge waft yarns) have generally to be imported from abroad. One encouraging sign, however, is that experiments conducted in sheep breeding centres in the sub-continent have indicated that it is possible to improve the quality of Indian Wool.

It may be mentioned, in this connection, that following the report of the Wool Survey Mission deputed by the International Wool Secretariat which visited the sub-continent early in 1947, the Executive of the Secretariat has decided to set up a branch to function in the sub-continent to assist the Industry in using more of its own wools by suggesting methods of blending with imported grades and also in the task of classifying Indian wool. It is noteworthy that the Panel on woollen industry also emphasised the need for starting woollen development sections as a part of the Industries Departments in the different Provinces and States and for making arrangements to train woollen technicians in India and abroad.

A Word of Caution.—The problem of technical re-equipment of the woollen industry depend for its solution on the availability of machinery from abroad. The war-time backlogs in replacements need urgently to be tackled. It is stated that, in the last year or two, orders for 32,000 woollen and 66,000 worsted spindles have been placed with foreign firms, though it is not known how far these orders have been fulfilled. The Panel on woollen industry, it might be noted in this connection, considered it desirable that "the manufacture of woollen machinery, at least the essential parts, should be established in this country." This question will perhaps be taken up when the efforts now being made in the sub-continent for the manufacture of cotton textile machinery begin yielding

concrete results, since the manufacture of woollen machinery has many things in common with the manufacture of cotton textile machinery.

During the war years practically all the mills were fully employed on orders for Government. This resulted in a gradual using up of all stocks available for the general public from the retail shops. At the end of 1946 therefore, when the controls were withdrawn the Mills anticipated a very big demand for the 1947 winter season. In actual fact the demand was overwhelming and it is expected that the demand will remain in excess of supply for some time to come. Doubts, however, have been expressed whether the boom period will last long enough to justify the erection and establishment of new mills in the sub-continent; it is feared that any new mills erected at the present time of high prices for plant might later find themselves in great difficulties.

Orders registered for additional spindles are reported to be enough already, in combination with the existing mills, to increase production beyond the estimated target figures of likely post-war consumption. The possibility of over-production and part-time working in the not too far distant future therefore is already on the horizon.

COTTAGE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

The cottage woollen industry, the products of which have maintained through centuries a reputation for quality, is now facing some very difficult problems, such as, lack of facilities for the purchase of raw materials, and equipment, lack of finishing and marketing facilities, lack of standardisation of the products of the industry and absence of adequate technical guidance and finance. The industry suffered much during the pre-war years from the change of fashions and also from competition from shoddy fabrics from Italy and Poland. At the outbreak of the war which brought some prosperity to the industry, there were about one lakh handlooms working in the sub-continent. The wartime prosperity has again proved too shortlived for the cottage woollen industry. Co-operative effort in production and marketing of goods will help to solve some of these problems.

The Panel on woollen industry made two notable recommendations in this respect. In the first place, the Panel recommended that the Provincial and the State Department of Industries should establish carding, designing, dyeing and finishing centres at suitable places. Secondly, the Panel emphasised that the cottage woollen tweed and rug industry which "prospered during the war as a result of scarcity and of high prices can only survive if it turns its attention to the production of exclusive lines of woollen goods, in other words, prestige products." The cottage woollen industry is at present largely engaged in the production of coarse blankets, that is *Kamblis*. However, with suitable financial help and technical guidance the Indian worker, to whose skill the World Survey Mission paid handsome tribute during its visit to the sub-continent should be able to turn out better types of woollen fabrics.

Among the different woollen fabrics manufactured on cottage industry basis in the sub-continent, the most important is perhaps the hand-made carpets, an industry which can be traced to the early Mughal period. Indian carpets form an important item of the country's export trade and constitute the major portion of the exports of woollen manufactures. In pre-war years, carpets and rugs used to be exported to the tune of eight to nine million lbs. valued at Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 lakhs.

The chief centres of the industry are Kashmir, Amritsar, Agra, Gwalior and Jaipur for high class carpets, Mirzapur and Bhadoi for medium and cheap class carpets, Bangalore and Warangal in the South for druggets. When the demand for carpets is normal the industry employs 30,000 to 40,000 workers on its eight to ten thousand looms.

The industry faces two chief difficulties. In the first place, there is considerable uncertainty in marketability, largely due to the fact that the industry deals in luxury goods, nearly 90 per cent. of which is exported abroad. Secondly, the industry has to compete, on the one hand with cheap machine-made carpets in foreign markets and, on the other, with similar classes of carpets from China and Persia. There would appear to be considerable scope for market research in this field. It must be emphasised here that the sub-continent has all the raw materials needed for machine-made carpets, like wool, cotton and jute, and the cheap "machine-made carpets", such as those which enter into competition with Indian carpets can also be made, provided the requisite types of machinery are imported from abroad. The establishment of this industry, as the Wool Industry Panel has pointed out, "will supplement and not compete with the demand for hand-made carpets and, if properly organised, will open a very useful vista for a considerable volume of exports."

Chambers of Commerce

All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. The All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bombay, was founded in 1939, and it is the premier institution of the Muslim Commercial Community in the Indian Dominion. It has its headquarters in Bombay, and a branch office at Delhi. Its annual subscription is Rs. 50 only, and it has a membership of about one thousand commercial firms and houses. Besides the individual members, many sectional trade associations all over the country are affiliated to this Chamber.

The objects of the Chamber are: To encourage friendly feelings and unanimity among the Muslim business community on all subjects connected with the common good of the Indian Merchants; to secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Muslim business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance and in all allied subjects. The Chamber collects and disseminates statistical and other information, and makes efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge among the Muslims.

The Chamber issues Bulletins and other periodical circulars containing latest commercial information for the use of its members. The Chamber is a registered body under the Indian Companies' Act, and has representation on a number of Committees.

Honorary Secretary: S. M. Jamil; *Assistant Secretary:* F. X. de Souza; *Branch Secretary at Delhi:* M. A. Hashmi, M.A.

Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, Royal Exchange, Calcutta, (Head Office located in Calcutta)—Registered in 1920 under Act VII, 1913 (Indian Companies' Act, 1913) later on name altered from "Associated Chamber of Commerce of India and Ceylon" to "Associated Chamber of Commerce of India" as per special resolution of the Association in 1932 and under section II, sub-section (5) of Act VII, 1913 (Indian Companies' Act, 1913).

Objects:—To promote and protect the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of the country; to take up, consider and discuss questions connected with or affecting such trade, commerce, industries and manufactures; to promote or oppose Legislation or other measures affecting same; to collect and circulate statistics and other information relating to same; to act as arbitrator in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transaction; to support and establish, or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees of the association or the dependants or connections of such persons, and grant pensions and allowances and to make payments towards insurance and subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any public general useful objects etc., etc.

In all these are three classes of members, *viz.*: Original, Additional and Associate, there are about 16 Chambers of Commerce from different parts of the country as members of the association. Annual subscription of each member whether Original, Additional or Associate is Rs. 60 per vote.

President: H. D. Cumberbatch of Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd., Calcutta; *Secretary:* D. C. Fairbairn, M.A., C.I.E.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1834. Its headquarters are in Calcutta. The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 300. Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade "in particular in Calcutta." There are two classes of members. Permanent (Chamber and Associate) and Honorary.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and joint-stock companies or other corporations, formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber.

The following are the office-bearers of the Chamber for the year 1947-48:—

President:—H. D. Cumberbatch (Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.).

Vice-President:—A. P. Benthall (Messrs. Bird & Co.).

Committee Members:—A. J. Elkins (Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.); H. W. Hain (Braithwaite & Co. (India) Ltd.); C. W. Miles, O.B.E. (Shaw Wallace & Co.); A. T. Orr Deas (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.); A. C. Watkins (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China); W. A. Bell (Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.); E. A. Paterson (Jardine Skinner & Co.).

Secretary:—D. C. Fairbairn, M.A., C.I.E.; *Deputy Secretary:* J. J. B. Sutherland; *Assistant Secretaries:* W. D. Bryden, T. R. Crook and J. J. Rattray.

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives, and the representatives returned, for the current year.

The Council of State.—The Hon'ble Mr. H. D. Townend.

The Bengal Legislative Assembly.—D. Gladding, C.I.E.; J. R. Walker, F.T.I.; R. Haywood; A. W. Taylor; H. Rowan Hodge; C. W. Miles and F. F. M. Ferguson.

The Calcutta Port Commission.—A. T. Orr Deas; A. J. Elkins, C.B.E.; J. F. Elton; J. Morshead; Nell Brodie; H. D. Cumberbatch.

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation.—J. B. Elias; E. H. Edney; W. H. Humphrey; J. N. Smart and A. A. Wise.

The Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta.—T. Godley.

The Bengal Boiler Commission.—J. M. Grant; G. P. Chestney and W. H. W. Urquhart, A.M.I. Mech. E.

The Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission.—R. J. Oliver; A. Nicoll.

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less importance, and to numerous subsidiary associations. The following are the recognised associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

Calcutta Grain, Oilseed and Rice Association; Indian Jute Mills Association; Indian Tea Association; Calcutta Tea Traders' Association; Calcutta Insurance Association; Calcutta Import Trade Association; The Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India; Indian Mining Association; Calcutta Baled Jute Association; Indian Paper Makers' Association; Indian Engineering Association; Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association; Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association; Jute Fabric Brokers' Association; Calcutta Baled Jute Shippers' Association; Calcutta Jute Dealers' Association; Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers' Association; Calcutta Flour Mills' Association; Calcutta River Transport Association; The Masters Stevedores Association and the Paint Fedaration; Calcutta Freight Brokers' Association and European Mofussil Jute Balers' Association.

The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns. It publishes weekly the *Calcutta Prices Current*, and also publishes a large number of statistical circulars of various descriptions in addition to a monthly abstract of proceedings and many other circulars on matters under discussion.

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitration for the determination, settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade, business, manufactures, and to customs of trade, between parties, all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta or elsewhere in India or Burma, by whomsoever of such parties the said disputes and differences be submitted, The Secretary of the Chamber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal, which consists of such members or assistants to members as may from time to time, annually or otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal. The Registrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants.

The Chamber also maintains a Licensed Measures' Department controlled by a special committee. It includes a Superintendent (G. C. Gee Smyth), Head Office Manager (F. W. Kendall) and Assistant Superintendents (Messrs. J. B. F. Henfrey, on active service, B. Perry and S. J. Warwick) and the staff at the time of the last official returns consisted of 110 officers. The usual system of work for the benefit of the trade of the port is followed. The Department has its own provident fund and compassionate funds and Measurers' Club.

Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.—The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the premier institution of the Indian Commercial Community in Bengal, was founded in 1887. The objects of the Chamber are to aid and stimulate the development of commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprises in Bengal and Assam and to protect the commercial interest of all persons trading therein; to promote unanimity and uniformity of practice amongst the members of the commercial community; to represent their views and requirements to the Government, railway and port authorities; to arrange for organised action on all matters involving the interests of members including conditions of employment of industrial labour; to arbitrate when occasion occurs between parties willing to submit their differences to the Association, and generally to do all such things as may be conducive to the interests of the commercial classes of Bengal and Assam.

The constitution of the Chamber extends the facilities of Associate and Honorary Membership to the entire trading community in Bengal. The number of Ordinary members on the roll is about 600. Almost all the leading Indian commercial and industrial firms and persons in every branch of the inland and foreign trade in Bengal are members of the Chamber. A considerable portion of the joint-stock capital invested in Bengal in banking, insurance, steamer services, cotton mills, etc., is also represented. The constitution of the Chamber provides for a close association as between the Chamber and various sectional organisations of trades and industries in Bengal.

List of Associations Affiliated to the Chamber.—All-India Jute Mill Bobbin Manufacturers' Association; All-Bengal Electrical Contractors' Association; All-India Soap Makers' Association; All-India Tea Growers' Federation; Association of Engineers; Bengal Brickfield Owners' Association; Bengal Motion Pictures Association; Bengal Hosiery Manufacturers' Association; Bengal Glass Manufacturers' Association; Bengal Banks' Association; Bengal Galvanized Sheet Merchants' Association; Bengal Cotton Association, Ltd.; Bengal Industries Association; Bengal Knitting & Millowners' Association; Bengal Stationers' Association; Bengal Bus Syndicate; Bengal Trades' Association; Bengal Tanners' Association; Bengal Oil Mills' Association; Brickfield Association, Kotrung; Bengali Jute Dealers' & Brokers Association; Brahmanbaria Merchants' Association; Calcutta Retail Cloth Shops Association; Calcutta Electric Traders' Association; Calcutta Flour Dealers' Association; Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association; Calcutta Jute Exchange, Ltd.; Calcutta Paper Traders' Association; Calcutta Rice Dealers' Association; Calcutta Timber Merchants' Association; Calcutta Salt Association, Ltd.; Calcutta Rice Mills' Association; Calcutta Stevedores' Association; Calcutta Wine Association; Dacca District National Chamber of Commerce; East India Jute & Hessian Exchange Ltd., Faridpur Local Merchants' Association; Gramophone & Radio Dealers' Association; Grain & Pulse Dealers' Association; Indian Insurance Institute; India Society of Engineers; Indian Lamp Factories' Association; Indian Cement Distributors' Association; Indian Colliery Owners' Association; Indian Plywood Manufacturers' Association; Plywood Trades' Association; Tea Chest and Indigenous Belting Industries Association; Indian Battery Manufacturers' Association; Metropolitan Banking Association; Khulna Chamber of Commerce; Memari Paddy & Rice Merchants' Association; Pabna Mahajan Samity; Paddy Merchants' Association; Tripura Tea Association; Retail Textile Dealers' Association; Sirajganj Bengali Cloth & Yarn Dealers' Association; West Bengal Iron & Sheet Merchants' Association; Vanaspati Dealers' Association.

The Chamber enjoys the privilege of electing representatives to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, the Calcutta Port Trust, the Calcutta Improvement Trust, Bengal Industries Board, Economic Enquiry Board, Bengal, Indian Central Jute Committee, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, Indian Coal Grading Board, Calcutta Corporation, Provincial Sugar Board, West Bengal Electricity Power Control Board, West Bengal Boiler Commission, Provincial Transport Authority and other important bodies.

The headquarters of the Chamber are at Calcutta and its affairs are administered by a committee of 32 members in addition to the President, two Vice-Presidents, and the Honorary Treasurer, with the help of the Secretary and a number of Departmental Committees.

LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President: K. Basu; *Vice-Presidents:* S. M. Bose, A. B. (Stanford), M.Sc. (California, U.S.A.), P. Mukerjee; *Hony. Treasurer:* Dr. Satya Charan Law, M.A., Ph.D.

Members:—Sri D. N. Sen; Dr. S. B. Dutt, M.A., Ph. D. (Econ. Lond.), Bar-at-Law; I. B. Sen; Dr. N. N. Law, M.A., Ph.D.; J. K. Mitter; M. M. Sur; S. N. Chaudri, Debes C. Ghose; C. L. Bajoria; Sadhan C. Roy, B.Sc., L.M.E., M.I.E.E.; S. M. Bhattacharyya; Rai B. G. Mookerjee Bahadur; G. Basu, B.A., F.S.A.A., F.C.I.S. (Lond.), R.A.; D. P. Goenka; S. C. Gupta; Tulsi Charan Roy; S. N. Dutt, B.Sc. (Engr., Glasgow), A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.); S. C. Roy, M.A.B.L.; R. Datta; B. N. Banerjee.

Co-opted Members: J. N. Sen Gupta, M.A.B.L.; Ashutosh Bhattacharyya; P. N. Talukdar, M.A. (Cantab.); B. C. Ghose, B.Sc. (Lond.), B.Com. (Lond.), M.L.A.; A. K. Sen; B. T. Ghattack; R. N. Dutt; S. C. Nawn; B. Maitra, M.Sc., F.G.S.; P. K. Banerjee.

Secretary.—S. R. Biswas, M.A.

Sr. Asst. Secretary.—B. C. Kundu, M.A.
Office:—4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.
Telephone: Calcutta, 3929 (2 lines).
Telegram: 'Conjoint.'

The Berhampur Chamber of Commerce (Orissa)—The Berhampur Chamber of Commerce was established soon after the formation of the new province of Orissa. It is registered under the Indian Companies' Act and is recognised by the Government of Orissa. It maintains a library and an information service, arranges commercial arbitration and makes commercial opinion available to Government. It has nearly 100 members on its rolls and is represented on all important Committees set up by Government for various purposes.

President:—P. Narayana Rao, B.A., B.L.; *Vice-President:*—The Agent of Messrs. Haji Jamal Nur Mohamad; *Hon. Jt. Secretaries:*—I. Rama Murti and T. R. Mohana Rao, B.A. *Address.*—Berhampur, Ganjam Dist., B. N. Rly.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce.—The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber, as set forth in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, are to encourage and promote a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good; to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency, to collect and circulate information on all matters of general commercial interest; to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body, or mercantile interests in general; to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and such other means, as the Committee for the time being may think fit, assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business; to communicate with the public authorities, with similar Associations in other places and with individuals on all subjects of general mercantile interest; and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the decision of the Chamber.

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836, under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant, who was then Governor of the Presidency, and the programme described above was embodied in their first set of rules. According to the latest returns the number of Chamber members is 261. Of these 12 represent banking institutions, 7 shipping agencies and companies, 3 firms of solicitors, 3 railways, 19 insurance companies, and 217 firms engaged in engineering and general mercantile business.

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying its objects into effect are eligible for election to membership by ballot. The Chamber member's subscription is Rs. 360. Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or "eminent in commerce and manufactures," may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions. Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose, but a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of members.

Officers of the Year.—The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a committee of twelve ordinary members, consisting of the President and Vice-President and ten members. The committee as a rule meet at least once a week and the minutes of its proceedings are open to inspection by all members of the Chamber, subject to such regulations as the committee may make in regard to the matter.

A general meeting of the Chamber must be held once a year and ten or more members may requisition, through the officers of the Chamber, a special meeting at any time, for a specific purpose.

The Chamber elects representatives as follows to various public bodies:—

The Council of State, one representative.

Bombay Legislative Assembly, two representatives.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, one member, elected for three years.

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, five members elected for two years.

The following are the officers of the Chamber for the year 1947-48 and its representatives on the various public bodies:—

The General Committee.—President: A. L. Hutson. *Vice-President:* L. A. Halsall. *Committee:* C. R. Agar; F. S. Binnie; R. W. Bullock; C. J. Damala; A. D. Finney; H. C. Maccoll; H. C. de Mierre; V. F. Noel-Paton; A. W. Percy. *Secretary:* L. Boult.

Representatives on—

Council of State: The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. B. Gibbons.

Bombay Legislative Assembly: D. W. Mullock; C. R. Sharpe.

Bombay Port Trust: R. W. Bullock; C. J. Damala; A. D. Finney; C. W. Warrington; V. F. Noel-Paton.

Bombay Municipal Corporation: C. B. Cockaine.

Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board: R. W. Bullock.

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission: J. G. Milne.

Persian Gulf Lights Committee: C. F. Morris.

Indian Central Cotton Committee: L. F. H. Goodwin.

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation: S. B. Samollys.

Back Bay Reclamation Scheme—Standing Advisory Committee: L. A. Halsall.

Ex-Services Association, India: A. W. Percy.

Ex-Services Association, Bombay Branch: C. R. Agar.

Bombay Seamen's Society: L. A. Halsall.

Indian Sailors' Home: A. W. C. Brown.

I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin: A. D. Finney.

Traffic Advisory Committee: J. S. R. Spelman.

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire: Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham, Kt.

Railway Advisory Committees—

G. I. P.: C. W. Warrington.

B. B. & C. I.: C. W. Warrington.

Railway Rates Advisory Committee: L. A. Halsall; C. J. Damala; A. P. Darlow and A. L. Hutson.

Government of Bombay Board of Communications: W. R. Wood.

Bombay University: The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. B. Gibbons.

Bombay Provincial Transport Authority: W. W. Russell.

Bombay City and Suburbs Post-War Development Committee: A. W. Percy.

Bombay Joint Town Planning Committee: A. W. Percy.

Provincial Industries Committee (Bombay) and Miscellaneous Industries Sub-Committee: L. A. Halsall.

Special Work.—One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes. Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily. The decisions are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great expense of resort to the Law Courts.

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce. The department consists of 21 Indian clerks who, by the authority of Government, work in the Customs House and have every facility placed at their disposal by the Customs authorities. They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions, which it is desirable to record. No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent.

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrivals Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure, while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels.

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer and country craft to and from Bombay.

Four statements are issued once a month. One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of British India. The second gives in detail imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, aniline dyes, sugar, matches, wines and other sundry goods. The third shows classified, the number of packages of piece-goods and yarns imported by individual merchants. The fourth gives the number of bales of cotton exported by each firm to each country during the month with a running total of the number of bales exported during the year.

Another "Monthly Return" issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise. A return of "Current Quotations" is issued

every Monday and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and a large quantity of general banking and trade information.

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 18, whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers. Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages. From the measurements given in these certificates the freight payable by the Shippers of goods is calculated. The measurers are in attendance on the quays whenever there are goods to be measured and during the busy season are on duty early and late.

Calcutta Chamber of Commerce—*Object:*—To foster and develop mutual help and co-operation amongst those who are directly or indirectly interested in Trade, Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, etc. and safeguard the interests of commercial communities of India.

Membership:—Any firm, company, corporation, or individual doing business, lawyer, physician, banker or man of public importance is eligible for membership on payment of subscription as determined by the committee and on recommendation in writing by any two of its members subject to the approval of the committee.

Administration:—The affairs of the Chamber shall be administered by an Executive Committee the members of which are:—

Patron:—Moulvi A. K. Fazlul Huq, M.A., B.L., Ex-Premier, Bengal; *President:*—Nandalal Chatterji, B.L.; *Vice-President:*—Mrs. Protiva Sasmal; *Hony. Secretary:*—Jamnadas G. Bhatia; *Hony. Treasurer:*—Syed Amjad Ali.

Members of the Executive Committee:—Bhupal Chandra Rai Choudhury of the Churamon Estate, Dinajpur; Chandra Nath Mookerjee of Uttarpara; M. M. Sengupta; B. N. Chatterji, Landholder, Tollygunge; Miss Maya Debi; R. Roy, B.A.; S. P. Mehta; Sivananda Sarker of the Zanbazar Estate; H. Chakravorty; Anil Chandra Banerjee; Dr. R. G. Guha Thakur, M.B.H., A.M.C. (Eng.), M.C.P.S. (Cal.); S. Acharya Chowdhury of Mymensingh; Y. Johnson; K. N. Desai, B.Sc.; S. K. Gangopadhaya, T. P. Mittra; Begum Bibi; Mrs. Peacock.

The Committee shall co-opt members if recommended by any two of its members and by the committee.

Address:—91, Dr. Daudor Rahaman Road, Lake-side, Calcutta; 115, Canning Street, Calcutta. Phone: Cal. 4231.

Cocanada Chamber of Commerce.—The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was established on 29th October 1868.

The following are the members of the Chamber, which has its headquarters at Cocanada, the chief port on the Coromandel Coast north of Madras:—

Members.—The Coromandel Co., Ltd.; Ripley & Co.; Gordon, Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.; Wilson & Co.; Best & Co., Ltd.; Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd.; The Agent, Imperial Bank of India; The Deccan Sugar and Abkhari Co., Ltd.; Samalkot & Parry & Co., Ltd., Vizagapatam; Oriental Salt Co. (1907) Ltd., Cocanada.

Members of the Committee.—S. A. Cheesman (*Chairman*), W. Le Faucheur, J. D. James, W. Le Faucheur (*Honorary Secretary*).

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the term 'member' be understood a mercantile firm or establishment, or the permanent agency of a mercantile firm or establishment, or a society of merchants carrying on business in Cocanada or other place in the Districts of Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam, and duly elected according to the Rules of the Chamber, and that all such be eligible but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office. Members are elected by ballot. The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. In either case a minimum fee of Rs. 16 must accompany the reference with Rs. 5 from a non-member and Re. 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed Certificate.

The Committee consisting of 3 members, including the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member, whose place of business is in Cocanada, is Rs. 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 50. Subscription for members whose place of business is in Cocanada, Rs. 120 per annum, payable quarterly, for others Rs. 60 per annum, payable in advance. The Committee usually meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the last Thursday.

A Fortnightly Circular of current rates of produce, freights, and exchange is drawn up by the Committee.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry—The Federation has 102 Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations affiliated to it as Ordinary Members and 3 Associate Members, and is recognised by the Central Government as the premier organisation representing commercial and industrial interests in the country. The headquarters of the Federation are situated in New Delhi. There are two classes of Members, Ordinary and Associate.

Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following:—

(*a*) To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.

(*b*) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community and association on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business.

(c) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.

(d) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.

(e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.

(f) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.

(g) To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1947-48.

President:—M. A. Master, Bombay.

Vice-President:—Lalji Mehrotra, Karachi.

Hon. Treasurer:—Dr. S. B. Dutt, Ph.D. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.

Secretary:—D. G. Mulherkar.

Office:—28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta—The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned; to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians; to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons, in particular, the Indians, engaged in trade, commerce or industries in India; to adjust controversies between members of this Chamber; to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Tribunal of the chamber; to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India; to provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta; and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade, commerce and industries, or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them.

There are two classes of members, local and mofussil. The local members pay an annual subscription of Rs. 300 and the Mofussil members Rs. 150. Merchants, Bankers, Shipowners, representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber.

Members of the Committee for 1948:—*President*: K. P. Goenka; *Senior Vice-President*: K. M. Naik; *Vice-President*: Shantiprasad Jain. *Members*: Darab Cursetji Driver; K. D. Jalan; B. M. Birla; M. L. Shah; R. L. Nopany; K. L. Jatia; L. N. Birla; Dr. H. Ghosh; Lala Karam Chand Thapar; Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy; Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi; Sir Padamji P. Ginwala; P. D. Himatsingka; B. T. Thakur; Rangnath Bangur; G. D. Binani; Mulchand C. Parekh and Nandlal Kanoria.

Secretary:—Dr. R. D. Tiwari, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., D. Litt.

Deputy Secretary:—L. S. Bisht, B.Sc., LL.B.

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber:—

Indian Sugar Mills' Association; Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association; Indian Paper Mills' Association; Engineering Association of India; Indian Insurance Companies' Association; Indian Paint Manufacturers' Association; Indian Colliery Owners' Association; Indian Hemp Association; Calcutta Tea Merchants' Association; Indian Steel Makers' Association; Indian Re-Rolling Mills' Association; Calcutta Chemical Merchants' Association; East Indian Jute Association Ltd.; Jute Balers' Association; Gunny Trades' Association; Calcutta Hessian Exchange Ltd.; Indian Tea Brokers' Association; Calcutta Kirana Association; Indian Coal Merchants' Association; Shareholders' Association; Calcutta Tube Importers' Association; Calcutta Metal Merchants' Association; Marwari Rice Mills' Association; Calcutta Rice Merchants' Association; Indian Produce Association; Sindhi Merchants' Association; Bengal Sugar Merchants' Association; Calcutta Ice Makers' Association; Indian Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturers' Association; All-India Plywood Manufacturers' Association; Bengal Cosmetic Manufacturers' Association.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also appointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades. With a view to covering the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades:—(1) Jute; (2) Gunny; (3) Sugar; (4) Piece-goods and Yarn; (5) Iron and Steel; (6) Coal and Minerals; (7) General.

REPRESENTATIVES ON VARIOUS PUBLIC BODIES

Calcutta Advisory Committee (B. N. Railway):—Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi; *Railway Rates Advisory Committee*:—R. L. Nopany, M. L. Shah and P. D. Himatsingka; *Traffic Advisory Board*:—K. M. Naik; *Visiting Committee of the Medical College Group of Hospitals*:—Dr. H. Ghosh; *Calcutta Local Advisory Committee (E. I. Railway)*:—K. L. Jatia; *Industrial Survey Committee*:—D. C. Driver; *Industrial Research Board, West Bengal*:—D. C. Driver; *Governing Body of Seth Anandram Jaipuria College*:—D. C. Driver; *Standing Quartering Board, Employment Advisory Committee of the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, Vocational and Technical Training Sub-Committee of the Employment Advisory Committee and Calcutta Telephone Advisory Committee*:—M. L. Shah; *The Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission*:—B. M. Bagri; *Bengal Textile Institute*:—M. P. Mehta; *Consultative Committee of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation and Emergency Committee for distribution of Coal to industrial concerns*:—K. D. Jalan; *Indian Central Jute Committee*:—K. D. Jalan and Bhagirath Kanoria; *Gunny Traffic Advisory Sub-Committee on the E.I. Railway, Calcutta*:—Surajmull Mohta; *Port Committee of Export Advisory Council, Calcutta*:—Surajmull Mohta; *Seth Banshidhar Jalan Charitable Trust*:—B. M. Birla; *Howrah Goods Railway Advisory Committee*:—Mohanlal Nopany; *Bengal Board of Boiler Attendants*:—S. Chaudhury; *Provincial Advisory Board of Indian Forest Utilisation*:—P. D. Himatsingka; *Provincial Transport Authority in Bengal*.—P. D. Himatsingka; *Bengal Legislative Assembly*:—P. D. Himatsingka; *Visiting Committee of the Campbell Group of Hospitals*:—G. A. Dossani; *Social Work Committee of the University of Calcutta*:—D. C. Driver; *Board of Apprenticeship Training*:—M. G. Bhagat; *Safety First Investigation Committee of the Safety First Association of India*:—B. K. Rohatgi; *Textiles Trades Marks Advisory Committee*:—M. R. Jaipuria; *Bengal Textiles Association*:—M. R. Jaipuria and B. Bhojnagarwala; *Calcutta Port Commissioners*:—K. D. Jalan; *Provincial Labour Advisory Board*:—K. D. Jalan; *Calcutta Coal Transport Advisory Committee*:—L. N. Birla.

Address:—102-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

Phone:—Cal. 3242-3244 (Three lines).

Grams:—"Inchamb."

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Ambala Cantt. (East Punjab).—The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desi Beopar Mandal), Ambala, was established in 1912 and was registered under the Indian Companies' Act 1882 in 1913. The main object for which the Chamber was established were to safeguard the interests of Indian Commerce, Trade and Agriculture. The Chamber is recognised by the East Punjab Government and the Government of India.

The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries and is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris. The Chamber issues certificates of Origin of goods manufactured in the Dominion and has a Board of Arbitration to settle commercial disputes.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1947-48.

President: S. B. Sapuran Singh Chawla; *Vice-Presidents*: R. B. Lala Janki Dass; Dr. Dev Raj Narang.

Members of the Executive Committee: Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, F.L.A.A. (Lond.), R. A.; R. B. Kanwar Raj Nath; Lala Yodh Raj; Seth Kishen Chand; Kanshi Ram Khosla; R. B. Sohan Lal; Sirdar Dilawar Singh; Lala Shiv Raj; R. K. Jain; R. B. Seth Ram Rattan; Sirdar Ujjal Singh; Seth Satya Paul Virmani; H. S. Balhaya; Seth Sudershan, M.L.A.; H. D. Mehta; *Assistant Secretary*: Bawa Devinder Singh, B.A., LL.B., F.I.S.A. (India).

Representation on Different Bodies: *Eastern Punjab Railway Local Advisory Committee*: R. B. Lala Janki Dass; *State Aid Board of Industries, East Punjab*: Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans; *Railway Rates Advisory Committee*: Seth Kishen Chand; Seth Satya Paul Virmani; G. S. Salariya; K. R. Khosla; *East Punjab Employment Advisory Committee, East Punjab Legislative Assembly*: L. Bhagwan Dass, M.L.A.; *Development of Industries in East Punjab and Excess Profit Tax Board of Referees*: Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, New Delhi.

Indian Merchants' Chamber.—The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are:—

(a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants.

(b) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly.

(c) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance.

(d) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber, and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge.

(e) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies, and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects.

(f) To make representations to Local, Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Legislative, on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or shipping, banking or insurance.

(g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable.

(h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes.

(i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.

(j) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad.

(k) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including 'regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation.

(ii) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.

(iii) To take up, consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference.

(iv) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference.

(l) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly.

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Central Legislative Assembly and under the Government of India Act, 1935 it has the right of electing one representative on the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Chamber also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, and one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

President—Ratilal Mulji Gandhi, M.L.C. (Provincial).

Vice-President.—Ramdas Kilachand.

Representatives of the Chamber on various public bodies :—

Bombay Legislative Assembly.—Chhotabhai S. Patel, M.L.A.

Bombay Port Trust.—J. C. Setalvad ; M. A. Master ; Sir Behram N. Karanjia ; Ramdas Kilachand ; M. R. Ruia.

Bombay Municipal Corporation.—Dhirajlal C. Modi.

University of Bombay.—Mangaldas B. Mehta.

Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Committee.—The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy.

G.I.P.Rly. Local Advisory Committee.—Madhavlal M. Bhatt.

B. B. & C. I. Rly. Local Advisory Committee.—Ratilal M. Nanavati.

Trustees of the Chamber.—Seth Chatrabhuj Gordhandas ; Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee ; Gordhandas G. Morarji.

Bombay Board of Communications.—Keshavprasad C. Desai.

Royal Institute of Science Advisory Committee.—Dr. K. A. Hamied.

Traffic Advisory Committee.—Prof. M. P. Gandhi.

Indian Sailors' Home Committee.—C. A. Buch.

Secretary.—A. C. Ramalingam.

Asstt. Secretary—K. P. Daru.

Address :—Lalji Naranji Memorial, Indian Merchants' Chamber Building, Back Bay Reclamation, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Phone.—Bombay, 25212.

Grams.—"Inchambu."

International Chamber of Commerce, Indian National Committee.—The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1928 :—

(a) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce, hereinafter called the "International Chamber," is established, namely :

(i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries.

(ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce.

(iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of businessmen and organisations devoted to the development of commerce and industry.

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 27 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 48 commercial firms as Associate Members.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1947-48.

President.—M. A. Master, Bombay.

Vice-President.—Lalji Mehrotra, Karachi.

Honorary Treasurer.—D. N. Sen, Calcutta.

Secretary.—D. G. Mulherkar.

Office.—28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

Karachi Chamber of Commerce.—The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are set forth in terms similar to those of Bombay. Qualifications for membership are also similar. Honorary Membership may be conferred by the Committee upon "any gentleman interested in the affairs and objects of the Chamber." All new Members joining the Chamber pay Rs. 750 entrance fee and the monthly subscription is Rs. 18. The subscription to the Chamber's periodical returns is at present fixed at Rs. 150 per annum per set for Members and Rs. 280 per annum per set for non-Members. The set comprises :—

(i) a Daily Trade Return containing lists of commodities entered in the Customs House for export, and imports cleared from Customs on each working day, shipping information and statistics of commodities entering Karachi by rail, and leaving by sea,

(ii) a Weekly Price Current and Market Report which, besides giving quotations for commodities traded in the Karachi Markets, also contains statistics of exports and imports compiled from Ships' Manifests, and shipping movements,

(iii) Export Manifests of all Steamers leaving Karachi for Foreign Ports,

(iv) Monthly Import and Export statistics for the main commodities compiled from Ships' Manifests.

The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten Members, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and eight other Members, elected at the annual general meeting of the Chamber held early in each year. The Chamber elects a representative to the Sind Legislative Assembly, four representatives to the Karachi Port Trust, one to the Karachi Municipal Corporation and two to the North-Western Railway Advisory Committee, Karachi. There were 63 Members of the Chamber in Oct. 1947. The following are the officers for 1947-48 :

Chairman.—R. L. Coghlan.

Vice-Chairman.—B. R. Graham.

Members of Committee.—M. S. Ahmed ; G. Gow ; H. K. C. Hare ; Lt.-Col. W. B. Hossack, M.L.A., J.P. ; G. H. C. Lee ; R. E. Markley ; G. O. Pike, J.P. ; Jos Rasom ; S. Ellis White, O.B.E. *Secretary.*—H. J. Martin. *Asstt. Secretary.*—J. S. Lobo. *Public Measurer.*—J. Johnston.

Representative on the Sind Legislative Assembly.—Lt.-Col. W. B. Hossack, M.L.A., J.P.

Representatives on the Karachi Port Trust.—B. R. Graham ; H. K. C. Hare ; G. D. Longhurst ; G. O. Pike, J.P.

Representative on the Karachi Municipal Corporation.—Sohrab K. H. Katrak, F.R.G.S., J.P.

Representatives on the North-Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Karachi.—B. R. Graham and J. N. Kerr.

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to Members :

The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted to them regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi. The Committee undertake to nominate arbitrators and surveyors for the settlement of disputes. When two Members of the Chamber or when one Member and a party who is not a Member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators, under certain regulations. Similarly, the Chamber, under certain regulations, will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for the settlement of disputes in which neither of the parties are Members of the Chamber. A public measurer is appointed under the authority of the Chamber to measure merchandise arriving at or leaving the port.

Madras Chamber of Commerce.—The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836. Any person or firm, interested in the general trade, commerce, or manufactures of the Madras Presidency is eligible for Chamber membership. Distinguished persons, members of kindred associations, and officials interested in trade, commerce or industry in the Madras porvince may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members do not have to pay any subscription and are not entitled to exercise the privileges of Ordinary Members except to speak at any ordinary meeting of the Chamber. Other Chambers of Commerce may be Affiliated Members. Election for membership is by ballot. Every member other than an Honorary Member pays an entrance fee of Rs. 100, provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs. 100 once in every 10 years. The subscription shall not exceed Rs. 360 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, for each representative. Each Affiliated Member shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 50 payable at the beginning of the calendar year.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys, and the granting of certificates of origin.

There are 67 Firms, who are Members of the Chamber ; and there are 5 Affiliated Members and 8 Honorary Members of the Chamber in 1948. The officers and the committee of the Chamber are as follows :—

Chairman : H. I. Wonfor. *Vice-Chairman :* H. G. P. Wordroffe. *Committee :* D. V. Bulloch ; K. H. Chambers ; H. R. Goosey ; D. G. Leonard, M.L.A. ; P. N. Miller. *Secretary :* T. L. F. Mack.

The following are the Chamber's representatives on various public bodies :—

Corporation of Madras : K. H. Chambers ; I. Cumming and F. M. Thomas *Madras Port Trust :* E. Barrington Smyth ; J. R. Galloway ; H. I. Wonfor and R. W. Theobald. *Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Advisory Committee :* Vacant. *South Indian Railway Advisory Committee :* W. L. Knopp. *Board of Communications :* J. M. Kennedy. *Senate of the University of Madras:* H. I. Wonfor. *Senate of the Annamalai University :* F. H. Oakley. *State Technical Scholarship Board :* F. H. Oakley. *Board of State Aid to Industries :* S. G. H. Davies. *South Indian Nursing Association :* F. H. Oakley. *Madras City Excise Licensing Board :* C. D. Allerton. *Trade Marks Advisory Committee :* B. W. Batchelor. *Madras City Improvement Trust :* R. W. Theobald.

Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce.—The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was started in September 1927 with the object of establishing friendly relations among merchants and factory-owners of Maharashtra, safeguarding their interests against measures likely to affect them adversely, collecting financial, industrial and trade statistics, and disseminating information thereabout amongst members of the Chamber.

Membership of the Chamber is confined to merchants and factory-owners belonging to the City of Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Thana and East and West Khandesh and Belgaum and the Indian States in and about these, namely, Kolhapur (with its Jagirs), Sangli, Miraj (Senior and Junior), Kurundwad (Senior and Junior), Jamkhandi, Sawantwadi, Mudhol, Ramdurg, Jath, Akalkot, Phaltan, Aundh, Bhor, Surgana, Jawhar and Janjira.

President :—D. R. Naik, J.P.

Vice-Presidents :—Messrs. G. V. Puranik; V. P. Varde and W. W. Wagh.

Secretary ;—D. V. Kelkar, M.A.

Address :—Industrial Assurance Building, Church Gate, Bombay.

The Mahratta Chamber of Commerce.—Mahratta Chamber of Commerce & Industries Building, 587-9, Shukrawar Peth, Tilak Road, Poona 2.—The Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries has been the premier institutional organisation of a long standing representing the economic, commercial and industrial interests of Poona and the Southern Deccan. It was established in 1934. Leading representatives of all branches of economic activities are its members. The Rajasaheb of Phaltan and above thirty leading industrial and commercial companies have become patron-members of the Chamber by subscribing a thousand rupees each. The Chamber enjoys a sound financial position.

General and Special Activities.—From its very inception it has evinced keen interest in the industrial, commercial and economic advancement of the Province. It has taken deep interest for the propagation of commercial education, economic lecturership and industrial Prize Endowment. Further, the Chamber has played a constructive role in the ushering of Modern Commercial Institutions in the business life of this part of the country.

Establishment of a General Insurance Company has also been an achievement of the Chamber. Chambers affiliation to National and International Institution has been given official and non-official recognitions by the Government of Bombay and Government of India.

Executive Committee of the Chamber :—*President* : S. V. Kirloskar. *Vice-Presidents* : G. G. Dandekar; G. R. Sathe: G. V. Puranik; D. V. Potdar, B.E., M.I.E. *Treasurer* : D. G. Bapat. *Hon. Secretaries* : A. R. Bhat, M. Com.; G. D. Apte, B.A., G.D.A., R.A. *Assistant Secretary* : D. B. Kulkarni, M.A.

Marwari Chamber of Commerce.—(Established 1900). The main object of this Chamber is to foster the growth of commerce and industry in the country, to safeguard the interests of the commercial communities, to protect and promote the trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture and industries of Bengal, to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of persons engaged in trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture or industries in India and in particular of Calcutta, and to deal with all questions connected with trade, commerce, agriculture, manufacture and industries. It arbitrates in disputes arising out of commercial transactions and also issues certificates of origin to exporters of indigenous goods. The Chamber is generally consulted by Government on questions of public interest and commercial matters. It undertakes special enquiries and action for securing redress of legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry. The Chamber is the Calcutta agent of the Central Cotton Committee and controls most of the Calcutta piece-goods market. It has an ordinary membership of about 750.

The Chamber accepts surveys to be conducted in the Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.

President :—B. L. Jalan.

Vice-Presidents :—S. P. Jain and P. L. Saraogi.

Acting Secretary :—B. N. Sengupta.

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber :—Marwar Association, Kalimpong; District Marwari Merchants' Association, Darjeeling; The Wheat and Seeds Association, Calcutta; Sonada Merchants' Association, Sonada; The Indian Jute & Cotton Association Ltd., Calcutta; Assam Marwari Chamber of Commerce; Calcutta Salt Association; Cloth Merchants' Association, Siliguri; Upper Assam Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Jorhat; Bogra Cloth and Yarn Merchants' Association; Bengal Textile Unit Holders' Association.

Address : Imperial Bank Building, Burrabazar Branch, Calcutta.

Telephone No. B.B. 2265.

Grams : —" Marchamber."

Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces, Cawnpore.—The Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces was established in November, 1932, with the object of safeguarding the interests of trade and industry in the United Provinces, providing regular and efficient statistical and intelligence service to the business firms of the province and generally helping the promotion of trade and business in the United Provinces through proper organisation of commercial opinion. The Chamber represents almost entirely Indian capital and has affiliated to its membership, Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, Jute Mills, Silk weaving and Hosiery works, Oil Mills, Banks and Firms engaged in extensive dealings in Piece-goods, country produced Hide and Leather. Ten Commercial Organisations and Trade Associations of the Province are also affiliated to the Chamber. The Chamber maintains a ceaseless channel of correspondence with the Central and Provincial Governments and the various Railways on all points of commercial grievances, whether of general or of specific interest. It issues every month an English and Hindi Bulletin to its members who are scattered over the entire province. The report of the activities of the Chamber is a regular feature of the daily press of the province. The Chamber is represented on the U.P. Legislative Assembly, Court of the Lucknow

University, Rly. Advisory Committees, Provincial Economic Advisory Board, U.P. Price Advisory Board, Governing Body of the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, Provincial Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Cawnpore Municipal Board, United Provinces. Food Advisory Council and about 15 other spheres of public service. The constitution of the Chamber which is registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, with a license under Section 26, provides for an Executive consisting of a President, a Vice-President and 19 Members of the Council, whole-time Secretary is attached to the Council.

President.—L. Lakshmipat Singhania.

Vice-President.—K. C. Puri, B.A., F.I.B. (London), M.L.A.

Secretary.—J. V. Krishnan, M.A.

Asst. Secretary.—B. Chandra, M.A., B.Com.

Head Asstt.—Shri Ram, B.Com.

Office.—15/57, Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

Grams.—" Mercham."

Phone.—Cawnpore No. 2469.

Northern India Chamber of Commerce—The Northern India Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1923 and has its headquarters at Lahore. The business of the Chamber is conducted by the Chairman, and a Committee consisting of a minimum of eight but not more than 11 elected members, and a maximum of 3 co-opted members and ex-officio members.

The Chamber is represented on the Communications Board, Punjab; and Joint Development Board, Punjab; the North-Western Railway Advisory Committee, Lahore Branch; the Managing Committee of the Halley College of Commerce, Lahore; Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab; Board of Industries, Punjab; Electricity Board, Punjab; Industrial Survey Advisory Committee, Punjab; Executive Committee S.P.C.A., Lahore; Industrial Planning Committee, Punjab; Food and Civil Commodity Advisory Board, Punjab; Punjab Board of Film Censors; Punjab Industrial Research Committee and also nominates a panel for the Railway Rates Advisory Committee and Employment Advisory Committee, Punjab.

The Chamber is affiliated with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, and with the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, London.

A Tribunal of Arbitration has been set up under the Rules of which arbitration relating to commercial disputes are carried out on behalf of members and non-members. Surveys of merchandise are also frequently held. Certificates of origin are issued for goods manufactured in West Pakistan.

The aim of the Chamber is to protect and further commercial, industrial and agricultural interests in West Punjab and N.-W.F. Province by every possible means, and it is the constant endeavour of the Chamber to achieve as much as possible for the good of the common interest of members—the business prosperity of West Punjab and N.-W.F. Province.

Chairman :—S. B. S. Sapuran Singh Chawla.

Vice-Chairman.—N. Burrell.

Secretary.—G. J. Lumb.

Head Clerk.—S. Mohd. Hussain Bokhari, D.Com.

Address : Commerce House, 14, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

Telegraphic Address : " Commerce."

Telephone No. 2237.

Punjab Chamber of Commerce—The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, Delhi and Northern India. Memberships generally is restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests. The entrance fee is Rs. 250 and the rate of subscription Rs. 200 per year or if the member has no place of business in Delhi proper, Rs. 140 p.a. The Chamber returns one member to a seat on the Punjab Legislative Assembly jointly with the Punjab Trades Association and two other Chambers. The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, London. The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Committee of Delhi as well as various other Committees and Local Government Bodies.

Members of the Managing Committee, 1947-1948.—C. J. L. Stokoe, Bird & Co., New Delhi. *Chairman* : Lala Shankar Lall, Curzon Road, New Delhi; *Deputy Chairman* : Rai Bahadur P. Mukerji, Messrs. P. Mukerji & Co., Ltd., Grand Trunk Road, Delhi; J. F. Sinclair, Messrs. Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co., Ltd., Connaught Circus, New Delhi; C. P. Lawson, Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., New Delhi; S. J. Elgar, Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Delhi; The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sir Sobha Singh, O.B.E., A-1, Queensway, New Delhi; Khan Bahadur S. M. Abdulla, Messrs. S. M. Abdulla & Sons, Masjid Fatehpuri, Delhi; Sir U. N. Sen, C.B.E., Western Court, New Delhi; L. G. Heasman, Messrs. Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd., Solan Brewery, P. O. Simla Hill; G. E. Longdin, The New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal; H.E. Ormerod, Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Wah; Lachhmi Narain, Messrs. B. M. Lachhmi Narain, Cloth Market, Amritsar; Satya Paul Virmani, Messrs. Jawala Flour Mills, Amritsar; Rai Bahadur Lala Sohan Lall, M.L.A., No. 3, Darapur Road, Lahore; S. B. S. Sapuran Singh Chawla, Amritsar Distillery Co., Ltd., Amritsar. S. Vaidyanath Aiyer, Messrs. S. Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co., Delhi; H. Holman, The Patiala Cement Co. Ltd., Surajpur.

Address :—Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Post Box No. 24, New Delhi.

Phone : No. 7460.

Grams :—" Chamber," New Delhi.

Southern India Chamber of Commerce—The Southern India Chamber of Commerce established in 1909 has its Registered Office in Madras. The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies, concerning the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras Presidency,

AREA UNDER CROPS

The following statements summarise the data relating to area under crops in India and the per acre yields of certain important crops. The figures are in 000 acres :—

(Figures in 000 acres)

Crops.	Average Triennium ending 1933-34.	Average Triennium ending 1939-40.	Average Triennium ending 1942-43.	1945-46.
Total acreage under all crops	3,19,067	3,16,860	3,24,223	..
Major Cereals	1,68,563	1,70,865	1,71,360	1,85,868
Cereals and Pulses	2,37,811	2,34,627	2,40,296	..
Oil Seeds—				
Edible	17,344	18,663	18,093	19,166
Non-edible	6,432	7,391	6,879	4,613
Total	23,776	26,054	24,972	23,779
Cotton	20,447	21,285	20,281	14,480
Sugarcane	3,200	3,546	3,904	3,847

The statement below shows the triennium average of yield for selected crops in reporting areas in India, in lbs. per acre.

	Triennium ending 1933-34.	Triennium ending 1939-40.	Triennium ending 1942-43.	Triennium ending 1945-46.
1. Rice	852	766	731	779
2. Wheat	607	671	674	624
3. Cotton	78	89	102	105
4. Groundnut	939	857	870	799
5. Linseed	272	241	260	216
6. Sugar (raw)	2,985	2,832	2,915	3,061
7. Jute	1,263	1,094	992	1,139

It should be noted that the total acreage under crops in the country has increased very slowly. The per acre yields of important crops for which statistics are available reveal no trend towards a general increase in per acre yields. Agricultural production in India fluctuates greatly from year to year. These fluctuations are due, in the main, to the nature of the agricultural season. During some years of the war, the incentive to increased production by way of high prices was considerable but there is nothing in the statistical data to indicate any general increase in productive capacity.

INDUSTRIES

Thus while the sub-continent's economy is essentially agricultural, it ranks as one of the eight greatest industrial countries of the world. Although the basic raw materials of industry were present in great abundance, it was not generally realized until the early twenties of this century that with the development of the necessary manufacturing processes it would be possible to effect a gradual displacement of various categories of imports by home-made articles. The pace of industrial development since that period has been greatly accelerated by the policy of active assistance pursued by the State both by way of granting tariff protection in deserving cases and of giving preference to the products of Indian industry in purchasing Government requirements. The prospects of continued Government help and the anticipation of handsome profits encouraged a rapid flow on private capital into industry. New capital invested in joint stock enterprise alone in the inter-war period was something like Rs. 150 crores.

Iron and Steel—The outstanding instance of an industry which was greatly fostered by State encouragement is the iron and steel industry. The real growth of the industry took place in the last two decades, and it is remarkable that the industry recorded the most rapid progress during the world depression. Between the year 1932-33, when the regular collection of production figures started, and the year 1940-41, the steel ingot production of the country increased from less than 6 lakhs tons to more than 1.3 million tons. During the same period the output of finished steel jumped up from 359,000 tons to 925,000 tons. This development was accompanied by an expansion of the activities of various ancillary industries like foundries and the structural steel and wagon-building industries, the last-named of which had received an early promise of preference from the Railways.

Textile—The cotton textile industry recorded such good progress in the inter-war period that the share of imports in the cloth requirements of the country decreased from about four-fifths to much less than a fifth. In the same period the number of mills increased from 227 to 355, the number of spindles from 6.2 millions to 8.4 millions and the number of looms from 109,000 to 168,000. The output of yarn more than doubled in weight and the output of piece-goods nearly trebled in length.

Many technical improvements were effected by the industry during the period, chief among these being the installation of modern machinery for spinning and weaving and the development of new bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing processes.

The jute manufacturing industry had, however, to face numerous troubles in the last twenty-five years but in the period taken as a whole the industry did show a fair degree of improvement.

Sugar—The history of the sugar industry may be said to begin with the grant of protection to the industry. The output of sugar which was only about 300,000 tons in 1932-33 has now risen to over a million tons. The industry had to contend for a time against a number of difficulties arising from organisational weaknesses but to offset this there has been the steady improvement in the quality of cane which, in conjunction with the recent technological advances, has made possible a higher percentage recovery of sugar from cane.

Paper—The paper industry would have languished in the decade following the last war but for the protection granted to it in 1925. The duty imposed on imported wood pulp some years later was instrumental in the development of the production of indigenous bamboo pulp which is now the main raw material for paper making in the country. The production of fine writing and printing paper increased rapidly in the last decade. The same was the case with kraft or packing paper; but in the absence of proper raw materials for making mechanical pulp all efforts made by the Forest Research Institute to produce newsprint in this country have not been crowned with success so far and the whole of our annual requirements totalling about 50,000 tons of newsprint has to be imported from abroad.

Cement—Among the industries that were struggling for existence in the early years but which stabilised themselves without direct outside assistance, first mention should be made of the cement industry. It staged a surprising recovery in the thirties on the basis of a mutual agreement and the greater part of the credit for the enormous increase in the consumption of this relatively new building material goes to the industry itself.

Chemical Industry—The Developement of the Indian chemical industry was handicapped from the beginning by the absence of indigenous supplies of sulphur and in view of the fact that the industry had a measure of protection only for the short period of less than two years; the increase in the output of sulphuric acid by more than 60 per cent. in less than eight years should be considered a creditable achievement for the industry.

The other acids also showed a similar improvement but in the case of salts the progress was not an uninterrupted one. The production of ammonium sulphate, to take one instance, which increased from 8,000 tons in 1932-33 to 18,000 tons in 1936-37 fell to 15,000 tons in 1938-39. The import difficulties created by the last war led to an expansion of the indigenous production of ammonium sulphate as evidenced by the output of 28,000 tons in 1940-41 but the industry will have to increase its capacity much more if the greatly enlarged internal demand is to be satisfied.

An obvious lacuna in the country's production of chemicals is in respect of alkalis, particularly soda-ash, the available supply of which remained the sole limiting factor in the expansion of the glass and soap industrues in the country in recent years.

Smaller Industries—Steel, Sugar, Paper and Cement are four major instances of industries which have established themselves in the last twenty years but there are several smaller industries which have witnessed a striking advance in the past ten years. Among the comparatively new industries are paints, soap, matches and chemicals. At the outbreak of the last war although many important constituents, as for example the finer varieties of pigments for the paints industry and soda-ash for the soap industry had still to be imported from abroad, the position was that two-thirds of the country's requirements of paints and almost the whole of the supply of soap came from local production whereas at the end of the first World War only a very small portion was so met in either case. This is largely true of the match industry as well.

The growth of organised industry in the sub-continent was necessarily accompanied by a number of developments not all of which have been beneficial to the country's economy. In the first place the increased output of factory products led to a gradual decline in handicrafts with the solitary exception of handloom weaving. With the decline of handicrafts a large number of artisans were thrown out of work and while a considerable proportion of these were no doubt absorbed by the expanding organised industries, the rest had to fall back on agriculture for their livelihood thus increasing the already heavy pressure on land.

and the interests of members. Special objects are stated to be:—

"To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest, so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst its members.

"To establish Museums of commercial products or organise exhibitions, either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others."

There are three classes of members, Affiliated, Resident and non-Resident. The usual conditions as to eligibility for election prevail.

The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris.

The Chamber holds survey and arbitration, issues certificates of origin and certificates of invoices; certificates of sampling, analysis and weights.

The right of electing three representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act, 1941. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Assembly, and the Chamber has also been accorded the right of electing a representative to that body. Co jointly with the Nattukottai Nagarathar Association the Chamber has the right of electing a representative to the Federal Assembly. Under the Madras City Municipal Amending Act, 1936, the Chamber has the right of electing one Councillor to the Madras Corporation. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1923, the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries.

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the Madras Legislative Assembly, the Madras Port Trust, the South Indian Railway Local Advisory Committee, the M. & S. M. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Senate of the Madras University, Senate of the Annamalai University, Board of Industries, Board of Communications, the City Improvement Trust, the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, the Textile Trade Marks Advisory Committee, the Madras Port Committee and the Board of Referees, Excess Profits Tax.

The Chamber has about 750 members on the rolls and has its own building. Forty-eight Associations in the City of Madras and Chambers of Commerce in the mofussil have been affiliated to this Chamber.

President:—V. Pandurangiah.

Vice-Presidents:—T. S. Kachapikesa Mudaliar, B.A. and A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar.

Secretary:—P. Raghavan Nair, B.A., B.Com.

United Provinces Chamber of Commerce—The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce was established in 1914, and represents all the important commercial and industrial interests of the Province. The Chamber is recognised both by the Provincial and Central Governments and jointly returns a representative to the United Provinces Legislative Assembly. It is represented on the Cawnpore Municipal Board, the Local Advisory Committee of the East Indian Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Rohilkhund Kumaon Railway, Bengal and North-Western Railway and on the Informal Committee of the East Indian Railway. The Chamber's representatives also sit on the Provincial Boards of Industries, Economic Enquiry and Agriculture, High School and Intermediate Education and Governing bodies of Government, Textile and Dyeing and Printing Schools, Agricultural College, Sir H. B. Technological Institute, Cawnpore, Board of Traffic and Communications, Senate of the Lucknow University, and Employment Board, U.P. and various other public bodies in the Province. The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry as also to the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Membership:—Any firm, individual, company, corporation or association engaged or interested in trade, commerce or industry is eligible for membership of the Chamber.

The number of members on register is 260.

The following are the office-bearers of the Chamber for the current year.

President.—J. K. Srivastava, M.L.A.

Vice-Presidents.—H. S. Bagla and Hirdey Narain.

Secretary.—Satya Narain Bagla.

Jt. Secretary.—Gajanand Sutarwala.

Head Assistant.—Ram Jiwan Gupta, M.Com.

Upper India Chamber of Commerce—The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, established in 1888, is concerned with trade, commerce and manufactures in the United Provinces and has its registered office at Cawnpore. Members are elected by the Committee, subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber. Gentlemen distinguished for public service, or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for membership, but subscriptions are payable as follows:—A firm, company or association having its place of business in Cawnpore, Rs. 500 a year; an individual member resident or carrying on business in Cawnpore, Rs. 500; firms or individuals having their places of business or residence outside Cawnpore pay Rs. 150 a year but the maintenance of a branch office in Cawnpore necessitates payment of full rates.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each at trade centres where membership is sufficiently numerous to justify the step. Such Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee.

The Chamber appoints Arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes, when invited to do so, members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators.

The Chamber has a membership of 137 excluding 2 honorary, 12 affiliated members.

President.—H. Crighton, O.A.

Actg. Secretary.—S. V. Subramaniam.

Head Clerk.—B. K. Mehra.

Trade

THE Indian sub-continent is an agricultural region with farming regarded by the people as a tradition rather than as business. It has, however, large deposits of raw materials vitally needed for the development of industries. It is the biggest producer of raw cotton and tobacco except the U.S.A. It has the monopoly of jute and is the largest producer of sugar today. It is also the largest grower of oilseeds and has vast mineral resources, most of which have remained untapped. It possesses the world's largest reserves of the richest class of iron ore and manganese ore. There is no lack of tungsten, chromium and cobalt which are necessary for manufacturing alloy steel. The sub-continent also leads in mica and bauxite. Great discoveries of sulphur have been made recently. As regards the position of oil, the sub-continent is relatively near to the world's largest oil deposits around the Persian Gulf and fresh resources of oil have recently been struck in a number of places in the sub-continent. These advantages have enabled it to make a steady progress towards industrialisation during the past quarter of a century.

If we look back on the course of agriculture over a long period of years, we note a striking development towards stability. In the days that are past, the outturn of the soil was subjected to periodic shocks from famines arising from the failure of the rains, when the export trade in these staples dwindled to small proportions. But the spread of irrigation has produced a great change, and though no doubt in future heavy losses may be incurred from the weakness of the monsoons, they are never likely to be as catastrophic as in such years as 1896-97 and 1899-1900. Projects for mobilising the resources of Damodar Valley, Hirakud, Mahanadi and Narbada Valley are under way, and when complete will off-set the effects of the failure of a monsoon.

AGRICULTURE

Thirty years ago in the sub-continent the second largest producer of raw cotton in the world—long staple varieties of cotton were almost unknown. The position at the outbreak of the last war was that the Indian textile industry was meeting a considerable portion of its long staple requirements from indigenous production. The improvement in the quality of the crop was accompanied by an increase in the average yield per acre of the order of 30 per cent. during the same period.

The record of jute has not, however, been one of uninterrupted progress. The steeper, fall in the prices of raw jute during the world depression, accompanied by a cut in acreage, was estimated to have reduced the income of the average jute grower by about two-thirds. The plight of the cultivator no doubt improved later but the difficulties of the jute manufacturing industry resulted in a fall in the consumption of raw jute and this necessitated a large measure of State control in regard to the area under the crop.

Sugarcane—The progress of sugarcane cultivation was limited solely by the capacity of the internal consumption of sugar to increase. The estimated production of cane in 1924-25 was less than 30 million tons, but by 1936-37 it had exceeded 67 million tons. This turned out to be far in excess of the effective demand and the manufacturing industry was in a state of over-production. As a result, the production of cane came down to the low level of 36 million tons in 1938-39, but it improved to 48 million tons in the next year. A large proportion of the total area under sugarcane in the sub-continent is now devoted to the improved *Coimbatore* varieties with a yield per acre higher than that of other varieties by more than 30 per cent.

Groundnut—The one agricultural commodity whose fortunes were not appreciably affected by the world depression was groundnut. A quadrupling of the area and a proportionate increase in output in the course of two decades is a record which is not shared by any other crop. This phenomenal increase in acreage is explained by the highly remunerative nature of the crop. The greater part of the increased production was exported; as a result groundnut had steadily displaced the other oilseeds from the export trade of the sub-continent and moreover by 1939 the sub-continent had become first among the groundnut exporting regions of the world.

Rice—This story of continued progress has to be varied somewhat in relation to the production of foodgrains. The output of rice has obstinately refused to improve in spite of the best efforts of the Agricultural Departments. About 4½ million acres of rice land were brought under improved varieties but this has no perceptible effect on the total production; actually, the output declined by something like 10 per cent. as between 1920-21 and 1940-41. The tendency to substitute other crops for rice was greatly accentuated by the availability of an abundant supply of cheaper varieties of imported rice.

Wheat—The results of research have been applied with much greater success in the case of wheat. About a third of the total area under wheat has been brought under improved crop and in the course of 20 years the total output of wheat has increased from 6,000,000 tons in 1920-21 to 8,000,000 tons in 1940-41. The cost of production, however, remained very high in comparison with the other wheat-producing countries of the world and the Indian wheat grower was hit so hard by the fall in the world prices of wheat during the depression that in his interest a protective duty had to be imposed on imports of wheat.

The experience of the other cereals, particularly millets, was more or less similar to that of rice. The millet crops are concentrated in areas of very poor rainfall and it is in such areas that any improvement in cultivation is of peculiar difficulty.

IMPORTS

The most important outcome of the policy of industrialisation was a significant change in the composition of India's import trade. Imports of finished goods accounted for 84 per cent. of the total value of the imports of India including Burma in 1920-21. By 1936-37 the corresponding percentage had declined to 75. In values the fall was from Rs. 274 crores to Rs. 92 crores. An even more striking development on the import side was the steady increase in the share of industrial raw materials from 5 per cent. to 16 per cent. During a period in which the total value of imports declined by nearly two-thirds, the value of imports of raw materials increased by more than 10 per cent. These tendencies have been greatly accentuated by the last war and the position in 1941-42 was that manufactured articles formed but 55 per cent. of the total imports while the share of industrial raw materials had risen to the high figure of 29 per cent.

The sub-continent's increased demand for foreign raw materials was not, however, accompanied by a decline in her raw material exports; on the other hand between 1920-21 and 1936-37 the proportion of industrial raw materials in total exports increased from 45 per cent. to 53 per cent. During the same period the share of manufactured goods in the total exports declined from 36 per cent. to 26 per cent. owing chiefly to a steep fall in the value of exports of cotton and jute manufactures.

Thus it would appear that before the last war the progress of industrialisation was reflected mainly in the development of the then existing industries catering mostly to the internal demand for finished goods rather than in the establishment of new industries merely for the purpose of processing the raw materials that were being exported as such. During the last war, however, the outlook underwent a vital change. This is well illustrated by the fact that the proportion of raw materials in exports has fallen to 28 per cent. and the exports of manufactures has risen to 47 per cent.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

These changes in the composition of trade were accompanied by even more remarkable changes in its direction. In 1920-21, 61 per cent. of the imports were derived from the United Kingdom, but in 1936-37 only 38 per cent. came from that country. Only a small portion of the trade lost by the United Kingdom was captured by the other Empire countries whose share increased from 5 per cent. to only 11 per cent. during the same period, while foreign countries, particularly Japan, Germany and the U.S.A. improved their position from 34 per cent. to 51 per cent. After the last war, the share of the United Kingdom declined still further to 21 per cent. in 1941-42 but the other Empire countries not only filled the gap thus created but also improved their position further at the expense of the foreign countries, the share of the two later groups in India's imports in 1941-42 being 40 per cent. and 39 per cent. respectively.

The main changes noticeable in the direction of export trade were an increase of the share of the United Kingdom from 22 per cent. to 32 per cent. between 1920-21 and 1936-37, a decrease in the share of the rest of the Empire from 21 per cent. to 14 per cent. and a relative stability in regard to the foreign countries. The war was accompanied by a slight decline in the share of the United Kingdom, a pronounced decline in the case of foreign countries and a rise from 21 to 30 in the percentage share of the Empire countries.

BILATERALISM

An interesting consequence of these shifts in the direction of trade was the introduction of an element of 'bilateralism' in India's trade with the Empire as a whole. In 1920-21 the Empire took only 43 per cent. of India's exports but supplied 66 per cent. of her imports but by 1936-37 the proportions had very nearly balanced themselves at 46 and 49 per cent. respectively. This movement was further accelerated by the last war and in 1941-42 the Empire's share of India's exports as well as imports was 61 per cent.

Of equal importance with the remarkable changes that took place in the composition and direction of trade were the developments concerning India's balance of trade. Only on rare occasions did India's total imports exceed her exports as for instance during the year 1920-21 and 1921-22; during the succeeding years, the merchandise balance of trade remained in her favour and the size of the balance was large enough to permit a considerable importation of gold and silver even after meeting the country's external obligations. This continued upto 1930-31 but the trade depression which had become very severe by this time resulted in a steeper fall in the prices of India's exports than in the prices of her imports and as a consequence the merchandise balance of trade dwindled to almost nothing. This would have led to difficulties in regard to India's external payments; but following the steep rise in the rupee price of gold resulting from the monetary events of the period, India had become a net exporter of this precious metal. The balance of transactions in treasure which had thus turned in India's favour largely made up for the decline in the merchandise balance of trade.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

After about six years of total war, the year 1945-46 witnessed the return of peace following the unconditional surrender of Japan early in August 1945 within about four months of the surrender of Germany. India's industrial equipment was overworked to almost breaking point, and her plans for reconstruction were delayed owing mainly to her inability to import the necessary capital goods. The diversion of large fractions of the country's productive capacity to purposes of war production had resulted in enormous shortages of consumer goods, the situation being further aggravated by reduced imports. The increase in the expenditure recoverable from His Majesty's Government from Rs. 411 crores in 1944-45 to Rs. 347 crores in the revised estimates for 1945-46 reflected partly the success of the Hydari Mission's effort to secure a reduction of the demands for war purposes on India's productive capacity.

With the termination of the war with Japan, Government were also faced with the immediate problems of transition which included demobilization, re-settlement of ex-servicemen and war workers and re-conversion of industry to peace time production. The food situation further deteriorated and Government tried to meet the crisis through efforts to obtain supplies from abroad. Following the earlier stabilisation measures, as well as the improvement in the over-all supply position and modification of controls during the year, prices were maintained at the previous year's level according to the Economic Adviser's index which averaged 245.0 in 1945-46 as against 244.2 in 1944-45.

Trends in International Trade.—The cessation of hostilities in 1945 put an end to the commercial seclusion of a large part of Europe and the Far East and to the arbitrary diversion of the productive resources of these two regions to fulfil the economic needs of Germany and Japan. The sterling areas' inadequate holding of non-sterling exchange constituted the dominant consideration for its continuing the existing restrictions on trade with the outside countries. The termination of lend-lease in September 1945 marked an important phase in the transition from war to peace-time trading conditions. The Anglo-U.S. financial agreement providing for a loan of $4.4 billion to Britain marked the first practical step in the direction of liberating the existing restrictions on foreign trade. The establishment early in 1946 of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank represented a definite step in economic collaboration of the nations towards re-establishing the commercial and financial relations on a stable multilateral basis.

Import Policy.—The movements in the recorded foreign seaborne trade during the year were mainly influenced by the extension or relaxation by Government of import and export trade controls.

Government's import policy during the year had to be adjusted to the deterioration in the country's balance of payments position caused to a considerable extent by large imports of food. In the first quarter of the year, it was decided that a more liberal policy should be adopted in the issue of import licences, which upto then had been granted freely only for goods in essential categories, in order to counter inflationary tendencies and to encourage the production of food through consumer goods being made increasingly available to cultivators. In accordance with this new policy, a large number of items was added to the Open General Licence No. VII which permitted the import of goods from Empire Countries within the sterling area without individual licences; and a new Open General Licence No. VIII was also issued, covering the import of a limited range of goods from all countries. In addition, licences were issued freely for importing a large number of consumer goods.

The full effects of this relaxation were not, however, felt until the last quarter of 1946 when imports arrived in large quantities. It was found that the goods received were mostly of a luxury and non-essential variety, essential goods being still in short supply in the leading manufacturing countries. In certain cases the volume of imports was even found to exceed the demand. Also, owing to rising prices imports of foodgrains had led to a large utilisation of foreign exchange than was originally anticipated, while exports had not expanded both on account of increased internal consumption and the continuance of restrictions on acreage under the leading cash crops, such as cotton and jute, in order to grow more food.

As a result, India had, during the year, a heavy adverse balance of payments (as distinguished from the favourable trade balance on private account) indicated by a fall in the sterling balances. It was, therefore, felt necessary that the import policy should be reviewed and early in March, the Open General Licence No. VIII was cancelled and the issue of licences for non-essential commodities was severely curtailed. In accordance with this new policy, the Reserve Bank ceased issuing licences for the import of gold and silver which, owing to the high prices prevailing in India, had been imported in very large quantities during the first quarter of 1947.

Export Control.—The diversion of acreage from cash crops to food crops necessitated by the country's over-all food shortage continued to influence not only the volume of production of the cash crops, which constituted the bulk of India's export, but also Government's export policy, which was governed by the desire to conserve essential raw materials to be exchanged against food imports from other countries. The relaxation of export controls was consequently gradual and was applied only to such articles as were in excess of domestic needs, although there was also the awareness of the need to secure as great an expansion of exports as possible to provide for the increased import requirements of the country. While control over exports in respect of a large number of commodities of a non-essential nature was removed in July, it was retained or modified in respect of items, such as foot-ware, sheepskins, raw hides, oil-seeds, long staple cotton etc., and the export of groundnuts was altogether prohibited during the year. The export of cloth and jute to some countries was permitted in order to secure imports of needed food-stuffs. Adequate peace-time powers to regulate the exports from and imports into the country for a period of three years with effect from 25th March, 1947 were also taken in hand by Government through the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, this legislation being intended to help the Government to take such measures as are necessary to ensure a smooth and orderly transition in the trade of the country.

BALANCE OF TRADE

The future of India's commercial policy is bound up also with the decisions likely to emerge out of the discussions for multilateral reduction of tariffs and preferences at the second meeting of the Preparatory Committee on World Trade and Employment in session at Geneva. This country has already played a significant role in espousing the cause of industrially-backward countries (*a*) by securing, at the first session of the Committee, international agreement for the

proposed inclusion in the Charter of Clauses relating to the development of backward countries, (*b*) by pressing the need, in certain cases, for reservations in regard to the use of quantitative restrictions for development purposes and (*c*) by securing recognition within limits of their right to develop their resources through the method of tariff protection.

India's visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure during the twelve months, April to March, 1943-44, 1944-45 and 1945-46 is shown in the following table. The figures are arrived at by combining the balances of transactions in private merchandise and treasure on private account. In these balances the sign *plus* (+) indicates net export and *minus* (—) net import.

	Twelve months, April to March.		
	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	Rs. in Lakhs.	Rs. in Lakhs.	Rs. in Lakhs.
Exports of Indian merchandise (private) ..	+ 199,88	+ 211,05	+ 240,39
Re-exports of foreign ,, ,, ..	+ 10,96	+ 16,69	+ 23,47
Imports of foreign ,, ,, ..	— 117,67	— 203,57	— 240,49
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	+ 93,17	+ 24,17	+ 23,37
Gold (private)	— 13	— 8	+ 28
Silver ,, ...	+ 13	+ 14	— 20
Currency notes (private)	+ 3,66	+ 4,49	+ 6,26
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) ..	+ 3,66	+ 4,55	+ 6,34
Total visible balance of trade	+ 98,83	+ 28,72	+ 29,71
Gold earmarked on account of purchases abroad	10,19	18,97	— 9,76
Purchases of Sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	— 144,83	— 141,69	— 139,47
Sales of Sterling by the Reserve Bank of India..	+ 4,42	+ 19,30	+ 63,40
Transfers of Government Securities	— 6	— 4	— 1
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	— 7	— 7	— 7
Balance of remittances of funds	— 140,54	— 122,50	— 76,15

The total value of India's foreign sea-borne trade, which has been going up since the outbreak of the last war owing mainly to the rise in commodity prices, reached the new high level of Rs. 504 crores compared with Rs. 431 crores in 1944-45 and Rs. 327 crores in 1943-44. The growing favourable balances of trade, which had reached the peak figure of Rs. 93,17 lakhs in 1943-44 was reduced to Rs. 24,17 lakhs in the following year and further down to Rs. 23,37 lakhs in the year under review. Imports increased from Rs. 203,57 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 240,49 lakhs and showed an increase of 104.4 per cent. over the 1943-44 figure of Rs. 117,671 akhs. On the other hand, re-exports continued their steady improvement from Rs. 10,96 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 16,69 lakhs in 1944-45 and Rs. 23,47 lakhs in 1945-46. Exports were up from Rs. 211,05 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 240,39 lakhs in the year under review as compared with Rs. 199,88 lakhs in 1943-44.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

The following table shows the more important changes in the direction of India's trade and the balance of trade with important countries and groups in lakhs of rupees for the two years 1944-45 and 1945-46 and compares them with the pre-war year 1938-39 : —

	1938-39.			1944-45.			1945-46.		
	Imports.	Exports (excluding re-exports.)	Balance (excluding re-exports).	Imports.	Exports (excluding re-exports.)	Balance (excluding re-exports).	Imports.	Exports (excluding re-exports).	Balance (excluding re-exports).
I. BRITISH EMPIRE									
United Kingdom ..	46,49	55,51	+ 9,02	40,29	61,78	+ 21,49	61,07	67,91	+ 6,84
Percentage	30.5	34.1	..	19.7	29.2	..	25.3	28.2	..
Burma	24,35	10,03	— 14,32	13	..	— 13	42	12	— 30
Ceylon	1,18	5,09	+ 3,91	3,64	19,18	+ 14,54	3,73	16,74	+ 13,01
Australia	2,41	2,97	+ 56	10,27	14,68	+ 4,41	7,35	10,56	+ 3,21
Canada	91	2,14	+ 1,23	4,28	6,90	+ 2,62	5,59	6,69	+ 1,10
South Africa ..	35	1,49	+ 1,14	2,96	11,88	+ 8,92	2,67	7,21	+ 4,54
Other Countries ..	12,87	8,14	— 4,73	17,07	23,57	+ 6,50	21,00	24,37	+ 3,37
Total British Empire ..	88,56	85,37	— 3,19	78,64	137,99	+ 59,35	101,83	133,60	+ 31,77
Percentage of Total Trade	58.1	52.4	..	38.6	65.3	..	42.3	55.5	..
II. FOREIGN COUNTRIES :									
United States ..	9,78	13,88	+ 4,10	52,44	44,69	— 7,75	67,40	61,62	— 5,78
Percentage	6.4	8.5	..	25.7	21.1	..	28.0	25.6	..
Japan	15,41	14,59	— 82	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	2,19	1,23	— 96	17,38	3,36	— 14,02	15,10	2,82	— 12,28
Iran	3,49	78	— 2,71	49,33	2,73	— 46,60	46,28	1,52	— 44,76
Other Foreign Countries	36,39	47,78	+ 11,33	5,80	22,28	+ 16,48	9,88	40,83	+ 30,95
Total Foreign Countries ..	63,77	77,42	+ 13,65	124,95	73,06	— 51,89	138,66	106,79	— 31,87
TOTAL TRADE ..	152,33	162,79	+ 10,46	203,59	211,05	+ 7,45	240,49	240,39	— 10

ADVERSE BALANCE

During 1945-46 India's usual favourable trade balance, without taking into account re-exports, was converted into an unfavourable one. Further reductions were recorded in India's surplus trade balances with the Empire countries and the reductions in import surpluses with foreign countries were not sufficient to compensate the loss in export surplus with the Empire countries. As a result, the favourable trade balance of Rs. 81,25 lakhs in 1943-44 was reduced to Rs. 7,45 lakhs in the following year and was converted into a nominal deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs in the year under review. As regards the Empire countries the imports from the United Kingdom increased from Rs. 40,29 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 61,07 lakhs while exports rose by Rs. 6,13 lakhs to Rs. 67,91 lakhs with the result that our export surplus with that country received a sharp set-back from Rs. 21,49 lakhs to Rs. 6,84 lakhs only. Likewise India's trade balance with Ceylon and Australia decreased from Rs. 14,54 lakhs and Rs. 4,41 lakhs respectively to Rs. 13,01 lakhs and Rs. 3,21 lakhs respectively. Owing to substantially higher imports from Canada compared to exports, the favourable trade balance with that country shrank from Rs. 2,62 lakhs to Rs. 1,10 lakhs; similarly the sharp decline in exports to South Africa from Rs. 11,88 lakhs to Rs. 7,21 lakhs reduced the export surplus with that country from Rs. 8,92 lakhs to Rs. 4,54 lakhs. During the year, imports from and exports to the Empire countries respectively accounted for 42.3 per cent. and 55.5 per cent. of the total as against 38.6 per cent. and 65.3 per cent. in the previous year.

While India's favourable balance of trade with Empire countries was reduced from Rs. 59,35 lakhs to Rs. 31,77 lakhs, India's import surplus with non-Empire countries did not drop to the same extent. The total imports from foreign countries rose by 11.1 per cent. to Rs. 138,66 lakhs as against an increase of 46.1 per cent. in exports of Indian merchandise from Rs. 73,06 lakhs to Rs. 106,79 lakhs. Imports from the United States rose by 28.5 per cent. from Rs. 52,44 lakhs to Rs. 67,40 lakhs; but the sharp rise in exports from Rs. 44,69 lakhs to Rs. 61,62 lakhs reduced the adverse trade balance from Rs. 7,75 lakhs to Rs. 5,78 lakhs. The import surplus from Iran and Egypt also shrank owing to reduced imports from both the countries.

Certain striking features are noticeable in regard to the direction of India's trade during the war period. Of the Empire countries while the total value of India's trade with the United Kingdom increased from Rs. 102 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 129 crores, that with Australia and South-Africa which had shown a marked expansion between 1938-39 and 1944-45 declined slightly in the year under review. Trade with Canada also received a set-back along with Ceylon. Amongst the non-Empire countries, marked increases have taken place in respect of the U.S.A., Egypt and Iran. The total value of trade with the U.S.A. rose from Rs. 23 crores in the pre-war year to Rs. 129 crores in the year under review. With Iran the rise is roughly twelve-fold while that with Egypt is three-fold.

COMPOSITION OF TRADE

The following table gives the composition of India's imports and exports (including re-exports) according to the main commodities during the years 1944-45 and 1945-46 and compares them with the pre-war year 1938-39. Although the exclusion of trade on Government account detracts from the value of these figures, they serve as a comparative guide to the distribution of trade over the constituent categories during the period under review. The figures are in crores of rupees :—

	1938-39.		1944-45.		1945-46.	
	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.
			IMPORTS.			
Food	24,00	15.7	18,85	9.3	22,25	9.3
Raw Materials	38,18	21.7	117,25	58.5	116,57	48.5
Manufactured Goods ..	92,79	60.8	65,08	31.9	97,53	40.6
			EXPORTS.			
Food	39,43	23.3	77,75	23.5	58,44	22.5
Raw Materials	76,28	45.1	58,19	21.5	84,85	26.5
Manufactures ..	50,72	30.0	115,77	53.5	114,68	46.0

The trade returns for 1945-46 fully reflected the change, brought about by the first sight of peace after six years of global war, in the face of India's economy. Imports of manufactured goods, which had been relegated to the background by the reduction of their percentage to total trade from 60.8 in the pre-war year 1938-39 to 31.9 in 1944-45 under the stress of the war, tended to return to the pre-war pattern in the following year when their proportion to total trade rose to 40.6 per cent. On the other hand, the growing demand for raw materials during the war period, which had lifted their share in the trade from 21.7 per cent. in 1938-39 to 58.5 per cent. in 1944-45 abated in the year under review. The share of food imports remained unchanged.

The slow return of the export trade to the pre-war pattern was also simultaneously noted. While exports of foods were more or less stationary in terms of their share in the trade the proportion of raw materials, which had steadily declined from 45.1 per cent. in 1938-39 to 21.5 per cent., in 1944-45, staged a recovery to 26.5 per cent in the year under review, while those of manufactured goods retreated to 46 per cent. in 1945-46 after advancing from 30.0 per cent. in 1938-39 to 53.5 per cent. in 1944-45.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

India's import trade in private merchandise reached a new high level at Rs. 240,49 lakhs in 1945-46 showing an increase of Rs. 36,90 lakhs over the preceding year. The upward trend was mainly attributable to the relaxation of the import trade control following the end of the war. Imports of oils accounted for one-third of the total value of the import trade as against 40 per cent. in the preceding year, while raw cotton and cotton waste and machinery ran closely for the second place. Arrivals of tobacco, cutlery, dyes, electrical goods, metals, paper, vehicles and textile fabrics registered an impressive advance over the preceding year, while the receipts under seeds, wood, chemicals, rubber manufactures, jute manufactures and salt were either stationary or lower than the preceding year.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India in thousands of rupees :—

	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	Percentage of total imports.
Oils..	36,48,04	80,70,49	79,37,69	33.01
Cotton, raw and waste	17,52,78	24,00,63	22,86,65	9.51
Machinery	11,30,16	16,29,76	22,69,44	9.42
Dyes and colours	8,29,55	7,92,39	11,41,22	4.74
Grain, pulse and flour	30,72	8,09,18	9,18,93	3.82
Iron and Steel	2,02,33	3,55,87	6,65,44	2.77
Cutlery, hardware, etc.	2,77,06	3,68,87	6,40,96	2.67
Chemicals	4,97,05	6,87,90	6,04,79	2.51
Vehicles	1,26,98	4,35,64	6,04,59	2.51
Metals other than iron and steel ..	2,09,38	2,91,84	5,98,83	2.50
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery ..	1,96,29	2,90,93	5,77,58	2.41
Coal and other non-metallic mining and quarry products	3,29,64	5,40,32	5,70,04	2.37
Electrical goods and apparatus ..	1,53,11	2,61,07	4,49,02	1.87
Tobacco	1,59,71	2,90,28	3,90,61	1.62
Drugs and medicines	2,08,66	2,87,34	3,64,48	1.52
Wool, raw	4,02,25	2,09,57	3,09,04	1.29
Woollen yarns and manufactures ..	44,73	1,05,16	3,00,28	1.20
Other yarns and textile fabrics	36,22	71,84	2,34,71	0.98
Cotton yarns and manufactures ..	1,33,43	1,54,41	1,84,56	0.77
Silk yarns and manufactures	20	9	5,38	..
Jute yarns and manufactures	5,35	2,10	1,74	..
Fruits and vegetables	87,02	1,55,03	2,31,37	0.97

The list continued to be headed by TEXTILE MACHINERY which accounted for nearly one-fifth of the share under this group. Imports of cotton machinery in 1945-46 amounted to Rs. 2,91 lakhs of which the spinning machinery accounted for Rs. 2,11 lakhs and weaving machinery Rs. 44 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,27 lakhs in 1944-45 and Rs. 2,40 lakhs in 1943-44. The arrivals of JUTE MACHINERY improved from Rs. 24 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 55 lakhs in the following year and stood at Rs. 59 lakhs in the year under review. The bulk of the imports were from the United Kingdom.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY noted a rise of Rs. 21 lakhs over 1944-45 and of Rs. 98 lakhs over 1943-44 at Rs. 3.22 lakhs in 1945-46. While the share of the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 2,66 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 2,55 lakhs in the following year, that of the U.S.A. registered a sharp rise from Rs. 31 lakhs to Rs. 54 lakhs. The receipts of control and switch gear reached a new higher level of Rs. 96 lakhs as compared with Rs. 55 lakhs in 1943-44 and Rs. 78 lakhs in 1944-45 and those of motors showed an increase of Rs. 28 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs respectively at Rs. 70 lakhs. Imports of transformers, which had advanced from Rs. 28 lakhs to Rs. 54 lakhs, declined sharply to Rs. 38 lakhs and those of turbo-generating sets steadily declined from Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs in 1944-45 and to Rs. 6 lakhs in the following year.

A sustained improvement was noted under METAL WORKING MACHINERY, the imports of which advanced from Rs. 54 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 1,53 lakhs in the following year and Rs. 1,81 lakhs in the year under review. Most of the receipts were from the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom and consisted of machine tools whose imports were valued at Rs. 1,72 lakhs in the year under review showing an increase of Rs. 26 lakhs over the preceding year and of Rs. 1,44 lakhs over 1943-44.

There was a phenomenal rise in the receipts of TYPEWRITERS which numbered 30,785 valued at Rs. 74 lakhs compared with 4,773 worth Rs. 10 lakhs in 1944-45 and only 2,340 worth Rs. 4 lakhs in 1943-44. The U.S.A. accounted for 28,687 typewriters valued at Rs. 71 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of parts of typewriters steadily mounted from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs in 1944-45 and to Rs. 5 lakhs in the year under review.

Imports of BELTING FOR MACHINERY were valued at Rs. 1,17 lakhs for 1945-46, Rs. 1,10 lakhs for 1944-45 and Rs. 85 lakhs for 1943-44 and comprised as under (the figures are in lakhs):—

	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Cotton Belting	5	13	9
Hair	12	24	25
Leather	59	57	51
Other materials	10	16	32

Dyeing and Tanning Substances (Rs. 10,38 lakhs).—Imports of dyeing and tanning substances accounted for Rs. 7,72 lakhs, Rs. 709 lakhs and Rs. 10,38 lakhs for 1943-44, 1944-45 and 1945-46 respectively. Imports of DYES obtained from coal tar showed a sharp increase from 8.8 million lbs. in 1944-45 to 14.3 million lbs. in the following year, the value rising from Rs. 6,41 lakhs to Rs. 9,77 lakhs and compared favourably with 1943-44 for which the receipts totalled 9.4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 7,07 lakhs. The bulk of the imports were for Bombay. The total imports of alizarine dyes, which had declined from 5¼ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 18 lakhs in 1943-44 to 1½ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 5 lakhs in the following year, recovered to 2¼ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 10 lakhs in the year under review. Congo red also noted a rise from 1⅞ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 8 lakhs in 1944-45 to 2⅞ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 11 lakhs in the following year but compared unfavourably with 1943-44 for which imports were 4¾ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 30 lakhs.

The following are the details in respect of certain other categories (the rupees are in lakhs):

	1943-44.		1944-45.		1945-46.	
	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
Naphthols	6¼	72	5-4/5	78	9	1,06
Indigo	4½	19	4-2/3	20	9½	52
Sulphur, black	24	64	31	78	39	72

During the year under review imports of barks for tanning totalled 5¼ lakhs cwts. valued at Rs. 48 lakhs as against approximately the same quantity valued at Rs. 47 lakhs in 1944-45 and 6.3 lakhs cwts. valued at Rs. 51 lakhs in 1943-44.

Paint and Painters' Materials (Rs. 1,04 lakhs).—Imports under this group, which had advanced from Rs. 57 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 83 lakhs in the following year, advanced further by Rs. 21 lakhs in the year under review. Paints and colours mounted up from Rs. 46 lakhs to Rs. 65 lakhs and Rs. 82 lakhs respectively with the United Kingdom maintaining its position as the leading supplier. Quantitatively, however, imports were reduced from 121,181 cwts. in 1944-45 to 115,360 cwts. in the following year as compared with only 85,914 cwts. in 1943-44. The United Kingdom increased her shipments from 41,574 cwts. in 1943-44 to 70,464 cwts. in the following year and to 85,847 cwts. in the year under review at the cost of the U.S.A. the arrivals from which declined steadily from 40,982 cwts. to 31,198 cwts. and then to 18,159 cwts. respectively. Details regarding some of the more important items are given below:—

	1943-44		1944-45		1945-46	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
Paris Blue	6,589	7	13,201	17	14,058	17
Graphite	2,756	1¼	2,158	1	11,654	3
Lithophone dry	29,175	7	28,995	6¼	19,491	4¼

Imports of painters' materials other than paints and colours steadily rose from Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs and further to Rs. 22 lakhs owing mainly to a substantial rise in the arrivals of turpentine substitute which rose in value from Rs. 1 lakh in 1943-44 to Rs. 6 lakhs in 1944-45 and to Rs. 9 lakhs in 1945-46 the quantity showing an increase from 11,182 cwts. to 70,036 cwts. and 154,924 cwts. respectively.

Grain, Pulses and Flour (Rs. 9,19 lakhs).—Imports under this group continued to be mainly on Government account, but the first sign of return towards pre-war pattern was in evidence in the year under review. From the small beginning of 8,772 tons valued at Rs. 31 lakhs in 1943-44, imports advanced to 301,774 tons valued at Rs. 8,09 lakhs in the following year and further to 378,901 tons valued at Rs. 9,19 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of wheat, which had amounted to only 8 tons valued at Rs. 1,689 in 1943-44, registered a sharp up-swing to 283,427 tons valued at Rs. 7,05 lakhs in the following year and reached a further high level of 351,518 tons valued at Rs. 8,44 lakhs in the year under review. Wheat flour rose from 8,651 tons valued at Rs. 30 lakhs in 1943-44 to 11,398 tons valued at Rs. 32 lakhs in 1944-45 and declined in quantity to 10,960 tons in the year under review for which the value however, showed a small rise of Rs. 80,000 at Rs. 33 lakhs.

Iron and Steel (Rs. 6,65 lakhs).—Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, which had gone up from Rs. 2,02 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 3.56 lakhs in the following year, registered a sharp advance to Rs. 6,65 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of iron, including ore, were valued at Rs. 1¼ lakhs in 1945-46 as against a little less than Rs. half a lakh in the preceding year. The bulk represented bars and channels whose receipts mounted from 53 tons valued at Rs. 36,581 in 1943-44 to 80 tons valued at Rs. 46,990 in 1944-45 and to 183 tons valued at Rs. 1,29,471 in 1945-46. The balance consisted of angle, tea, bolt and rod whose receipts declined from 79 tons to 8 tons and 5 tons respectively.

Imports of steel advanced from 20,985 tons valued at Rs. 43 lakhs in 1943-44 to 37,648 tons valued at Rs. 75 lakhs in the following year and to 73,310 tons valued at Rs. 1,61 lakhs in the year under review. These included 21 tons of angle and tea, 6 tons of springs, 2,412 tons of bars, 24 tons of ast and 70,847 tons of ingots, blooms, billets and slabs in the year under review as against 5 tons, zero ton, 487 tons, 11 tons and 37,145 tons respectively in 1944-45. Anchors and cables registered a six-fold rise from 208 tons in 1944-45 to 1,329 tons, the value rising eight times from Rs. 1¾ lakhs to Rs. 14 lakhs. Imports of beams, channels pillars, girders and bridgework, which had shown a small improvement from 31 tons to 36 tons, rose to 475 tons in the year under review, while the value advanced from Rs. 3,259 to Rs. 10,656 and reached Rs. 1,93,704. A substantial rise was noted under bolts and nuts from 208 tons to 353 tons and to 628 tons valued at Rs. 2¾ lakhs, Rs. 4½ lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs respectively.

Fencing material, including fencing wire, doubled from 65 tons valued at Rs. 31,156 in 1943-44 to 129 tons valued at Rs. 62,513 in the following year and reached 282 tons valued at Rs. 2¼ lakhs in the year under review. A steady improvement in the arrivals of hoops and stripe was noticeable. With imports moving up from 5,842 tons valued at Rs. 28 lakhs in 1944-45 to 6,388 tons valued at Rs. 18 lakhs in 1945-46 as compared with 5,822 tons valued at Rs. 25 lakhs in 1943-44. The arrivals of nails, rivets and washers suffered a slight set-back from 3,595 tons valued at Rs. 25 lakhs to 3,427 tons valued at Rs. 27 lakhs in 1945-46 but compared favourably with 1943-44 for which they amounted to 3,324 tons valued at Rs. 21 lakhs. Old steel for re-manufacture, whose imports had improved from 2,452 tons valued at Rs. 2 lakhs in 1943-44 to 3,882 tons valued at Rs. 4 lakhs in the following year, retreated to 2,977 tons valued at Rs. 4 lakhs in the year under review.

Principal articles imported—(*Contd.*)

	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	Percentage of total imports.
Wood and timber	11,76	2,31	4,55	0.02
Spices	89,60	1,53,84	1,82,62	0.76
Salt	1,54,13	2,41,48	1,79,98	0.75
Liquors	1,25,09	1,08,28	1,78,83	0.75
Seeds	1,23,11	1,44,58	1,46,10	0.61
Provisions and oilman's stores	55,39	1,21,22	1,36,73	0.57
Glassware and Earthenware	22,16	59,82	86,82	0.36
Gums, Resins and Lac	19,80	48,93	84,08	0.35
Hides, Skins and Leather	62,17	41,67	57,81	0.24
Apparel	5,05	14,15	50,77	0.21
Arms, ammunition and stores	33,80	32,60	47,31	0.20
Rubber manufactures	5,56	14,46	8,29	0.03
Rubber, raw or crude	4,90	19	41	..
Paper making materials	4,33	33,29	24,31	0.10
Furniture, etc.	5,25	2,88	10,78	0.04
Tallow, stearine and wax	39,51	22,88	32,47	0.14
Metallic Ores and Scrap	10,69	5,29	10,87	0.04
Fish	1,74	3,34	4,05	..
Living Animals	38	30	3,31	..
Other Articles	5,41,63	10,96,43	15,11,09	6.29
	117,76,71	203,58,65	240,48,53	100.00

Oils (Rs. 79,38 lakhs)—Imports of oils, vegetable, mineral and animal, which had mounted up from Rs. 36,48 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 80,70 lakhs in 1944-45, dropped in value to Rs. 79,38 lakhs in the year under review. The bulk of the imports were in respect of mineral oils which registered a further advance in quantity from 983 million gallons in 1944-45 to 1,093 million gallons in 1945-46, but declined in value from Rs. 79,64 lakhs to Rs. 77,80 lakhs as compared with 574 million gallons valued at Rs. 35,22 lakhs in 1943-44. Out of this again, mineral oils, other than kerosene, accounted for 969 million gallons valued at Rs. 69,75 lakhs in the year under review compared with 887 million gallons valued at Rs. 73, 15 lakhs in 1944-45 and 493 million gallons valued at Rs. 29,61 lakhs in 1943-44.

Imports of motor spirit advanced from 214 million gallons valued at Rs. 19,11 lakhs in 1943-44 to 529 million gallons valued at Rs. 55,18 lakhs in the following year but declined to 489 million gallons valued at Rs. 41,90 lakhs in the year under review.

Imports from Iran declined from 300 million gallons valued at Rs. 27,95 lakhs in 1944-45 to 261 million gallons valued at Rs. 22,88 lakhs in the year under review and those from the U.S.A. from 191 million gallons valued at Rs. 23,50 lakhs to 185 million gallons valued at Rs. 22,83, lakhs. Petroleum, other than motor spirit, which had advanced from 18 million gallons worth Rs. 1,81 lakhs in 1943-44 to 61 million gallons valued at Rs. 5,84 lakhs in the following year, declined sharply to 34 million gallons valued at Rs. 3,18 lakhs in the year under review.

Arrivals of kerosene reached a new high level of 124 million gallons valued at Rs. 8,04 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 96 million gallons worth Rs. 6,49 lakhs in the preceding year and 80 million gallons valued at Rs. 5,62 lakhs in 1943-44. The bulk of receipts were from Iran which accounted for 105 million gallons valued at Rs. 6,83 lakhs as against 84 million gallons valued at Rs. 571 lakhs in 1944-45 and 65 million gallons valued at Rs. 562 lakhs in 1943-44. Fuel oils accounted for an intake of 411 million gallons valued at Rs. 11,59 lakhs in the year under review compared with 272 million gallons valued at Rs. 7,21 lakhs in 1944-45 and 239 million gallons valued at Rs. 4,81 lakhs in 1943-44.

Imports of lubricating oils, which had shown a small improvement from 22 million gallons valued at Rs. 3,72 lakhs in 1943-44 to 24 million gallons valued at Rs. 4,70 lakhs in the following year, registered a phenominal rise to 33 million gallons valued at Rs. 5,60 lakhs in the year under review. As in respect of kerosene, the bulk of the receipts of fuel and lubricating oils were from Iran.

Imports of animal oils were comparatively insignificant though the trend was upward. The receipts of non-essential vegetable oils were almost wholly of coconut oil and showed an advance from 2½ million gallons valued at Rs. 57 lakhs in 1944-45 to 2.8 million gallons valued at Rs. 80¼ lakhs in the year under review, the figures for 1943-44 being 3.9 million gallons valued at Rs. 89 lakhs. Ceylon which had cut down its shipments from 3.9 million gallons valued at Rs. 89 lakhs to 2.5 million gallons valued at Rs. 57 lakhs raised its exports to 2.8 million gallons valued at Rs. 80¼ lakhs in the year under review. The total imports of non-essential vegetable oils, including coconut and linseed stood at 2.8 million gallons valued at Rs. 80.8 lakhs in the year under review compared with 4 million gallons valued at Rs. 91 lakhs in 1943-44 and 2.5 million gallons valued at Rs. 57.5 lakhs in 1944-45.

Cotton, raw (Rs. 22,87 lakhs)—Imports of raw cotton from abroad showed a small setback in the year under review. The total receipts, which had mounted up from 76,102 tons valued at Rs. 17,53 lakhs in 1943-44 to 89,717 tons valued at Rs. 24,01 lakhs in the following year, declined to 86,009 tons valued at Rs. 22,87 lakhs in 1945-46. Bombay accounted for an intake of 82,519 tons valued at Rs. 21,88 lakhs in the year under review as against 89,570 tons valued at Rs. 23,97 lakhs in 1944-45 and 75,764 tons valued at Rs. 17,48 lakhs in 1943-44.

Egypt headed the list with a shipment of 38,783 tons valued at Rs. 12,23 lakhs in the year under review compared with 49,659 tons valued at Rs. 15,06 lakhs in 1944-45 and 43,431 tons valued at Rs. 10,21 lakhs in 1943-44. The decline in imports of raw cotton from Egypt was partly offset by higher receipts from Kenya Colony which shipped 10,860 tons valued at Rs. 2,42 lakhs in 1943-44, 30,490 tons valued at Rs. 6,79 lakhs in 1944-45 and 37,581 tons valued at Rs. 8,39 lakhs in 1945-46. The Tanganyika Territory also improved its exports of raw cotton to India from 5.334 tons valued at Rs. 1,21 lakhs in 1944-45 to 6,596 tons valued at Rs. 1,47 lakhs in the following year but still showed a fall over 1943-44 during which the shipments from this source totalled 8,798 tons valued at Rs. 1,96 lakhs. Anglo-Egyptian, Sudan, which had sent as much as 12,243 tons valued at Rs. 2,74 lakhs in 1943-44, gave way further in the year under review for which imports from it totalled only 806 tons valued at Rs. 19 lakhs as compared with 3,948 tons valued at Rs. 88 lakhs in 1944-45. The U.S.A. which had shipped no cotton to India in the preceding two years, accounted for 245 tons valued at Rs. 7 lakhs in the year under review.

Machinery (Rs. 22,69 lakhs)—Imports of machinery reached a new high level of Rs. 22,69 lakhs in the year under review showing an increase of Rs. 6,40 lakhs over 1944-45 and Rs. 11,39 lakhs over 1943-44. The following figures are in lakhs :—

	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
Textile machinery	3,19	3.38	4,34
Electric machinery	2,24	3,01	3,22
Metal working machinery	54	1,53	1,81
Prime movers	62	76	1,44
Belting for machinery	85	1,10	1,17
Mining machinery	25	77	1,09
Oil crushing machinery	4	4	6
Paper mill machinery	25	25	24
Typewriters and parts	6	13	79
Printing lithographic machinery	¼	4	14
Sewing and knitting machinery and parts	19	27	63
Sugar machinery	8	11	30
Tea machinery	22	43	48
Pumping machinery	25	32	46
Refrigerators	7	5	14
Rice and flour mill machinery	3	3	6
Saw mill and wood working machinery	10	17	22
Boilers	45	79	1,12
Agricultural	2	9	27
Boot and shoe manufacturing machinery	2	3	6
Leather Tanning machinery	1	1	1

The details regarding other more important categories are given below (the figures for rupees are in lakhs) :—

	1943-44		1944-45		1945-46	
	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
Pipes and fittings cast	613	6	661	5	847	8
Rails, chains and fishplates ..	1,145	3	50	¼	57,509	1.40
Screws	955	14	1,273	19	1,870	31
Sheets and plates :						
Galvanised	10	0.06	8	0.04	70	0.2
Tinned	291	1.44	1,499	8.29	585	5.83
Others	697	2.25	7,034	20½	6,027	21.23
Sleepers and keys	44	0.27	..	..	780	2.60
Tubes, pipes and fittings	2,133	25	3,223	26	5,409	44
Wire nails	2,966	13	6,865	27	2,313	9
Wire ropes	1,354	15	4,571	53	5,724	66
Wire	1,693	10	5,847	26	6,966	36

Cutlery (Rs. 45 lakhs)—Imports of cutlery showed a progressive rise during the past three years. From Rs. 5 lakhs in 1943-44, they rose to Rs. 25 lakhs in the following year and reached Rs. 45 lakhs in the year under review. The U.S.A. led with a share of Rs. 24 lakhs and the United Kingdom supplied cutlery worth Rs. 21 lakhs in the year under review. Nearly 62 per cent. of the receipts were blades which were valued at Rs. 28 lakhs in 1945-46 compared with Rs. 19 lakhs in 1944-45 and Rs. 3 lakhs in 1943-44. Imports of complete razors, which were valued at less than Rs. 200 in 1943-44 and Rs. 4,000 in the following year amounted to as much as Rs. 6¼ lakhs in the year under review.

Hardware (Rs. 2,22 lakhs)—Imports of hardware steadily improved from Rs. 94 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 1,29 lakhs in 1944-45 and reached a new higher level at Rs. 2,22 lakhs in the year under review. A little over three fifths of the arrivals were from United Kingdom. The following are the more important details (the figures are in lakhs) :—

	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
Agricultural Implements	0.83	2.33	2.33
Buckets	0.14	....	0.08
Builders hardware	1.57	6.17	10.88
Domestic hardware	1.09	0.47	1.99
Enamelled ironware	0.46	0.38	0.86
Gas mantles	0.23	0.30	0.45
Gurb hoes (Powrahs)	0.33	2.04	4.08
Metal lamps	3.03	4.02	3.84
Parts of lamps	0.52	1.21	1.08
Hand pumps	0.53	0.28	0.87
Stoves and Stoves' parts	0.01	0.02	0.60

Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances (Rs. 7,33 lakhs)—Imports in this group mounted up from Rs. 2,93 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 4,40 lakhs in 1944-45 and further to Rs. 7,33 lakhs in the year under review. The arrivals of electric fans and parts thereof were adversely hit during the past three years and their value declined from Rs. 7½ lakhs in 1943-44 to a little less than Rs. 2 lakhs in 1944-45 and dropped still further to Rs. 86,474 in the year under review. Electric wires and cables registered a sustained improvement from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 61 lakhs and Rs. 77 lakhs. Insulations, other than rubber, advanced from Rs. 32 lakhs to Rs. 54 lakhs in 1944-45 and Rs. 91 lakhs in the following year while telegraph and telephone wires and cables accounted for an intake of Rs. 2,353 in 1943-44, Rs. 4 lakhs in 1944-45 and Rs. 2¼ lakhs in 1945-46.

The receipts of bare copper wire, which had received a sharp set-back from Rs. 8 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 2½ lakhs in the following year, noted a remarkable rise to Rs. 9½ lakhs in the year under review. The total imports of electric wires and cables were consequently valued at Rs. 1,80 lakhs as against Rs. 65 lakhs in 1943-44 and Rs. 1,21 lakhs in 1944-45. Nearly 90 per cent. of the receipts were from the United Kingdom.

Imports of telegraph and telephone instruments and apparatus, which had doubled from Rs. 12 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 24 lakhs in 1944-45, reached Rs. 41 lakhs in the year under review. A phenomenal rise from Rs. 11 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 22 lakhs and Rs. 73 lakhs respectively was noted under electric lamps and parts thereof while vacuum electric bulbs accounted for an increase of 150 per cent. from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 13 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2½ lakhs in 1943-44. The overseas supply of electric bulbs for torches increased from Rs. 1½ lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs and that of other sorts of electric lamps increased ten times, from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 10 lakhs imports of batteries.

Chemicals (Rs 6,05 lakhs)—Imports of chemicals, which had sharply advanced from Rs. 4,97 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 6,88 lakhs in the following year, received a minor set-back at Rs. 6,05 lakhs in the year under review. Caustic soda accounted for an intake of 758,170 cwts. [illegible] at Rs. 1,17 lakhs in 1945-46 as compared [illegible] 676 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,31 lakhs in [illegible]ng year and 707,098 cwts. valued at [illegible]hs in 1943-44. The bulk of them [illegible] United Kingdom. Imports of [illegible], which had risen from 10.2 [illegible] at Rs. 76 lakhs in 1943-44 to [illegible]lued at Rs. 1,23 lakhs in [illegible] received a small set-back at [illegible]ued at Rs 1,16 lakhs in the [illegible] A severe decline was noted [illegible]rts of which fell in quantity [illegible] in 1944-45 to 23,477 cwts. [illegible] value from Rs. 53 lakhs [illegible]ut compared favourably with [illegible]ued at Rs. 29 lakhs in 1943-44.

Kenya Colony, [illegible]
and Pemba [illegible]
Australia .. ..
Anglo-Egyptian Suda[illegible]
[illegible]den .. ..
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[illegible]s. 6,05 lakhs)—The upward [illegible] TOTAL Exported vehicles, which had gained [illegible] from Rs. 1,27 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 4,36 lakhs in 1944-45, accelerated further to Rs. 6,05 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of perambulators which numbered 12 valued at Rs. 833 in 1943-44 and one valued at Rs. 40, in 1944-45, reached 2,250 valued at Rs. 1.2 lakhs in the year under review. The arrivals of cycles doubled from 37,391 in 1944-45 to 76,141 in 1945-46 and in value from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 55 lakhs and compared favourably with 28,355 valued at Rs. 19 lakhs in 1943-44. The total of cycles and spare parts amounted to Rs. 40 lakhs, Rs. 55 lakhs and Rs. 1,08 lakhs for the three respective years. 263 motor cars valued at Rs. 10 lakhs were imported in the year under review as against 13 valued at Rs. ½ lakh in 1944-45 and 41 valued at Rs. 1 lakh in 1943-44. A ten-fold rise was witnessed in motor cycles including scooters, the receipts of which increased in number from 3 in 1943-44 to 61 in 1944-45 and 600 in 1945-46 and in value from Rs. 2,302 to Rs. 46,685 and Rs. 4½ lakhs respectively.

Imports of motor, lorries, etc., numbered 13 for 1943-44, 1 for 1944-45 and 150 for 1945-46 while those of chassis were 56, 7,736 and 359 respectively.

Metal, other than Iron and Steel (Rs. 5,99 lakhs)—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel, doubled from Rs. 2,92 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 5,99 lakhs in the year under review as against Rs. 2,09 lakhs in 1943-44. A phenomenal increase was noted under imports of lead whose total value jumped up from Rs. 3 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 99 lakhs in the following year while the quantity advanced from 11,217 cwts. to 443,243 cwts. Out of this, pig lead accounted for 148,057 cwts. valued at Rs. 31 lakhs in 1945-46 as compared with 8,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 1½ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of quick silver, which had advanced four-fold from 54,569 lbs. valued at Rs. 5½ lakhs in 1943-44 to 237,213 lbs. valued at Rs. 21 lakhs in the following year, slipped back to 177,181 lbs. valued at Rs. 11½ lakhs in the year under review. The total receipts of tin were 2,807 cwts. valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in the year under review as against 1,297 cwts. valued at Rs. 17,394 in 1944-45 and 198 tons valued at Rs. 43,867 in 1943-44. Out of these the receipts of unwrought tin totalled 2,803 tons valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in 1945-46 as compared with zero for the preceding year. The total of imported zinc or spelter for the year under review was 197,271 cwts. valued at Rs. 55 lakhs compared with 23,873 cwts. valued at Rs. 11 lakhs in the preceding year and 33,412 cwts. valued at Rs. 9 lakhs in 1943-44.

Paper (Rs. 4,19 lakhs)—The upward trend of imported paper accelerated in the year under review for which the total amounted to 10¼ lakhs cwts. valued at Rs. 4,19 lakhs as compared with 6.2 lakhs cwts. valued at Rs. 2,40 lakhs in 1944-45 and 3½ lakhs cwts. valued at Rs. 1,63 lakhs in 1943-44. Of these packing and wrapping paper amounted to 1¼ lakhs cwts. valued at Rs. 85 lakhs as against 58,590 cwts. valued at Rs. 46 lakhs in 1944-45 and 75,651 cwts. valued at Rs. 49 lakhs in 1943-44. Nearly two-thirds was from the U.S.A. Printing paper accounted for an intake of 714,332 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,96 lakhs in 1945-46 as against 227,250 cwts. valued

at Rs. 59 lakhs in 1943-44 and 473,995 cwts. valued at Rs. 1.07 lakhs in 1944-45. Half the receipts were from Canada and a little less from the U.S.A.

Imports of news print alone accounted for 514,132 cwts. in the year under review as against 448,372 cwts. for the preceding year and 207,360 cwts. in 1943-44, their value for the respective years being Rs. 1,04 lakhs, Rs. 93 lakhs and Rs. 46 lakhs. *Imports of writing paper and* envelopes rose by nearly four times in quantity and three times in value from 26,529 cwts. valued at Rs. 23 lakhs in 1944-45 to 100,579 cwts. valued at Rs. 66 lakhs in the following year and compared favourably with 18,493 cwts. valued at Rs. 15 lakhs in 1943-44.

Fruits and Vegetables (Rs. 2,31 lakhs)—Imports of fruits and vegetables, which had advanced from Rs. 87 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 1,55 lakhs in the following year, reached Rs. 2,31 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of coconuts, which had improved from 23.1 million valued at Rs. 19¼ lakhs in 1943-44 to 27.1 million valued at Rs. 21¼ lakhs in the following year, had, however, a set-back at 19.9 million valued at Rs. 18¾ lakhs in the year under-review. Dates accounted for an intake of 33,738 tons valued at Rs. 153 lakhs in the year under review showing a rise of 2,802 tons valued at Rs. 24 lakhs over the preceding year and of 20,012 tons valued at Rs. 93 lakhs over 1943-44. A phenomenal increase was noted under imports of cashew-nuts which mounted up from zero in 1943-44 to 1,348 tons valued at Rs. 3¼ lakhs in the following year and 16,156 tons valued at Rs. 55 lakhs in the year under review.

Liquors including Denatured and Perfumed Spirits (Rs. 2,32 lakhs)—Imports in this category showed a rise of seven per cent. in quantity and of 60 per cent. in value during 1945-46 for which the total was 1.1 million gallons valued at Rs 2,32 lakhs compared with 1.0 million gallons valued at Rs. 1.47 lakhs in 1944-45 and 0.9 million gallons valued at Rs. 1,47 lakhs in 1943-44. Out of these a little less than half was received by Bombay. The bulk of the imports was in respect of spirit which accounted for an intake of 7.6 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 197 lakhs in 1945-46 as against 5 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 1,24 lakhs in 1944-45 and 5.3 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 1,22 lakhs in 1943-44. Ale, beer and porter accounted for an intake of only 1.4 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in the year under review compared with 4.2 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 14¼ lakhs in 1944-45 and 3 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 12 lakhs in 1943-44. On the other hand, *imports of wines, which had* remained virtually stationary around 82,000 gallons in quantity but had fallen in value from Rs. 13¼ lakhs to Rs. 9¼ lakhs, doubled in quantity to 1.8 lakhs gallons and trebled in value to Rs. 29 lakhs in the year under review.

Out of the total imports of liquor in 1945-46, whisky accounted for 2.4 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 54 lakhs followed by drugs, medicines, and chemicals containing spirit with 1.3 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 51 lakhs. Brandy stood third with 2.1 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 46 lakhs.

Provision and Oilman's Stores (Rs. 1,37 lakhs)—After a 100 per cent. increase, imports under this head advanced further from Rs. 1,21 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 1.37 lakhs in the following year as against Rs. 55 lakhs in 1943-44. A little more than half the receipts were from Australia. Imports of condensed and preserved milk, which had increased by five times both in quantity and value from 19,96[illegible] cwts. valued at Rs. 10 lakhs in 1943-44 to 96,832 cwts. valued at Rs. 50 lakhs in the following year, declined sharply to 79,687 cwts. valued at Rs. 38 lakhs in the year under review. On the other hand, a sharp rise was noted in respect of milk foods for infants from 3,947 cwts. valued at Rs. 9 lakhs in 1943-44 to 11,797 cwts. valued at Rs. 25 lakhs in 1944-45 and 17,569 cwts. valued at Rs. 35 lakhs in 1945-46.

Spices (Rs. 1,83 lakhs)—The upward trend of imported spices was well maintained in the year under review for which the receipts totalled Rs. 1,83 lakhs compared with Rs. 1,54 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs. 90 lakhs in 1943-44. Cloves accounted for 133,234 cwts. valued at Rs. 87 lakhs as against 94,380 cwts. valued at Rs. 69 lakhs in 1944-45 and 28,635 cwts. valued at Rs. 21 lakhs in 1943-44, while betel-nuts accounted for 162,263 cwts. valued at Rs. 71 lakhs, 143,551 cwts. valued at Rs. 74 lakhs and 126,906 cwts. valued at Rs. 64 lakhs respectively.

Tobacco (Rs. 3,91 lakhs)—Imports of tobacco maintained their upward curve during the past three years from 9·8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,60 lakhs in 1943-44 to 13·4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2,90 lakhs in the following year and to 15·1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 391 lakhs in the year under review. The bulk of the arrivals consisted of unmanufactured tobacco which totalled 9·7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,58 lakhs in 1943-44, 13 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2,33 lakhs in 1944-45 and 14·9 million lbs. in 1945-46. Tobacco for pipes and cigarettes formed the second largest group.

Wool, Raw (Rs. 3,09 lakhs)—Imports of raw wool, which had declined from 25·5 million lbs valued at Rs. 4.02 lakhs in 1943-44 to 10·[illegible] million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.10 lakhs in the following year, improved by nearly 90 p[illegible] in quantity and 50 per cent. in val[illegible] million lbs. valued at Rs. 3,09 lakhs [illegible] under review. Australia continue[illegible] main shipper with 11 million [illegible] Rs. 2,25 lakhs in the year und[illegible]

Cotton Yarns and Mar[illegible] lakhs)—Imports in this gro[illegible] Rs. 1,85 lakhs in 1945-46 [illegible] of Rs. 30 lakhs over 1944-4[illegible] over 1943-44. The receipts [illegible] shrank from 6¼ lakhs lbs. va[illegible] in 1943-44 to 2 lakhs lbs. val[illegible] in 1944-45 and further to 1¼ la[illegible] Rs. 3¼ lakhs in the year under [illegible] same period, imports of handkerc[illegible] were up from Rs. 0·09 lakhs to R[illegible] to Rs. 4¼ lakhs respectively and th[illegible] from Rs. 0·19 lakhs to Rs. 1¼ lakhs [illegible]

	0.86
	0.45
	4.08
	3.84
	1.08
	0.87
	0.60

lakhs respectively. Imports of piece-goods, which had improved from 3·7 million yards valued at Rs. 24¼ lakhs in 1943-44 to 5·2 million yards valued at Rs. 32¼ lakhs in 1944-45, were reduced to 3·2 million yards valued at Rs. 43 lakhs in the year under review. Thread accounted for an intake of 1·3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 91 lakhs in 1945-46 as against 1·6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,03 lakhs in 1944-45 and 1·3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 87 lakhs in 1943-44.

Woollen Yarn and Manufactures (Rs. 3,60 lakhs)—Imports registered a phenomenal increase from Rs. 45 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 1,05 lakhs in 1944-45 and to Rs. 3,00 lakhs in 1945-46. A little less than half the imports were in respect of yarn and knitting wool which advanced from 1¼ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 6¼ lakhs in 1943-44 to 7¼ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 32 lakhs in 1944-45 and to 27¼ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 1,24 lakhs in the year under review. An equally important item was woollen and worsted piece-goods. Imports in this category advanced from 1.1 lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 8 lakhs to 4.4 lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 44 lakhs and further to 11.6 lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 1,24 lakhs respectively. The major portion of the shipments was from the United Kingdom.

Drugs and Medicines (Rs. 3,64 lakhs)—Imports of drugs and medicines mounted up from Rs. 2,87 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 3,64 lakhs in 1945-46 showing an increase of Rs. 1,56 lakhs over 1943-44. Of these proprietory medicines accounted for Rs. 34 lakhs in the year under review as against Rs. 23 lakhs for 1944-45 and Rs. 20 lakhs for 1943-44. Quinine salts which were valued at Rs. 0.81 lakhs in 1943-44, mounted up to Rs. 1¼ lakhs in the following year and reached Rs. 3¼ lakhs in the year under review, the respective quantity being 2,007 lbs., 3,301 lbs. and 17,942 lbs. Imports of codliver-oil, which were practically nil in 1943-44 but amounted to nearly Rs. 35,515 in the following year reached Rs. 5 lakhs in the year under review. Arrivals of camphor rose from Rs. 2.1 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 7¾ lakhs in 1945-46 after declining to Rs. 1.9 lakhs in 1944-45.

Seeds (Rs. 1,46 lakhs)—Imports of seeds remained steady with narrow fluctuations, the [illegible] 943-44 and the following two years [illegible] lakhs, Rs. 1,45 lakhs and Rs. 1,46 [illegible] vely. Copra or coconut kernel [illegible] for Rs. 1,19 lakhs, Rs. 1,43 [illegible] 2 lakhs respectively in value [illegible] amounted to 38,176 tons; [illegible] 305 tons respectively.

[illegible]nya Colony, Zan[illegible]
[illegible]and Pemba ..
[illegible]stralia .. ..
[illegible]glo-Egyptian Suda[illegible] **lakhs)**—Imports of salt [illegible]en .. .. 25 tons valued at Rs. 1,54 [illegible]q .. .. [illegible]ased to 266,583 tons valued [illegible]geria .. .. the following year but de-[illegible]nganyika Territory[illegible] valued at Rs. 1 ,80 lakhs in [illegible]abia .. .. [illegible]w. The larger arrivals from [illegible]ion .. .. 4,151 tons valued at Rs. 75 [illegible]uth Africa . and 173,664 tons valued at [illegible]her countries 188,993 tons valued at Rs. 1,57 [illegible] in the following two years, make up the loss arising from imports from Aden and other

TOTAL EXP[illegible]

Other articles—The following table shows the trend of imports in respect of some of the other articles of importance (the figures are in lakhs):—

	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
Bobbins ..	66.15	81.11	94.69
Boots and Shoes ..	0.46	0.16	0.91
Bristle and fibre for Brushes ..	0.88	0.48	0.53
Brushes and Brooms ..	3.33	15.68	21.75
Buttons	0.06	2.82	12.79
Coir	2.21	2.25	1.35
Cork manufactures	6.67	16.00	18.51
Sanitary ware ..	3.74	7.80	8.13
Potatoes ..	1.18	..	2.79
Gelatine ..	1.39	0.48	1.38
Hair and their manufactures ..	2.15	3.89	2.13
Ivory	7.26	42.70	33.15
Mica	0.95	0.74	0.23
Oil cloth and floor cloth	0.24	0.28	2.74
Perfumery ..	1.48	0.53	2.52
Diamonds ..	1·21	2.20	1.88
Polishes	7.79	25.32	40.65
Pearls	16.35	14.75	17.73
Soap	1.68	2.19	3.96
Starch, Dextrine and Farina ..	1.70	1.93	2.33
Pencils	0.58	2.32	11.40
Stone and Marble	0.95	0.28	0.74
Tallow and Stearine ..	38.10	19.62	29.63
Tea chests ..	82.44	190.41	191.45
Flax	20.79	16.10	18.62
Haberdashery and millinery ..	3.11	3.25	13.13
Hemp	20.43	43.41	36.57
Toys and sports Requisites ..	1.66	3.57	11.00
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings	0.05	0.18	10.01

EXPORTS

Compared with the imports, the improvement in exports was rather halting. Out of Rs. 2,40 crores worth of shipments from India in 1945-46, one-fourth were in respect of jute manufactures,

Tea stood second with exports valued at Rs. 36 crores. Cotton goods accounted for Rs. 33 crores. Thus, these three items accounted for 54 per cent. of the export trade. Raw jute, raw cotton and seeds shared almost equally, Rs. 46 crores of exports, leaving a variety of other goods to share in the rest of the 27 per cent. of the trade. Throughout the year under review the trade was governed by export trade regulations. The following figures are in thousands of rupees :—

	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1945-46
Jute, raw and waste	8,32,91	7,50,01	15,83,69	6.59
Jute manufactures	49,47,19	60,42,52	59,53,00	24.76
Cotton, raw and waste	7,48,79	7,70,17	15,86,88	6.60
Cotton manufactures	42,62,42	37,60,17	32,80,17	13.65
Tea	37,85,82	38,12,04	35,52,33	14.78
Seeds	11,14,92	10,53,35	14,50,71	6.03
Hides and skins, raw and dressed ..	8,51,24	8,19,76	11,48,01	4.78
Metals and ores	2,49,75	2,52,39	1,59,73	0.66
Non-metallic ores	2,91,07	3,03,92	2,50,34	1.04
Grain, Pulses and Flour	2,30,82	1,23,24	2,73,88	1.14
Tobacco	76,45	1,40,01	2,33,47	0.97
Wool, raw and manufactured	2,34,97	3,90,68	6,04,63	2.52
Fruits and vegetables	2,27,55	4,59,14	7,03,90	2.93
Oil-cakes	14,92	41	71	..
Coal	21,08	22,78	24,43	0.10
Gums, Resins and Lac	2,92,63	4,74,70	4,96,58	2.07
Oils	83,13	1,05,57	1,70,15	0.71
Coir manufacture	97,16	1,98,41	2,96,24	1.23
Spices	1,44,81	1,11,45	3,08,50	1.28
Rubber, raw and manufactured ..	51,89	1,13,54	86,94	0.37
Hemp, raw	67,30	69,79	51,06	0.21
Coffee	69,95	24,52	26,10	0.11
Provision and oilman's stores	58,49	24,82	20,13	0.09
Fish	1,55,38	2,25,79	2,66,24	1.11
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines ..	66,33	40,66	80,13	.33
Dyes and colours	34,17	50,13	64,80	0.27
Paraffin wax	1,22,47	1,22,90	1,05,27	0.45
Wood and timber	9,67	13,43	29,08	0.12
Apparel	40,98	52,77	39,78	0.17
Sugar	42,27	31,72	28,95	0.12
Silk, raw and manufactured	8,97	6,39	5,97	0.02
Fodder, bran and pollard	7,06	3,12	1,89	0.01
Cutlery, Hardware, etc.	22,55	26,23	38,75	0.16
Animals, living	23,92	28,44	27,88	0.12
Tallow, Stearine and wax	2,92	1,70	1,92	0.01
Furniture, etc.	2,45	4,35	5,59	0.03
Glass and Earthenware	7,60	11,72	17,62	0.07
Paper, pasteboard and stationery ..	5,31	30,09	8,97	0.04
Fibre for Brushes, etc.	12,87	12,19	35,85	[illegible]
Jewellery	49	3,11	12,35	[illegible]
Kapok	4,70	14,12	14,10	[illegible]
Manures	12,34	14,37	19,[illegible]	[illegible].99
Perfumery	4,67	4,19	[illegible]	
Soap	16,76	12,70	[illegible]	0.86
Haberdashery and millinery	77,69	36,03	[illegible]	
Toys and requisites for games	2,69	3,89	[illegible]	0.45
Boxes for manufacturing purposes ..	9,83	18,04	[illegible]	
Bristles	40,84	31,93	[illegible]	4.08
Building materials other than Iron ..	48,14	47,78	[illegible]	
Other Articles	3,49,65	4,38,93	[illegible]	3.84
				1.08
TOTAL ..	199,87,98	211,05,11	240[illegible]	
				0.87
				0.60

Jute, Raw (Rs. 15,84 lakhs)—Exports of raw jute, which suffered a slight set-back in the preceding year from 177,557 tons valued at Rs. 8,33 lakhs in 1943-44 to 160,174 tons valued at Rs. 7,50 lakhs in the follo[illegible] disturbed conditions, doubled [illegible] and value to 338,318 tons val[illegible] lakhs in the year under revie[illegible]

Kingdom was the best customer with an off-take of Rs. 4,02 lakhs as against Rs. 4,45 lakhs in 1944-45 though the quantity dropped from 98,290 tons to 87,935 tons. The U.S.A. which was the second best customer advanced to 58,374 tons valued at Rs. 2,97 lakhs as against 31,633 tons valued at Rs. 1,55 lakhs in 1944-45.

Jute Yarn and Manufactures (Rs. 58,53 lakhs)—Shipments of jute goods which had gone up from 49,47 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 60,43 lakhs in the following year, maintained their position fairly well at Rs. 59,53 lakhs in the year under review. Out of these twist and yarn was valued at Rs. 12 lakhs, Rs. 41 lakhs and Rs. 58 lakhs respectively. Exports of gunny bags declined from 343,456 tons valued at Rs. 24,50 lakhs in 1944-45 to 274,121 tons valued at Rs. 19,59 lakhs in the following year and compared unfavourably even with 1943-44 for which the shipments totalled 309,502 tons valued at Rs. 19,78 lakhs. The Union of South Africa reduced her imports to one-third of the previous year while the rest of the decline was spread evenly over a number of countries. Shipments of gunny cloth, however, mounted up from 349,541 tons valued at Rs. 34,45 lakhs in 1944-45 to 375,106 tons valued at Rs. 37,53 lakhs in the year under review, while exports under this category in 1943-44 were 314,615 tons valued at Rs. 28,97 lakhs. A little over 60 per cent. of the quantity was absorbed by the U.S.A. The total exports of jute manufactures including twist and yarn were 634,365 tons in 1943-44, 708,193 tons in 1944-45 and 680,438 tons in 1945-46.

Cotton, Raw and Waste (Rs. 15,87 lakhs)—Exports of cotton, raw and waste, which had crept forward from Rs. 7,49 lakhs to Rs. 7,70 lakhs, increased by Rs. 8,17 lakhs in the year under review. Out of this cotton waste accounted for 26,510 tons valued at Rs. 1,12 lakhs, 16,303 tons valued at Rs. 77 lakhs and 44,330 tons valued at Rs. 1,95 lakhs respectively.

Thanks to the broadening of the overseas demand and the easing of the shipping situation, exports of raw cotton, which had improved from 281,574 bales valued at Rs. 6,36 lakhs in 1943-44 to 318,741 bales valued at Rs. 6,93 lakhs in the following year, increased further to 761,293 bales valued at Rs. 13,92 lakhs in the year under review. The U.S.A. increased their off-take by four times from 11,735 tons valued at Rs. 96 lakhs in 1943-44 to 47,004 tons valued at Rs. 3,91 lakhs in the following year, while the United Kingdom which used to be an important customer reduced her purchases from 41,726 tons valued at Rs. 5,65 lakhs to 39,006 tons valued at Rs. 4,74 lakhs.

Cotton Yarns and Manufactures (Rs. 32,80 lakhs)—Exports in this category continued to shrink steadily from Rs. 42,62 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 37,60 lakhs in 1944-45 and further to Rs. 32,80 lakhs in the year under review. Out of these, piecegoods accounted for 462.3 million yards worth Rs. 36,57 lakhs in 1943-44, and 423 million yards valued at Rs. 33,79 lakhs and 440.5 million yards valued at Rs. 29,52 lakhs in the following two years respectively. The bulk of the shipments were from Bombay. Exports of grey piecegoods which had shrunk from 218.9 million yards valued at Rs. 15,28 lakhs in 1943-44 to 215.7 million yards valued at Rs. 13,18 lakhs in 1944-45, improved in quantity to 228.1 million yards but declined in value to Rs. 12,12 lakhs in the year under review. Nearly one-fifth of the consignments were for Sudan. Exports of white cotton goods declined both in volume as well as value from 80.5 million yards valued at Rs. 6,18 lakhs to 63.2 million yards valued at Rs. 5,03 lakhs and further to 52.8 million yards valued at Rs. 3,69 lakhs. Coloured, printed and dyed goods declined from 163 million yards valued at Rs. 15,11 lakhs in 1943-44 to 144.1 million yards valued at Rs. 15,59 lakhs in 1944-45 but recovered to 159.6 million yards valued at Rs. 13,71 lakhs in the year under review.

The following table gives the details regarding the destinations :—

	1943-44		1944-45		1945-46	
	Yards in millions	Rs. in Lakhs	Yards in millions	Rs. in Lakhs	Yards in millions.	Rs. in Lakhs
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	40.6	338	28.6	220	37.8	249
Australia	38.1	351	37.7	298	30.5	233
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	43.6	270	50.1	284	55.0	301
Aden	34.5	269	52.8	320	37.1	208
Iraq	12.8	115	25.2	159	34.1	216
Nigeria	33.4	223	23.4	154	29.4	163
Tanganyika Territory ..	20.5	163	21.7	166	26.4	180
Arabia	10.6	92	18.8	125	20.0	130
Ceylon	37.7	484	43.8	783	27.6	382
South Africa	29.2	234	32.2	245	22.8	173
Other countries	161.3	1,118	88.7	625	108.9	717
TOTAL EXPORTS ..	462.3	36,57	423.0	33,79	440.5	29,52

at Rs. 24 lakhs. Ceylon happened to absorb almost the whole of exports. Exports of gram mounted up from 2,150 tons valued at Rs. 6 lakhs to 2,860 tons valued at Rs. 8 lakhs and finally reached 8,459 tons valued at Rs. 20 lakhs, thus bringing the total shipment of pulses to 29,845 tons valued at Rs. 92 lakhs in the year under review against 25,506 tons valued at Rs. 84 lakhs in the preceding year and 15,641 tons valued at Rs. 52 lakhs in 1943-44.

Tobacco (Rs. 2,33 lakhs).—The overseas demand for Indian tobacco broadened in the year under review from 16.9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 76 lakhs in 1943-44 and 14.1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,40 lakhs in 1944-45 to 23.5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2,33 lakhs. The bulk was unmanufactured tobacco in respect of which the shipments totalled 21.7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,85 lakhs showing an increase of 5.7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,27 lakhs over 1943-44 and of 9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 89 lakhs over 1944-45. Half the shipments went to the United Kingdom. Manufactured tobacco went up from 8½ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 18 lakhs in 1943-44 to 14½ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 44 lakhs in the following year and further to 18½ lakhs lbs. valued at Rs. 48 lakhs in the year under review. Ceylon was the main customer in this category.

Gums, Resins and Lac (Rs. 4,97 lakhs).—The upward trend noticed in the preceding two years was fully maintained in 1945-46 for which exports amounted to Rs. 4,97 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 22 lakhs over 1944-45 and of Rs. 2,04 lakhs over 1943-44. Of this, exports of lac stood at 434,614 tons valued at Rs. 4,34 lakhs in the year under review as against 236,029 tons valued at Rs. 2,47 lakhs in 1943-44 and 437,856 tons valued at Rs. 4,32 lakhs in 1944-45. Shell fluctuated within a narrow range with exports for the three consecutive years placed at 203,557 tons valued at Rs. 2,16 lakhs, 298,242 tons valued at Rs. 3,12 lakhs and 280,127 tons valued at Rs. 3,01 lakhs with the bulk finding its way to the U.S.A. Exports of seeds rose by five times in quantity and a little over four times in value from 20,894 tons valued at Rs. 20 lakhs in 1943-44 to 105,608 tons valued at Rs. 86 lakhs in 1944-45 and touched 120,076 tons valued at Rs. 1,05 lakhs in the year under review.

Exports of gums and resins stood at 91,936 cwts. valued at Rs. 63 lakhs in the year under review showing an increase of 16,793 cwts. valued at Rs. 20 lakhs over 1944-45. In 1943-44 exports have totalled 84,763 cwts. valued at Rs. 45 lakhs.

Oils (Rs. 1,70 lakhs).—Shipments of oils declined from 1.8 million gallons in 1943-44 to 1.2 million gallons in the following year and managed to recover nearly 1.8 million gallons in 1945-46; but the value remained upward rising from Rs. 83 lakhs to Rs. 1,06 lakhs and further to Rs. 1,70 lakhs respectively. The overseas demand for sandalwood oil broadened from 1,698 gallons valued at Rs. 3 lakhs to 2,780 gallons valued at Rs. 8 lakhs and 6,100 gallons valued at Rs. 16 lakhs respectively, while the total of essential oils stood at 65,344 gallons valued at Rs. 22 lakhs, 134,412 gallons valued at Rs. 54 lakhs and 168,395 gallons valued at Rs. 1,00 lakhs respectively.

Exports of vegetable oils, which amounted to 1.7 million gallons valued at Rs. 61 lakhs in 1943-44, declined in the following year to one million gallons valued at Rs. 51 lakhs but recovered in the year under review to 1.6 million gallons valued at Rs. 69 lakhs. The bulk of the shipments related to linseed oil which improved from 0.6 million gallons valued at Rs. 28 lakhs in 1943-44 to 0.7 million gallons valued at Rs. 37 lakhs in the following year and advanced further to 1.1 million gallons valued at Rs. 46 lakhs in the year under review. Castor oil was shipped to the tune of 38,097 gallons valued at Rs. 2 lakhs in 1943-44; but the shipments nearly doubled to 70,739 gallons valued at Rs. 4½ lakhs in the following year and further rose by 100 per cent. to 157,259 gallons valued at Rs. 9 lakhs in 1945-46. In both respects, South Africa was the most important customer.

Exports of groundnuts were nearly steady, the top being 147,692 gallons valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in 1944-45. In the following year, they totalled 126,864 gallons valued at Rs. 5½ lakhs compared with 130,471 gallons valued at Rs. 3½ lakhs in 1943-44. Iraq increased its takings from 33,510 gallons in 1943-44 to 69,055 gallons in the following year and absorbed 119,138 gallons in the year under review. A broadening of exports was witnessed in respect of sesamum oil which was shipped to the extent of 75,255 gallons valued at Rs. 5 lakhs in 1945-46 as against 17,456 gallons valued at a little less than Rs. 1 lakh in 1944-45 and 41,453 gallons valued at Rs. 1½ lakhs in 1943-44.

Spices (Rs. 3,09 lakhs).—Exports totalled 548,370 cwts. valued at Rs. 3,09 lakhs in 1945-46 as against 235,099 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,11 lakhs in the preceding year and 248,473 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,45 lakhs in 1943-44. Bombay and Madras were the principal sources of shipments.

Exports of pepper, after declining from 69,573 cwts. valued at Rs. 39 lakhs in 1943-44 to 36,229 cwts. valued at Rs. 21 lakhs owing to a drastic cut in the United Kingdom's demand, registered a sharp upswing to 178,594 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,17 lakhs in the year under review. The spectacular increase was due to the restoration of the United Kingdom's demand and fresh openings in Near and Middle East.

Shipments of chillies were slightly upward at 113,925 cwts. in 1943-44, 120,801 cwts. in 1944-45 and 126,637 cwts. in 1945-46, their respective values being Rs. 49 lakhs, Rs. 47 lakhs and Rs. 59 lakhs. A phenomenal increase in exports was noted in respect of ginger whose exports jumped from 41,531 cwts. valued at Rs. 22 lakhs in 1944-45 to 104,870 cwts. valued at Rs. 55 lakhs in 1945-46 and compared very favourably with 1943-44 for which they totalled only 28,199 cwts. valued at Rs. 18 lakhs. Cardamoms to the tune of 16,711 cwts. valued at Rs. 36 lakhs were shipped in the year under review as against 6,811 cwts. valued at Rs. 13 lakhs in the preceding year and 9,320 cwts. valued at Rs. 30 lakhs in 1943-44.

Exports of turmeric hardened from 25,223 cwts. valued at Rs. 5 lakhs in 1943-44 to 27,865 cwts. valued at Rs. 7 lakhs in the following year; but rose by nearly four and a half times to 116,356 cwts. valued at Rs. 35 lakhs in the year under review. Betelnuts were shipped to the

tune of 5,025 cwts. valued at Rs. 7 lakhs in the year under review as against hardly 1,719 cwts. valued at Rs. 3 lakhs in the preceding year and 2,145 cwts. valued at Rs. 3 lakhs in 1943-44.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines (Rs. 80 lakhs)—Exports of this group doubled from Rs. 41 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 80 lakhs in the following year at which they showed a gain of Rs. 14 lakhs over 1943-44. Chemicals showed a rise of Rs. 14 lakhs over the preceding year and of Rs. 9 lakhs over 1943-44 and amounted to Rs. 25 lakhs. Magnesium compounds and saltpetre were the most important items on the export list while the exports of soda compounds showed a downward trend. Shipments of drugs in the year under review were valued at Rs. 55 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 28 lakhs over the preceding year and of Rs. 33 lakhs over 1943-44. Nux Vomica and Sena were the major items.

Dyes and Colours (Rs. 65 lakhs)—Exports totalled Rs. 65 lakhs in 1945-46 showing an increase of Rs. 15 lakhs over 1944-45 and of Rs. 31 lakhs over 1943-44. Out of these, two-thirds related to myrobalans, the shipments of which rose from 3½ lakhs cwts. valued at Rs. 18 lakhs in 1943-44 to 5 lakhs cwts. valued at Rs. 31 lakhs in the following year and to 6¾ lakhs cwts. valued at Rs. 44 lakhs in the year under review. Nearly 95 per cent. of the exports went to the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Myrobalan extracts, cutch and gambir and barks were other notable items.

Tea (Rs. 35,52 lakhs)—Exports of tea were reduced in quantity as well as value from 415.5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 38,12 lakhs in 1944-45 to 362.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 35,52 lakhs in the following year as against 413.1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 37,86 lakhs in 1943-44. The biggest customer was, of course, the United Kingdom which absorbed two-thirds of the shipments. Exports to that country totalled 237.9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 22,76 lakhs in the year under review compared with 278.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 25,58 lakhs in 1943-44 and 262.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 23,55 lakhs in 1944-45. The U.S.A., the second important customer, absorbed 52.4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 5,45 lakhs in the year under review compared with 60 million lbs. valued at Rs. 5,93 lakhs in 1943-44 and 51.4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 5,44 lakhs in 1944-45. Exports to Canada which had improved from 32.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2,81 lakhs in 1943-44 to 41.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 5,80 lakhs in the following year, received a sharp set-back at 19.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,97 lakhs in the year under review. On the other hand, Australia maintained its position virtually by importing 15.8 million lbs. in 1944-45 as well as in the following year the value however increasing from Rs. 1,38 lakhs to Rs. 1,51 lakhs but the exports to that country in 1943-44 amounted to 20 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,66 lakhs.

Seeds (Rs. 14,51 lakhs)—Exports of seeds which were subjected to severe restrictions in the preceding two years were higher in 1945-46 owing to relaxation of control and amounted to 414,515 tons valued at Rs. 14,51 lakhs as against 342,763 tons valued at Rs. 10,53 lakhs in 1944-45 and 325,956 tons valued at Rs. 11,15 lakhs in 1943-44. Shipments of groundnuts, however, displayed a downward trend from 240,875 tons valued at Rs. 8,22 lakhs in 1943-44 to 214,953 tons valued at Rs. 6,31 lakhs in 1944-45 and further to 196,690 tons valued at Rs. 6,08 lakhs in 1945-46 though the United Kingdom's share in it increased to 151,634 tons valued at Rs. 4,71 lakhs in the year under review after declining from 181,728 tons valued at Rs. 6,36 lakhs in 1943-44 to 108,327 tons valued at Rs. 3,12 lakhs in 1944-45. The Union of South Africa reduced its takings to 12,383 tons valued at Rs. 34 lakhs after raising them from 27,680 tons valued at Rs. 97 lakhs to 32,022 tons valued at Rs. 95 lakhs respectively. Practically the whole of the exports were from Madras in the year under review.

Exports of linseed maintained their upward movement and totalled 169,354 tons valued at Rs. 5,84 lakhs in the year under review as against 92,333 tons valued at Rs. 2,74 lakhs in 1944-45 and 36,652 tons valued at Rs. 1,10 lakhs in 1943-44. Like groundnuts here also the United Kingdom was the main customer and her receipts showed an astronominal rise from 2,595 tons valued at Rs. 8 lakhs in 1943-44 to 35,669 tons valued at Rs. 1,07 lakhs in 1944-45 and to 115,459 tons valued at Rs. 3,95 lakhs in the year under review. Australia took 28,293 tons valued at Rs. 1,00 lakhs in the year under review as against 46,373 tons valued at Rs. 1,37 lakhs in 1944-45 and 27,555 tons valued at Rs. 83 lakhs in 1943-44.

Shipments of rapeseed which had declined from 18,347 tons valued at Rs. 57 lakhs in 1943-44 to 16,881 tons valued at Rs. 60 lakhs in the following year rose to 21,893 tons valued at Rs. 85 lakhs in the year under review. Nearly 80 per cent. of the quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom which absorbed 17,846 tons valued at Rs. 70 lakhs in the year under review while Australia purchased 3,497 tons valued at Rs. 14 lakhs in the same year. Practically the whole of the shipments were from Sind.

Sesamum accounted for 3,040 tons valued at Rs. 18 lakhs in 1945-46 as against 6,154 tons valued at Rs. 21 lakhs in 1943-44 and 1,315 tons valued at Rs. 7 lakhs in 1944-45. Exports of castorseeds steadily fell from 14,230 tons in 1943-44 to 6,364 tons in the following year and further to 5,831 tons in 1945-46 with the value dropping from Rs. 53 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 17 lakhs respectively.

Fruits and Vegetables (Rs. 7,04 lakhs)—Exports in this group, which had doubled from Rs. 2,28 lakhs to Rs. 4,59 lakhs in the preceding two years, reached a yet higher figure at Rs. 7,04 lakhs in 1945-46. The bulk consisted of cashew kernels, which, after declining from 5,171 tons valued at Rs. 1,38 lakhs to 2,989 tons valued at Rs. 3,23 lakhs, advanced to 9,522 tons valued at Rs. 5,72 lakhs in the year under review, thanks to the growing demand from the U.S.A. and Canada entering the field for the first time.

Hides and Skins (Rs. 11,48 lakhs)—Exports of hides and skins raw as well as tanned rose from Rs. 8,20 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 11,48 lakhs in the following year and compared favourably with Rs. 8,41 lakhs in 1943-44. Of these, raw and undressed hides and skins accounted for 12,952 tons valued at Rs. 5,01 lakhs in 1945-46 as compared with 14,567 tons valued at Rs. 3,99 lakhs in 1944-45 and 22,424 tons valued at Rs. 4,13 lakhs in 1943-44. There was no export of raw buffalo hides in the past two years while in 1943-44 it was to the tune of 171,030 weighing 687 tons and valued at Rs. 9 lakhs. 138,725 cow hides weighing 605 tons and valued at Rs. 14 lakhs were shipped in 1945-46 as compared with 85,328 weighing 365 tons and valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in 1944-45 and 457,191 weighing 1,815 tons valued at Rs. 21 lakhs in 1943-44. Calf skins numbered 477,079 valued at Rs. 12 lakhs for 1943-44, 330,278 valued at Rs. 10 lakhs in 1944-45 and 34,766 valued at Rs. 91,000 in 1945-46, their weight being 900 tons, 681 tons and 69 tons respectively. Sind and the Bengal area were the only sources of shipments of hides.

A downward trend was noticed in respect of exports of raw skins. From 16,185 tons, equivalent to 28.1 million in number and valued at Rs. 3,67 lakhs in 1943-44, exports fell to 11,423 tons, *i.e.*, 22.1 million in number, valued at Rs. 3,78 lakhs in the following year and dropped further to 10,478 tons, *i.e.*, 22.5 millions; but the value reached a new high level at Rs. 4,82 lakhs in the year under review. Goat skins dropped from 15,343 tons (25.3 millions) valued at Rs. 2,93 lakhs to 9,582 tons (16.7 millions) valued at Rs. 2,41 lakhs and then to 7,278 tons (14.7 millions) valued at Rs. 2,30 lakhs respectively. The bulk of the shipments went to the U.S.A. On the other hand a marked improvement was noted in respect of raw sheep skins, exports of which rose from 655 tons (1.7 millions) valued at Rs. 62 lakhs to 1,569 tons (3.5 millions) valued at Rs. 1,10 lakhs and further to 2,517 tons (5.7 millions) valued at Rs. 2,22 lakhs in the year under review. Other skins advanced from 187 tons (1.1 millions) in 1943-44 to 272 tons (1.9 millions) in the following year and to 683 tons (2.1 millions) in the year under review, their corresponding value being Rs. 11 lakhs, Rs. 26 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs respectively.

Exports of hides and skins, tanned or dressed fluctuated from 10,677 tons valued at Rs. 4,08 lakhs in 1943-44 to 8,069 tons valued at Rs. 4,00 lakhs in 1944-45 and to 10,561 tons valued at Rs. 6,34 lakhs in 1945-46. Exports of buffalo hides, which had reached 380 tons valued at Rs. 14 lakhs in 1943-44 as the result of Iraq importing 342 tons, were reduced to only 1 ton in the following year but improved to 5 tons in the year under review, thanks again to Iraq importing the whole of them valued at Rs. 0.22 lakhs in the year under review. Exports of cow hides improved in 1945-46 to 4,992 tons valued at Rs. 2,09 lakhs after declining from 5,559 tons valued at Rs. 1,51 lakhs to 3,648 tons valued at Rs. 1,21 lakhs. The shipments were mostly destined for the United Kingdom. The export trade in calf skins continued downward from 1,035 tons valued at Rs. 38 lakhs in 1943-44 to 631 tons valued at Rs. 28 lakhs and further to 391 tons valued at Rs. 20 lakhs in the year under review.

The overseas demand for tanned skins remained upward rising from 3,701 tons valued at Rs. 2,06 lakhs in 1943-44 to 3,788 tons valued at Rs. 2,51 lakhs in the following year and reaching 5,159 tons valued at Rs. 4,04 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments of goat-skins improved from 1,909 tons valued at Rs. 1,03 lakhs to 2,069 tons valued at Rs. 1,22 lakhs and further to 3,497 tons valued at Rs. 2,37 lakhs, while those of sheep skins receded in quantity from 1,723 tons to 1,629 tons and further to 1,524 tons but rose in value from Rs. 99 lakhs to Rs. 1,07 lakhs and further to Rs. 1,19 lakhs.

A precipitate fall in exports was noted in respect of unwrought leather which slumped from 6,096 cwts. valued at Rs. 22 lakhs in 1943-44 to 3,563 cwts. valued at Rs. 13 lakhs in the following year and to 347 cwts. only valued at Rs. 5 lakhs in the year under review.

Wool, Raw and Manufactured (Rs. 6,05 lakhs).—Exports under this category advanced from Rs. 2,35 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 3,91 lakhs in 1944-45 and further to Rs. 6,05 lakhs in 1945-46. Shipments of raw wool improved from 22 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,72 lakhs to 26 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2,28 lakhs and to 39 million lbs. valued at Rs. 3,67 lakhs respectively. Sind constituted the main source of exports with the U.S.A. as the most important destination. The manufactures comprised carpets and rugs whose exports rapidly rose from 2.9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 54 lakhs to 5.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,54 lakhs and 10 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2,32 lakhs respectively, other exports comprised piece, goods, shawls, etc.

Metals and Ores (Rs. 1,60 lakhs).—Exports remained downward from Rs. 3,50 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 2,52 lakhs in the following year and reached a still lower level at Rs. 1,60 lakhs in the year under review. Of these, the metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for remanufacture accounted for Rs. 2,24 lakhs, Rs. 1,11 lakhs and Rs. 1,18 lakhs respectively. Shipments of brass, bronze and similar alloys, which had jumped up by five times in quantity and seven times in value from 1,750 tons valued at Rs. 6¼ lakhs to 5,987 tons valued at Rs. 43 lakhs, declined to 3,771 tons valued at Rs. 17½ lakhs in the year under review. Chromite steadily fell from 27,060 tons valued at Rs. 14 lakhs to 19,187 tons valued at Rs. 10 lakhs and further to 14,036 tons valued at Rs. 7¾ lakhs in the year under review. Copper accounted for a few hundred tons while ferro-manganese, which was shipped to the extent of 4,836 tons valued at Rs. 13 lakhs in 1943-44, disappeared from the export list in the following two years.

Exports of pig iron fell from 186,250 tons valued at Rs. 98 lakhs in 1943-44 to 159,096 tons valued at Rs. 81 lakhs in the following year and were reduced drastically to 26,696 tons valued at Rs. 14 lakhs in the year under review. Iron and steel manufactures declined in the year under review to 1,300 tons valued at Rs. 7 lakhs after improving from 1,686 tons valued at Rs. 6 lakhs to 2,859 tons valued at Rs. 9 lakhs.

Lead retreated to 309 tons after advancing from 154 tons to 1,738 tons, while manganese ore, which had dropped from 549,200 tons valued at Rs. 1,85 lakhs in 1943-44 to 156,695 tons valued at Rs. 53 lakhs in 1944-45, recovered slightly at 185,181 tons valued at Rs. 66 lakhs in the year under review.

Non-metallic Products (Rs. 2,50 lakhs)—Exports of non-metallic ores advanced from Rs. 2,91 lakhs in 1943-44 to 3,04 lakhs in 1944-45 but dropped to Rs. 2,50 lakhs in the year under review. The bulk of the shipments were in respect of mica which accounted for 149,650 tons, 76,734 tons and 125,213 tons in quantity, the value being Rs. 2,80 lakhs, Rs. 2,94 lakhs and Rs. 2,47 lakhs respectively for the three consecutive years.

Grain, Pulses and Flour (Rs. 2,74 lakhs).—Exports declined from 94,724 tons valued at Rs. 2,3¼ lakhs in 1943-44 to 37,838 tons valued at Rs. 1,23 lakhs in the following year and doubled to 75,948 tons valued at Rs. 2,74 lakhs in the year under review. The improvement was partly attributable to larger shipments of rice not in the husk which reached 44,936 tons valued at Rs. 1,78 lakhs after dropping from 27,258 tons valued at Rs. 60 lakhs in 1943-44 to 10,020 tons valued at Rs. 33 lakhs in 1944-45. The bulk was meant for Ceylon. Exports of wheat were reduced to zero in the year under review after falling from 31,299 tons to only 1,500 tons in quantity and from Rs. 69 lakhs to Rs. 3¼ lakhs in value. Shipments of wheat flour were up by 231 tons and Rs. ¾ lakhs after registering a sharp fall from 10,690 tons valued at Rs. 32¼ lakhs in 1943-44 to 812 tons valued at Rs. 2¼ lakhs in 1944-45, Arabia being the favourite.

Barley, jowar and bajra did not figure in the trade returns at all; but exports of *dals* registered a sharp upswing from 5,264 tons valued at Rs. 19 lakhs in 1944-45 to 18,083 tons valued at Rs. 60 lakhs in the following year and compared favourably with 1943-44 for which shipments had amounted to 6,120 tons valued

Index Numbers of Prices

INDEX numbers of prices reflect the movement of prices within the economic system of a country. From the point of the Provincial Governments in this country, they are the basis for determining the land revenue assessments.

The index number of wholesale prices in the sub-continent during 1861-1931 are available in the publication "Index Numbers of Indian Prices; 1861-1931" issued by Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. This publication contains (1) the unweighted index numbers of 28 articles of export, (2) the unweighted index numbers of 11 articles of import, (3) the general unweighted index numbers for 39 articles of export and import, and (4) the weighted index numbers of 100 articles. These series are a continuation of the series first compiled by F. J. Atkinson of the Indian Finance Department and published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society in March 1897. The index numbers subsequent to 1931 are available in the addenda to the Index Numbers of Indian Princes, 1861-1931.

The compilation was discontinued in August 1941 since the basis became out of date.

The following table contains these index numbers over a period of years :—

(Prices in 1873 = 100)

Year	General Index No. (39 Articles Unweighted)	Weighted Index No. (100 Articles)
1900 ..	116	143
1905 ..	110	135
1910 ..	122	150
1914 ..	147	187
1918 ..	225	215
1920 ..	281	302
1926 ..	216	260
1931 ..	127	157
1934 ..	119	136
1937 ..	136	155
1938 ..	132	147
1939 ..	134	157

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

The compilation of index number of wholesale prices in India has been undertaken since 1913. For this purpose, 1914 has been taken as the basic year and the data is collected for Calcutta and Bombay. In the latter case, another series is being undertaken on the basis of the 1929 price level computed as 100. Several provincial governments also publish fortnightly and monthly statements of retail and wholesale prices of certain important commodities.

The following table gives the index numbers of wholesale prices for Calcutta and Bombay up to 1939 :—

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(End of July 1914—100).

Year	Calcutta	Bombay
1914 ..	100	100
1920 ..	201	..
1921 ..	179	198
1933 ..	87	98
1936 ..	91	96
1937 ..	102	106
1938 ..	95	101
1939 ..	108	109

The outbreak of the Second World War brought to the forefront the need for better compilation of price statistics and the Economic Adviser to the Government of India proposed the week ended August 19, 1939 as the base for compilation of index numbers of wholesale prices in India by groups of articles. This is a sensitive index. Subsequently, another index for general purposes was also introduced with the year ended August 1939 as the base.

GROUPS OF ARTICLES

The following table relates to the index numbers of wholesale prices in India by groups of articles since 1939-40 on the basis of the average of monthly figures and of the week ended August 19, 1939 being equivalent to 100 :—

Year	Agricultural Commodities.	Raw Materials.	Primary Commodities.	Manufactured Articles.	Chief Articles of Export.	General Index.
1939–40* ..	127·5	118·8	124·2	131·5	130·5	125·6
1940–41 ..	108·6	121·5	113·4	119·8	114·1	114·8
1941–42 ..	124·2	146·9	132·5	154·5	137·3	137·0
1942–43 ..	166·2	165·9	166·0	190·4	161·7	171·0
1943–44 ..	268·7	185·0	232·5	251·7	233·4	236·4
1944–45 ..	265·4	206·0	240·5	258·3	243·9	244·2
1945–46 ..	272·6	210·0	246·2	240·0	248·9	244·9
1946–47 ..	313·8	235·3	280·0	259·1	296·8	275·4
1947–48 ..	356·9	254·0	312·6	287·8	....	367·0

* Seven months ended March 1940.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

The provincial Governments also publish the working class cost of living index numbers. Some of the industrial towns for which these are compiled are: Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Madras, Bangalore, Jamshedpur and Calcutta.

The working class cost of living index number for Bombay was originally compiled on the basis of 1914 year; but it was revised in 1937 when the July 1933 to June 1934 was adopted as the base.

The original index, with July 1914 as the base, declined from 173 in 1921 to 97 in 1934. For the following year, it recovered to 101, while the revised index stood at 100. The latter rose to 106 in 1937 at which it remained unchanged during the next two years. The war signalised a sharp upward trend reaching 250 in 1946. It touched 285 in September 1947, declined to 258 in January 1948 and then advanced once again to reach the all-time high level of 291 for April 1948.

PRICE TREND

The five years ended 1866 coincided with the American civil war which imposed heavy demand for Indian cotton and resulted in imports of bullion and heavy coinage of silver. This, in turn, brought about a sharp rise in prices. But the following 15 years witnessed a downward trend in sympathy with the similar tendency in the West. The depreciation of the rupee signalised the reversal of the trend of commodity prices in 1883 and the upward movement was sustained till 1920 with a break during 1893-99 as the result of the contraction of currency and closing of the mints for coinage.

The Prices Inquiry Committee appointed in 1910 reported that between 1890 and 1912, there was a general risel n prices throughout the sub-continent. Hides and skins, foodgrains, building materials and oilseeds rose by 40 per cent. or more above the level of the basic period, cotton and jute by 33 and 31 per cent. respectively and other articles including food by about 25 per cent. The Committee attributed the rise to internal factors such as shortage of supply in the face of growing demand, development of transport and increase in the volume of currency and to external factors such as increased gold production and wars.

The upward trend accelerated during the First War owing to the conditions created by it. Food grains rose between 1914 and 1919 by 93 per cent. and other commodities followed suit. A feature of the rise was that the prices of imported goods rose more steeply than those of exports. But the year 1921 signalised the downward movement following the lead of the United Kingdom, and the sale of reverse councils and deflation of currency accelerated its pace. The world depression contributed its mite subsequently to the falling prices and the Calcutta index number of wholesale prices which stood at 179 in 1921 slumped to 141 in 1929 and to the bottom at 87 in 1933. The loss was subsequently retrieved partially following the world's economic recovery and the index number rose to 108 in 1939.

The outbreak of the war in September 1939 introduced a new chapter in the history of Indian commodity prices. After an initial rise, the prices received a sharp setback following the loss of export markets in Europe; but Japan's entry into the war placed on India the responsibility of being the supply base for the East which brought about rapid expansion of currency and an equally rapid rise in prices. The Economic Adviser's index number of wholesale prices with the week ended August 19, 1939 as the base rose from 114·8 in 1940-41 to 137 in the following year, 171 in 1942-43 and 236·4 in 1943-44. The rise in the following two years was, however, comparatively small.

The end of the hostilities kindled the hopes that the rising spiral of prices would cry halt. These hopes were strengthened by a small rise of 0·7 in 1945–46; but the inflationary movement gained fresh impetus from domestic shortages and a rise of 30·5 and of 31·6 points was recorded in 1946-47 and 1947-48 respectively, placing the index number at the all time record high level of 307 for 1947-48.

INADEQUACY OF DATA

The inadequacy as also the general unreliability of Indian price statistics has been the subject of comment by many committees and commissions of enquiry including the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee of 1925, the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and also by Messrs. Bowley and Robertson who were invited by the Government of India to advise them on the question of obtaining more accurate and detailed statistics. The eleventh Industries Conference held at Mysore in December 1939 and the first Conference of the Labour Ministers held at New Delhi in January 1940 recommended that the Central Government should undertake legislation to facilitate the collection of statistics relating to industries. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government of India introduced in the Legislative Assembly in February 1942 a bill on the subject which was subsequently passed by the Central Legislature and received the assent of the Governor-General. This Act which is called the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, empowers the provincial Governments to arrange for the collection of statistics relating to prices of commodities as also certain other matters like wages, employment, industrial disputes, etc.

In view of the inadequacy of the existing retail price data, especially from the point of view of compiling cost of living index numbers, the Court of Enquiry constituted in August, 1940, under the Trade Disputes Act 1929 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Sir B. N. Rau to investigate the question of dearness allowance for the railway employees recommended that the Central Government should take up the work of preparation and maintenance of cost of living index figures for three distinct classes of areas in India, *viz.*, city, urban and rural. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government of India outlined a tentative scheme for the preparation and maintenance of cost of living index numbers for important centres in the sub-continent. The scope of the Scheme has been limited to the preparation of figures for industrial labour. A special post of Director, Cost of Living Index Scheme, has been created and a Committee of experts has been appointed to assist him. Unweighted retail price index numbers for 15 selected rural centres where cost of living index numbers are not available are being published by the Director, Cost of Living Index Scheme.

Tariff Board

UNTIL 1919 India had no authority to shape her fiscal policy without the approval of the Secretary of State for India. In that year, the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill recommended that "a satisfactory solution of the question (of fiscal policy) can only be guaranteed by the grant of liberty to the Government of India to devise those tariff arrangements which seem best fitted to India's needs." It further recommended that "the Secretary of State should, as far as possible, avoid interference on this subject when the Government of India and its Legislature are in agreement, and they think that his intervention, when it does take place, should be limited to safe-guarding the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangements within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government is a party." It, however, took two more years for the acceptance of this principle by the Secretary of State.

Armed with this convention and as a preliminary step towards deciding the guiding principles of a fiscal policy for the country, a Resolution was issued on October 7, 1921 about the appointment of a Fiscal Commission "to examine with reference to all the interests concerned the Tariff Policy of the Government of India, including the question of the desirability of adopting the principle of Imperial Preference, and to make recommendations. It was this report which really laid the foundations of the tariff policy for the country and should be given credit for whatever industrial progress took place during the last quarter of a century.

THREE PRINCIPLES

The Commission came to the conclusion that the industrial development of the country had "not been commensurate with the size of the country, its population and its natural resources" and, therefore, recommended "a policy of protection to be applied with discrimination." It distinguished between basic and non-basic industries and recommended that, as a rule, non-basic industries may, subject to certain conditions, be assisted by means of import tariff and basic industries should be helped by means of bounties in order to see that the cost of the manufactured articles used by other industries does not rise. Again, it emphasised that export duties on raw or semi-manufactured goods should not be resorted to as a means of assisting industries.

For the purpose of enabling the Government of India to pursue this policy, the Fiscal Commission recommended the creation of a permanent Tariff Board charged with the task of examining the claims of various industries to protection and of watching the operations of the fiscal measures that might be taken by Government from time to time. Simultaneously, the Commission laid down three important conditions for the guidance of the Board as a prerequisite to any recommendation by it for State help. They were: (1) The industry must have natural advantages. (2) The industry is such that without protection it is not likely to develop at all or so rapidly as is desirable in the interest of the country. (3) The industry must be one which will eventually be able to face world competition without protection. It further made clear that the question of the renewal of protection to an industry should also be examined by the Tariff Board from time to time.

TARIFF BOARD ESTABLISHED

The Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Fiscal Commission in regard to the establishment of a Tariff Board and set up the first Tariff Board in July 1923 for a period of one year. The life of the Board, however, was extended from year to year until the outbreak of the World War II though the personnel changed from time to time. During this period, the Tariff Board examined the claims of a number of industries for protection and, as a result of its recommendations, help by means of protective tariffs, bounties or subsidies was given to steel, railway wagons, wire and wire nails, bolts and nuts, paper, printers' ink, plywood, safety matches, transmission belting, glass; sugar, silk, the cotton textile industry and a variety of other industries.

During the Second World War, the need for starting new industries to fill in the gap created by the cessation of imports was keenly felt and the Government of India made a definite promise about protection and help if the need arose after the termination of the war. In the statement on industrial policy issued by the Central Government on April 23, 1945, it was announced that pending the formulation of a tariff policy appropriate to the post-war needs and conditions of the country and the establishment of permanent machinery for the purpose, Government would set up machinery for investigation claims from various industries, which were started or have developed in wartime and are established on sound lines, for assistance or protection during the transition period.

WAR-TIME INDUSTRIES

For the purpose of these and any subsequent investigation, the Government of India set up in November 1945 a Tariff Board for a period not exceeding two years in the first instance. The Board consisted of Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty (President), Mr. C. C. Desai, Dr. H. L. Dey and Dr. Nazir Ahmed. The *communique* issued in this connection stated:

In the case of each industry, the Board will, after such examination as it considers necessary, report whether the industry satisfies the following conditions:—

(1) that it is established and conducted on sound business lines; and (2) that having regard to the natural or economic advantages enjoyed by the industry and its actual or probable costs, it is likely, within a reasonable time, to develop sufficiently to be able to carry on successfully without protection or State assistance; or (3) that it is an industry to which it is desirable in the national interest to grant protection or assistance and that the probable cost of such protection or assistance to the community is not excessive.

Where a claim to protection or assistance is found to be established, the Board will recommend:

(i) whether, at what rate and in respect of what articles or class or description of article, a protective duty should be imposed; (ii) what additional or alternative measure should be taken to protect or assist the industry; and (iii) for what period, not exceeding three years, the tariff or other measures should remain in force.

COST OF PROTECTION

In making its recommendations, the Board will give due weight to the interests of consumer in the light of the prevailing conditions and will also consider how the recommendations affect industries using the articles in respect of which protection is to be granted. Since relief, to be effective, should be attended without delay, the Board is requested to complete its inquiries with all possible expedition.

With these general terms of reference, the Board was entrusted with inquiries concerning numerous industries in the first one year and a half. Following the division of India, however, the Board's activities became rather restricted owing to the appointment of the President, Mr. Chetty, as Finance Minister, Government of India, the transfer of its Member-Secretary, Mr. C. C. Desai, to the States Ministry, Government of India, and the decision of its third member, Dr. Nazir Ahmed, to opt out for service with Pakistan.

The Tariff Board was reconstituted in November 1947 with the following members: Mr. G. L. Mehta (President), Dr. H. L. Dey and Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu. The Government resolution issued on November 3 stated that it would function for a period of three years. In addition to the terms of reference fixed earlier, the reconstituted Board is now entrusted with the following functions:

(1) To report to Government, as and when required, factors that lead to increase in the cost of production of Indian manufactured goods as against imported articles; and

(2) To advise Government, as and when required, on measures whereby internal production may be secured on the most economical cost basis.

Trade Marks

THE Trade Marks Act, 1940 (Act V of 1940) was passed by the Indian Legislature in March 1940, to provide for the registration and more effective protection of trade marks. Sections 1 and 85 of the Act came into force at once, and under the latter section, intending applicants for registration were enabled to deposit their trade marks. About 1,58,000 trade marks were so deposited, which have since been classified and indexed.

Before the other provisions of the Act could be brought into force the Act was amended in 1941 (Act XXVII of 1941) to establish a separate Trade Marks Registry at Bombay under a Bombay Registrar with jurisdiction over textile marks only. The Amended Act came into force on the 1st June 1942, but had again to be amended by the Trade Marks Amendment Act, 1943. The Act was further amended in April 1946 (Act XII of 1946) with a view to avoiding conflict of registration in various States which have either passed Trade Marks Act of their own or proposed to do so in the near future, and also to make trade marks registered in any territory effective in all territories in which trade marks legislation has been enacted.

Infringement actions of trade marks and certification trade marks registered in India can accordingly be filed in any of the reciprocating States thus making it unnecessary for the proprietor of a trade mark to register a trade mark more than once. The Trade Marks Register is kept at the Registry at Bombay under the control and management of the Registrar of Trade Marks. Mr. K. S. Shavaksha, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, is at present the Registrar of Trade Marks.

A branch of the Trade Marks Registry is established at Calcutta, at which a copy of the Register and the Refused Textile Marks List are kept. The Branch Registry is in charge of the Deputy Registrar who is empowered under section 4 (2A) of the Act to discharge, under the superintendence and direction of the Registrar, any function which under the Act may be discharged by the Registrar. Any reference in the Act to the Registrar includes a reference to the Deputy Registrar when so discharging any such function. Where the Registrar directs the Deputy Registrar to deal with a particular matter, he has in disposing of such matter the same powers as the Registrar. At present, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks is Mr. C. V. Nagaraja Sastri, M. A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Edin.), Bar-at-Law.

The following is a summary of the important provisions of the Trade Marks Act, 1940:

A "mark" includes a device, brand, heading, label, ticket, name, signature, word, letter or numeral or any combination thereof; a "trade mark" means a mark used or proposed to be used in relation to goods for the purpose of indicating or so as to indicate a connection in the course of trade between the goods and some person having the right to use the mark. A trade mark may be registered only in respect of particular goods or classes of goods. Any person who is desirous of registering a mark should apply to the Registrar in the prescribed manner. The application may be made either at the Registry at Bombay or at the branch office at Calcutta.

Under section 6 (1), distinctiveness is the prime requisite of a trade mark for registration. A registrable trade mark must consist of or contain at least one of the following essential particulars: (1) name of a company or individual represented in a special or particular manner, (2) signature of the applicant or some predecessor in business, (3) one or more invented words, (4) word or words, having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods and not being according to its ordinary meaning a geographical name or surname or the name of a sect, caste or tribe in India and (5) any other distinctive mark. A mark consisting of a name, signature, or any word other than such as fall within the above description is not registrable except upon evidence of distinctiveness. In

determining whether a trade mark is distinctive the extent of the inherent distinctiveness of the mark, as well as its acquired distinctiveness by use or otherwise, will be considered. The commonly accepted name of any single chemical element or chemical compound is not registrable in respect of a chemical substance or preparation. Trade marks which are contrary to law or morality, or disentitled to protection in a Court of Law by being likely to deceive or cause confusion or which are likely to hurt religious susceptibilities, are not registrable. The Act contains also special provisions for the registration of certification trade marks, and for defensive registration.

When an application for registration has been accepted subject to such conditions, if any, as the Registrar might think fit to impose, the Registrar shall cause the application to be advertised accordingly. Under section 15 (2) any person may in the prescribed manner oppose an application so advertised within 4 months, and after hearing the parties, the Registrar will decide whether registration is to be permitted. The date of registration of an application shall be the date of filing such application in the Registry.

The registration of a mark will be in force for 7 years in the first instance, after which it may be renewed for a period of 15 years. In all legal proceedings relating to a registered trade mark, the fact of registration shall be *prima facie* evidence of validity of the registration and of all subsequent assignments and transmissions. Further, after seven years from the date of registration, the validity of the original registration cannot be questioned except on grounds of fraud or deception or unless the mark offends against section 8.

The registered proprietor of a trade mark is entitled to an action for infringement under the Act. This valuable right is extended to owners of "old" marks, who had applied for registration of their trade marks within five years from the commencement of the Act and registration of which has been refused by the Registrar. The rights of action to passing off are not affected by registration, and are expressly preserved under the Act. Registration gives to the registered proprietor the exclusive right to the use of the trade mark in relation to the goods for which the mark is registered. Where a mark is already registered by one person, the same or nearly similar mark cannot be registered by another person, except in case of honest concurrent use or of other special circumstances section 10 (2).

The proprietor of a registered trade mark has power to assign the mark, and may assign it whether in connection with the goodwill of the business or not. A registered proprietor may also assign an unregistered trade mark without the goodwill of the business along with a registered trade mark under certain circumstances. Any assignment made without the goodwill of the business must be advertised as directed by the Registrar.

A person other than the proprietor of a mark may be registered as a registered user, on application being made both by the proprietor and such person to the Registrar in the prescribed manner, accompanied by particulars relating to their relationship, the control of the one over the other, and other facts relevant to the "permitted" use. The registered user may under certain circumstances file an action for infringement in his own name as if he were the proprietor, but cannot assign or transmit the mark.

Any person aggrieved by the presence of a mark or entry on the Register may apply in the prescribed manner to the Registrar or to a High Court for rectification of the Register. The registered proprietor may apply to the Registrar for correction or cancellation of any entry in the Register, relating to his trade mark. He may also apply for alteration of the registered mark in any manner not substantially affecting its identity.

With effect from the 1st January, 1947, it will be an offence to describe a trade mark as registered when it is not so registered. This will not however apply to a trade mark, for the registration of which an application had been filed at the Trade Marks Registry before 1st January 1947 and which has not been disposed of by the Registrar. The use of the word "Registered", however, is permissible if it is clearly indicated that the reference is to registration of the mark under the law of a country outside India or if the word is used solely in relation to goods to be exported to a foreign country where the mark is registered. Declaration of ownership of a trade mark under the Indian Registration Act of 1908 is not equivalent to registration under the Trade Marks Act, 1940, and the use of the word "registered" to signify registration of declaration of ownership would therefore be an offence with effect from the aforesaid date. The use of Royal Arms, Heraldic devices, and State emblems without due authority may be restrained by injunction from the Registrar or at the suit of any other person who is duly authorised to use such Arms, etc., but the rights to their use acquired before the coming into force of the Act, are not affected.

All appeals from the decisions of the Registrar lie to the High Court.

There are also special provisions for registration of textile trade marks and for the constitution of an Advisory Committee to advise the Registrar with respect to usages of the textile trade.

The criminal law relating to the registration of trade marks is contained in the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889), which has recently been amended. Section 3 of this Act enacts sections 478—489 of Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code.

Since 15th August, 1947 the Trade Marks Registry has been registering trade marks for both the Dominions of India and Pakistan. Special provisions have been made in The Indian Independence (Miscellaneous Transitional Provisions) Order 1947 whereby the present arrangement is to continue upto 31st March, 1948.

Patents and Designs

PRIOR to the 15th August 1947, the granting of Patents for new inventions and the registration of new or original Designs in British India were regulated by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (No. 2 of 1911). As a result of the partition of India, the said Act, with suitable modifications has become the law of all the Provinces of India and Pakistan, and the Patents granted and the Designs registered by the Patent Office in India prior to 15th August 1947 continue to be operative in the said Provinces. Patents granted and Designs registered by the Patent Office in India after the 15th August 1947 will be operative only in the Provinces of the Indian Dominion, and unless special legislation is enacted for that purpose, will not extend to Pakistan or to the States.

The texts of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and the Indian Patents and Designs Rules and the Indian Secret Patent Rules which regulate the practice under the Act, are contained in the PATENT OFFICE HANDBOOK. The seventh edition of the Handbook published in 1947, contains also a *thoroughly revised* set of instructions for the guidance of inventors and applicants for the grant of patents and for the registration of designs. Copies are available for sale with the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, at Re. 1-0-0 per copy.

The Indian Patents and Designs Act does not extend to the United Kingdom, or any British possession, or any State in the Indian sub-continent. The States of Baroda, Cochin, Cooch Behar, Hyderabad (Deccan), Indore (Holkar), Jodhpur, Kashmir and Jammu, Mysore, Rampur and Travancore, have separate Patent Offices and Patent Laws of their own. For information regarding Patents and Designs in those Countries or States, application should be made to the Patent Offices of the Countries or States concerned.

India is not a party to the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. But, arrangements for giving "Priority" patents and registered designs exist between India on the one side and each of the following countries and States on the other, *viz.*, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Eire, the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, and the States of Baroda, Mysore and Rampur. In the case of Ceylon, priority arrangements exist in respect of patents only and not in respect of designs.

PATENTS

The main provisions of the Indian Patents and Designs Act which regulate the granting of patents and patent rights are briefly as follows:—

Varieties of Patents.—The Act provides for the granting of four kinds of patents, namely :—

(i) a patent, which is dated as of the official date of the application for the patent;

(ii) a patent of addition, for improvement or modification of an invention for which invention a patent has already been applied for or granted;

(iii) a secret patent for an invention relating to instruments or munitions of war;

(iv) a patent claiming "Priority," which is dated as of the official date of the corresponding application for patent first made in a country outside India which has established reciprocal arrangements with India for mutual protection of inventions.

What may be Patented.—The subject-matter of a patent should be a "manner of new manufacture," which may be any process or apparatus for producing, preparing, or making an article, or any article of manufacture. It is essential that the process, apparatus or article of manufacture should suggest an act to be done or an operation to be performed, and that the result must be a vendible product.

Illustrations of patentable inventions are, new textile machines, power plants, agricultural implements, domestic appliances, drying and moistening apparatus and processes, and sanitary appliances. New compositions of matter may also be patented if their properties would not be deducible from known properties of their constituent substances. In the field of chemical industry, new processes and apparatuses for manufacturing synthetic products, food-stuffs, dyes, soda ash, caustic soda, bleaching powder, toilet preparations and processes for the treatment of oil seeds, by-products and waste materials, would be patentable inventions.

The discovery of a hitherto unknown natural law is not patentable. Similarly, a method of calculation or a new notation for writing music, a new method of curing diseases, natural substances suitable for food, cannot be classed as 'manufactures,' and are, therefore, not patentable.

What are commonly called "patent medicines" are medicines prepared by secret formulæ and are not usually protected by the grant of patents. The proprietors of such medicines may in most cases possess trade mark rights in the names by which the medicines are known. "Patent or proprietary medicines" may be registered under the Drugs Act, 1940, which contains provisions for the prohibition of the import, manufacture and sale of mis-branded drugs. Applications for registration of patent or proprietary medicines should be made to the Central Drugs Laboratory, 110, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

Who may obtain Patent.—Any person in possession of an invention may obtain a patent, irrespective of his nationality. The term "person" includes a company, a firm or a partnership. An application for an ordinary patent (*i.e.*, a patent which would be dated as of the official date of the application) may be made by any person either alone or jointly with others. An application for a patent of addition may be made only by the applicant for the original patent to which it is an addition as long as the application for the original patent is pending, or by the registered proprietor of the original patent if it has been granted. An application

for a secret patent should be made by the inventor himself. An application for a patent which claims a "Priority date" may be made by the person who has made the application on which the claim to priority is based, or by his legal representative, or assignee, either alone or jointly with others.

Government Servants.—Subject to any special conditions of service or to any special orders applicable to the persons employed in any particular department, all government servants are at liberty to apply for a patent direct to the Patent Office. Government servants employed in the Defence Services, in the Royal Indian Navy and in the Indian Air Force should not apply for patents except in the manner laid down in the Special Regulations applicable to them. Government servants employed on scientific or technical research should not apply or cause or permit any other person to apply for a patent for an invention made by them, save with the permission of the Government and in accordance with such conditions as the Government may impose. Railway servants are also subject to similar restrictions.

PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING PATENTS

An application for a patent should be drawn up on the prescribed form and forwarded to the Controller of Patents and Designs, the Patent Office, No. 214, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 17. As a rule, the inventor, or his legal representative or his assignee should be a party to the application. The application should be accompanied by a specification in duplicate, prepared on the appropriate prescribed form, and also the prescribed fee.

Specifications.—The specification which should accompany an application may be either a Provisional Specification or a Complete Specification. A Provisional Specification should describe the nature of the invention. A Complete Specification must particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the invention and the manner of performing it in practice. A Provisional Specification cannot be filed in respect of an application claiming "Priority date." A Complete Specification should, therefore, accompany every such application.

If a Provisional Specification accompanies an application it will be necessary to file the Complete Specification within 9 months from the date of the application. This period of nine months may be extended by one month by paying an additional fee of Rs. 10.

Drawings.—If the invention is capable of illustration by means of drawings, suitable drawings should also be filed in duplicate.

Fees.—The fees payable in respect of the filing of an application accompanied by a Provisional Specification is Rs. 10, and in respect of the filing of an application accompanied by a Complete Specification is Rs.30. The fee payable in respect of filing a Complete Specification following a Provisional Specification is Rs. 20.

The fees may be paid in cash at the Patent Office, or may be sent by Postal Order, Money Order or Cheque, made payable to the Controller at Calcutta.

Examination.—An application properly filed in the Patent Office is accorded a serial number and date. Every application in respect of which a Complete Specification has been filed is, before it is accepted, examined with a view to ascertaining mainly whether the invention is *prima facie* a manner of new manufacture or improvement, whether the nature of the invention or the manner of performing it is particularly described, and also whether the statement of claim sufficiently defines the invention.

Acceptance.—On the acceptance of an application (other than an application for a secret patent), the specification and drawings in respect of it become open to public inspection. The acceptance is advertised by the Patent Office in the Gazette of India. The specification and drawings are also printed and a limited number of printed specifications are made available for sale. Printed specifications are identified by their serial numbers and are sold by the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, at Re. 1 per copy.

Opposition :—The grant of a patent on any application (other than an application for a secret patent) may be opposed by any person within 4 months of the date of advertisement of its acceptance.

Some of the grounds on which the grant of a patent may be opposed are—that the invention sought to be patented has been publicly used or made publicly known in any part of India; that the nature of the invention or the manner of performing it is not sufficiently or fairly described in the specification; or that the applicant for patent is not the true inventor but the applicant obtained the invention from the opponent or from a person through whom he claims.

Sealing the Patent.—In the absence of any opposition, or in the event of an opposition if the application passes the opposition successfully, the Patent Office would send the applicant a sealing fee demand notice, and on receipt from him of his request for sealing the patent accompanied by a sealing fee of Rs. 30, a patent is sealed on the application and the sealing is notified in the Register of Patents.

TERM AND CONTINUANCE

The normal term of a patent other than a patent of addition is 16 years from its date; but in special circumstances the term may be extended for a further period not exceeding 10 years. A patent of addition remains in force as long as the main patent is in force.

The continuance of a patent other than a patent of addition and a secret patent is subject to the payment of certain renewal fees. No renewal fees are payable for the continuance of patents of addition and secret patents.

Effect of Grant.—The grant of a patent under the Act confers upon the patentee the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the invention throughout India and of authorising others to do so.

After a patent is obtained, the patentee may sell the patent outright, or may grant licences for its exploitation, or may work the patent himself.

Infringement of Patents—If, during the continuance of a patent, any person makes, sells, or uses the invention protected by the patent without obtaining a licence from the patentee, or counterfeits or imitates it, the patentee may institute a suit for infringement against such person. The defendant in an infringement suit may counter-claim the revocation of the patent.

A suit for infringement may be instituted in a District Court having jurisdiction to try the suit, but when a counter-claim has been made for the revocation of the patent, the suit along with the counter-claim is decided by a High Court.

Compulsory Licences and Revocation—An order for the grant of a compulsory licence or for revocation of any patent may be obtained on application to the Central Government by any interested person on the ground that the patentee has abused his rights under the patent. What constitutes an abuse of patent rights is laid down in Sections 22 and 23 of the Act.

A patent may also be revoked on other grounds by the Controller, or the Central Government, or a High Court in certain circumstances.

DESIGNS

The main provisions of the Act relating to the registration of designs and registered designs are briefly as follows :—

A Design means only the features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornament, applied to an article by any industrial process or means. To be registrable under Part II of the Act, a design must be *new* or *original*, and must be applicable to an article. A model or principle of construction of an article, or anything which in substance is a mere mechanical device cannot be registered as a design. Trade Marks and trade names are not designs for the purpose of the Act. Literary or artistic creations such as books, pictures and music which fall under the Indian Copyright Act (III of 1914) do not also come within the scope of the Indian Patents and Designs Act.

The novelty or the originality of a design is judged solely by the eye with reference to the external appearance of the finished article to which the design is applied. Neither the constructional details of the article which would not be visible in the finished article, nor the utility of the article, would be relevant for deciding the registrability of the design. The novelty and the originality of a design will be destroyed by the publication of the design.

For purposes of registration of designs, goods to which the designs are to be applied have been grouped into fourteen classes according to the substances composing the article. If an article is composed of more than one substance, it is classified according to the predominant substance.

WHO MAY APPLY AND HOW

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a new or original design not previously published in India may apply for the registration of the design.

An application for the registration of a design should be drawn up on the prescribed form and should be forwarded to the Controller of Patents and Designs. The prescribed fee and four copies of the design should accompany the application. The fee payable for filing an application for registration of a design in any one of the classes Nos. 1-12 is Rs. 3, and for registration in class No. 13 or 14 is annas eight only.

The copies of the design which should accompany an application may be drawings, photographs, tracings or specimens. The representation of the design should be such as would enable a person looking at it to form a mental picture of the shape, configuration, pattern or ornament of the finished article to which the design is to be applied. Representations illustrating merely the method or principle of construction or the operation of the article, are not suitable.

It is possible to register a design in more than one class, if the article to which it is to be applied is composed of substances included in different classes.

Copyright on Registration—The registration of a design confers upon the registered proprietor, for a limited period, the exclusive right to sell or to make for sale any article to which the registered design has been applied.

The period of copyright obtainable on registration of a design is initially five years, but this initial period can be extended to two further periods of five years each, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for each period of extension.

Infringement—During the existence of copyright in a registered design, the unauthorised application of the design to the article in question for purpose of sale is prohibited. The penalty for each infringement is a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees recoverable as a contract debt; the proprietor may, in the alternative, elect to bring a suit for the recovery of damages and for an injunction against the repetition of the infringement, in which case the infringer is liable to pay such damages as may be awarded. By an amendment made in Section 18 of the Indian Sea Customs Act (No. VIII of 1878), it has been rendered possible to stop the importation into India of goods bearing a pirated design.

Cancellation—The registration of a design may be cancelled on the ground that the design has been previously registered in India, or the design has been published in India prior to the date of registration, or the design is not new or original. An application for cancellation may be made by any interested person at any time to a High Court, or to the Controller within one year from the date of registration on the ground of prior registration or prior publication mentioned above.

GENERAL

The Patent Office at Calcutta which was established under the Indian Patents and Designs Act for the purpose of administering this Act continues to be the Patent Office for all the Provinces of the Dominion of India. (It is expected that a separate Patent Office for the Dominion of Pakistan will be established by the Government of Pakistan.) The office at Calcutta is in charge of the Controller of Patents and Designs. It has no branches anywhere.

Registers—The Patent Office maintains a Register of Patents and a Register of Designs. Particulars of name, addresses, nationalities of the grantees of patents, the titles of inventions, dates of patents, renewal of patents and transactions affecting the proprietorship or validity of patents are notified in the Register of Patents. Similar particulars in respect of designs accepted for registration are notified in the Register of Designs. The Registers are open to inspection by the public on payment of a fee of Re. 1 in respect of each patent or design.

Certificates—Certified copies, sealed with the seal of the Patent Office, of any entry in the Register of Patents and the Register of Designs may be obtained by any person on application to the Controller, accompanied by the prescribed fee.

A technical library is attached to the office. The library is open to the public, free of charge.

Copyright

COPYRIGHT in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work means the sole right to produce or reproduce the work or any substantial part thereof in any material form whatsoever; to perform or in case of a lecture to deliver the work or any substantial part thereof in public; if the work is unpublished, to publish the work or any substantial part thereof. Amongst other things it includes the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish any translation of the work; in the case of a dramatic work, to convert it into a novel or other non-dramatic work and in the case of a novel or other non-dramatic work or of an artistic work, to convert it into a dramatic work by way of performance in public or otherwise, and in the case of a literary dramatic or musical work, to make any record, perforated roll, cinematograph film or other contrivance by means of which the work may be mechanically performed or delivered. Copyright also includes the right to authorise any such acts as aforesaid.

Publication in relation to any work means the issue of copies of the work to the public but does not include the performance in public of a dramatic or musical work, the delivery in public of a lecture, the exhibition in public of an artistic work or the construction of an architectural work of art.

COPYRIGHT ACT

Copyright in the Indian sub-continent is governed by the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914 which made the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911 applicable to India with such modifications as appeared to be desirable for adapting its provisions to the circumstances of India. The portions of the Imperial Act made applicable to India form the First Schedule to the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914.

Copyright subsists throughout the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which the Imperial Act extends. Registration is no longer necessary but the publisher of every book has to supply a copy thereof as provided in the Copyright Act and in the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867. The author of a work is the first owner of the copyright therein and may assign the right either wholly or partially (copyright being a bundle of different rights) and either generally or subject to limitations, or may grant any interest in the right by license to another person but no such assignment or grant is valid unless it is in writing signed by the owner of the right in respect of which the assignment or grant is made or by his duly authorised agent.

DURATION OF COPYRIGHT

Generally the term for which copyright subsists is the life of the author and a period of 50 years after his death but at any time after the expiration of 25 years or in the case of a work in which copyright subsisted at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act of 1911, 30 years from the death of the author of a published work, copyright in the work is not deemed to be infringed by the reproduction of the work for sale if the person reproducing the work proves that he has given the notice in writing prescribed by the Governor-General in Council of his intention to reproduce the work and that he has paid in the prescribed manner to or for the benefit of the owner of the copyright, royalties in respect of all copies of the work sold by him calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. on the price at which he publishes the work.

If, at any time after the death of the author of a literary, dramatic or musical work, which has been published or performed in public, a complaint is made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the owner of the copyright in the work has refused to re-publish or allow the re-publication of the work or has refused to allow the performance in public of the work and that by reason of such refusal the work is withheld from the public, the owner of the copyright may be ordered to grant a licence to reproduce the work or perform the work in public as the case may be on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Judicial Committee may think fit.

DURATION OF SOLE OWNERSHIP

In the case of works first published in India copyright is subject to this limitation that the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish a translation of the work subsists only for a period of 10 years from the date of the first publication of the work but if within the said period the author or any person to whom he has granted permission so to do publishes a translation of any such work in any language, copyright in such work as regards the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish such translation in that language is not subject to the limitation above prescribed.

COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPHS

The term for which copyright subsists in photographs is 50 years from the making of the original negative from which the photograph was directly or indirectly derived and the person who was owner of such negative at the time when such negative was made is deemed to be the author of the work.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The provisions of the Act as to mechanical instruments for producing musical sounds were found unsuitable to Indian conditions. "The majority of Indian melodies," it was explained in Council, have not been published, *i.e.*, written in staff notation, except through the medium of the phonograph. It is impossible in many cases to identify the original composer or author, and the melodies are subject to great variety of notation and tune. To meet these conditions s. 5 of the Indian Act follows the English Musical Copyright Act of 1902 by defining musical work as meaning any combination of melody and harmony, or either of them, which has been reduced to writing.

The Copyright Act does not apply to designs capable of being registered under the Patents and Designs Act II of 1911 except designs which though capable of being so registered are not used or intended to be used as models or patterns to be multiplied by any industrial process.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT

Copyright in a work is considered to be infringed by any person who without the consent of the owner of the copyright does anything, the sole right to do which is conferred by the Copyright Act on the owner of the copyright. Where copyright in any work has been infringed, the owner is entitled to all remedies by way of injunction, damages and accounts. Every suit or other civil proceeding regarding infringement of copyright must be instituted and tried in the High Court or the Court of the District Judge. An action in respect of infringement of copyright cannot be commenced after the expiration of 3 years next after the infringement. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class can try any offence against the Copyright Act. It is not an infringement of copyright to publish a report in a newspaper of an address of a political nature delivered at a public meeting.

Where a married woman and her husband are joint authors of a work the interest of such married woman therein shall be her separate property.

The Press

THE newspaper Press in the sub-continent is an essentially English institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal. In 1773 was passed the Regulating Act creating the Governor-Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1780. Exactly a century and a third has elapsed since, not a very long period certainly, a period almost measured by the life of a single newspaper, *The Times*, which came into existence only five years later in 1785; but then the period of British supremacy is not much longer, having commenced at Plassey, only twenty-three years earlier. Bombay followed Calcutta closely, and Madras did not lag much behind. In 1789 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, *The Bombay Herald*, followed next year by *The Bombay Courier*, a paper now represented by *The Times of India* with which it was amalgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta. In Calcutta the English were on sufferance before Plassey, but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1665, and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty-five years before the actual advent of *The Herald*.

FIRST NEWSPAPER

The first newspaper was called *The Bengal Gazette* which is better known from the name of its founder as *Hicky's Gazette* or *Journal*. Hicky like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium of publishing gross scandal, and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782. Several journals rapidly followed Hicky's, though they did not fortunately copy its bad example. *The Indian Gazette* had a career of over half a century, when in 1833 it was merged into the *Bengal Harkaru*, which came into existence only a little later, and both are now represented by *The Indian Daily News* with which they were amalgamated in 1866. No fewer than five papers followed in as many years, the *Bengal Gazette* of 1780, and one of these, *The Calcutta Gazette*, started in February 1784, under the avowed patronage of Government, flourishes still as the official gazette of the West Bengal Government.

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commenced the publication of *John Bull in the East*, a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint. The name of this journal was altered to *The Englishman* by the famous Stocqueler in 1836.

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and rigorous control. Government objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants. From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe without trial and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules to be immediate deportation. These regulations continued in force till the time of

the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules.

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession. Silk Buckingham, one of the ablest and best known of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days, availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam, a civilian who temporarily occupied Hastings' place, he was deported under rules specially passed. But Lord Amherst and still more Lord William Bentinck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left practically free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the latter to enforce them. Metcalfe, who succeeded for a brief period Bentinck, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press in India in 1835, which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press. Among papers that came into being, was the *Bombay Times* which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its name to the *Times of India*. *The Bombay Gazette* founded in 1791, ceased publication in 1914.

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the Anglo-Indian press, but also to the rise of press in Indian-owned English and language papers. The first newspaper in any Indian language was the *Samachar Durban* started by the famous Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1818 in Bengali, and it received encouragement from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates. This was followed in 1822 by a purely Gujerati paper in Bombay called the *Bombay Samachar* which still exists, and thus was laid the foundation of the Indian language Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India, numbering nearly 800 papers.

From 1835 to the upheaval of 1857 the press spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and even Lahore, whereas formerly it was chiefly confined to the Presidency towns. During the Mutiny its freedom had to be temporarily controlled by the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 1857 on account of the license of a very few papers, and owing still more to the fears of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to public interests. The Act was passed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more free.

On India passing to the British Crown in 1858, an era of prosperity and progress opened for the whole country in which the press participated. There were 19 Anglo-Indian papers at the beginning of this period in 1858 and 25 Native papers and the circulation of all was very small. The number of the former did not show a great rise in the next generation, but the rise in influence and also circulation was satisfactory. Famous journalists like Robert Knight, James Maclean and Hurris Mookerji flourished in this generation. The *Civil and Military Gazette* was originally published in Simla as a weekly paper, the first issue being dated June 22nd, 1872. Prior to and in the days of the Mutiny the most famous paper in Northern India was the *Mofussilite*, originally published at Meerut, but afterwards at Agra and then at Ambala. After a lively existence for a few years in Simla the *Civil and Military Gazette* acquired and incorporated the *Mofussilite*, and in 1876 the office of the paper was transferred from Simla to Lahore, and the *Gazette* began to be published daily.

Press Law

Before 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and made a few minor requirements. That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the Mutiny, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Vernacular Press Act was passed. That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon in 1882. From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108. There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907, but the dissemination of sedition through the Press continued. In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence. This Act failed to have the desired effect.

The Indian Press Act, 1910, was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion.

Repeal of Press Legislation—By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave. Finally, after more than once consulting Local Governments, a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the then Central Legislative Assembly, to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, and report what modifications were required in the existing law. That Committee made an unanimous report in July 1921, recommending:—

(1) The Press Act should be repealed.

(2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed.

(3) The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted below: (*a*) The name of the editor should be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and the editor should be subject to the same liabilities as the printer and publisher, as regards criminal and civil responsibilities; (*b*) any person registering under the Press and Registration of Books Act should be a major defined by the Indian Majority Act; (*c*) local Governments should retain the power of confiscating openly seditious leaflets, subject to the owner of the press or any other person aggrieved being able to protest before a court and challenge the seizure of such document, in which case the local Government ordering the confiscation should be called upon to prove the seditious character of the documents. The powers conferred by Sections 13 to 15 of the Press Act should be retained. Customs and Postal officers being empowered to seize seditious literature within the meaning of Section 124A of the I. P. C. subject to review on the part of the local Government and challenge by any persons interested in the courts; (*e*) any person challenging the orders of Government should do so in the local High Court; (*f*) the term of imprisonment prescribed in Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act should be reduced to six months; (*g*) the provisions of Section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in the Press and Registration of Books Act.

Effect was given to these recommendations during the year 1922.

The Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society.—An important development in connection with newspapers in the sub-continent took place in 1939, when the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society was formed. The Society's principal objects are as follows:—(*a*) To act as a central organisation of the Press of India, Burma and Ceylon; (*b*) To promote and safeguard the business interests of members as affected by the action of Legislatures, Governments, the Law Courts, municipal and local bodies and associations or organisations commercial or formed for any other purpose; (*c*) To collect information upon all topics having a practical interest for members and to communicate the same to them; (*d*) To promote co-operation in all matters affecting the common interests of members; (*e*) To hold periodical conferences of its members to discuss and determine action on matters of common interest; (*f*) To make rules to govern the conduct of its members in specified matters, to provide penalties for the infringement thereof, and to provide means of determining whether there has been such infringement; (*g*) To maintain a permanent secretariat in India which should watch over the interests of members and should permit of a constant interchange of information and views; (*h*) To do all such other things as may be conducive or incidental to the attainment of the aforesaid objects.

Editors' Conference.—During 1940 a Conference of Editors was called by Mr. K. Srinivasan of *The Hindu* to consider the Government of India's restrictions on the Press under the Defence of India Act in connection with the Congress satyagraha movement. The Conference was held at Delhi and formed itself into a body representing the Editors of Indian newspapers. As a result of its representations the Government of India decided to withdraw the restrictions on the Press under the Defence of India Act and to set up in each province a Press Advisory Committee which Provincial Press Advisers should consult in connection with articles about which there was doubt. A Committee was also set up at Delhi to act in conjunction with the Chief Press Adviser. These Committees are intended to act as a sort of liaison between the Press and Government and are appointed with the sanction of both Government and the President of the Editors' Conference.

The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference subsequently adopted a constitution with the following aims and objects:—(*a*) To preserve the high traditions and standards of journalism. (*b*) To serve and safeguard the interests of the Press in regard to the publication of news and fair comment. (*c*) To secure all facilities and privileges to the Press for the due discharge of its responsibilities. (*d*) To represent the Press in India in its relations with the public and public institutions and particularly in its relations to Government to set up Committees who would act as liaison between the Government and the Press as a whole. (*e*) To establish and develop contacts with Association with similar objects in other countries.

The Standing Committee of the Editors' Conference which is representative of the editors of English and Indian language newspapers and news-agencies keeps itself in touch with the Government of India and its meetings are generally attended by a spokesman of Government.

The general outlines of the restraint to be observed by the editors are laid down by this Committee for the whole Dominion.

Provincial Press Advisory Committees function in most of the provinces and a senior official if not the Minister in charge, of the Home Department keeps himself in close touch with the proceedings of the Committee. From time to time procedure is laid down by these Committees regarding restraints to be observed in publication or dissemination of matters tending to communal differences.

The Indian National Congress

FOR a complete history of the movement represented by the Indian National Congress the reader is referred to earlier editions of the *Indian Year Book*.

The Congress was founded in 1885 by Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, and it held its first session in Bombay during Christmas of that year. The fundamental principles of the Congress then laid down were:—

> **Firstly, the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of India;**
>
> **Secondly, the gradual regeneration, along all lines, mental, moral, social and political of the nation thus evolved; and**
>
> **Thirdly, the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country.**

Early Split.—With these objects in view the Congress pursued an uneventful career until 1907. It undoubtedly exercised a great influence in inducing a spirit of national unity amongst the diverse peoples of India, in focussing the chief political grievances and in providing a training ground for Indian politicians. But in 1907 the extremists, chiefly of the Deccan and the Central Provinces, who had for some time chafed under the control of the older generation, succeeded in wrecking the Surat session of the Congress and produced a split. The senior members of the Congress therefore re-crystallised its creed in definite terms. They laid down that—

"The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country."

For some years following 1907 efforts were made to heal the split, but these were without avail. In 1916 a re-united Congress met at Lucknow under the presidency of Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar of Faridpur in Bengal; but the union then effected was purely superficial. The difference between the moderates and the extremists proved to be fundamental, and the extremists captured the machinery of the Congress, so that from the period of the special session held at Calcutta in September 1920 the Congress passed entirely under the domination of Mahatma Gandhi and his followers.

In 1927 the Congress adopted independence as the goal of India. In the following two years the Congress made what the extremist left described as a climb-down. At its 1928 session the Congress, while adhering to Independence, agreed to accept Dominion Status, if granted, before the end of 1929.

Ideal of Independence.—Things were tending towards a satisfactory settlement when in the latter half of 1929 the Congress insisted on the immediate grant of Dominion Status or an assurance that Dominion Status would be the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference to be convened in England between representatives of England, British India and the Indian States.

Here was the parting of the ways. The Liberals went their way and the Congress its own. In fulfilment of the "ultimatum" issued at its previous session, the Congress, at its 1929 session, declared itself for complete independence or "Purna Swaraj." Throughout the year 1930 the Congress was engaged in a defiance of the law of the land which, it was hoped, would help India, to attain complete independence.

Early next year the Congress suspended civil disobedience by virtue of an agreement arrived at with the Government.

As a result of this Mahatma Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress, went to London to take part in the Round Table Conference. While he was away things took a turn for the worse in the country, and matters reached a crisis with the birth of the New Year. In 1932 the Government bent all its efforts to making it impossible for the Congress to carry on its normal activities and succeeded fully in its object. The Congress was crushed and all forms of Congress work throughout the country were successfully prevented. In fact as well as in law the Congress ceased to exist.

In the middle of 1934 the civil disobedience movement, which had rendered the Congress illegal, was withdrawn. In the autumn of that year Mahatma Gandhi retired from the Congress, although he remained in practice the virtual dictator of the organisation. During the next four or five years, the Congress functioned as a constitutional organisation. It was actually in charge of His Majesty's Government for more than two years in eight provinces under the 1935 constitution.

(See past issues of the *Indian Year Book* for a history of the non-co-operation and the civil disobedience movements, and for the parliamentary activities of the Congress).

This parliamentary phase proved to be short-lived. Soon after the declaration of the Second World War the Congress withdrew its Ministers in the provinces as a protest against the fact that India was made a belligerent without consulting the people, and two, that India cannot assist the war effort unless one of the aims of the war was the grant

of freedom to India. The Congress gave supreme command of the organisation and its members to Mahatma Gandhi who launched another campaign of civil disobedience—this time on the issue that Congressmen should have the right non-violently to preach against India's war effort.

Thousands of Congressmen answered the Mahatma's call, uttered anti-war slogans and courted jail. This civil disobedience campaign was not of the mass type, but restricted to individuals carefully chosen by Mahatma Gandhi himself. Even so, close upon 25,000 representative Congress leaders took part in the campaign.

Ramgarh.—The first great event in the history of the Congress after the war started was the annual session at Ramgarh in April 1940. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided. Only one resolution was adopted by the Ramgarh session. It stated *inter alia*:

"The Congress hereby declares again that nothing short of complete independence can be accepted by the people of India. Indian freedom cannot exist within the orbit of Imperialism and Dominion Status or any other status within the imperial structure is wholly inapplicable to India...

"The Congress is further of opinion that, while it will always be ready, as it ever has been, to make every effort to secure communal harmony, no permanent solution is possible except through a Constituent Assembly, where the rights of all recognised minorities will be fully protected by agreement, as far as possible, between the elected representatives of various majority and minority groups, or by arbitration if agreement is not reached on any point. Any alternative will lack finality...

"The Congress cannot admit the right of the rulers of Indian States or of foreign vested interests to come in the way of Indian freedom. Sovereignty in India must rest with the people, whether in the States or the provinces, and all other interests must be subordinated to their vital interests. The Congress holds that the difficulty raised in regard to the States is of British creation..." (For full text of the resolution see past issues of *The Indian Year Book*).

The weeks that followed the Ramgarh session of the Congress were occupied by intensive preparation for a direct action movement under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, side by side with expressions of hope by the Mahatma and other Congress leaders that such a struggle might be avoided. Mahatma Gandhi's notion of "preparation" was as usual on the constructive plane, that is, hand-spinning, removal of untouchability and promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity.

As for communal unity, Mahatma Gandhi stoutly resisted the Muslim League demand for Pakistan but declared that, although, as a man of non-violence, he could not resist the proposed partition with force, he could never be a willing party to the proposed vivisection of the country. He wrote: "My whole soul rebels against the idea that Hinduism and Islam represent two antagonistic cultures and doctrines. To assent to such a doctrine is for me denial of God..."

POONA OFFER

A few weeks later the war took a sudden turn for the worse. The invasion of the Low Countries, the capitulation of Belgium and the collapse of France produced in India a new feeling in favour of Britain. There was clear evidence of a desire on the part of many Congress leaders actively to help in the war in spite of Mahatma Gandhi's known convictions on the subject.

By now the feeling had grown among Indians that the war had come closer to this country and that the danger of external aggression and internal disorder were not remote possibilities. This realisation caused a revolution in the minds of most Congressmen who did not adhere steadfastly to the Mahatma and his non-violence in any eventuality. The Congress Working Committee virtually abandoned him and offered to co-operate in the war effort provided a fully representative National Government was formed at the centre. Apart from the ideological separation from the Mahatma, this offer constituted a big jump for the Congress—from non-participation in any war to active help in the prosecution of this war.

The resolution said, among other things:—

"The Working Committee are more than ever convinced that the acknowledgment by Great Britain of the complete independence of India is the only solution of the problems facing both India and Britain and are, therefore, of opinion that such an unequivocal declaration should be immediately made and that, as an immediate step in giving effect to it, a provisional National Government should be constituted at the Centre, which, though formed as a transitory measure, should be such as to command the confidence of all the elected elements in the Central Legislature, and secure the closest co-operation of the responsible Governments in the provinces.

"The Working Committee are of opinion that, unless the aforesaid declaration is made, and a National Government accordingly formed at the Centre without delay, all efforts at organising the material and moral resources of the country for defence cannot in any sense be voluntary or as from a free country, and will, therefore, be ineffective. The Working Committee declare that if these measures are adopted, it will enable the Congress to throw in its full weight in the efforts for the effective organisation of the defence of the country."

Government Response.—Then came the famous statement by the Viceroy, known as the British Government's August offer. (For full text see past issues of *The Indian Year Book*.) It said *inter alia*:

"Last October His Majesty's Government again made it clear that Dominion Status was their objective for India. They added that they were ready to authorise the expansion of the Governor-General's Council to include a certain number of representatives of political parties, and they proposed the establishment of a Consultative Committee...

naterial resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-operation of the peoples of India. His Majesty's Government desire and invite the immediate and effective participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the united nations. Thus they will be enabled to give their active and constructive help in the discharge of a task which is vital and essential for the future freedom of India."

In announcing the scheme, Sir Stafford made it clear that it was only a proposal submitted to the leaders of Indian opinion by the War Cabinet and that its publication was not the publication of a declaration by His Majesty's Government but only a declaration which they would be prepared to make if it met with sufficiently general and favourable acceptance from the various sections of Indian people.

After protracted negotiations, in which representatives of the principal Indian organisations met, in addition to Sir Stafford, the Commander-in-Chief and Col. Louis Johnson, the personal representative in India of President Roosevelt, the Congress rejected the scheme. The Hindu Mahasabha had already rejected it (see chapter on Hindu Mahasabha) and the Muslim League followed suit (see chapter on Muslim League), while other organisations expressed disapproval in more or less strong language (see chapter on the Indian National Liberal Federation).

CONGRESS OBJECTIONS

The Congress Working Committee, which held what was perhaps the longest session in its history, passed a resolution of which the following is a summary:—

"The British War Cabinet's new proposals relate principally to the future upon the cessation of hostilities.

"The Committee, while recognising that self-determination for the people of India is accepted in principle in that uncertain future, regret that this is fettered and circumscribed... Even the constitution-making body is so constituted that the people's right to self-determination is vitiated by the introduction of non-representative elements...

"The complete ignoring of the ninety millions of the people of the Indian States and their treatment as commodities at the disposal of their rulers is a negation of both democracy and self-determination...

"The acceptance beforehand of the novel principle of non-accession for a province is also a severe blow to the conception of Indian unity and an apple of discord likely to generate growing trouble in the provinces, which may well lead to further difficulties in the way of the Indian States merging themselves in the Indian Union...

"Nevertheless the Committee cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territorial unit to remain in an Indian Union against their declared and established will... The acceptance of the principle inevitably involves that no changes should be made which result in fresh problems being created and compulsion being exercised on other substantial groups within that area. Each territorial unit should have the fullest possible autonomy within the Union, consistently with a strong national state. The proposal now made on the part of the British War Cabinet encourages and will lead to attempts at separation at the very inception of a union and thus create friction just when the utmost co-operation and goodwill are most needed...

Freedom Now.—"Any proposal concerning the future of India must demand attention and scrutiny, but in today's grave crisis, it is the present that counts, and even proposals for the future are important in so far as they affect the present... For this present the British War Cabinet's proposals are vague and altogether incomplete, and it would appear that no vital changes in the present structure are contemplated.

"It has been made clear that the defence of India will in any event remain under British control... The Committee would repeat that an essential and fundamental prerequisite for the assumption of responsibility by the Indian people in the present is their realisation as a fact that they are free and are in charge of maintaining and defending their freedom.... It is manifest that the present Government of India, as well as its provincial agencies are lacking in competence, and are incapable of shouldering the burden of India's defence. It is only the people of India through their popular representatives who may shoulder this burden worthily. But that can only be done by present freedom, and full responsibility being cast upon them.

"The Committee, therefore, is unable to accept the proposals put forward on behalf of the British War Cabinet."

Sir Stafford Cripps then announced that the draft declaration of the British Government had been withdrawn and that the position reverted to what it was before he came out to India, "though not quite perhaps to that position."

League Demand Rejected.—In spite of the failure of the effort of Sir Stafford Cripps and the bitter tone of the final remarks in the controversy, responsible Indian leaders reiterated their determination to defend the country against aggression.

Just at this time, on the eve of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, called at Allahabad at the end of April 1942, the Madras Congress Legislature Party, under the guidance of Mr. Rajagopalachari, passed a resolution recommending to the A.-I.C.C. to "acknowledge the Muslim League's claim for separation should the same be persisted in when the time comes for framing the future constitution of India" and to "invite the Muslim League for consultation for the purpose of arriving at an agreement and securing the installation of a National Government to meet the present emergency."

The meeting also passed a resolution voicing "the general feeling in this part of the country that there should be at this critical juncture a popular Government in this province doing its utmost to secure the requisite conditions for the people to play their part. The party is of the opinion further that to facilitate united and effective action in this regard by such a popular Government, the Muslim League should be invited to participate in it."

The party requested the A.-I. C. C. to permit it to take steps to this end, notwithstanding the general All-India policy followed by the Congress.

These resolutions met with a storm of protest from Congress leaders outside Madras, but were welcomed by some moderate leaders and by Muslim League circles.

The Madras resolution acknowledging the Muslim League's claim to separation came up for consideration before a meeting of the A.-I.C.C. at Allahabad in April 1942, but was defeated by 120 votes against 15, while a counter-resolution, moved by Pandit Jagat Narain, opposing any proposal to disintegrate India, was carried by 92 votes to 17.

When the bold line suggested by him proved unacceptable to the bulk of Congressmen Mr. Rajagopalachari had to resign his membership of the Congres Working Committee and his leadership of the Madras Legislature Congress party.

"QUIT INDIA"

The weeks that followed the Allahabad meeting of the All-India Congress Committee witnessed Mahatma Gandhi's advocating in his weekly organ, *Harijan*, policies outlined in the resolutions adopted at Allahabad and resisting Mr. Rajagopalachari's proposal to settle with the Muslim League on the basis of dividing India. The South Indian leader, for his part, carried on a raging and tearing campaign in favour of making peace with Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah and thereby facilitating the establishment of a National Government, which, he affirmed, was essential not only for the well-being of India but also for the object of effectively defending the country against Japanese aggression.

It became apparent from Mahatma Gandhi's writings and utterances that he was growing more and more restless and bitter towards Britain for the latter's refusal to concede the Congress demand. Towards the end of April the Mahatma conceived an idea which later crystallised into what has come to be known as the "Quit India" demand. He urged the withdrawal of the British from India not only in India's interest but also for the sake of Britain. He wrote in *Harijan*: "I see no Indian freedom peeping through all this preparation for the so-called defence of India. It is a preparation pure and simple for the defence of the British Empire." Later he said: "Hitherto the rulers have said, 'we would gladly retire if we know to whom we should hand over the reins'. My answer now is, 'leave India to God; if that is too much, then leave her to anarchy'."

As time rolled on Mahatma Gandhi appeared to abandon the policy of non-embarrassment to Britain's war effort in India. He also hinted that his views on the moral basis of Britain's war had undergone a change. In an interview to the press in Bombay in the middle of May he stated: "I used to say that my moral support was entirely with Great Britain. I am very sorry to have to confess today that my mind refuses to give that moral support." He added. "This ordered, disciplined anarchy of British rule should go, and if there is complete lawlessness in India as a result, I would risk it, for I believe that 22 years of continuous effort at educating India along the lines of non-violence will not have gone in vain and people will evolve real popular order out of chaos."

Not Pro-Japanese.—The Mahatma took care to avoid giving the impression that his demand for the withdrawal of Britain was the outcome of pro-Japanese sentiment. He wrote: "Of course, the people must not, on any account lean on the Japanese to get rid of the British power. That were a remedy worse than the disease. But in this struggle every risk has to be run in order to cure ourselves of the biggest disease, a disease which has sapped our manhood and almost made us feel as if we must for ever be slaves ... I am more interested than the British in keeping the Japanese out. For Britain's defeat in Indian waters may mean only the loss of India, but if Japan wins, India loses everything...

"My proposal is one-sided, *i.e.*, for the British Government to act upon, wholly irrespective of what Indians would do or would not do. I have even assumed temporary chaos on their withdrawal...

"Assuming that the national Government is formed and it answers my expectations, its first act would be to enter into a treaty with the United Nations for defensive operations against aggressive powers, it being common cause that India will have nothing to do with any of the Fascist powers and India would be morally bound to help the United Nations...

"It should be understood that the Indian army has been disbanded with the withdrawal of British power. Again if I have any say in the councils of the national Government, all its power, prestige and resources would be used towards bringing about world peace. But of course after the formation of the national Government my voice may be a voice in the wilderness and nationalist India may go warmad."

Answering the criticism that the withdrawal of Britain might lead to Japanese occupation of India, Mahatma Gandhi wrote: "Abrupt withdrawal of the Allied troops might result in Japan's occupation of India and China's sure fall. I had not the remotest idea of any such catastrophe resulting from my action. Therefore I feel that if in spite of the acceptance of my proposal, it is deemed necessary by the Allies to remain in India to prevent Japanese occupation, they should do so, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the national Government that may be set up after the British withdrawal.

"His Majesty's Government do not feel that they should any longer postpone the expansion of the Governor-General's Council, and the establishment of a body which will more closely associate Indian public opinion with the conduct of the war by the Central Government.

"They (His Majesty's Government) have authorised me accordingly to invite a certain number of representative Indians to join my Executive Council.

"They have authorised me further to establish a War Advisory Council, which would meet at regular intervals and which would contain representatives of the Indian States and of other interests in the national life of India as a whole . . .

"With regard to the machinery for building, within the British Commonwealth of Nations, a new constitutional scheme when the time comes, there has been very strong insistence that the framing of that scheme should be primarily the responsibility of Indians themselves . . .

"It is clear that a moment when the Commonwealth is engaged in a struggle for existence is not one in which fundamental constitution issues can be decisively resolved.

"But His Majesty's Government authorise me to declare that they will most readily assent to the setting up, after the conclusion of the war, with the least possible delay, of a body representative of the principal elements in India's national life in order to devise the framework of the new Constitution, and they will lend every aid in their power to hasten decision on all relevant matters to the utmost degree."

The Congress, however, rejected the Viceroy's offer as being wholly opposed not only to the principle of democracy, acclaimed by the British Government in their war aims, but also to the best interests of India.

In order to meet the League objections to the Congress idea of a National Government Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar made what has come to be known as a "sporting offer". He said: "In answer to Mr. Amery's difficulty as to the minorities, I may make a sporting offer that if His Majesty's Government agree to a Provisional National Government being formed at once, I will undertake to persuade my colleagues in the Congress to agree to the Muslim League being invited to nominate the Prime Minister and to let him form a National Government as he would consider best. If there is sincerity in the difficulty felt by His Majesty's Government it should be met by what I offer." Nothing, however, came out of this "sporting offer."

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

When this "last gesture" was ignored, the Congress returned to Mahatma Gandhi and his programme. This was the outcome of the deliberations of the All-India Congress Committee held in Bombay in the middle of September 1940. The A.I.C.C. passed a resolution confirming the August resolution of the Working Committee rejecting the Viceroy's offer and requesting the Mahatma to take over the leadership of the Congress.

About a fortnight after this, Mahatma Gandhi unfolded his plan of individual civil disobedience restricted to a limited number of satyagrahis.

He chose as his first satyagrahi Mr. Vinoba Bhave who had been doing village uplift work. The satyagraha for the time being was to be confined to Mr. Bhave. Accordingly Mr. Vinoba Bhave set out on a marching tour from village to village preaching non-participation in war on grounds of non-violence. He enjoyed freedom for a couple of days but was arrested on the third day and sentenced to imprisonment for doing an act prejudicial under the Defence of India Ordinance.

It soon became known that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was to be the second satyagrahi but before he could formally defy the law he was arrested in respect of certain speeches made by him weeks earlier, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Then followed a series of arrests of persons chosen by the Mahatma. They included most of the members of the Congress Working Committee, most of the Premiers and Ministers of the former Congress Governments and a large number of members of the Central Legislature and other prominent Congressmen all over the country.

The general feeling of political inaction engendered by the satyagraha movement, the restlessness of the public at the absence of any gesture from the Government, the conviction that the country's war effort was being adversely affected, ever so slightly, by the continuance of leaders in prison, and the insistent demands of non-Congress leaders led the Government to release the prisoners towards the end of 1941. The Government of India announced that "confident in the determination of all responsible opinion in India to support the war effort until victory is secured, have reached the conclusion that those civil disobedience prisoners whose offences have been formal or symbolic in character can be set free." Accordingly the bulk of satyagrahi prisoners were released.

Co-operation Offered.—From the statements issued by the Congress President, Pandit Nehru and others soon after their release it became apparent that once again they favoured active participation in the armed defence of India and the prosecution of the war to victory if Indians were given complete control of affairs and if steps were taken to lay the foundations of Indian freedom. There was, however, no inclination to shelve the Indian political issue during the war, and the declaration was made by more than one leader that India would participate "only as a free nation and not as slaves."

The Congress Working Committee met at Bardoli and made an important change in Congress policy. Civil disobedience was suspended and the door was left open for negotiations with the British Government for a political settlement.

A resolution was passed reiterating their attitude towards the war as set forth in their statement issued on September 14, 1939, wherein they condemned the Nazi and Fascist aggression and expressed their willingness to help the cause

of freedom and democracy, provided the objectives of the war were clearly stated and acted upon insofar as was possible at present. If freedom and democracy were those objectives, then they must necessarily include the ending of imperialism and the recognition of the independence of India.

Another resolution relieved Mahatma Gandhi of the responsibility laid upon him by the A.-I.C.C. in September 1940, while reiterating that the policy of non-violence adopted under his guidance for the attainment of 'swaraj,' and which had proved so successful in leading to mass awakening and otherwise would be adhered to by the Congress. (For details see past issues of the *Indian Year Book*.)

Japan's entry into the war and her early gains in Malaya, the Netherlands, East Indies and Burma impelled the British authorities to consider whether the time had not arrived for settling the political problems in India if only to promote unity of purpose and co-ordinated endeavour in this country in order effectively to meet Japanese invasion of India. It is also widely believed that Russia, China and the United States of America brought their influence to bear upon the British authorities in this behalf.

CRIPPS' OFFER

Shortly thereafter the Prime Minister made a statement in Parliament announcing that Sir Stafford Cripps, the Socialist leader who had recently returned to England from his diplomatic successes at Moscow and had been made the Lord Privy Seal in a reconstituted War Cabinet, would go to India immediately on a special mission. Mr. Churchill (*see* past year's issues) said:—

"The War Cabinet have agreed unitedly upon conclusions for the present and future action, which, if accepted by India as a whole, would avoid alternative dangers, either that the resistance of a powerful minority might impose an indefinite veto upon the wishes of the majority or that a majority decision might be taken which would be resisted to a point destructive of internal harmony and fatal to the setting up of a new constitution."

Sir Stafford Cripps flew to India in a few days and held consultations with representatives of the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Princes' Chamber, and a number of other political and sectional organisations. Here is the text of the offer which he brought to India in the name of the British Cabinet:—

"His Majesty's Government, having considered the anxieties expressed in this country and in India as to the fulfilment of promises made in regard to the future of India, have decided to lay down in precise and clear terms the steps which they propose shall be taken for the earliest possible realisation of self-government in India. The object is the creation of a new Indian Union which shall constitute a Dominion associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown but equal to them in every respect, in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic or external affairs.

"His Majesty's Government, therefore, make the following Declaration:—

"(*a*) Immediately upon cessation of hostilities steps shall be taken to set up in India in manner described hereafter an elected body charged with the task of framing a new Constitution for India.

"(*b*) Provision shall be made, as set out below, for participation of Indian States in the Constitution-making body.

"(*c*) His Majesty's Government undertake to accept and implement forthwith the Constitution so framed subject only to:—

"(*i*) The right of any Province of British India that is not prepared to accept the new Constitution to retain its present constitutional position, provision being made for its subsequent accession if it so decides.

"With such non-acceding Provinces, should they so desire, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to agree upon a new Constitution giving them the same full status as the Indian Union and arrived at by a procedure analogous to that here laid down.

"(*ii*) The signing of a Treaty which shall be negotiated between His Majesty's Government and the Constitution-making body. This Treaty will cover all necessary matters arising out of the complete transfer of responsibility from British to Indian hands; it will make provision, in accordance with undertakings given by His Majesty's Government, for the protection of racial and religious minorities; but will not impose any restriction on the power of the Indian Union to decide in future its relationship to other Member States of the British Commonwealth.

"Whether or not an Indian State elects to adhere to the Constitution it will be necessary to negotiate a revision of its Treaty arrangements so far as this may be required in the new situation.

Responsible Government.—"(*d*) The Constitution-making body shall be composed as follows unless the leaders of Indian opinion in the principal communities agree upon some other form before the end of hostilities:—

"Immediately upon the result being known of Provincial Elections which will be necessary at the end of hostilities, the entire membership of the Lower Houses of Provincial Legislatures shall as a single electoral college proceed to the election of the Constitution-making body by the system of proportional representation. This new body shall be in number about 1/10th of the number of the electoral college.

"Indian States shall be invited to appoint representatives in the same proportion to their total population as in the case of representatives of British India as a whole and with the same powers as British Indian members.

"(*e*) During the critical period which now faces India and until the new Constitution can be framed His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for, and retain the control and direction of, the defence of India as part of their world war effort, but the task of organising to the full the military moral and

Summarising the implications of his proposals the Mahatma wrote early in July :—

1. India becomes free of all financial obligation to Britain ;
2. The annual drain to Great Britain stops automatically ;
3. All taxation ceases except what the replacing Government imposes or retains ;
4. The deadweight of an all-powerful authority keeping under subjection the tallest in the land is lifted at once ;
5. In short, India begins a new chapter in her national life, as I shall hope will affect the fortunes of the war with non-violence as her predominant sanction. This non-violence will no longer take the shape of non-co-operation and the like. . .

" All this may not come to pass," he continued. "I do not mind. It is worth fighting for, it is worth staking all that the nation has."

DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL

With the country thus prepared, the Working Committee of the Congress met at Wardha in the middle of July and passed a lengthy resolution embodying the Mahatma's ideas. The resolution ran :—

" Events happening from day to day, and the experience that the people of India are passing through, confirm the opinion of Congressmen that British rule in India must end immediately, not merely because foreign domination, even at its best, is an evil in itself and a continuing injury to the subject people, but because India in bondage can play no effective part in defending herself and in affecting the fortunes of the war that is desolating humanity. . .

" Ever since the outbreak of the world war, the Congress has studiously pursued a policy of non-embarrassment. Even at the risk of making its *satyagraha* ineffective, it deliberately gave it a symbolic character, in the hope that this policy of non-embarrassment, carried to its logical extreme, would be duly appreciated and that real power would be transferred to popular representatives, so as to enable the nation to make its fullest contribution towards the realisation of human freedom throughout the world, which is in danger of being crushed. It had also hoped that negatively nothing would be done which was calculated to tighten Britain's strangle-hold on India.

" These hopes, have, however, been dashed to pieces. The abortive Cripps proposals showed in the clearest possible manner that there was no change in the British Government's attitude towards India. . . The Committee hold that all aggression must be resisted, for any submission to it must mean the degradation of the Indian people and the continuation of their subjection. . .

" The Congress would change the present ill-will against Britain into good-will and make India a willing partner in a joint enterprise of securing freedom for the nations and peoples of the world and in the trials and tribulations which accompany it. This is only possible if India feels the glow of freedom.

" The Congress representatives have tried their utmost to bring about a solution of the communal tangle. But this has been made impossible by the presence of the Foreign Power whose long record has been to pursue relentlessly the policy of divide and rule. . . On the withdrawal of British Rule in India, responsible men and women of the country will come together to form a Provisional Government. . . Representatives of Free India and representatives of Great Britain will confer together for the adjustment of future relations and for the co-operation of the two countries as allies in the common task of meeting aggression. . .

" In making the proposal for the withdrawal of British Rule from India, the Congress has no desire whatsoever to embarrass Great Britain or the Allied Powers in their prosecution of the war. . . The Congress is, therefore, agreeable to the stationing of the armed forces of the Allies in India, should they so desire, in order to ward off and resist Japanese or other aggression, and to protect and help China.

" The proposal of withdrawal of the British Power from India was never intended to mean the physical withdrawal of all Britishers from India. . .

" The Congress realises that there may be risks involved in such a course. Such risks, however, have to be faced by any country in order to achieve freedom and, more especially at the present critical juncture, in order to save the country and the larger cause of freedom the world over from far greater risks and perils.

" While, therefore, the Congress is impatient to achieve the national purpose, it wishes to take no hasty step and would like to avoid, in so far as is possible, any course of action that might embarrass the United Nations. . .

" Should, however, this appeal fail, the Congress cannot view without the gravest apprehension the continuation of the present state of affairs. . . The Congress will then be reluctantly compelled to utilise all the non-violent strength it might have gathered since 1920. . . Such a widespread struggle would inevitably be under the leadership of Gandhiji. . ."

"OPEN REBELLION"

Commenting on the resolution, Mahatma Gandhi said : " it will be a mass movement of a strictly non-violent character. It will include all that a mass movement can include. I do not want rioting as a direct result. . . My intention is to make the thing as short and swift as possible. But if I am dragged into jail, it is difficult to say what I may do. But I can fast, as I have fasted before now, though I should try to avoid such an extreme step so far as possible." Discussing the possibility of negotiations, he said : " There is no room left for negotiations in the proposal for withdrawal. Either they recognise independence or they don't. After that recognition many things can follow. After all it is an open rebellion. . ,"

In rebuttal of the charge that this projected movement was conceived with a view to helping Japan, the Mahatma wrote in the last week of July, an article addressed " To Every Japanese," in which he said he deeply grieved the unprovoked attack against China and the " merciless devastation of that great and ancient land. We are in the unique position of having to resist an imperialism that we detest no less than yours and Nazism. Our resistance to it does not mean harm to the British people. We seek to convert them. Ours is an unarmed revolt against British rule. . .

" Our movement demanding the withdrawal of the British Power from India should in no way be misunderstood. In fact, if we are to believe your reported anxiety for the independence of India, a recognition of that independence by Britain, should leave you no excuse for any attack on India. Moreover the reported profession sorts ill with your ruthless aggression against China. . ."

In the period between the adoption by the Working Committee of its July resolution and the meeting of the A.-I.C.C. in August Mahatma Gandhi indicated that he was prepared to meet the Viceroy and discuss his demand with him and that he would call off the movement if he were convinced by anyone that in the midst of war the British Government could not declare India free without jeopardising the war effort. He intended to handle the movement gently, but he would not hesitate to go to the extreme limit if he found that no impression was produced on the British Government or the Allied Powers.

A Warning.—Publication of the Working Committee's July resolution aroused much hostile comment abroad in reply to which the Mahatma wrote : " . . . . The Justice of the demand for the ending of British Power has never been questioned ; the moment chosen for enforcing it is the target of attack. It is clear as crystal in the Working Committee resolution why this moment is chosen. . . We know, that if India does not become free *now*, the hidden discontent will burst forth into a welcome to the Japanese, should they effect a landing. . .

" But the critics say, ' To whom are the British rulers to hand the keys on their withdrawal ? ' It is a good question. Here is what Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, has said : ' The Congress always stands, firstly for sympathy towards democratic countries, secondly, never desires to embarrass Britain and her war effort, and, thirdly it stands for opposition to the Japanese aggression. . .' The Congress President added that he ' had no objection to Britain handing over power to the Muslim League or any other party provided it was real independence. . . ' "

Apart from Indo-British relationship Mahatma Gandhi made an important change in his policy in the summer of 1942 when he gave up his old belief that internal unity must precede political emancipation and declared instead that, communal unity could only follow the removal of the third party.

Throughout this controversy, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru steadfastly advocated that nothing should be said or done which would render India vulnerable to Japanese attack. According to Pandit Nehru, " the fundamental way to look at it is how ultimately to increase the strength of the Indian people to meet invasion. If I am convinced that I might weaken India I will not take that step ".

For a time, there seemed to be some difference of opinion among the front rank Congress leaders on the wisdom of launching a political movement when the enemy was at the country's gates ; but eventually unanimity was reached and a resolution was passed (see above) declaring that the withdrawal of British from India was necessary both for Indian independence and for effective resistance to the Axis and that if the British refuse to yield, the Congress had no alternative but to launch a campaign of civil disobedience.

AUGUST RESOLUTION

On the eve of the meeting of the A.-I.C.C. in Bombay, the Working Committee of the Congress met and drafted the following resolution for submission to the A.-I.C.C. :—

" The All-India Congress Committee has given the most careful consideration to the reference made to it by the Working Committee in their resolution dated July 14, 1942, and to subsequent events, including the development of the war situation, the utterances of responsible spokesmen of the British Government, and the comments and criticisms made in India and abroad. The Committee approves of and endorses that resolution and is of opinion that events subsequent to it have given it further justification, and have made it clear that the immediate ending of British rule in India is an urgent necessity . . .

" The Committee has viewed with dismay the deterioration of the situation on the Russian and Chinese fronts and conveys to the Russian and Chinese peoples its high appreciation of their heroism in defence of their freedom. This increasing peril makes it incumbent on all those who strive for freedom and who sympathise with the victims of aggression, to examine the foundations of the policy so far pursued by the Allied Nations, which had led to repeated and disastrous failure. It is not by adhering to such aims and policies and methods that failure can be converted into success, for past experience has shown that failure is inherent in them. These policies have been based not on freedom so much as on the domination of subject and colonial countries, and the continuation of the imperialist tradition and method . . .

Constituent Assembly.—" The peril of today, therefore, necessitates the independence of India and the ending of British domination . . . The A.-I.C.C. therefore repeats with all emphasis the demand for the withdrawal of the British Power from India. On the declaration of India's independence, a Provisional Government will be formed and Free India will become an ally of the United Nations, sharing with them in the trials and tribulations of the joint enterprise of the struggle for freedom. The

Provisional Government can only be formed by the co-operation of the principal parties and groups in the country... The Provisional Government will evolve a scheme for a Constituent Assembly which will prepare a constitution for the Government of India acceptable to all sections of the people. This constitution, according to the Congress view, should be a federal one, with the largest measure of autonomy for the federating units, and with the residuary powers vesting in these units.

"The freedom of India must be the symbol of and prelude to this freedom of all other Asiatic nations under foreign domination...

"While the A.-I.C.C. must primarily be concerned with the independence and defence of India in this hour of danger, the Committee is of opinion that the future peace, security and ordered progress of the world demand a World Federation of free nations, and on no other basis can the problems of the modern world be solved ... An independent India would gladly join such a World Federation and co-operate on an equal basis with other countries in the solution of international problems ... The Committee regretfully realises, however, that despite the tragic and overwhelming lessons of the war and the perils that overhang the world, the Governments of few countries are yet prepared to take this inevitable step towards World Federation...

The Coming Struggle.—"The A.-I.C.C. would yet again, at this last moment, in the interest of world freedom, renew this appeal to Britain and the United Nations. But the Committee feels that it is no longer justified in holding the nation back from endeavouring to assert its will against an imperialist and authoritarian Government ... The Committee resolves, therefore, to sanction for the vindication of India's inalienable right to freedom and independence, the starting of a mass struggle on non-violent lines on the widest possible scale, so that the country might utilise all the non-violent strength it has gathered during the last twenty-two years of peaceful struggle. Such a struggle must inevitably be under the leadership of Gandhiji...

"The Committee appeals to the people of India to face the dangers and hardships that will fall to their lot with courage and endurance, and to hold together under the leadership of Gandhiji, and carry out his instructions as disciplined soldiers of Indian freedom. They must remember that non-violence is the basis of this movement. A time may come when it may not be possible to issue instructions or for instructions to reach our people, and when no Congress Committees can function. When this happens, every man and woman, who is participating in this movement must function for himself or herself within the four corners of the general instructions issued.

"Lastly, while the A.-I.C.C. has stated its own view of the future governance under free India, the A.-I.C.C. wishes to make it quite clear to all concerned that by embarking on mass struggle it has no intention of gaining power for the Congress. The power, when it comes, will belong to the whole people of India."

The A.-I.C.C. met in Bombay on the 7th August in a tense atmosphere. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, opening the proceedings, refuted the suggestion that once India was given freedom she would ally herself with Japan. Mahatma Gandhi, who followed the President, maintained that he had no hatred for the British. "In fact," he remarked, "I am the greatest friend of theirs now, as they are in trouble. I have always believed that they would never lose."

Six amendments were moved, three of which stressed the need for a communal settlement as a condition precedent to the starting of any mass movement. After Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the mover of the resolution, had replied to the debate, the President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, appealed to the movers of the amendments to withdraw them and save time. Three amendments were then withdrawn, and the remaining three were rejected. The resolution was carried, 13 members voting against it. The total number of members present was nearly 240.

Do or Die.—On the declaration of the result of the resolution, Mahatma Gandhi spoke for nearly 70 minutes in Hindi and for 20 minutes in English.

He observed that he had no objection to the transfer of power to Muslims. The Muslims would then have a body to administer the affairs of the country. That body would command the allegiance not only of Muslims but of Hindus and other communities as well.

Continuing the Mahatma said that he would write to the Viceroy intimating to him the contents of the resolution and the implications thereof. It would not be very long before the Viceroy's reaction was known. Meanwhile he would advise the members and through them other Indians to feel that very day that they had shaken off the bonds of slavery and that they were free men and women.

In his English speech, Mahatma Gandhi remarked that he had the privilege of friendship and trust of many of his friends in India and abroad. Some of them doubted his wisdom and even his honesty. His wisdom was not such a treasure, but honesty was a precious treasure to him. He claimed friendship between the present Viceroy and himself. He wanted Englishmen and the United Nations to examine their hearts and search their hearts. What crime, he asked, had the Congress Committee committed in demanding independence?

The Mahatma concluded: "Every man is free to go to the fullest length under *ahimsa* (non-violence), by complete deadlock, strikes and other non-violent means. Satyagrahis should go out to die and not to live. It is only when individuals go out to seek and face death that the nation will survive. *Karenge ya Marenge* (We shall do or die)."

It was reported that on the eve of the A.-I.C.C. meeting and during this session vigorous efforts were made by Congress leaders to contact Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah with a view to arriving at an agreement with the Muslim League.

Just as the Congress was eager to arrive at a settlement with the Muslim League, similarly it was obvious that the Congress would have accepted any genuine gesture from the Government and cheerfully submit to negotiations in respect of details. The view was widely held at the time that subsequent events would have taken a different course if a week or fortnight had been allowed to elapse after the adoption of the A.-I.C.C. resolution. "We stand to lose more than the Government as the result of a struggle" said a prominent Congress leader. "We have to face fines, imprisonment and shooting. We will face it all, if necessary; but we certainly wish to avoid it, if possible."

GOVERNMENT CHARGE

Government, however, took a different view of the situation. They were convinced and they claimed they had evidence, that the Congress had no genuine desire to negotiate a settlement but that with peace on their lips they were secretly planning a widespread subversive movement. The Government, therefore, decided to act firmly and quickly.

Within a few hours of the adoption of the "Quit India" resolution by the A.-I.C.C. and the termination of its proceedings, Mahatma Gandhi and the other Congress leaders were rounded up under the Defence of India Rules and kept under detention, completely isolated from the outside world. Strict measures were taken to prevent the movement from spreading or taking root. In a resolution of the Governor-General-in-Council published on the morrow of the A.-I.C.C. meeting Government expressed regret at the Congress resolution and affirmed their determination to meet the challenge contained in it. The resolution ran:—

"The A.-I.C.C. have ratified the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress on August 5. That resolution demands the immediate withdrawal of British Power from India, and sanctions the starting of a mass struggle on non-violent lines on the widest possible scale.

"The Governor-General-in-Council has been aware, too, for some days past of dangerous preparations by the Congress Party for unlawful, and in some cases violent activities, directed among other things, to the interruption of communications and public utility services, the organisation of strikes, tampering with the loyalty of Government servants, and interference with defence measures, including recruitment.

"The Government of India have waited patiently in the hope that wiser counsels might prevail. They have been disappointed in that hope. To a challenge such as the present there can only be one answer.

"The Government of India would regard it as wholly incompatible with their responsibilities to the people of India, and their obligations to the Allies, that a demand should be discussed the acceptance of which would plunge India into confusion and anarchy internally, and would paralyse her effort in the common cause of human freedom.

"For the demand of the Congress leaders there is no warrant. In the view of the Government of India that demand is difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile with a full sense of responsibility on the part of the leaders of the Congress Party, or a full appreciation by them of the realities of the present situation...

"Nor can the Government of India accept the claim of the Congress Party to speak for India as a whole... Acceptance of the proposals now put forward by the Congress Party must mean the abandonment of all those large and powerful elements in the population which have condemned the course of action proposed by the Congress Party...But for the resistance of the Congress Party to all constructive endeavours, India might even now be enjoying self-government.

No Flinching.—"British policy for India's future stands clear. It is that once hostilities cease, India shall devise for herself with full freedom of decision; and on a basis embracing all and not only a single party, the form of Government which she regards as most suited to her conditions; and that in the meantime Indian leaders shall fully participate in the Government of their country and in the counsels of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations. The fullest opportunity for the attainment of self-government by the people of India has been guaranteed by His Majesty's Government...

"The leaders of the Congress Party have claimed that the withdrawal of British rule 'with good-will' will 'result in establishing a stable provisional government in India, and co-operation between this government and the United Nations in resisting aggression and helping China'. There is no justification for those claims...

"In the view of the Government of India, it is not too much to say that acceptance of the demand now put forward by the Congress Party must mean the betrayal of the Allies, whether in or outside India; the betrayal, in particular of Russia and China; the betrayal of those ideals to which so much support has been given and is given today from the true heart and mind of India; the betrayal of India's fighting men whose glory is so great; and the betrayal of all those loyal and co-operating elements which do not support the Congress Party, but which have played so active and so valuable a part in British India and the Indian States in the prosecution of the war...

"There is nothing that the Government of India regret more than this challenge at so critical a juncture. But on them there lies the task of defending India, of maintaining India's capacity to wage war, of safeguarding India's interests, of holding the balance between the different sections of her people without fear or favour. That task the Government of India will discharge in face of the challenge now thrown down by the Congress Party.

LEADERS ARRESTED

On the morning of August 9, Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders were arrested in Bombay and simultaneously through-

out the country a round-up of important Congressmen took place. The total number of arrests on that day amounted to a few hundred. In the words of an official publication, the first reactions to the arrests were surprisingly mild. On August 9 there were disturbances in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona, but the rest of the country remained quiet. On August 10 disturbances occurred also in Delhi and a few towns in the United Provinces; but still no serious repercussions were reported from elsewhere. It was from August 11 that the situation began to deteriorate rapidly.

From then onwards, apart from the *hartals*, protest meetings and similar demonstrations that were to be expected, outbreaks of violence, arson, murder and sabotage unfortunately took place; though in no sense could they be regarded as an integral part of the protest movement. In almost all cases these latter were directed either against communications of all kinds (including railways, posts and telegraphs) or against the police. The outbreaks started almost simultaneously in widely separated areas in the provinces of Madras, Bombay and Bihar and also in the Central and United Provinces. The damage done was extensive; and in many instances the manner in which it was done displayed a great deal of technical knowledge. Block instruments and control rooms in railway stations were singled out for destruction; and the same technical skill appeared over and over again both in the selection of objects for attack—on the railways, in Post and Telegraph offices and lines, and on electric power lines and installations—and also in the manner in which the damage was carried out. On the other hand, industrial plant and machinery, even where it was fully employed on Government work, escaped any serious injury.

Violence.—In the course of a debate in the Assembly, Sir Reginald Maxwell declared that till the middle of November 1942; 49 fatal and 1,363 non-fatal cases amongst the police force were reported from general violence. This was also responsible for destroying or badly damaging 192 police stations and posts, 494 Government buildings, 318 railway stations and 309 post and telegraph offices. There were 103 cases of serious damage to railway track and 11,285 cases of serious damage or destruction of telegraph and telephone lines and installations. There were three cases in which military property and installations were destroyed or damaged. There were 14 fatal cases and 70 non-fatal cases amongst the military from mob violence. These figures would indicate the seriousness of the rebellion Government had to face in the country.

Muslims as a community kept out of the disturbances; so did the followers of Dr. Ambedkar. Except for cessation of work for a few weeks in the Ahmedabad textile industry, the industrial population was generally unaffected by the movement. The public services, the police, the post and telegraphs, the railways and urban utility services carried on as usual. Students were enthusiastic for a few months, but inevitably their zeal flagged as time passed.

Most of the moderate leaders condemned the less attractive features of the protest movement in unmistakable terms. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was among the foremost of the critics. Many of them, however, disputed the Government's contention that the movement was initiated and inspired by the Congress, contending that it was more the expression of the peoples frustration and disappointment at Britain's attitude towards Indian aspirations and an expression of the people's resentment over the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leaders. They were anxious that something must be done to put a stop to the movement and to restore normal political life. They suggested that negotiations be undertaken with the Mahatma both for a settlement for the Indo-British question and the inter-party disputes within the country.

In pursuance of this desire, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, Hindu Mahasabha leader, at present Minister of Industries and Supply requested the Viceroy to permit him to meet Mahatma Gandhi with a view to exploring the possibilities of a Congress-League settlement. This was turned down. Mr. Rajagopalachari made a similar attempt a few weeks later, but he too met with the same fate.

THE FAST

There was complete frustration in the Indian political world. There seemed no way out of the deadlock, both Indo-British and internal. At this juncture, on the 9th of February 1943, exactly six months after his arrest, Mahatma Gandhi announced his intention to undertake a fast for 21 days. He had earlier written to the Viceroy reiterating his faith in non-violence abhorring the violence both of the people and of the Government in the shape of repression, protesting against the charge that he and the Congress were responsible for all that had taken place in the country, demanding an opportunity to rebut that charge, and asking for facilities to go over the whole question, in consultation with the members of the Congress Working Committee, with a view to an examination of the political situation *de novo*.

His letters to the Viceroy and the latter's replies are published *in extenso* in past issues of *The Indian Year Book*.

There was widespread demand for the release of the Mahatma or at least for facilities to enable him to consult the members of the Working Committee. The Opposition in the Indian Legislature raised the question of his fast through an adjournment motion and avoiding controversial issues, demanded his release both on personal grounds and on wide political considerations.

A couple of days later an All-parties Conference was held at Delhi to voice a joint demand that in the interest of the future of India and of international good-will Mahatma Gandhi should be released immediately and unconditionally. To this the Viceroy replied that no change had occurred in the situation since February 10, to warrant such a step.

In this connection it is noteworthy that the Hindu Mahasabha expressed anxiety over the Mahatma's life.

Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah for his part refused to be associated with the conference on the ground that the Viceroy-Gandhi correspondence showed no change on the part of Mahatma Gandhi in the attitude towards the Muslim League except the reiteration of the oft-repeated political demand having for his sanction a threat to resort to mass civil disobedience.

Government Unhelpful.—During the controversy a mild sensation was caused by the resignation of three members of the Viceroy's expanded Executive Council, namely, Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. M. S. Aney and Mr. N. R. Sarker. Explaining the reasons for their resignations they said that "certain differences arose on what we regarded as a fundamental issue (the action to be taken on Mahatmaji's fast) and we felt we could no longer retain our offices."

Meanwhile, the Mahatma successfully survived the 21-day foodless ordeal, although on two occasions his condition caused anxiety. On the conclusion of the fast the commotion which had prevailed between February 10 and March 4 gradually subsided.

Nevertheless, the situation created by the fast was further considered by the non-party leaders who again met, this time in Bombay, and issued a resolution requesting that "the Viceroy be approached on our behalf to permit a few representatives to meet Mahatma Gandhi authoritatively to ascertain his reactions to recent events and to explore with him avenues for a reconciliation."

In pursuance of this resolution representations were made to the Viceroy to let some of the non-party leaders meet the Mahatma. Declining to give the facilities sought, the Viceroy said that if Mahatma Gandhi was prepared fully to repudiate the Congress resolution of August 1942, to condemn the incitements to violence represented by his reference to "open rebellion," etc., and if he and the Congress were prepared to give assurances for the future, acceptable to the Government, then the matter could be considered further.

The months that followed the termination of the fast were marked by comparative silence and inactivity. The disturbances, which broke out in August 1942 and continued with varying intensity for six months, virtually ceased in the spring of 1943. This was partly due to the atmosphere of anxiety and sorrow created by the Mahatma's fast in February 1943. In particular, the disapproval of violence in any form voiced by Mahatma Gandhi in his letters to the Viceroy, published in the first half of February 1943, served to damp the ardour of those who had imagined that either the Congress or the Mahatma had sanctioned acts of violence. The cumulative effect of these factors was the virtual cessation of some of those acts of violence which had marked the latter half of 1942.

Marking Time.—The apparent determination of Government to face the situation in the country should the fast prove fatal rather than give an "unrepentent rebel" facilities for normal political life, coupled with their refusal to encourage non-Gandhite Congressmen and non-Congress leaders to explore possibilities of an internal settlement in consultation with the Mahatma, produced a stifling stillness in the political atmosphere.

Such political life as prevailed in the country was confined to Liberals and non-party leaders (see chapter on Liberal Federation) and the Muslim League (see chapter on Muslim League). The only activity directly concerning the Congress or emanating from Congressmen was Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah in the summer of 1943 and an occasional move by released Congressmen to meet together and evolve an agreed policy in the absence of official Congress leadership.

In response to an appeal made by the Quaid-e-Azam in the Delhi session of the Muslim League inviting the Mahatma to write to him, the latter addressed a letter to the League leader offering to meet him. Not only were the contents of the letter not published, but Government refused to forward it to the Quaid-e-Azam.

The twelve-month period from the summer of 1943 to that of 1944 was one of depression and inactivity. A feeble attempt made by Congressmen released from jail to whip up some kind of political activity in the country was effectively scotched by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Throughout this period there was no authoritative and comprehensive statement of Government's policy towards the Congress, although there were occasional announcements on specific issues. Lord Linlithgow, in his farewell address to the Central Legislature in the autumn of 1943, adopted an attitude of studied silence in respect of the Congress. People thought that it was done in order not to anticipate any new policy which his successor might unfold. This belief was re-inforced by broad hints thrown by the Viceroy-designate, Lord Wavell, on the eve of his assumption of office.

Much was expected from Lord Wavell who assumed office in the autumn of 1943. Within a few days of his being sworn in however, he turned his attention to the famine situation in Bengal and naturally devoted all his energies to that problem in preference to the political question.

Death of Kasturba.—This period witnessed a sad event, namely, the passing away of Kasturba Gandhi. She died in detention in the Aga Khan's Palace, a victim of heart attacks. There were repeated demands from the public for her release, but Government seemed to be of the view that she would be more happy where she was, especially when adequate medical help was made available to her. This was the second bereavement of the Mahatma since his arrest and detention, the first being the death of Mr. Mahadev Desai, his secretary and confidante, in August 1942. As during the fast in the spring of 1943, friends and relatives of the Gandhi family were allowed to enter the Aga Khan's Palace to visit Kasturba during the latter part of her prolonged illness and later to attend her funeral.

The Viceroy's reply answered: "His Majesty's Government remain most anxious that a settlement of the Indian problem should be reached. But proposals such as those put forward by you are quite unacceptable to His Majesty's Government as a basis for discussion, and you must realise this if you have read Mr. Amery's statement in the House of Commons on July 28th last. They are indeed very similar to the proposals made by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to Sir Stafford Cripps in April 1942 and His Majesty's Government's reasons for rejecting them are the same as they were then.

"Without recapitulating all these reasons in detail, I should remind you that His Majesty's Government at that time made it clear: (a) That their offer of unqualified freedom after the cessation of hostilities was made conditional upon the framing of a constitution agreed by the main elements of India's national life and the negotiation of the necessary treaty arrangements with His Majesty's Government; (b) That it is impossible during the period of hostilities to bring about any change in the constitution, by which means alone a 'National Government,' such as you suggest, could be made responsible to the Central Assembly . . .

"It is clear, in these circumstances, that no purpose would be served by discussion on the basis which you suggest. If, however, the leaders of the Hindus, the Muslims and the important minorities were willing to co-operate in a transitional Government established and working within the present constitution, I believe good progress might be made . . . The period after the termination of hostilities for which the transitional Government would last would depend on the speed with which the new constitution could be framed. I see no reason why preliminary work on that constitution should not begin as soon as the Indian leaders are prepared to co-operate to that end."

Blocking the Way.—Commenting on the Viceroy's reply, Mahatma Gandhi said: "It is clear as crystal that the British Government do not propose to give up the power they possess over the 400 millions, unless the latter develop strength enough to wrest it from them. I shall never lose hope that India will do so by purely moral means."

Political circles in India generally welcomed the Mahatma's double gesture to the Viceroy and Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah although some Liberal leaders questioned the wisdom of the acceptance of the Pakistan principle, while a Hindu Mahasabha spokesman derisively referred to it as "from 'Quit India' to 'Split India.'"

A fierce controversey raged for weeks. As for the Mahatma he said: "I myself feel firmly that Mr. Jinnah does not block the way, but the British Government do not want a just settlement of the Indian claim for independence which is overdue, and they are using Mr. Jinnah as a cloak in denying freedom to India." He denied the interpretation put in certain quarters that the 1942 August Congress resolution had lapsed. On the other hand the resolution, he said, [illegible] be altered except by the Congress Working Committee, but his authority under that resolution had lapsed. "Let me make it clear," he observed, "that the lapsing of my authority has nothing to do with the normal activities of Congressmen.

"What no one can do in the name of the Congress is mass civil disobedience which was never started and which, as I have said, I cannot at the present moment, even in my personal capacity start. The 'Quit India' resolution, I hold to be absolutely innocuous."

Dealing with the Cripps Offer, Mahatma Gandhi said, the proposals were not acceptable to him "for the simple reason that they contemplate the perpetual vivisection of India and they work as an effective barrier against Indian Independence." His own proposals covered the whole of India, British India as well as Indian (Princes) India. "I shall never be a party to a sale of the rights of the people of the States for the sake of freedom of the people of British India."

The doings in India produced little impression on Whitehall whose reaction was limited to a reiteration of the Cripps Offer.

If the Mahatma was cold-shouldered by Whitehall, he met with poor response from Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah who in his address to the Lahore session of the League Council was highly critical of the manner in which the Gandhi-C.R. Offer was handled from Panchgani.

Thereupon the Mahatma sent a communication to the Quaid-e-Azam conveying to the latter the C.R. formula. This was the basis of a meeting between them which took place in September 1944. (For details see chapter on "The Muslim League").

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

Meanwhile, Mahatma Gandhi gave further evidence of his disapproval of violence by advising underground Congress workers to give themselves up to authority on the ground that sabotage and all that it meant, including the destruction of property, was in itself violence.

He said: "The question most discussed with me by visitors is whether I approve of underground activities . . . My reply is that no nation has, so far as I know, deliberately used Truth and Non-violence as exclusive means for the attainment of freedom. Judged by that standard, I say unhesitatingly that underground activities, even though utterly innocent in themselves, should have no place in the technique of non-violence . . .

"I swear by the constructive programme. Let me recount the items of that programme:—

(1) Communal unity, (2) Removal of untouchability, (3) Prohibition, (4) Khadi, (5) Other village industries, (6) Village sanitation, (7) New or basic education, (8) Adult education, (9) Uplift of women, (10) Service of the so-called aboriginals, (11) Education in health and hygiene, (12) Propaganda of *rashtra bhasha*, (13) Love of one's own language, and (14) Working for economic equality.

"Unfortunately the workers have not developed in that programme the living faith which I have. I can but re-emphasize the importance of that programme . . ."

The Mahatma also seemed to contemplate a new drive among India's 700,000 villages evidently as a counterblast to the many post-war reconstruction plans being adumbrated by Government and non-official agencies.

DESAI-LIAQAT TALKS

In the winter of 1944-45 an interesting development occurred which at least provided an opening for big political changes in the summer of 1945. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly at the time initiated negotiations with Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, then Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Assembly. These led up to a proposal by the former which met with a measure of encouragement from the latter. At one time it was believed to have resulted in a pact between the two in their individual capacity, it being assumed that neither would have continued in his efforts without the tacit approval of the respective principals, namely, Mahatma Gandhi and Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah.

The facts, (as revealed by Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan in September 1945) showed that Mr. Desai had suggested a formula for an interim agreement between the Congress and the League. It is known that Mr. Desai discussed this formula with Lord Wavell and that, although its main provisions were varied, it provided the basis for the proposal made by the Viceroy in June 1945 and in a sense for the Simla Conference which met later. Here is Mr. Liaqat Ali's version (quoted in part), which is the only authoritative statement on the subject:

"Mr. Desai met me after the last autumn session of the Central Legislative Assembly and we informally discussed the prevailing distressing condition in the country, economic and otherwise . . . Mr. Desai, during the course of the conversation, asked me about the attitude of the Muslim League with regard to some interim arrangement at the Centre and a temporary reconstitution of the Governor-General's Executive Council in a manner which would secure for it the confidence of all the peoples so that it may be able to help them in their present plight and deal more effectively than what had been done in the past with the serious situation that was bound to arise in the future on account of the prolongation of the war.

"I explained to him the position in the light of the resolutions that were passed from time to time by the Muslim League in this connection, and told him that my personal view was that, if any proposals were made to ease the situation, the Muslim League was bound to give its very careful consideration to them . . .

"Mr. Desai saw me again in Delhi in the beginning of January this year just as I was leaving on a tour of the Madras Presidency and showed me some proposals which had been drafted for the formation of an interim Government at the Centre . . . He told me his plan was to meet the Viceroy and Mr. Jinnah in this connection. I told him that in my personal opinion the proposals were such that they could be made a basis for discussion, but I did not see any prospect of his making any headway unless he could either get Mr. Gandhi to move in the matter personally or get his definite approval and open support for the move that he was making . . .

"During my talks with Mr. Desai, which were purely of a personal nature, I made it absolutely clear to him that whatever I had said was my individual view and I was not speaking either on behalf of the Muslim League or anyone else . . .

"In view of the statement of Mr. Desai—(to the press of Bombay that the Pact could not be published as I desired that it should remain confidential)—and the confusion that is being created, I feel that these proposals should be published; hence I am releasing them to the press.

TEXT OF PACT

The following is the Desai-Liaqat Pact:—

"The Congress and the League agree that they will join in forming an interim Government in the Centre. The composition of such Government will be on the following lines:—

(a) An equal number of persons nominated by the Congress and the League in the Central Executive (the persons nominated need not be members of the Central Legislature);

(b) Representatives of minorities (in particular the Scheduled Castes and the Sikhs);

(c) The Commander-in-Chief.

"'The Government will be formed and function within the framework of the existing Government of India Act. It is, however, understood that, if the Cabinet cannot get a particular measure passed by the Legislative Assembly, they will not enforce the same by resort to any of the reserve powers of the Governor-General or the Viceroy. This will make them sufficiently independent of the Governor-General.

"'It is agreed between the Congress and the League that, if such interim Government is formed, their first step would be to release the Working Committee members of the Congress.

"'The steps by which efforts would be made to achieve this end are at present indicated to take the following course:

"'On the basis of the above understanding, some way should be found to get the Governor-General to make a proposal or a suggestion that he desires an interim Government to be formed in the Centre on the agreement between the Congress and the League and when the Governor-General invites Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Desai either jointly or separately, the above proposals would be made declaring that they are prepared to join in forming the Government.

"'The next step would be to get the withdrawal of Section 93 in the provinces and to form as soon as possible, provincial Governments on the lines of a coalition.'"

One of the first acts of the Mahatma after his release in May 1944 was to release the text of his letter to Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah which was written from detention about a year previously and which was withheld by Government.

Here is the text of the letter: "Dear Quaid-e-Azam, When sometime after my incarceration, Government asked me for a list of newspapers I would like to have, I included *Dawn* in my list. I have been receiving it with more or less regularity. Whenever it comes to me I read it carefully. I have followed the proceedings of the League, as reported in the *Dawn* columns. I noted your invitation to me to write to you. Hence this letter. I welcome your invitation. I suggest our meeting face to face rather than talking through correspondence. But I am in your hands. I hope this letter will be sent to you and, if you agree to my proposal, that the Government will let you visit me. One thing I had better mention. There seems to be an 'if' about your invitation. Do you say I should write only if I have changed my heart? God alone knows men's hearts. I would like you to take me as I am. Why should not both you and I approach the great question of communal unity as men determined on finding a common solution, and work together to make our solution acceptable to all who are concerned with it or are interested in it?"

The publication of this letter produced no effect.

In the weeks immediately following his release Mahatma Gandhi concentrated on the collection of facts and opinions regarding what had happened during his detention and on efforts to gauge the feeling in the country as he emerged out of his detention. Typical of his reaction immediately after his release was his letter to Mr. M. R. Jayakar in which he said: "The country expects much from me. I do not know how you feel about this release. I am not at all happy. I feel even ashamed."

LETTERS TO WAVELL

About this time the correspondence which passed between Mahatma Gandhi while he was a detenu in the Aga Khan's Palace and Lord Wavell, the Viceroy, saw the light of day. The starting point of these letters was a notice served on the Mahatma on behalf of the Government of India giving reasons for his detention and extending to him the right of making a representation against it. He suggested that Lord Wavell should "descend upon Ahmednagar and the Aga Khan's Palace in order to probe the hearts of your captives," adding that if, as His Excellency believed, the Congress leaders were high-minded persons, they should be treated as such and their interpretation of their formula should be accepted. The Mahatma also assured Lord Wavell that he and the other Congress leaders were all friends of the British, however much they might criticise the British Government and system in India. If they could but be trusted, they would be found to be the greatest helpers in the fight against Nazism and the like.

Lord Wavell, writing to the Mahatma, urged that the greatest contribution that the Congress Party could make towards India's welfare was to abandon the policy of non-co-operation and join wholeheartedly with other parties and the British in helping India's economic and political progress. He assured Mahatma Gandhi that he was only seeking the best means to implement the Cripps Offer without delivering India to confusion and turmoil. Wisdom and a spirit of goodwill and compromise would be required to arrive at the right solution; but with good leadership he was sure a solution could be found.

In the letters which the Mahatma exchanged with Lord Wavell he affirmed that the "Quit India" demand had no sinister significance but only gave vivid expression to the people's desire for real political freedom, if only to render India's war effort real and wholehearted; that civil disobedience was not actually launched by the August resolution but was embodied in it as a contingent sanction; that it was never his intention, nor that of the Congress, that the movement should depart from non-violence; and that, above all, the Congress would give genuine and complete help in resisting Nazism, etc., if its co-operation were sought in earnest.

Lord Wavell for his part contended that the resolution was ill-timed and unfriendly and that the Congress could not escape responsibility for the tragic events which followed although he exonerated the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi of any wish deliberately to aid the Japanese.

No Change.—About this time, light was also thrown on the correspondence between the Mahatma in detention and the authorities in connection with Government's charge fastening the blame for the disturbances on the Congress. (See last year's issue of *The Indian Year Book*.)

These letters belong, however, to the pre-release era. His expressed views after the release are more in accord with those contained in his letters to Lord Wavell rather than in those addressed to Lord Linlithgow. In the middle of June 1944, Mahatma Gandhi wrote to the Viceroy: "Though there is little cause for it, the whole country and even many from outside expect me to make some decisive contribution to the general good. I am sorry to say my convalescence threatens to be fairly long. Even if I was quite well, I could do little or nothing unless I knew the mind of the Working Committee of the Congress. I pleaded as a prisoner for permission to see them. I plead now as a free man for such permission. If you will see me before deciding, I shall gladly go wherever you want me to, as soon as I am allowed by my medical advisers to undertake long-distance travelling."

To this Lord Wavell replied: "In consideration of the radical difference in our points of view which appeared in our recent correspondence, I feel that a meeting between us at present could have no value and could only raise hopes which would be disappointed. I am afraid that similar considerations apply to your request to see the Working Committee. You have recently made public your adherence to the 'Quit India' resolution, which I am afraid I do not regard as a reasonable or practical policy for the immediate future. If after your convalescence and on further reflection, you have a definite and constructive policy to propose for the furtherence of India's welfare, I shall be glad to consider."

Within a week of the receipt of the Viceroy's reply, Mahatma Gandhi made his first public utterance since his release. Addressing the Congressmen of Maharashtra, he said there was no cause to feel frustrated because "we have not achieved our goal within a given period." Speaking for himself, he said he had never for one moment felt that sense of frustration. What was needed was "unshakeable faith in ourselves."

Referring to the communal tangle, the political deadlock and the food situation, the Mahatma said: "I have an answer for all these, but I may not attempt it at this meeting." The only solution of India's sufferings, he added, was a real National Government. It was essential that India should be free. He reaffirmed his unbounded faith in truth, non-violence and non-violent non-co-operation with what he considered to be evil. He said that his authority as representative of the Congress had lapsed with his imprisonment.

C. R. FORMULA

The next stage arrived shortly after. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who had spent a few days with Mahatma Gandhi while the latter was recuperating at Panchgani, announced in July that, he had carried on negotiations on behalf of the Mahatma with Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah for a settlement on the basis of virtual agreement on the principle of Pakistan. The Quaid-e-Azam declined to express an opinion on the proposals, but said, he would submit the scheme to the League Working Committee if it was forwarded to him by Mahatma Gandhi himself. Mr. Rajagopalachari felt that it was futile to allow the Quaid-e-Azam if he could not himself wholeheartedly back it, to put the proposals before the League Working Committee. The personal negotiations, therefore came to an end and Mr. Rajagopalachari released the correspondence between himself and the Quaid-e-Azam as he wished to take the public into confidence.

"My efforts to secure Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah's powerful help in pushing through an honourable settlement of the communal question have reached a stage when the public have to be taken into confidence," Mr. Rajagopalachari said in his statement. "The public will note from the correspondence now published that I had secured Gandhiji's personal approval even during his fast in February-March last year for the formula that I am now releasing. All parties may judge the formula on its merits. I felt that it was futile to allow Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, if he could not himself wholeheartedly back it, to put my proposal before the Muslim League. Let the League and all who are interested in the solution of the problem apply their minds to the question dispassionately and in the interests of the whole country. Needless to say, I am taking the public into confidence with Gandhiji's approval. Both he and I have approached the question in no bargaining spirit. The formula may now be regarded as our joint contribution to the solution of the communal problem and dealt with as such."

The correspondence on this subject between Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah and Mr. Rajagopalachari was published in the issue of *The Indian Year Book* for 1945-46.

Close on the heels of the publication of the Gandhi-cum-C.R. offer to the Quaid-e-Azam, Mahatma Gandhi made another gesture, this time to British authority. According to a British journalist, who had had a series of interviews with the Mahatma, the latter "is prepared to accept and to advise the Congress to participate in a wartime National Government in full control of the civil administration, leaving the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in full control of the British and Indian armies. It would be expected that the establishment of such a Government would be accompanied now by a guarantee of Indian independence after the war.

"Mahatma Gandhi has also approved the proposal submitted to Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. Mahatma Gandhi pointed out that he had no authority to speak in the name of the Congress without consulting the Working Committee, but there is no doubt whatever that his views and the Hindu-Muslim proposals as endorsed by him would be accepted by them without hesitation." (For details see the issue of *The Indian Year Book* for 1945-46).

FIRM PROPOSAL

Mahatma Gandhi followed this up by writing direct to the Viceroy. He regretted the premature publicity in the Indian press given to his interview with Mr. Gelder of the London *News Chronicle* outlining his proposals for a solution of the Indian deadlock. But the Viceroy, in his reply, still insisted on what he called "a definite and constructive policy". Thereupon the Mahatma rejoined:—Here is my concrete proposal. I am prepared to advise the Working Committee to declare that in view of the changed conditions, mass Civil Disobedience envisaged by the resolution of August 1942 cannot be offered and that full co-operation in the war effort should be given by the Congress if a declaration of immediate Indian Independence is made and a National Government responsible to the Central Assembly be formed subject to the proviso, that, during the pendency of the war, the military operations should continue as at present but without involving any financial burden on India. If there is a desire on the part of the British Government for a settlement, [illegible] take the place of correspondence."

WAVELL PLAN

In the summer of 1945 Lord Wavell paid a visit to Great Britain and had prolonged consultations with members of the British Cabinet. On his return in June His Excellency unfolded the proposals of His Majesty's Government to ease the Indian political situation. He said in a broadcast to the people of India: "I have been authorised by His Majesty's Government to place before Indian political leaders proposals designed to ease the present political situation and to advance India towards her goal of full self-government . . .

"This is not an attempt to obtain or impose a constitutional settlement.

"His Majesty's Government had hoped that the leaders of the Indian parties would agree amongst themselves on a settlement of the communal issue, which is the main stumbling-block, but this hope has not been fulfilled . . .

"I propose, with the full support of His Majesty's Government, to invite Indian leaders both of central and provincial politics to take counsel with me with a view to the formation of a new Executive Council more representative of organised political opinion.

"The proposed new Council would represent the main communities and would include equal proportions of caste Hindus and Muslims. It would work, if formed under the existing constitution. But it would be an entirely Indian council, except for the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, who would retain his position as War Member.

"It is also proposed that the portfolio of External Affairs, which has hitherto been held by the Viceroy, should be placed in charge of an Indian member of the Council, so far as the interests of British India are concerned.

"A further step proposed by His Majesty's Government is the appointment of a British High Commissioner in India, as in the Dominions, to represent Great Britain's commercial and other such interests in India.

"Such a new Executive Council will, you realise, represent a definite advance on the road to self-government. It will be almost entirely Indian. . . .

"The Council will work within the framework of the present constitution . . .

The main tasks for this new Executive Council would be:—

(1) to prosecute the war against Japan with the utmost energy till Japan is utterly defeated;

(2) to carry on the Government of British India, with all the manifold tasks of post-war development in front of it, until a new permanent constitution can be agreed upon and comes into force; and

(3) to consider when the members of the Government think it possible, the means by which such agreement can be achieved. . . .

The Invitees.—"I have considered the best means of forming such a Council; and have decided to invite the following to Viceregal Lodge to advise me:—

Those now holding office as Premier in a provincial Government; or, for provinces now under Section 93 Government, those who last held the office of Premier;

The leader of the Congress Party and the Deputy Leader of the Muslim League in the Central Assembly; the leaders of the Congress Party and the Muslim League in the Council of State; also the leaders of the Nationalist Party and the European Group in the Assembly;

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah as the recognised leaders of the two main political parties;

Rao Bahadur N. Siva Raj to represent the Scheduled Classes; and

Master Tara Singh to represent the Sikhs.

"Invitations to these gentlemen are being handed to them today, and it is proposed to assemble the conference on June 25 at Simla, where we shall be cooler than at Delhi . . .

"I also hope that it will be possible for ministries to re-assume office and again undertake the tasks of Government in the provinces now administered under Section 93 of the Constitution Act and that these ministries will be coalitions.

"If the meeting should unfortunately fail, we must carry on as at present until the parties are ready to come together . . .

"With the approval of His Majesty's Government, and after consultation with my Council, orders have been given for the immediate release of the members of the Working Committee of the Congress who are still in detention, I propose to leave the final decision about the others still under detention as the result of the 1942 disturbances to the new Central Government, if formed, and to the provincial Governments . . .

"I believe in the future of India, and as far as in me lies I will further her greatness. I ask you all for your co-operation and goodwill."

WHITE PAPER

Simultaneously the British Government issued a White Paper on the subject. It said: "The main constitutional position remains, and the offer of March 1942 stands in its entirety without change or qualification . . . The Indian administration, overburdened with the great tasks laid upon it by the war against Japan and by the planning for the post-war period, is further strained by the political tension that exists . . .

"It is not the intention of His Majesty's Government to introduce any change contrary to the wishes of the major Indian communities.

"But they are willing to make possible some step forward during the interim period if the leaders of the principal Indian parties are prepared to agree to their suggestions and to co-operate in the successful conclusion of the war against Japan as well as in the reconstruction in India which must follow the final victory.

"To this end they would be prepared to see an important change in the composition of the Viceroy's Executive. This is possible without making any change in the existing statute law except for one amendment to the Ninth Schedule to the Act of 1935. That Schedule contains a provision that not less than three members of the Executive must have had at least ten years' service under the Crown in India . . .

"Also, the External Affairs (other than those tribal and frontier matters which fall to be dealt with as part of the Defence of India) should be placed in the charge of an Indian Member of the Viceroy's Executive so far as British India is concerned, and fully accredited representatives shall be appointed for the representation of India abroad.

CONGRESS ACCEPTS

Mahatma Gandhi gave a lead to the Working Committee by observing that the composition of the Simla Conference was "a very great advance upon all similar bodies." This was echoed by the Congress President who observed that "we are very near our goal of complete independence"

The Congress Working Committee met in Bombay after nearly three years. Most members seemed to welcome the political content of the Wavell Plan inasmuch as it dealt only with interim machinery without prejudice to the ultimate goal. After a few hours' deliberation, the Working Committee decided to take part in the Simla Conference and authorised its President to proceed to Simla. The other Congress invitees were asked to do likewise.

The acceptance of the invitation by the Congress was interpreted to mean that it agreed with the broad outlines of the Wavell Plan as an interim arrangement. The transfer of portfolios including the external relations, the appointment of a British High Commissioner and the authoritative assurance regarding the manner of the exercise of the Viceregal veto made a good impression on Congress leaders and Mahatma Gandhi, some holding that it was an improvement on the Cripps Offer. Note was also taken of the benefits of co-operation between the Congress and the League in the task of day-to-day administration. Only the ideal of independence remained, but there too the interim arrangement promised to help.

THE CONFERENCE

The political centre of gravity then shifted to Simla. Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Azad and Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah met the Viceroy on the day previous to the opening of the Conference and it was revealed that, in pursuance of the emphasis laid by the Mahatma on his individual capacity, he would not attend the meetings of the Conference, though he would stay on in Simla. The Conference opened at the Viceregal Lodge on June 25, under the Presidentship of the Viceroy, to discuss the proposals of His Majesty's Government which were designed "to ease the present political situation and to advance India towards her goal of full self-government."

In his opening speech, Lord Wavell said *inter alia*:

"Before we begin on the agenda of this Conference, the outcome of which will have a momentous influence on the destiny of India, I feel there are a few words I should say to you. First, I welcome you all as men who by character and ability have risen to leadership in your provinces and parties. . . It is not a constitutional settlement, it is not a final solution of India's complex problems that is proposed. Nor does the plan in any way prejudge or prejudice the final issue. But if it succeeds, I am sure it will pave the way towards a settlement; and will bring it nearer. . .

"You must accept my leadership for the present. . .

A press note issued at the end of the first day's Session said:

"The Conference assembled at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 11 a.m. Their Excellencies met and talked to the delegates on the lawn outside the Conference Room. At 11-20 the delegates moved into the Conference Room, and the proceedings began with the Viceroy in the chair. His Excellency made a short opening speech. He then made a statement on the procedure he proposed for the conference and announced that he had appointed Sir Evan Jenkins, his Private Secretary, and Rao Bahadur V. P. Menon, the Reforms Commissioner to act as Secretaries to the Conference.

"The Conference then took up the discussion of the general principles of His Majesty's Government's proposals. The discussions continued until 5 p.m., when the Conference adjourned until tomorrow."

On the following day the Conference reassembled in the morning but dispersed before lunch as it had reached "certain provisional conclusions" and the delegates expressed a wish to confer amongst themselves. There were two further postponements, the last one for a period of a fortnight.

For correspondence exchanged by Lord Wavell and Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah during this period see the issue of *The Indian Year Book* for 1945-46.

FAILURE

When the Conference reassembled on July 14, the Viceroy announced the failure of his efforts and said:

"As you know, my original intention was that the conference should agree upon the strength and composition of the Executive Council, and that thereafter the parties should send me lists of names. To these lists I would, if necessary, have added names of my own. . .

"Unfortunately, the Conference was unable to agree about the strength and composition of the Executive Council, and on the 29th June I undertook, with the approval of the Conference, to endeavour to produce a solution not based on any formula agreed in advance. . .

I received lists from all parties represented here except from the European Group, who decided not to send a list, and the Muslim League. . . I therefore made my provisional selections, including certain Muslim League

names... I did not find it possible, however, to accept the claims of any party in full. When I explained my solution to Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah he told me that it was not acceptable to the Muslim League and he was so decided that I felt it would be useless to continue the discussion. In the circumstances, I did not show my selections as a whole to Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, and there was no object in showing them to the other leaders. The conference has therefore failed.

"Nobody can regret this more than I do myself. I wish to make it clear that the responsibility for the failure is mine . . .

"I have now to consider the next stage. I must remind you that whatever happens, the first two of three tasks mentioned in my broadcast—the prosecution of the war against Japan, and the carrying on of the administration and preparation of post-war development—must be performed by the Government of India for the time being in office . . ."

Following the failure, spokesmen of the Congress and the League gave their respective versions of the Simla Conference. (See the issue of *The Indian Year Book* for 1945-46).

Meanwhile, the British General Elections had been held. They resulted in an overwhelming majority for Labour. Of particular interest to India was the defeat of Mr. L. S. Amery who had directed Britain's policy towards India over a period of five years during which the Congress was very much *persona non grata* with the British Government.

Then came the surrender of Japan and the end of the Far Eastern War. This created a new situation in Indian politics inasmuch as the war emergency ceased. The King in his speech from the Throne at the opening of the new Parliament made this reference to India:

"In accordance with the promises already made to my Indian Peoples, my Government will do their utmost to promote, in conjunction with the leaders of Indian opinion, an early realisation of full self-Government in India."

Shortly after, the British Government announced general elections in India, both to the Provincial Legislatures and to the Central Legislature. Simultaneously with this announcement Lord Wavell was summoned to England for fresh consultations with the British Government.

A NEW SPIRIT

Shortly after the Simla Conference, the Government lifted the ban on the various Congress organizations, and Congress activity was resumed in full swing. Leaders who went straight from the prison to Simla, as it were, and had therefore no time to meet the people after their imprisonment, now had the opportunity to go round the country and survey the effects of the movement.

All confusion regarding responsibility for the disturbances in 1942-43 was dispelled by Pandit Nehru not only owning them up, but also applauding those who participated in them and sympathising with those who suffered in consequence. "Victims of repression" were designated "martyrs".

Condonation, nay, approbation of violence misled the people at large into the belief that the Congress policy of peaceful struggle had undergone a change. The depression and helplessness which characterized the political outlook in the preceding months soon gave place to a spirit of defiance and militancy. This found expression in various demonstrations, accompanied inevitably in some cases by acts of violence, in connection with the trial of officers of the Indian National Army. Students and others, encouraged in this outlook by Congress Socialists and the Communists, created disturbances in several parts of the country and violence was so much in the air that the Congress Working Committee felt called upon to issue a warning to the public in this behalf. It passed the following resolution in December 1945:—

"After the arrest of the principal Congressmen in the August of 1942, the unguided masses took the reins in their own hands and acted almost spontaneously. If many acts of heroism and sacrifice are to their credit, there were acts done which could not be included in non-violence. It is, therefore, necessary for the Working Committee to affirm, for the guidance of all concerned, that the policy of non-violence adopted in 1920 by the Congress continues unabated and that such non-violence does not include the burning of public property, the cutting of telegraph wires, the derailing of trains and intimidation . . .

"The Committee is further of the opinion that the constructive activities of the Congress, beginning with the spinning wheel and "khadi" as the centre, are emblematic of the policy of non-violence and that every other Congress activity, including what is known as the parliamentary programme, is subservient to and designed to promote the constructive activities as explained by Mahatma Gandhi. . ."

An event of considerable importance to the internal organization of the Congress occurred in the latter half of 1945 when it was decided that Communists should be expelled from the All-Indian Congress Committee as a punishment for their opposition and obstruction to the policy and programme of the Congress for a considerable time.

Learning a lesson from the Simla breakdown and wishing to make yet another effort at a communal settlement, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who was resting in Kashmir, proposed that the Congress should clarify its attitude to the Muslims in order to reassure them that their interests would be safe in any future constitutional reconstruction.

His suggestion, on the details of which it is not necessary now to dwell, was hotly discussed for a few weeks until the matter came up before the Congress executive in September 1945. In an effort to clarify the Congress attitude to the separation demand and to remove the confusion arising from the apparently conflicting 1942 resolutions on the subject, the Congress Working Committee adopted a new resolution. It contained no new offer in the shape of an approach to the League view-point; nor did it make any reference to the "C.R." formula or Mahatma Gandhi's offer to Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah. It was just a reiteration of Congress policy with

the emphasis on unity subject to the proviso that no territorial unit inhabited by a homogeneous people would be forced to stay in against its will.

Apart from this, the Congress Working Committee which in September 1945 held its first business session after August 1942, had a heavy agenda before it. The formation of a Labour Government in Britain, the end of the Japanese War, a fresh consideration of the Indian question in the light of the changed situation, Lord Wavell's second visit to Britain and the announcement of general elections in India—these were all post-Simla developments.

Clarification:—After taking into account the altered circumstances and the rapidly changing situation, the Working Committee decided that the Congress should contest the general elections "on the issue of immediate transfer of power" and "to demonstrate the will of the people." This announcement came at the tail-end of a two-thousand, word statement split up into three resolution drafted for the All-India Congress Committee. The first of these reaffirmed the August Resolution of 1942. The second reviewed the various policies pursued by the Congress during the past sixty years and declared that the Congress policy would be "negotiation and settlement when possible and non-co-operation direct action if necessary." All the three resolutions were evidently framed on the one hand, to emphasize the revolutionary ideology of the Congress and, on the other, to leave the door open in the event of the British Government announcing any new approach. The decision arrived at in August 1942 was justified by "the urgency of the situation and the perils that confronted India" at the time. But the disturbances that followed were deplored ("in some places the people forgot, and fell away from, the Congress method of peaceful and non-violent action"), and the authorities accused of provocative action and "brutal and ruthless repression", which "goaded them (the people) to rise spontaneously to resist the armed might of an alien, imperialist power".

The Congress review of the events of the months immediately preceding was full of disappointment and resentment over the British Government's determination "to hold on to its authoritarian power and to exercise it arbitrarily autocratically;" yet there was no desire to allow frustration and pessimism to express themselves through any form of direct action. For the moment, Congress policy was one of negotiation and conciliation but the method of non-co-operation was doubtless held in reserve. This was evidently a continuation of the spirit which informed the Congress attitude at Simla.

The same spirit of working with available implements, however imperfect they might be, seemed to have actuated the Working Committee's decision in regard to the forthcoming elections. Vigorous protests were made against the manner and circumstances in which the authorities proposed to hold elections to the legislatures, but eventually the resolution on the subject recommended the Congress participation in the elections.

H. M. G. PROPOSALS

Between then and the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee the Viceroy had returned from London. His Excellency made a broadcast embodying the conclusions of His Majesty's Government.

These were that H. M. G. were determined to do their utmost to promote, in conjunction with the leaders of Indian opinion, the early realisation of Self-Government in India. It was their intention to convene as soon as possible a Constitution-making Body, and as a preliminary step, they had authorized him to undertake, immediately after the elections, discussions with representatives of the Legislative Assemblies in the Provinces, to ascertain whether the proposals contained in the 1942 declaration were acceptable or whether some alternative or modified scheme was preferable. Discussions would also be undertaken with representative of Indian States with a view to ascertaining in what way they could best take part in the Constitution-making Body. Further H. M. G. were proceeding to the consideration of the content of a treaty which would require to be concluded between Great Britain and India. His Majesty's Government had authorized His Excellency, as soon as the results of the provincial elections were published, to take steps to bring into being an Executive Council which would have the support of the main Indian parties. His Excellency concluded that the Government and all sections of the British people were anxious to help India in these matters and it remained for Indians to show that they had the wisdom and courage to determine in what way they could best reconcile their differences and how their country could be governed by Indians for Indians.

Not Acceptable.—The All-India Congress Committee which met towards the end of September 1945 adopted its Executive's recommendation to contest the general elections.

Two of the three political resolutions submitted by the executive were endorsed almost unanimously by the A.I.-C.C. They first reiterated the "Quit India" resolution passed on August 8, 1942, while the second declared that the Congress policy was one of negotiation when possible and direct action when necessary. Amendments calculated to "stiffen" the Congress attitude were negatived. One of these suggested that the Congress should abandon the "humiliating" path of negotiation; another sought not to "regret" but simply to "admit" acts of violence during the disturbances that followed the adoption of the "Quit India" resolution. Others wanted to denounce Communist "traitors" who had "allied themselves with the alien Government in sabotaging the people's struggle for independence."

The speakers, including Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. J. B. Kirpalani, felt no regrets for what had happened but, on the contrary, expressed pleasure at the people's spirit of resistance to Government's "repression of their urge for freedom." Sardar Patel was inclined to replace "Quit India" by "Quit Asia" demand, for the world could

have no freedom without a free India. Whereas the resolutions were couched in more or less moderate language, the speeches both of the leaders and the rank and file were keyed to a high pitch; they seemed to ask, "How can we 'forget and forgive'?"

The resolution on the Wavell proposals, moved by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, stated: "The A.-I.C.C. has carefully considered Lord Wavell's and the British Prime Minister's broadcasts on the steps proposed to be taken by British authority in India. These proposals repeat with unimportant variations, the offer made in March, 1942 by Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the British Government, an offer which was not accepted by the Congress... Nothing short of independence can be acceptable to the Congress and the country. The proposals now made are, in the opinion of the A.-I.C.C., vague, inadequate and unsatisfactory...

Civil Liberties.—The Central Assembly is still governed by the Act of 1919. To continue such an impotent and undemocratic Central legislature, constituted on a franchise of less than one per cent. of the population, can have no justification in the context of Indian freedom. If elections for the Central Legislature are to be held they must at least be on a properly revised register, even though this might involve some little delay...

"Further, free and fair elections are hardly possible when several organisations, like the Congress Socialist Party, the Forward Bloc, and Kisan organisations are still under ban; when thousands are still held in detention without trial, or are undergoing sentences of imprisonment in connection with political activities; when in many places public meetings cannot be held without previous permission of the authorities; and when many persons are labouring under disqualifications arising out of their conviction for political offences.

"It has become notorious that the present Government in India are responsible for the widespread corruption that prevails in the country, for the gross mismanagement of the food and cloth problems and for the supreme tragedy of the Bengal famine...

"In spite of the handicaps that the Congress will labour under, as related above, and in order to demonstrate the will of the people, especially on the issue of the immediate transfer of power, the A.-I.C.C. resolves that the forthcoming elections be contested, and directs the Working Committee to take all necessary steps in this behalf...

A Bombshell.—Then came the bombshell in the shape of an amendment by a Muslim Communist who wished the elections to be bought on the issue of "an agreed people's plan of convening a constituent assembly ... which will have the support of the major parties and all communities". In order to secure Hindu-Muslim unity he wanted to assure the Muslims that "the elected representatives of areas in which Muslims are in a majority will be free to constitute themselves into a constituent assembly and to decide for themselves whether to join the Indian Union or not." He was frequently interrupted by the House, which had a marked grouse against Communists and against those who demanded further measures to placate the League.

Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, ex-President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, (now President of the West Punjab Muslim League) known to be a keen advocate of a Congress-League settlement, declared through an amendment that "the creation of an independent and democratic India must be such as will win the backing of all major sections of our people, especially the Muslims."

Pandit Nehru, who spoke next, and Sardar Patel, who replied to the debate, said that the Communists always found fault with them, whatever they did. The Congress had gone to the fullest extent possible, consistent with its nationalistic ideal, to meet Muslim fears—communal electorates, weightages, safeguards and recently, parity—and had nearly reduced itself to the position of a purely Hindu body; they could go no farther. If the Congress attitude was regarded as unreasonable, the whole question might be referred to an international tribunal for arbitration. The resolution passed unanimously.

MANIFESTO

The Congress election manifesto, issued a fortnight later, stated:

"For 60 years the National Congress has laboured for the freedom of India. During this long span of years its history has been the history of the Indian people, straining at the leash that has held them in bondage, ever trying to unloose themselves from it. From small beginnings it has progressively grown and spread in this vast country, carrying the message of freedom to the masses of our people in the towns as well as the remotest villages...

"The career of the Congress has been one of both constructive effort for the good of the people and unceasing struggle to gain freedom ... After the recent three years of an unprecedented mass upheaval and its cruel and ruthless suppression, the Congress has risen stronger than ever and more loved by the people by whom it has stood through storm and stress.

"The Congress has stood for equal rights and opportunities for every citizen of India, man or woman. It has stood for the unity of all communities and religious groups and for tolerance and goodwill between them. It has stood for full opportunities for the people as a whole to grow and develop according to their own wishes and genius. It has also stood for the freedom of each group and territorial area within the nation to develop its own life and culture within the larger framework, and for this purpose such territorial areas or provinces should be constituted as far as possible, on a linguistic and cultural basis. It has stood for the rights of all those who suffer from social tyranny and injustice and for the removal for them of all barriers to equality.

"The Congress has envisaged a free, democratic state with the fundamental rights and civil liberties of all its citizens guaranteed in the constitution.

"This constitution, in its view, should be a federal one with a great deal of autonomy for its constituent units and its legislative organs elected under universal adult franchise.

"A hundred and fifty years and more of foreign rule have arrested the growth of the country and produced numerous vital problems that demand immediate solution... There is no way to solve any of these urgent problems except through freedom and independence. The content of political freedom must be both economic and social.

"The most vital and urgent of India's problems, is how to remove the curse of poverty and raise the standard of the masses..."

Co-operative Commonwealth.—For this purpose it will be necessary to plan and co-ordinate social advance in all its many fields, to prevent the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of the individuals and groups, to prevent vested interests inimical to society from growing, and to have social control of the mineral resources, means of transport and the principal methods of production and distribution in land, industry and in other departments of national activity, so that free India may develop into a co-operative commonwealth.

"In international affairs the Congress stands for the establishment of a world federation of free nations... In the Far East, in South-East Asia and in Western Asia, India has had trade and cultural relations for thousands of years and it is inevitable that with freedom she should renew and develop these relations... She will also champion the freedom of all other subject nations and peoples, for only on the basis of this freedom and the elimination of imperialism everywhere can world peace be established.

"On the eighth of August, 1942, the All-India Congress Committee passed a resolution, since then famous in India's history. By its demands and challenge the Congress stands today. It is on the basis of this resolution and with its battle-cry that the Congress faces the elections for the Central and Provincial Assemblies.

"The Central Legislative Assembly is a body with no power or authority and is practically an advisory body whose advice has been constantly floated and ignored... Yet, with all these and other handicaps and drawbacks, the Congress has decided to contest the elections to show that the inevitable result of elections, however, restricted, must be to demonstrate the overwhelming solidarity of the opinion of the voters on the issue of independence...

"So the Congress appeals to the voters for the Central Assembly all over the country to support the Congress candidates in every way at the forthcoming elections, and to stand by the Congress at this critical juncture, which is so pregnant with future possibilities...

"The Congress election campaign was conducted on the assumption that the Congress could secure easy victories in general constituencies and that it should concentrate instead on Muslim seats. In many cases the Hindu Mahasabha candidates withdrew in favour of the Congress, either with a view to giving the Congress a free hand in the light of its unequivocal declaration of hostility to partition or because the Mahasabha realized that it had no chance in face of the strong wave of pro-Congress feeling that was sweeping over the country."

ELECTION RESULTS

The elections fulfilled Congress expectations as far as general seats were concerned. Such Hindu Mahasabhaites as dared to oppose the Congress nominees were badly defeated. Moderates and Independents had no chance at all. In Sikh constituencies in the Punjab, the Congress captured one-third the number of seats, although in terms of votes recorded nearly half the electorate supported it.

It was different, however, in the case of Muslim seats. In all the Hindu-majority provinces the Congress suffered a heavy defeat except in the United Provinces and to a smaller extent in Assam. Of the four Muslim majority provinces the Congress emerged successfully in the Frontier, though even there the League did much better than in the general elections held ten years previously. In the Punjab and Bengal, the League secured signal triumphs. In Sind, the League captured the majority of the Muslim seats, while a rebel-section of the League and a pro-Congress group of Muslims secured sufficient number of seats to form a coalition with the Congress and thereby threaten the solidarity of the League there.

All this while, the Congress was waiting events, expecting His Majesty's Government to implement the policy outlined by the Viceroy in his broadcast in September 1945.

Then came Premier Attlee's statement in Parliament in March 1946 followed by the British Cabinet Mission's visit to India to settle the basis of the country's future constitution. (This subject is dealt with elsewhere.)

On the eve of the Mission's return to England, the Congress announced its acceptance of the long-term project but turned down the specific proposals for an Interim Government. This decision was endorsed by the All-India Congress Committee which met in Bombay early in July 1946. It was an easy victory for the Congress executive.

Shortly after the A.-I.C.C. meeting, various provincial assemblies elected their representatives to the Constituent Assembly. Most of the "general" seats were filled by Congress nominees, who included representatives of the various cross-sections of Indian life, vertical and horizontal, communal and economic.

Certain statements made by the new Congress President—Pandit Nehru was declared elected in place of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who relinquished his office as Congress President after a period of six years—regarding the status and powers of the Constituent Assembly and the Congress intentions in that behalf alienated the Muslim League, which was already labouring under a sense of grievance. For instance, the Congress President said that the Constituent

Assembly would be a sovereign body with complete freedom to mould the future India. This was interpreted by the League to mean that decisions in the Assembly would be taken by a majority vote, leaving the Muslims helpless. Similarly he said that the Congress was committed to nothing except to enter the Constituent Assembly, which raised a grave doubt in the League mind that the Congress did not accept the framework and procedure laid down in the State Paper of May 16, 1946.

GESTURE TO LEAGUE

These impressions were corrected by the Congress Working Committee early in August, 1946, but the mischief had already been done: for, late in July, the League decided altogether to withdraw its co-operation from the Mission's plan. The August 1946 resolution of the Congress Working Committee said :—

The Working Committee regretted to note that the Council of the All-India Muslim League, reversing their previous decision, had decided not to participate in the Constituent Assembly. In this period of rapid transition from dependence on a foreign power to full independence, when vast and intricate political and economic problems had to be faced and solved, the largest measure of co-operation among the people of India and their representatives was called for, so that the changeover should be smooth and to the advantage of all concerned. The Committee realised that there were differences in the outlook and objectives of the Congress and the Muslim League. Nevertheless, in the larger interests of the country as a whole and of the freedom of the people of India, the Committee appealed for the co-operation of all those who sought the freedom and the good of the country, in the hope that co-operation in common tasks might lead to the solution of many of India's problems.

The Committee had noted that criticisms had been advanced on behalf of the Muslim League to the effect that the Congress acceptance of the proposals contained in the Statement of May 16 was conditional. The Committee wished to make it clear that while they did not approve of all the proposals contained in this Statement, they accepted the scheme in its entirety. They interpreted it so as to resolve the inconsistencies contained in it and fill the omissions in accordance with the principles laid down in that Statement. They held that provincial autonomy was a basic provision and each province had the right to decide whether to form or join a group or not. Questions of interpretation would be decided by the procedure laid down in the Statement itself, and the Congress would advise its representatives in the Constituent Assembly to function accordingly.

The Committee had emphasized the sovereign character of the Constituent Assembly, that is, its right to function and draw up a constitution for India without the interference of any external power or authority. But the Assembly would naturally function within the internal limitations which were inherent in its task, and would therefore seek the largest measure of co-operation in drawing up a constitution of free India allowing the greatest measure of freedom and protection for all just claims and interests. It was with this object and with the desire to function in the Constituent Assembly and make it a success, that the Working Committee passed their resolution on June 26, 1946, which was subsequently ratified by the All-India Congress Committee on July 7, 1946. By that decision of the A.-I.C.C. they must stand, and they proposed to proceed accordingly with their work in the Constituent Assembly.

The Committee hoped that the Muslim League and all others concerned, in the wider interests of the nation as well as of their own, would join in this great task.

NEHRU-JINNAH CORRESPONDENCE

Immediately after the Viceroy invited the Congress to make proposals for an Interim Government, Pandit Nehru accepted the invitation on behalf of the Congress and sought Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah's co-operation. The League leader declined. The following correspondence passed between the two leaders :

Letter from Pandit Nehru, dated Wardha, August 13 :

"Dear Mr. Jinnah,—As you know, the Viceroy has invited me, in my capacity as President of the Congress, to make proposals for the immediate formation of an Interim Government. I have accepted this invitation. I feel that my first step should be to approach you and seek your co-operation in the formation of a coalition provisional Government. It is naturally our desire to have as representative a Government as possible. Should you wish to discuss this matter further with me, before coming to a decision, I shall gladly see you in Bombay or wherever you may be... —Jawaharlal Nehru."

Reply from Mr. Jinnah, dated Bombay, August 15 :

"Dear Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,—I have received your letter dated the 13th, yesterday, delivered to me by hand.

"I know nothing as to what has transpired between the Viceroy and you; nor have I any idea of what arrangement has been arrived at between you two, except what you say in your letter that the Viceroy has invited you, in your capacity as the President of the Congress, to make proposals for the immediate formation of the Interim Government and that you have accepted the invitation.

"If this means that the Viceroy has commissioned you to form the Executive Council of the Governor-General and has already agreed to accept and act upon your advice and proceed to constitute his Executive accordingly, it is not possible for me to accept such a position on that basis.

"However, if you care to meet me on behalf of the Congress to settle the Hindu-Muslim question and resolve the serious deadlock, I shall be glad to see you today at 6 p.m.—M. A. Jinnah."

Immediate Issue—Letter from Pandit Nehru, dated August 15 :—

"Dear Mr. Jinnah,—Thank you for your letter of today's date which was delivered to me at about 1 p.m....

"It is understood, as stated in the published correspondence between the Congress President and the Viceroy, that the Interim Government will have the greatest possible freedom in the exercise of the day-to-day administration of this country.

"Since this brief offer was made and we accepted it, I have had no opportunity to meet the Viceroy or discuss the matter with him more fully, I hope to do so within the next two or three days. It was our wish, however, that I might approach you first and invite your co-operation....

"In your letter you state that you are unable to accept the position as it appears to you. I regret this. Perhaps, on fuller consideration of the position you would be agreeable to reconsider your decision. If so we would welcome it. For this purpose I shall gladly see you, if you so desire.

"As regards the general Hindu-Muslim question, we are always prepared to discuss this and try to find a way out. Just at present we are immediately concerned with the formation of the provisional Government and circumstances demand that early steps should be taken in regard to it. We hope that a coalition provisional Government will itself help in the consideration and solution of our problems. While I am willing to discuss the larger question with you. I have no new suggestions to make. Perhaps you may be able to suggest a new approach....

Yours sincerely, Jawaharlal Nehru."

Letter from Mr. Jinnah, dated August 15 :—

"... I have already made my position clear in my letter dated August 15 sent to you this morning. But as you have given certain explanations, with some of which I must not be taken to agree, and as you desire to meet, I shall be glad to see you today at 6 p.m ... Yours sincerely, M. A. Jinnah."

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Pandit Nehru then proceeded to Delhi and submitted to the Viceroy the names of twelve persons constituting the Interim Government. These included six top-ranking Congress leaders, namely Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Asaf Ali. This was on the basis of a Cabinet of fourteen. Two seats were to be filled later. Of the 12, three were Muslims, five caste Hindus and one representative each of the scheduled castes, Indian Christians, Sikhs and Parsis. The Congress also suggested the name of an Anglo-Indian as an additional member, but the Viceroy was apparently reluctant to increase the strength of the Cabinet.

On August 24, 1946, His Excellency the Viceroy announced the formation of the Interim Government. In a broadcast, he said :

"You will have heard the announcement of the names of the members of the new Interim Government which will come into office very shortly. You will, I am sure, all realise that a very momentous step forward has been taken on India's road to freedom. Some of you who listen to me may feel, however, that the step should not have been taken in this way or at this time. It is to these that I want principally to address myself tonight.

"You who are opposed to the formation of the new Government are not, I assume, opposed to the main policy of His Majesty's Government, namely, to fulfil their pledges by making India free to follow her own destiny... But it has not been possible at present to secure a coalition. No one could be sorrier about the failure than I am...

"**Offer To League**—Let me state clearly the offer which has been made and is still open to the Muslim League. They can propose to me five names for places in a Government of 14, of which 6 will be nominees of Congress and three will be representatives of the Minorities. Provided these names are acceptable to me and approved by His Majesty, they will be included in the Government, which will at once be reformed. The Muslim League need have no fear of being out-voted on any essential issue; a Coalition Government can only exist and function on the condition that both main parties to it are satisfied...

"As I have already made clear, I shall implement fully His Majesty's Government's policy of giving the new Government the maximum freedom in the day to day administration of the country. In the field of provincial autonomy, of course, the Provincial Governments have a very wide sphere of authority in which the Central Government cannot intervene...

"The recent terrible occurrences in Calcutta have been a sobering reminder that a much greater measure of toleration is essential if India is to survive the transition to freedom...

"The War Member in the new Government will be an Indian, and this is a change which both the Commander-in-Chief and I warmly welcome. But the constitutional position of the Armed Forces is in no way changed. They still owe allegiance, in accordance with their oath, to the King-Emperor, to whom and to Parliament I am still responsible.

"In spite of all immediate appearances I believe there is yet a chance of agreement between the two principal parties.

"It is desirable also that the work of the Constituent Assembly should begin as early as possible. I can assure the Muslim League that the procedure laid down in the Statement of May 16 regarding the framing of Provincial and Group Constitutions will be faithfully adhered to; that there can be no question of any change in the fundamental principles proposed for the Constituent Assembly in paragraph 15 of the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16 or of a decision on a main communal issue, without a majority of both major communities; and that the Congress are ready to agree that any dispute of interpretation

may be referred to the Federal Court. I sincerely trust that the Muslim League will reconsider their decision not to take part in a plan which promises to give them so wide a field in which to protect the interests and to decide the future of the Muslims of India.

"We have come to another critical and solemn issue in the affairs of India. Never were tolerance and soberness in thought and action more necessary."

The new Government assumed office on September 2, 1946. It could not, however, settle down to any very useful work of administration or preparation for the Constituent Assembly, because grave breaches of the peace in Calcutta and elsewhere, resulting in the deaths of thousands of persons and considerable loss of property, cast a gloom over the country. Even so, the Government strove to consolidate its position by establishing conventions intended to invest it with real political power. For instance, it stopped the practice of Secretaries having direct access to the Governor-General. It also began to function as a Cabinet with joint responsibility under leadership of the Vice-President, Pandit Nehru.

PREMIER'S BROADCAST

Broadcasting shortly after the formation of his Government, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said :—

"**Friends and Comrades—Jai Hind**—Six days ago my colleagues and I sat on the chairs of high office in the Government of India. A new Government came into being in this ancient land, the Interim or Provisional Government we called it, the stepping stone to the full independence of India . . .

"And yet we asked for no celebration of this historic event and even restrained our people's enthusiasm. For we wanted them to realize that we were yet on the march and the goal had still to be reached . . .

"Our hearts were heavy also with the terrible tragedy of Calcutta and because of the intensive strife of brother against brother. The freedom we had envisaged and for which we had laboured, through generations of trial and suffering, was for all the people of India, and not for one group or class or the followers of one religion . . .

"I speak to you today not much of high policy or our programme for the future—that will have to wait a while—but to thank you the love and affection which you have sent us in such abundant measure. That affection and spirit of co-operation are always welcome but they will be needed more ever in the difficult days ahead of us . . .

"The future is already taking shape and India, this old and dear land of ours, is finding herself again through travail and suffering . . .

"The Interim National Government is part of a larger scheme which includes the Constituent Assembly which will meet soon to give shape to the constitution of free and Independent India . . .

"We shall take full part in international conferences as a free nation with our own policy and not merely as a satellite of another nation . . .

"We propose, as far as possible, to keep away from the power politics of groups, aligned against one another, which have led in the past to world wars and which may again lead to disasters on an even vaster scale. We believe that peace and freedom are indivisible and the denial of freedom anywhere must endanger freedom elsewhere and lead to conflict and war...

"In spite of our past history of conflict, we hope that an independent India will have friendly and co-operative relations with England and the countries of the British Commonwealth. But it is well to remember what is happening in one part of the Commonwealth today. In South Africa racialism is the State doctrine and our people are putting up a heroic struggle against the tyranny of a racial minority . . .

"We send our greetings to the people of the United States of America to whom destiny has given a major role in international affairs . . . To that other great nation of the modern world, the Soviet Union which also carries a vast responsibility for shaping world events, we send greeting . . .

"**Old Order Passes**—We are of Asia and the peoples of Asia are nearer and closer to us than others. India is so situated that she is the pivot of western, southern and south-east Asia . . . China, that mighty country, with a mighty past, our neighbour has been our friend through the ages and that friendship will endure and grow . . .

"I have not said anything about our domestic policy, nor at this stage do I wish to do so. But that policy will inevitably have to be governed by the principles by which we have stood all these years. We shall look to the common and forgotten man in India and seek to bring him relief and raise his standards of living. We shall continue our fight against the curse of untouchability and other forms of enforced inequality . . .

"An equally urgent and vital task for us is to conquer the spirit of discord that is abroad in India . . .

"There has been much heated argument about sections and groupings in the Constituent Assembly. We are perfectly prepared to accept and have accepted, the position of sitting in sections, which will consider the question of formation of groups . . . We shall go to the Constituent Assembly with the fixed determination of finding a common basis for agreement on all controversial issues . . .

"India is on the move and the old order passes. Too long have we been passive spectators of events, the playthings of others. The initiative comes to our people now and we shall make the history of our choice . . . JAI HIND!"

CALCUTTA TRAGEDY

Meanwhile, the Congress Working Committee met in Delhi and passed a resolution on the Calcutta carnage. It ran

"The Working Committee have read with deep sorrow reports about the recent happenings in Calcutta in connection with the observance by the Muslim League of Direct Action Day on August 16 and subsequent days. They deplore the serious loss of life and property and condemn in particular the acts of brutality committed against defenceless persons, especially women and children . . .

"On July 29 the Council of the All-India Muslim League passed a resolution deciding upon Direct Action. In support of the resolution inflammatory speeches were made and subsequently speeches and statements and pamphlets by responsible members of the League and Ministers, and articles in some League newspapers have served to inflame a large section of the Muslim masses.

"The Government of Bengal declared August 16 as a public holiday in spite of protest and thereby gave an impression that the observance of August 16 was enjoined by the Government and persons not joining in the observance could claim or get no protection from the Government . . .

"Stabbing and looting started early in the day and guns are said to have been used by hooligans in many places. Murders in most brutal circumstances, looting and burning of houses on a large scale followed and lasted for three or four days resulting in the death of several thousand persons and looting and burning of property worth crores of rupees.

"There was practically no police, nor even traffic police, to be seen on August 16 and even the precaution of sending foot and mounted police to accompany processions was not taken . . .

"The military were not called till long after the havoc had commenced. In some places even the police participated in the looting. After the initial orgy of murders, loot and arson the Hindus and others retaliated and indulged in reprisals wherever they could and a large number of Muslims were killed.

"It is satisfactory to note, however, that in the midst of this mutual slaughter and inhuman barbarities there were cases where Hindus gave shelter to Muslims in distress and Muslims gave protection to Hindus in difficulty . . .

"In view of the very serious, nature of the riots, the like of which has never before happened in any part of the country, it is essential in the opinion of the Working Committee that a thorough inquiry be held by an impartial tribunal into the circumstances preceding August 16 and incidents of August 16 and the following days . . .

"The Working Committee place on record their opinion that the Government of Bengal utterly failed to maintain peace and give protection of life and property to peaceful citizens..."

WORKING COMMITTEE RATIFIES

The history, since the formation of the Interim Government at the centre in June 1946, of the Indian National Congress as the party in the vanguard of India's political struggle, has been largely determined by the stormy and momentous events in India culminating in the granting of independence to the country and its inevitable partition.

After independence, India's problems continued no less to tax the ingenuity and resources of Governments, Central and Provincial, and of the majority party representing the people.

At the All-India Congress Committee meeting at the end of September 1946 the steps taken by the Congress Executive leading up to the formation of the Interim Government were ratified by an overwhelming majority. The resolution was moved by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad ratifying the Working Committee's decision. Twelve members out of about 250 present were against the motion; Mr. Jai Prakash Narain announced that he and his group would remain neutral on the resolution.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's resolution said : "The A. I. C. C. having considered the direction of the Working Committee to the President of the Congress to accept the invitation of the Viceroy to form an Interim National Government, approved this direction and ratified the subsequent steps taken thereunder resulting in the formation of the Interim Government."

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, seconding the resolution, characterised it as a bridge and not a house to live in.

Two amendments, one of which directed the Government to demand the immediate withdrawal of British troops from India and the other to transcend the limitations imposed by the Cabinet Mission on the Constituent Assembly, were ruled out.

A second resolution on the agenda seeking to permit the Congress members of the Interim Government to continue as members of the Working Committee was moved by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, addressing the Committee declared that he was relinquishing the Congress Presidentship, consequent on his acceptance of office at the Centre.

Opening the session, the President giving a resume of the developments since the last meeting of the A. I. C. C. early in July, explained how the Working Committee's decision not to participate in the formation of the Interim Government on the basis of the Viceroy's statement of June 16 had to be revised in the light of altered circumstances.

Commending their resolution ratifying the Working Committee's decision to form the Interim Government, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said that whatever step the Congress had taken was the only correct one. "Our achievement today is because of the methods we employed in the past," the Maulana said, and added, "today our goal—freedom—is within sight. With the change in the circumstances and the particular situation in which we find ourselves we must change our methods as well. Today we are in such a position that, by joining Government, we could increase our strength enormously."

On the following day the A. I. C. C. by a comfortable majority, passed Pandit G. P. Pant's resolution enabling members of the Interim Government to serve on the Congress Executive

Before voting on it, Pandit Pant, replying to the debate, invited the House to understand its exact meaning. He made it clear that the resolution was permissive. It merely sought to remove an obstacle in the way of the President choosing, if he wished to be so, members of the Interim Government as members of the Working Committee. "I did not mean that members in the Interim Government should necessarily be members of the Working Committee," he added.

On the following day the Congress Working Committee accepted Pandit Nehru's resignation from the presidentship, but requested him to carry on his duties till a new one was elected. The Working Committee, in a resolution, invited the attention of the provincial governments to the issue of 'Reform of the Land System'. The provincial governments were, accordingly, requested to send their proposals in this behalf to the Working Committee within two months.

New President.—In the middle of October, it was announced that, in the election of the President to the A. I. C. C. the names of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Acharya Kripalani were proposed, but that as the former had withdrawn the latter remained the only candidate and would be duly elected.

On that occasion Maulana Azad said, "The reason which influenced my decision in April last not to seek re-election holds good even today. I am fully sensible of the desire of all my friends and colleagues who would like me to resume the heavy responsibilities I have shouldered for six years continuously, but I regret to say that I must disappoint them for the reasons I have frankly stated before the country six months ago."

Later, Acharya Kripalani, in a statement on his election as President, said "I am not unconscious of my limitations . . . My first task I conceive is to exert my utmost in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity so that the inhumanities and barbarities that recently disfigured and disgraced Calcutta and still do East Bengal become things of the past. My second concern will be the purification and consolidation of our organisation."

On October 24, 1946, the Congress Working Committee adopted a resolution on the disturbances in East Bengal, which said, "Communalism can only be fought with nationalism and not with counter-communalism. The riots in Bengal clearly formed parts of a pattern of political sabotage calculated to destroy Indian nationalism and check the advance of the country towards democratic freedom." The Committee warned the country against retaliatory outbreaks of communalism.

Nearly a month later, strong condemnation of retaliatory communal violence was made by the Congress Working Committee in a resolution adopted on Bihar. The Committee called upon all Congressmen to restore a sense of security and bring about reconciliation between Hindus and Muslims.

The Working Committee paid a tribute to the late Pandit Malaviya in a resolution. Other resolutions passed referred to the dispute of Indians in South Africa, the situation in East Africa and Indonesia.

GLOOMY PICTURE

In the third week of November Pandit Nehru, speaking at the Subjects Committee of the 54th session of the Indian National Congress, drew a gloomy picture of the prevailing political situation. In a fighting political speech, he made grave and direct charges against the Viceroy and the Muslim League, hinting at an "inevitable-struggle" if things did not improve. Pandit Nehru hoped, however, that the League would join the Constituent Assembly but, if it did not, he declared, the work of constitution making would proceed. Pandit Nehru was speaking on a resolution declaring, on the eve of summoning of the Constituent Assembly (which was to meet on December 9), that the Congress stood for an independent sovereign republic.

Earlier the Committee passed by an overwhelming majority, only 30 opposing, Maulana Azad's resolution confirming and ratifying the decisions of the Working Committee and the A. I. C. C., including the one on the formation of the Interim Government.

The following day, clear reference was again made to the "struggle ahead" and the need for preparing for it. A resolution was presented by the Working Committee for adoption by the Congress reviewing the events and tendencies of the six and a half years ending then since the last session of the Congress and calling upon the people to put an end to internecine conflict.

Moving the resolution, Pandit Nehru said, "Ours is not an empty threat. We have fought the British in the past and we shall fight them again if necessary."

Moving a resolution on the Indian States, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya traced the development of Congress policy to date in which the question of the States' people was integrated with the British India's struggle for freedom.

Broader Franchise.—Mr. Shankerrao Deo's resolution suggesting amendments to the Congress Constitution was dropped and its place was taken up by an amendment by Babu Purshottamdas Tandon as a substantive motion which said that "in view of the new conditions that had arisen, the Congress authorises the A. I. C. C. to amend and revise the Congress constitution in order to make the Congress as widely representative of the Indian people as possible".

A further definition of the Congress objective was contained in a resolution adopted by the Working Committee, which said that, in the opinion of the Congress, *swaraj* could not be real for the masses unless it made possible the achievement of a society in which democracy extended from the political to the social and economic sphere, and in which there would be no opportunity for privileged classes to exploit the bulk of the people, nor for gross inequalities such as exist at present. A resolution on the revision of the Congress constitution altered the basis of the four-anna membership and pleaded for broader franchise in the election of Congress representatives.

At the 54th Indian National Congress Session held at Meerut on November 23, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel lashed out at the Muslim League and the permanent officials, who were charged with acting as if they were members of the League.

Speaking on the resolution ratifying the decision to form the Interim Government, Sardar Patel, in one of the most fighting speeches of his career, said: "The sword must be met by the sword." This was a stern warning to those who, he said, were trying to achieve a political objective by violent means. "We are not resigning from the Interim Government," he asserted. It was for the League to make up its mind whether it was joining the Constituent Assembly.

Acharya Kripalani in his presidential address, said: "If the Congress had not taken up the challenge of British Imperialism in August 1942, we would not have been occupying the position we do today." He said that the British could no longer deny freedom to them whatever their intentions. If today they missed their goal, the fault was theirs (Indians').

Referring to the communal trouble in India, Acharya J. B. Kripalani said, "The communal conflict has today assumed not only a serious but a vicious aspect...If we are to be worthy of freedom we must learn to live together and respect each other's sentiments... In no case must we allow the poison of communal strife further to disintegrate our national and corporate life."

Moving the resolution on "retrospect", first moved by the Subjects Committee, Pandit Nehru, spoke with emotion about the resurgence of freedom fervour in the land. Administering a stern rebuke to the British members of the Services who, he said, "were in league with the Muslim League and with reactionarism", he also referred to those killed in the 1942 movement. He conceded that the British Government might be sincere in their intentions but the British bureaucracy in India had not changed. Correcting the impression that the Congress Government might leave the Central Government in a huff, he declared they would refuse to resign—they would have to be dismissed.

New Working Committee.—At the end of November 1946, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the Congress President, announced the personnel of the new Working Committee which would consist of the following 14 members: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sarogini Naidu, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, Sarat Chandra Bose, Rajagopalachari, Shankerrao Deo, Smt. Kamala Devi, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Jai Prakash Narain, Pratap Singh and Jugal Kishore (U.P.). Shankerrao Deo and Jugal Kishore were to be General Secretaries and Vallabhbhai Patel would continue as Treasurer.

INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGN REPUBLIC

The Constituent Assembly designed to shape a new constitution for India met on December 9. On December 12 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the resolution on the declaration of objectives prepared as a result of discussions at meetings of Congress members during the two previous days. The final draft read: "Wherein this Constituent Assembly declares its firm and solemn resolve to proclaim India as an independent sovereign Republic and to draw up for her future governance a constitution of the territories that now comprise British India, the territories that now form the Indian States, and such other parts of India as are outside British India and the States as well as such other territories as are willing to be constituted into the independent sovereign India shall be a Union of them all; and

"Wherein the said territories, whether with their present boundaries or with such others as may be determined by the Constituent Assembly and thereafter, according to the law of the constitution, shall possess and retain the status of autonomous units, together with residuary powers, and exercise all powers and functions of Government and administration, save and except such powers, and functions as are vested in or assigned to the Union, or as are inherent or implied in the Union or resulting therefrom; and

"Wherein all power and authority of the sovereign independent India, its constituent parts and organs of Government, are derived from the people; and

"Wherein shall be guaranteed and secured to all the people of India justice, social, economic and political; equality of status, or opportunity, and before the law; freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action, subject to law and public morality; and

"Wherein adequate safeguards shall be provided for minorities, backward and tribal areas, and depressed and other backward classes; and

"Wherein shall be maintained the integrity of the territory of the Republic and its sovereign rights on land, sea and air according to justice and the law of civilised nations, and this ancient land attain its rightful and honoured place in the world and make its full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind."

Grouping Of Provinces.—At the end of December the Congress Working Committee decided not to clinch the issue of grouping of provinces beyond declining to pursue the proposal to refer it to the Federal Court. It left the decision to the A. I. C. C., of which an emergency session was called in Delhi, on January 5 following. The purport of the lengthy statement issued by the Working Committee on the occasion was that the statement issued by the British Government on December 6, 1946, giving their decision on the grouping issue, as well as other statements made subsequently in Parliament were clearly additions to and variations of the British Cabinet Mission's Statement of May 16, 1946, on which the whole scheme of the Constituent Assembly was based.

The Congress Constitution Sub-Committee, in seven meetings held from December 12 onwards, laid down certain principles on which the new constitution was to be based. The drafting was entrusted to Mr. R. R. Divakar, convenor of the Committee.

The Congress Working Committee, in a draft resolution, submitted to the A. I. C. C. in early January, 1947, recommended agreement with the British Government's interpretation of the State Paper relating to grouping of the provinces. The step was stated to be due to the Congress anxiety to facilitate the work of the Constituent Assembly with the goodwill of all parties and to remove all complications created by a variety of interpretations. At the same time it was made clear that the Congress would not be a party to coercion by any province of any other province or part of a province.

The resolution explained that making a reference to the Federal Court on this issue had become purposeless and undesirable after the interpretation of the British Government. The A. I. C. C. was firmly of the opinion that the constitution for a free and independent India should be framed by the people of India and on the basis of as wide an agreement as possible. There was to be no interference whatsoever by any external authority and no compulsion of any province or part of a province by any other province. Mr. Shankerrao Deo pointed out that the course of wisdom lay in seizing even an apparently adverse situation, namely, that created by the December 6 Statement, and turn it to the country's advantage.

The A. I. C. C. passed on the following day the Working Committee's resolution advising acceptance of his Majesty's Government's December 6 Statement by 99 votes to 52. The main amendment for rejection of the statement, moved by Babu Purshottamdas Tandon was lost, 54 voting for it and 102 against it. Pandit Nehru declared that the Congress was not going to commit itself at that moment to any reference to the Federal Court or to any authority.

The opposition comprised not only Socialists, who disapproved of a compromise and wished to give a revolutionary turn to Congress policy, but also members from Assam who sympathised with them. Even some known to be consistent supporters of the High Command also voted against the resolution. Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan who resigned from the Working Committee, but whose resignation was not accepted by the President, was permitted to oppose the resolution sponsored by the Executive. The Socialist leader declared that he refused to believe that the British were quitting India.

ATTLEE DECLARATION

A resolution calling upon the provincial and district committee to mobilise public opinion in the country "in view of the prospect of an early termination of foreign rule in India", to enable the Central and Provincial Governments to maintain close contact with the masses and respond to their needs and view and "thereby becoming fully democratic instruments of popular will and rule", was adopted at a three-day conference of the presidents and secretaries of Provincial Congress committees held at Allahabad at the end of February. The conference, by another resolution, appointed another committee to consider the A. I. C. C. note on Congress reorganisation and submit its report before the conference.

The Congress Executive which met at New Delhi early in March considered the different interpretations of the Labour Government's "Quit India" announcement (Mr. Attlee's declaration of British withdrawal from India made in the House of Commons on February 20). It was generally agreed that the declaration should be welcomed as a bold and courageous enunciation of policy. On the question of the method of transfer, the Committee seemed to be of the view that the best course for Britain would be to hand over power to a Central authority in conformity with the British Cabinet Mission's Plan of May 16 as subsequently interpreted by the British Government and agreed to by the Congress. If however the authority so constituted was repudiated by certain elements in the country then, it was suggested, the secession of authority should be in favour not of existing provinces but of areas in which the dissidents predominated.

It was also discussed what the nature of the intervening period of 14 months before the final withdrawal of the British authority should be. The Punjab developments were deplored by the Committee which attributed the trouble to the possibility envisaged in the statement of February 20 of a transfer to "existing provincial governments".

Later the Congress Working Committee invited the Muslim League to nominate representatives to meet Congress representatives to consider the situation that had arisen from the impending transfer of power and to devise means to meet that situation. The Committee declared that the transfer of power, to be smooth, should be preceded by the recognition in practice of the Interim Government as a Dominion Government with effective control over the Services and administration, and the Viceroy and Governor-General functioning as the constitutional head of the Government. The Committee asserted that, in view of the tragic events in the Punjab, it was necessary to find a way out involving the least amount of compulsion that would necessitate the division of the Punjab into two provinces.

The Working Committee also welcomed the decision of a number of States to join the Constituent Assembly and trusted that all the States and their peoples should be effectively represented for the task of making a constitution for an Indian Union.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

The Working Committee also approved of the resolution regarding the constructive programme passed unanimously at the conference of presidents and secretaries of the Provincial Congress committees and other bodies like the All-India Village Industries Association.

At the end of March the Congress Constitution Committee, under the Presidentship of Dr. Pattabhi Sittaramayya, commended that the Congress should ordinarily meet every three years, that all Congress elections should be triennial and that the Working Committee should consist of 21 members instead of 15 as then prevailing, as there would be three classes of Congress members—ordinary, qualified, and active. Each lakh of population would be entitled to send one delegate to the Congress provided there were 500 ordinary and qualified members in that area and also provided that no constituency should be bigger than five lakhs of population.

The Congress Working Committee which met early in May spread over two sessions, covered the prevailing political situation against the background of the talks which Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress President and other Congress leaders had during the previous month with the Viceroy and the developments subsequent to Mahatma Gandhi's departure, with particular reference to the North-West Frontier Province, which was discussed at length and which, according to Congress quarters, might become a "test case".

The following day the Committee sent to the Viceroy's House an important memorandum reiterating the Congress stand on the issue of the division of India and expressing its strongest opposition to any proposal for fresh elections in the Frontier Province. It was made clear in the document that if there was to be a division of India, it should be as complete and thorough as possible, including the partition of the Punjab and the Bengal.

At the end of May important talks were conducted at New Delhi between Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, on one hand and the Socialist leaders, Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan, Shrimati Kamaladevi and others, on the other hand to bridge the widening gulf between the Congress and its Socialist wing.

PARTITION INEVITABLE

Meanwhile, events had moved fast in India. The country was engulfed in communal frenzy and carnage, especially in the northern parts. There seemed to be no alternative solution, however inadvisable, and unpalatable to the partitioning of the land. This inevitability was recognised in the British Government's Statement of June 3 envisaging the partition of India and a union of India with Indian States.

The Working Committee, ten days later, passed a resolution explaining the inevitable. The draft resolution for the A. I. C. C. said that H. M. Government's proposals of June 3 were likely to lead to the secession of some parts of the country from India. However much this was to be regretted, the A. I. C. C. accepted the possibility in the circumstances then prevailing. Welcoming the decision of the British Government to transfer power to the Indian people completely by the following August, the resolution appealed to Congressmen to forget their differences and petty disputes and to stand by vigilant, disciplined and prepared, to serve the cause of India's freedom and defend it with all their strength from all who might seek to do it injury.

On June 14, 1947, the A. I. C. C. commenced a historic session at the Constitution Club at New Delhi. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, moving the resolution accepting H. M. Government's plan of June 3, said that this was the only way to achieve freedom and liberty for the country: the choice then was between accepting the Statement of June 3 and committing political suicide. Pandit Pant argued that it was better to accept the Statement of June 3 than fritter away the energies and to keep unwilling people in the Union.

A. I. C. C. Endorses.—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad seconding the resolution, said that the choice before the Congress was not which plan to accept and which to reject, but whether the prevailing state of indecision and drift should continue. The Congress stood by the ideal of united India and it also conceded to the principle of self-determination and was against coercing unwilling areas to join the Union. Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, the principal opponent to the resolution, declared in an impassioned speech that the A. I. C. C. must reject it and that it was not sufficient for accepting to say that an adverse vote would hurt the prestige of the Working Committee. Acceptance of the resolution would mean abject surrender to the British and to the Muslim League. The Working Committee had failed India, but India with the strength of millions behind her must reject this resolution. The Working Committee had accepted the plan in weakness and out of a sense of desperation.

Mahatma Gandhi, in a 40-minute address to the Committee, commended the Working Committee's resolution. If at that stage the A. I. C. C. rejected the Working Committee's decision, he said, what would the world think of it? All the parties had accepted it and it would not be proper to go back on its word. If the A. I. C. C. held so strongly on this point, continued Mahatma Gandhi, that this plan would do injury to the country, then it could reject the plan. The consequence of such a rejection would be the finding of a new set of leaders who could constitute not only the Congress Working Committee but also take charge of the Government.

After eighth hours' lively debate, the following day, the A. I. C. C. endorsed the stand taken on their behalf by their Executive in accepting the British Government's June 3 proposals.

The official resolution was adopted by a overwhelming majority— in a house of 218, 157 voted in favour of the resolution and 29 against.

The 500-word official resolution recalled the policy of the Congress: "It cannot think in terms of compelling the people of any territorial unit to remain in an Indian union against their declared and established will" and explained the proposals embodied in the Statement of June 3 which "have laid down the procedure for ascertaining the will of the people concerned".

The resolution added: "The A. I. C. C. earnestly trusts that when present passions have subsided India's problems will be viewed in their proper prospective and the false doctrine of two-nation will be discredited and discarded by all. The proposals of June 3 are likely to lead to the secession of some parts of the country from India."

At this session the A. I. C. C. passed unanimously a resolution telling the Princes that the Congress "cannot admit the rights of any state in India to declare its independent and to live in isolation from the rest of India"

FUTURE ROLE

On the eve of India's independence, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. explained the future role of the Congress. If India's destiny was to be fulfilled, he declared, and if it had to take its proper place in the comity of nations, then unity was essential.

There was no other organisation more fitted for this task than the Congress, he added, and, therefore, its need was greater than before. Besides

at a critical period in her history India required for its progress one big political party large enough to guarantee a stable government and strong enough to maintain its hold and influence over the people. The Congress alone, he pointed out, could secure all the requirements.

The Congress, he continued, had proved its capacity to adapt itself to the need of the changing times. Disaster awaited them in all directions if the Congress failed to transform itself so that it could assume that great responsibility. The aim of the Congress was to create a new society based on social justice and equality.

On August 15, 1947, India celebrated Independence day with great country-wide rejoicing.

The Congress Working Committee met at the end of September to consider, among other things, the situation arising out of the disorders in the Punjab, with particular reference to the refugee problem and the safety of minority in East and West Punjab. In a statement the Committee gave an assurance to the minorities that the Congress Government would continue to protect to the best ability their citizen rights against aggression. At the same time it emphasised that is expected from the minorities the same allegiance and loyalty to the State as from the majority community.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who had taken over the Governorship of West Bengal resigned from the Congress Working Committee on November 10. Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan, another member, had already resigned but was invited to attend the last two meetings.

At the A.I. C. C., which met in mid November, Mahatma Gandhi declared that no muslim in the Indian Union should feel his life unsafe and all those muslims who had left India under coercion should be brought back. He thus gave the lead to two resolutions, earlier approved by the Working Committee, moved by Mr. Shanker Rao Deo and seconded by Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan: one laying down the "national policy" to be followed by the Government of India in dealing with relief and rehabilitation problems, and another on the question of protection of minorities in India.

KRIPALANI LEAVES

Pandit Nehru moved a resolution about the elimination of foreign rule and of the fundamental policy of the Congress. It was seconded by Mr. B. G. Kher. Acharya Kripalani asked the A. I. C. C. to relieve him of the responsibility of presidentship and to treat his decision "as irrevocable". Acharya Kripalani expressed dissatisfaction with the prevailing identifications of the Congress Executive with the Government at the Centre and asked how the Congress was to give to the Government its active and enlightened co-operation unless its highest executive or "at least its popularly chosen head is taken into full confidence on important matters that affect the nation".

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was later elected President of the Indian National Congress in place of Acharya Kripalani, who had resigned. Dr. Prasad resigned the ministership in the Central Government but retained presidentship of the Constituent Assembly. The proposal which came like a bolt from the blue to the majority of the A. I. C. C. members was proposed by Sardar Patel and seconded by Pandit Nehru. There was, however, all round satisfaction with the choice and Dr. Prasad was unanimously elected.

The A. I. C. C. appointed a Committee to report to a special session of the A. I. C. C., which was to be held in the month of January following, on the revision of the Congress constitution in the light of the changed political picture in the country and the need for readjustment in the organisation and functions of the Congress.

The National Liberal Federation

A DEFINITE breach between the moderate and extremist elements in the Congress at its special session in Bombay in August 1918 (*vide* 1919 edition of this book) witnessed the birth of the National Liberal Federation which till the other day was the platform of Indian moderate leaders. Today liberalism in India is as good as dead. The country has become almost exclusively Congress minded, so that this chapter has only historical value.

The National Liberal Federation held its first session in Bombay in 1918. Sir Surendranath Banerjee presiding. The Federation adopted for its creed the old Congress formula which was set aside by the Nagpur Congress. The Liberal Party in India has always been the rallying point of moderately progressive opinion. It has consistently stood for a pure type of nationalism and orderly progress through peaceful and constitutional means, as opposed to the revolutionary creed and policy of the Congress. During the first five or six years of its existence, the party played a useful and valuable part in politics and exerted a wholesome influence on public life. The death of Montagu was a serious blow to the Indian Liberal Party whose influence on Indian affairs steadily waned from then on. The Indian Round Table Conference brought it again to the forefront, but its influence again suffered partly as the result of the "reactionary provisions" of the Government of India Act of 1935 and partly as the result of the growing strength of the Congress organisation. The return of the Congress to the constitutional path ousted it from Indian Politics.

At the time of writing the Liberal Party exists only in name, there being no place for a middle group in Indian affairs of the present day. Latterly scope has arisen for activity in between extremist groups, rather as mediators than as principals. This function of mediation has been filled by a group of leaders, consisting mostly of retired administrators and others who own no party affiliations or have severed party allegiance. Quite a few Liberal Party members have joined in the deliberations of this group in their individual capacity. Formed under the title of Non-Party Leaders' Conference, this group has itself crystallised into a centre party, throwing the Liberal Federation further into the background. Indeed, it was felt necessary to enter at a recent session of the Liberal Federation a special plea for the continuance of the Liberal Party in reply to suggestions that the party be wound up.

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

The general elections for the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935 confirmed the exit of Liberals from active political life in India. Few Liberal candidates contested the elections, but hardly any was successful. During the past two or three years the Liberal Party existed only in name. Its leaders, however, made their existence felt by occasional contributions to the discussion of public questions. They also played a valuable part in offering sober and constructive criticism of the policies and actions of the majority party, the Congress. Such criticism was all the more useful owing to the absence of an opposition in most of the provincial legislatures in which the Congress was in power.

The elections of 1946 completed the rout of the Liberals who have ceased to be an effective factor in the country's political life. Their place was more or less taken by the right wing of the Congress which in its turn is the result of the development of extremism within the Congress itself.

Although the Liberals held no less progressive views than Congressmen, there was a fundamental difference between the two: the former had fixed Dominion Status within the Empire as their ambition, while the latter set "complete independence" as their goal; similarly in the matter of method, the Liberals were opposed to direct action and were wedded to constitutional forms of agitation to accelerate the pace of the country's political advance.

There is another direction in which the Liberal Party's sentiments may be said to be different from those of the Congress. Having an abiding faith in the British connection and being convinced of the potentialities for good of the British Empire, the Liberal Party constantly wishes well by the Empire and what it stands for. For this reason no member of the Party wished anything but success for the Empire in the struggle against aggression. Many of them gave public expression to their convictions in this behalf and to their undoubted desire that India should render full support to Britain in her war.

Latterly, however, the bulk of the Liberals showed signs of impatience over the deadlock in the country. They were by no means happy over the bureaucratic form of administration both at the centre and in the majority of the provinces. They wished that the authorities should make an effort to end the political inactivity. Towards this end they made repeated appeals to the British authorities.

Not all of these were made in the name of the Liberal Federation. Indeed the most influential and well-known exponents of the view-point of the Liberal Federation do not belong to that organisation. Take for instance, the Non-Party Leaders' Conference whose proceedings figured largely in Irdian politics during the years 1942-1944. The President and more than one leading light of this Conference are not members of the Liberal Federation. It is nevertheless true that the views of both are identical on many subjects. It may therefore be appropriate to deal with the activities of these leaders in this Chapter.

THE MODERATE ERA

The activity of the Liberals and other moderate leaders during the few years preceding independence followed a dual policy. On the one hand, they were never slow to denounce any attempt to hamper the country's war effort, and, on the other, their demands were little different from those of the Congress.

The period when the Congress was in the wilderness, especially since the adoption of the August resolution till the release of Congressmen

in June, 1945, may perhaps be described as the moderates' era in Indian politics. Not that they regained their lost influence, nor that the masses abandoned their extremist tendencies which they had acquired from the Congress propaganda. If anything, extremism, feeding on itself, became more extremist. Nevertheless, it was a moderates' period in the sense that the moderate leaders occupied the public stage. The Congress exit into wilderness was partly responsible for this development. When the satyagraha movement was in progress, there was hardly any politics worth the name except the activities of the Liberals and other moderate leaders.

Another reason for public attention being directed towards moderate politics was the effort made by the British Government to meet the demands of moderate leaders. It cannot be said that the authorities did anything substantial to enhance the reputation, and strengthen the position, of the sober element in the Indian political world; on the contrary, the point was frequently made that, the way in which the Liberals were ignored gave additional impetus to extremism. But such action as was taken was the result of the outspoken representations made by the moderate leaders.

The year 1944-45 was marked by the jubilee session of the Liberal Federation which completed 25 years of public service. Another remarkable activity was the evolution by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and a Committee of non-party leaders of a compromise formula relating to India's future constitution. This was drawn up following the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations in the autumn of 1944.

PEACE EFFORTS

During the year 1943-44 the activities of the Liberals and the peace efforts of moderate politicians generally were of a limited character. This was due partly to the stagnant nature of the attitude of both sides to the dispute, namely, Government and Mahatma Gandhi. Whereas the Government of India refused to move from the decision not to reopen the question unless the Mahatma abrogated the "Quit India" resolution of August 1942 and forswore the policy underlying it, the Mahatma, for his part, gave no indication to respond in terms of the Government demand. Notwithstanding the hopes and speculations of those who variously claimed to know the Mahatma's mind, his own attitude seemed hardly to have varied from the sentiments expressed by him in his letter to Lord Linlithgow and the Government of India published on the eve of his fast in February 1943. Thus there was available to the intermediaries no common factor which they could exploit to bring about an understanding between the two opposite view-points.

Even so, efforts, though of a sporadic nature, continued to be made by unattached leaders to secure a change in the official policy towards the Congress or at least to induce Government to release the leaders so as to enable them to consider the altered situation. Undeterred by their failure to move the Government following Mahatma Gandhi's fast, the moderate leaders urged the appointment of an impartial tribunal to investigate the charges made against Congress under detention or, in the alternative the release of those leaders so as to enable them to review the situation and attempt a solution of the deadlock. To this, however, the Secretary of State replied in the House of Commons, saying that the Government of India had no intention of "staging a trial" of Mahatma Gandhi and other detained Congress leaders.—(See last year's issue).

In the winter of 1943-44 the annual session of the National Liberal Federation met in Bombay under the presidentship of Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh. The Session was remarkable for the diametrically opposite view points expounded by the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee (Sir Cowasjee Jehangir).

While deploring the August resolution of the Congress, Sir Maharaj Singh criticised Government for failure to announce a complete change of policy at the commencement of the war, adding that "if Sir Stafford Cripps had come to India with his proposals in 1939 or early in 1940, instead of 1942, there would have been an excellent prospect of their acceptance." Under present conditions, he deplored, "we are face to face with a divided India, with thousands of our fellow-countrymen, including many prominent and popular leaders, in prison, the retention by European officials of the key departments of Finance, Defence and Home in the Government of India, a complete absence of popular government in large portions of India, swollen prices, general distress and famine in large and densely populated areas." Sir Maharaj complained that the advice of moderate leaders had been brushed aside by Government.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir took a different view of the problem. He blamed the Congress for the failure of the Cripps Mission and affirmed that it broke down owing to the eleventh-hour raising of the issue of the Viceroy's veto. He cited Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah's opinion in support of the contention that the formation of a national Government on the lines of the Congress demand would have been totally opposed by the minorities in general and the Muslims in particular.

After drawing attention to the events that followed the August resolution, Sir Cowasji declared that if any progress was to be made it was essential that the Congress should not only withdraw the August resolution but also give an assurance to the British public and to the peoples of the Allied Nations that all people in India were behind this war and that they would unconditionally and enthusiastically help the war effort.

Two-nation Theory—The unconditional release of Congress leaders, the treatment by the Congress leaders of the "Quit India" resolution of August 1942 as a dead letter, a conference of political parties and the formation of national composite governments at the Centre and in the provinces—these suggestions were embodied in a resolution, passed by the session. The conference also passed resolutions dealing with the war, India's position at the peace conference, Government's food policy and the Bengal famine.

Early in the summer of 1944, a session of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference met at Lucknow under the presidentship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. (See last year's issue.)

In June 1944 the Council of the National Liberal Federation met in Poona and made a two-fold appeal one to the Government unconditionally to release Congressmen not found guilty of violence and the other to the Congress to treat the August resolution as a dead letter, to put it aside and take measures to arrive at a working arrangement with other political parties for the formation of a provisional Government.

The next meeting of the Council was held at Allahabad in October and expressed the opinion that the two-nations theory advanced by the Quaid-i-Azam was opposed to facts while his insistence on a plebiscite confined to Muslims was unfair to other communities and incompatible with democratic concepts. The Council also declared that the division of the country into two or more separate sovereign states was not a right solution for the Hindu-Muslim question.

CONCILIATION COMMITTEE

Soon after the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks in Bombay Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the Non-Party Conference, announced his intention to set up a committee (called the Conciliation Committee), comprising eminent public men with no marked political affiliations, to examine the Indian communal question from a political and constitutional point of view. This was the outcome of a resolution passed by the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru explained that he had placed before Mahatma Gandhi the idea of a committee of the kind now decided upon and the Mahatma had said :—"I shall unreservedly co-operate with it. You can call me whenever you like, put me any questions you like and ask me for any assistance you like."

Sir Tej Bahadur added that it was his intention that there should be on the committee no one who was a partisan or one who had expressed himself violently on political issues of the country. It was also the idea that there should be one or two retired judges who would bring a judicial mind to bear on the country's problems.

The basic conception of the committee was that the discussion of the communal and political problem should be lifted from the partisan level to the scientific and judicial level.

The effort of the committee would be to understand the views of each party, act as a sort of conciliation board by establishing contact with all parties and recommend some solution that they thought good on their own responsibility.

Personnel, Scope—The personnel of the Committee was completed towards the end of the year. It included eminent leaders from different communities most of whom fulfilled Sir Tej Bahadur's qualifications, in particular that they should be experts, eminent and experienced and non-partisan in outlook. They included the Metropolitan of India, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Sir Maharaj Singh, Sir Jagdish Prasad, Mr. N. Gopaliswami Iyengar, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. P. R. Das, Sardar Sant Singh, Sardar Harnam Singh, Mr. K. B. Nabi Bux Hussain, Sir H. P. Mody, Dr. John Mathai, Dr. P. K. Sen, Mr. Frank Anthony and Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram.

The Committee began its work on December 29, 1944, with an opening address by the President, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, defining the exact scope and functions of the Committee. "Our essential duty", he said, "is to apply our minds to the basis of the constitution, not to detailed provisions of the constitution.

"Let me assure you", said Sir Tej Bahadur, 'I have got some very encouraging letters and memoranda, even from Muslims". Sir Tej Bahadur mentioned that as many as nine memoranda were from Muslims; one valuable memorandum had come from a very distinguished Muslim, who had approached the problem from an entirely independent point of view.

Sir Tej Bahadur had also received similar encouraging letters from quarters from which he did not expect any encouragement. He had received letters and telegrams from England.

"I have tried to approach Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah. He does not want to recognise the Non-Party Conference or this Committee. I have no quarrel with him. He may not recognise us. But we recognise ourselves. That is my answer. This Committee will go on. This Committee must discharge its duty."

He had tried to approach the Sikh leaders and had received an encouraging reply from Master Tara Singh. He had approached Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee and Mr. Savarkar. They had agreed to see him.

This Committee, Sir Tej Bahadur pointed out, was not established on the basis of representation of each caste or community; but he left it to the Committee to decide for itself on this question. He was anxious to get representation of the Scheduled Classes. At one stage Dr. Ambedkar seemed agreeable to help the Committee in this matter, but, later, he said he did not approve of some of the Committee's members—Sir Tej Bahadur did not know who were the sinners.

Mahatma's Reply—The material on which the Committee based its discussions included memoranda which the committee had received from various organisations and individuals. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, sent to Mahatma Gandhi the committee's questionnaire for a reply, but the latter wrote back saying that he would prefer to reply to any specific questions that may be put to him with reference to his talks with the Quaid-i-Azam.

The following are some of the questions put to Mahatma Gandhi and the replies received from him :—

Question :—In his letter of September 17, Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah says that "the word (Pakistan) has now become synonymous with the Lahore resolution" Did you ask him whether in accordance with the Lahore resolution of the All-India Muslim League a scheme of constitution in accordance with the basic principles providing for the assumption finally by the respective regions of all powers such as defence, external affairs, communications, customs and such other matters as may be necessary, had been prepared? Was your attention drawn to any such scheme by Mr. Jinnah?

Answer :—" No, Quaid-i-Azam's position unfortunately was that while he could come as far as seeing me and trying to convince me of his position, he, the President of the League, could not discuss details with me, a mere individual. But so far as I could gather from our conversations, he had no prepared scheme. As the correspondence shows, he had referred me to two books, both of which I read, but neither of which could help me to understand his exact position. One thing he insisted upon was that if I first accepted the Pakistan of his conception, he could then discuss other things with me, even though I was but an individual."

Asked if it was true that the real breakdown between him and the Quaid-i-Azam came about on the question of central authority or Government, the Mahatma replied: " It can be said that the breakdown took place because we could not come to an agreement on the two-nation theory of Quaid-i-Azam. As the correspondence will show, I wanted to avoid a central Government. I suggested an authority acceptable to both the parties, but he would insist first on complete partition as between two nations and then an agreement between them as on foreign affairs, etc. He would not agree to anything simultaneous."

Mahatma Gandhi's attention was drawn to a passage in his letter to the Quaid-i-Azam dated September 28, 1944, in which he said :—" That if it means utterly independent sovereignty so that there is to be nothing in common between the two, I hold that it is an impossible proposition. That means war to the knife " and was asked what he meant by " war to the knife."

The Mahatma replied : " War to the knife is a simple English idiom. I have never known it used in the literal sense. It simply means a determined quarrel between parties. I hold that if there is nothing in common between the two or nothing which does not come in conflict with each other's culture, there can be no friendly mutual agreement."

To another question the Mahatma replied " Although I could not agree to the two-nation theory, I agreed on the basis of members of a family desiring severance of the family tie in matters of conflict but not in all matters so as to become enemies one of the other as if there was nothing common between the two except enmity."

C.R.'s. Support—Mr. C. Rajagopalachari wrote to the Committee :—

" I have your circular letter of Dec. 3 about the Conciliation Committee. I need hardly say how warmly I wish you every success.

" As regards my views of which you have asked for a memorandum, they are contained in the ' C. R. Formula ' which formed the subject matter of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks. I am unable to improve the terms of that formula.

" I may clarify a point which has been deliberately misrepresented by certain advocates of the Muslim League. It is only for fixing the Pakistan area of Punjab and Bengal that I have in my formula asked for examination of population statistics district by district. Once the area is thus delimited, my formula leaves the verdict on the issue of separation to the people inhabiting the delimited area as a whole. It is not the intention of the formula to take the plebiscite district by district . . .

" My position after the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks is set out in the introduction to the Gandhi-Jinnah talks published by the ' Hindustan Times '. I need add nothing to what I have stated therein about the communal issue. I wish, however, to add one other point for the consideration of the Committee. It is not psychologically possible to create an atmosphere of reasonableness unless Self-Government on democratic lines in some shape or other is a settled fact, and such form of Government as is functioning and threatens to continue is replaced by an agreed constitution. I therefore appreciate the stand taken by the Non-Party Conference. The federal part of the Government of India Act of 1935 should with suitable modifications, be introduced at once with or without fresh Provincial elections according to the convenience of the British Government . . . "

Cable to Wavell—While the Committee was still in session and before the formulation of its conclusions, Sir Tej Bahadur sent a cable to Lord Wavell, who was then in London discussing with His Majesty's Government proposals for a solution of the Indian political deadlock, communicating the following resolution unanimously adopted by the Committee :—

" In view of the internal situation particularly relating to the economic life of the people and in view of the rapid pace at which international events are marching, and in view of the necessity of India being represented in her own right and by her own representatives at all international conferences and peace conferences, if any, this committee strongly recommends that the following steps be taken at once :

" (1) All political prisoners and detenus be released immediately ;

" (2) India should, by a royal proclamation, be declared an independent state and treated as a dominion equal and in no way inferior to any other dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations, even though, pending the framing and coming into force of a new constitution, the Government of India may have to be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1935 subject to minimum necessary modifications ;

" (3) (a) The proclamations issued in several provinces under section 93 of the Act should be withdrawn forthwith and the legislatures allowed to resume their normal activities; (b) Popular Ministries should be re-established in those provinces and allowed to function under the provisions of the Act ; (c) In the formation of such Ministries the Prime Minister representing the largest single party in the legislature should be required as far as possible to include in the Ministry persons commanding the confidence of other parties in the legislature.

" (4) In addition to the restoration of autonomy in all the provinces of British India a National Government should replace the present Executive Council at the centre.

" For this purpose the committee would recommend for consideration the following two alternatives :

ALTERNATIVES

" (a) Section 5 of the Government of India Act, 1935 should be so amended as to provide for the issue of a proclamation by His Majesty bringing into being forthwith a federation of India without insisting on the entry of Indian States as a condition precedent as provided in sub-section (2) of the said section, Indian States being at liberty to accede to the federation in accordance with the terms of section 6 of the Act.

" (b) Part 11 of the Government of India Act, 1935 with the proposed amendments should be brought into force and steps taken immediately to hold elections to the two houses of the federation legislature and to appoint a Council of Ministers in accordance with the provisions contained in that part."

Provided, however, that in the formation of such a ministry, the prime Minister representing the largest single party in the Legislature shall as far as possible, include in the ministry persons commanding the confidence of other important parties in the Legislature.

Schedule IX of the Act may be continued in force but should be so amended as to provide for altering the constitution and functioning of the Governor-General-in-Council on the following lines :

(A) Except for the Commander-in-Chief who may continue to be ex-officio member of the Executive Council in charge of war operations and matters ancillary thereto the entire Executive Council should consist of Indians commanding the confidence of the parties in the Central Legislature ; the provision in sub-section (3) of section 36 which requires that three, at least, of the members should be persons who have been in the service of the Crown in India for a period of at least ten years being repealed.

(B) No officials belonging to the permanent services shall be nominated to either House of the Central Legislature. The nominated block in each of the two houses shall consist entirely of non-officials nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council.

(C) In the 9th schedule of the Act the provisions excluding from the control of the Legislature expenditure under heads Ecclesiastical, External Affairs, Defence, Tribal Areas and other items incurred by the Governor-General in his discretion shall be repealed.

(D) The Political Adviser to the Crown Representative should be an Indian with the rank and status of an Executive Councillor though he may not be a member of the Executive Council.

(E) The decision as to when the general elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures should take place should be left to the National Government at the centre and the popular governments in the provinces.

" The Committee greatly appreciates your initiative in proceeding to London for the purpose, as it believes, of ending the present political deadlock in the country and trusts that the suggestions that it is now making will be of assistance to you and His Majesty's Goverment in solving the problem that faces you. The Committee is continuing its work."

The cable represented the first part of the Committee's work and contained its recommendations with regard to the interim period.

Quaid-e-Azam's Protest—The Quaid-e-Azam, who represented the principal factor in the internal deadlock, reacted unfavourably to the suggestions made in Sir Tej Bahadur's cable to Lord Wavell. He said :

" Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his associates have been passing off under different labels from time to time, first as ' all party conference,' then as ' no party conference ' and now they have assumed the label of ' conciliation committee.'

" They are nothing but handmaids of the Congress and have played and are playing to the tune of Mahatma Gandhi . . .

" Two alternatives are offered. The Muslim aspirations and their national demands of Pakistan would be torpedoed by this subtle and flanking movement, if either of them is accepted.

" Muslim India will not accept any attempt to change the present constitution in any way which would directly or indirectly be on the basis of a united India. The question of Pakistan is the first and the foremost issue to be decided . . . I am confident that having regard to the solemn declarations of His Majesty's Government and the pledges and assurances given to the Muslims they will not go back as an honourable nation and coerce the Mussalmans or force or impose upon them a constitution against their will and without their approval and consent . . ."

Hindu-Muslim Parity—Within a week the Sapru Conciliation Committee unfolded its proposals for the future constitution of India which proceeded on the basis of parity between Hindus, other than the Scheduled Castes on the one hand, and Muslims on the other, in the constitution-making body, the future Central Legislature and in the Executive, the overriding condition being that the unity of India and joint electorates were accepted.

The Committee emphatically declared itself against Pakistan. Mr. N. M. Joshi dissented from this declaration, as also from the corollary that no province should elect not to accede to the future Indian Union or secede therefrom.

The Committee envisaged the transfer of Paramountcy to the Union, and recommended the appointment of a Minister in charge of functions in relation to Indian States, with whom a body of three Indian States' advisers is to be associated.

A declaration of fundamental rights, the setting up of a minorities commission, and special proposals for minorities in the Punjab were included in the Committee's recommendations.

" It is needless to say that the recommendations do not constitute a full blue print for the future constitution," said the Committee. " They merely indicate the outlines which the

Committee feels would suit the conditions in India. They are essentially suggestions made for the constitution of the country at large.

"These proposals are confined to British India only. When the Indian States decide to come into the Union, as the Committee hopes they will, it is obvious that arrangements will have to be made in consultation with them for necessary adjustments and additions."

THE CONSTITUTION-MAKING BODY

The constitution-making body shall be constituted in the manner prescribed in Clause "D" of the draft resolution of His Majesty's Government, brought by Sir Stafford Cripps, subject to the following modifications :—

(1) The total strength of the body shall be 160, distributed as follows: Special Interests, namely, commerce and industry, land-holders, universities, labour and women—16 ; Hindus, excluding the Scheduled Castes—51 : Muslims—51 ; Scheduled Castes—20 ; Indian Christians—7 ; Sikhs—8 ; Backward areas and tribes—3 ; Anglo-Indians—2 ; Europeans—1 ; others—1.

(2) It is because Clause "D" of His Majesty's Government's declaration provides for election by a joint electorate, composed of members of all Provincial Legislatures, under the system of proportional representation, that the Committee has decided to recommend that, in spite of the disparity in the population strengths between Muslims and Hindus other than the Scheduled Castes, the Hindu community should, in the interests of promoting communal unity, agree that the representation of the Muslim community on the constitution-making body shall be on a par with that given to the Hindus, other than the Scheduled Castes.

(3) No decision shall be valid unless it is supported by three-fourths of the members present and voting.

(4) His Majesty's Government shall enact the constitution on the basis of the valid decisions of the constitution-making body, supplemented wherever necessary by its own awards matters in which the requisite majority for decision was not forthcoming.

Division of India—The Committee, having considered carefully the resolution of the Muslim League passed at Lahore in 1940, the various other resolutions of the League and the published version of the talks between Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah and Mahatma Gandhi, and having also considered the "C. R." and Gandhi proposals, is emphatically of the opinion that any division of India into two or more separate independent sovereign States is unjustified, and will endanger the peace and orderly progress of the whole country without any compensating advantage to any community, and that the political unity of India should therefore, be maintained.

Provisions should be made in the constitution for the accession from time to time of Indian States as units of the Union, on such terms as may be agreed upon. The establishment of the Union should not, however, be made contingent on the accession of any Indian State or of any minimum number of Indian States. The Union should be brought into being and should commence to function at the earliest possible date, even if no Indian State has acceded to it as a unit by then.

No province of British India may elect not to accede to the Union, nor may any unit—whether a Province or a State, which has acceded—be entitled to secede therefrom.

Provincial Boundaries—While it is not desirable that the new constitution should be delayed by the realignment of provincial boundaries on linguistic or cultural considerations, the Constitution Act shall indicate the machinery and prescribe the procedure for such realignment of the old Provinces and for the creation of new Provinces after it has come into force, and on such realignment or creation of Provinces all consequential amendments may be made, in the constitution.

The Committee submits the accompanying suggestions for the consideration of the constitution-making body. They have been placed before the Committee by one of its members, who has great experience of the administration of Indian States and of the working of the Government of Indian Act (1935) in relation to them. As the Indian States are not represented on this Committee, and as the suggestions are of a very vital and far-reaching character, the Committee has thought it desirable to express no opinion on the merits of the several alternatives suggested beyond stating that a clear definition of "a Head of the State" is necessary as the several resolutions adopted by the Committee assume the existence of a Head of the State and the exercise by him of certain powers and functions. The member responsible for these suggestions agrees that they, or any variant of them, involving the participation of the Indian States, cannot be finally adopted except with the consent of the Indian States.

Head of State—(1) There shall be a Head of the State (that is, Union) in India, who shall be the repository of (*a*) all such powers and duties as may be conferred or imposed on him by or under the Constitution Act ; and (*b*) such other powers as are now vested in His Majesty the King of England, including powers connected with the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, provided that in relation to his powers, the Head of the State shall conform to the traditions, usages and conventions which are binding on the constitutional head of any State.

(2) The office of Head of the State shall have a tenure of five years, and ordinarily no person may hold the office for more than one term.

The head of the State shall be elected by an electoral college composed of members of the two Houses of the Union Legislature, either without any restriction as to their choice, or subject to their choice being confined to the Rulers of Indian States having a minimum population, or revenue, or both, to be named in a schedule to the Constitution Act.

(3) The Head of the State shall be elected by the Rulers of the Indian States referred to above from amongst themselves.

The Head of the State shall be appointed by His Majesty the King of England, on the advice of the Union Cabinet, either without any restriction as to his choice, or subject to his choice being confined to the Rulers of the Indian States referred to above.

(4) In case the third alternative is adopted, and a link with the British Crown is maintained, the Secretary of State for India, together with all the control that he or the British Cabinet exercises over Indian administration, should, in any case, be abolished.

(5) The head of a unit, other than an Indian State, shall be appointed by the Head of the State on the advice of the Union Cabinet.

UNION LEGISLATURE

(*a*) The Union Legislature shall consist of the Head of the State and two Chambers—the Union Assembly and the Council of State.

(*b*) The strength of the Union Assembly shall be so fixed that there shall be on the average one member for every 1,000,000 of the population.

(*c*) Ten per cent. of the total strength shall be reserved for the representation of the following special interests : Landholders ; commerce and industry ; labour ; women.

(*d*) The remaining seats shall be distributed among the following communities : (1) Hindus, other than Scheduled Castes ; (2) Muslims ; (3) Sikhs ; (4) Indian Christians ; (5) Anglo-Indians ; (6) other communities.

(*e*) (i) In case the Muslim community agrees to the substitution throughout of joint electorates with reservation of seats for separate, communal electorates, in that case only this Committee would recommend that, in the interests of promoting national unity, the Hindu community should agree that in the strength of the Central Assembly, excluding the seats allotted to special interests, such as commerce and industry, landholders, labour, etc., Muslim representation from British India shall be on a par with the representation given to the Hindus (other than Scheduled Castes), in spite of the great disparity in their respective population strengths.

The Committee desire to emphasise their view that if this recommendation is not to be implemented in its entirety, the Hindu community should be at liberty not merely not to agree to the claim for parity of representation, but to ask for a revision of the Communal Award.

(ii) The Committee considers that the representation given to the Sikhs and Scheduled Castes in the Government of India Act is manifestly inadequate and unjust and should be substantially raised. The quantum of increased representation to be given to them should be left to the constitution-making body.

(*f*) For the Union Assembly there shall be full franchise, for seats other than those reserved for special interests.

(*g*) For the special interest, there shall be special constituencies. There shall be direct election to the Union Assembly. As for election to the Council of State, the question shall be decided by the constitution-making body.

DIVISION OF POWER

Lists of the matters in respect of which the power of making laws for peace, order and good Government, and the functions pertaining to the administration of those laws, shall fall within the sphere, respectively, of the Centre and the units, shall be embodied in the Constitution Act. The detailed drawing up of these lists should be left to the constitution-making body. The Committee, however, would recommend that the following principles, among others, should guide the constitution-making body in the distribution of powers and functions between the Centre and the units :—

(A) The powers and functions assigned to the Centre should be as small in number as possible, provided that they shall in any case include (i) matters of common interest to India, as whole, such as foreign affairs, defence, relations with Indian States, inter-unit communications, commerce, customs, currency, posts and telegraphs ; (ii) settlement of inter-unit disputes ; (iii) co-ordination where necessary of the legislation and administration of different units ; and (iv) such other matters or action as may be required for ensuring the safety and tranquillity of India or any part thereof, or for the maintenance of the political integrity and economic unity of India, or for dealing with any emergencies.

(B) While all matters not assigned to the Centre exclusively or concurrently must be declared to fall within the sphere of the units a list of these should, for greater certainty, be given in the Constitution Act, with the rider that all residuary powers—those not included in either of the two lists shall vest in the units.

(C) All customs barriers between one unit and another shall be abolished, and there shall be free trade within the Union, provided that, where the abolition of existing customs barriers affects prejudicially the finances of a unit, it shall be entitled to adequate compensation out of the revenues of the Union Executive.

THE EXECUTIVE

(A) Subject to the provisions of Clause (B), the Executive of the Union shall be a composite Cabinet in the sense that the following communities shall be represented on it : (i) Hindus, other than Scheduled Castes ; (ii) Muslims ; (iii) Scheduled Castes ; (iv) Sikhs ; (v) Indian Christians ; (vi) Anglo-Indians.

(B) The representation of these communities in the Executive shall be, as far as possible, a reflection of their strength in the Legislature.

(C) The Cabinet shall be deemed to be duly constituted, notwithstanding the absence from it temporarily of representatives of any of the communities mentioned in Clause (A). Where, on account of a whole community refusing to join or remain in a Cabinet that community goes, without representation therein, the vacancies may, pending the availability of members of that community, be filled by the appointment of members of other communities, and the Cabinet may commence or continue to function, provided it commands a majority in the Legislature.

(D) The Cabinet shall be collectively responsible to the Legislature.

(E) The Cabinet shall be led, guided and held together by a Prime Minister, who shall ordinarily be the leader of a party, which by itself, or in combination with other parties, is able to command a stable majority in the Legislature. A convention should be created that the offices of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister should not be monopolised by any one community.

(F) The other members of the Cabinet shall be appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister.

(G) One of these Ministers shall be designated Deputy Prime Minister, and it shall be a standing rule that the Deputy Prime Minister shall not belong to the same community as the Prime Minister.

Cabinet to be Elected—(A) Subject to the provisions of Clause (B), the Executive of the Union shall be a composite Cabinet in the sense that the following communities shall be represented on it: (i) Hindus, other than Scheduled Castes; (ii) Muslims; (iii) Scheduled Castes; (iv) Sikhs; (v) Indian Christians and (vi) Anglo-Indians.

(B) The representation of these communities in the Executive shall be, as far as possible, a reflection of their strength in the Legislature.

(C) The Cabinet shall be deemed to be duly constituted notwithstanding the absence from it temporarily of representatives of any of the communities mentioned in Clause (A) where, on account of a whole community refusing to join or remain in a Cabinet that community goes without representation therein, the vacancies may, pending the availability of members of that community, be filled by the appointment of members of other communities, and the Cabinet commence or continue to function, provided it commands a majority in the Legislature.

(D) The Cabinet shall be elected by the Central Legislature in a joint session by the system of the single transferable vote. The elected Ministers shall hold office for the duration of the Legislature. The Legislature shall elect from among the Ministers a President and a Deputy President who shall not both belong to the same community.

There shall be a Minister in charge of the functions in relation to Indian States, and with him shall be associated a body of persons, not less than three and not more than five in number, who shall be called Indian States' advisers, and who shall be chosen in the manner agreed upon with the Indian States. The Minister shall consult the Indian State advisers in all important matters, and shall obtain their concurrence in respect of certain matters to be specified in the Constitution Act.

THE JUDICIARY

(1) There shall be a Supreme Court for the Union and a High Court in each of the units.

(2) The strength of Judges in each of these courts at the inception of the Union, as well as the salaries to be paid to them, shall be fixed in the Constitution Act and no modification in either shall be made except on the recommendation of the High Court, the Government concerned and the Supreme Court, and with the sanction of the Head of the State (a Governor-General or President as the case may be), provided, however, that the salary of no Judge shall be varied to his disadvantage during his term of office.

(3) (A) The Chief Justice of India shall be appointed by the Head of the State and the other Judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Head of the State in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

(B) The Chief Justice of a High Court shall be appointed by the Head of the State in consultation with the head of the unit and the Chief Justice of India.

(C) Other Judges of a High Court shall be appointed by the Head of the State in consultation with the head of the unit, the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned and the Chief Justice of India.

(4) A Judge or a High Court of a Supreme Court shall be appointed for life, subject to an age-limit prescribed by the Constitution Act, but he may by resignation addressed to the Head of the State resign his office.

(5) (A) A Judge of the High Court may be removed from office by the Head of the State on the ground of misbehaviour or of infirmity of mind or body, if on reference being made to it by the Head of the State, the Supreme Court reports that the Judge ought on any such grounds to be removed.

(B) The Judge of the Supreme Court may be removed from office by the Head of the State on the ground of misbehaviour or of infirmity of mind or body, if on reference being made to it by the Head of the State, a special tribunal appointed for the purpose by him reports that the Judge ought on any such grounds to be removed.

(6) As regards other matters connected with the appointment and function of the Judiciary, the provisions embodied in Part 6 of the Government of India Act of 1935 seem suitable, with such modifications as may be required for being fitted into the framework of the new constitution.

DEFENCE

The Committee strongly recommends that under the new constitution there should be a Portfolio of Defence which should be held by a Minister responsible to the Legislature, and that the actual control and discipline of the Army should be placed in the hands of a Commander-in-Chief under the new Government.

The Committee further recommends that a National Army should be created and developed as rapidly as possible. It is unable to suggest at this stage what the strength of this army should be, as this will depend, apart from the vital question of finance, on a number of other factors; such as the nature of the post-war world settlement and the efficacy of the international organisation for the maintenance of world peace. Among the measures which should be adopted for the creation of such an army, the Committee recommends the following:—

(1) (A) Such British units as temporarily may be required for the efficient defence of India, and such officers as may be needed for officering the National Army until an adequate number of Indian officers becomes available, shall be obtained by a treaty or agreement entered into by the Union Government and His Majesty's Government, specifying, among other things, the terms and conditions of their re-employment by the Union.

(B) As soon as the war is over, all direct recruitment of British officers to the Indian forces should cease. Such British officers as do not belong to the Indian Army and are not required for specific appointments should be reverted to the British Army Establishment.

(2) An institution should be established for the training in sufficient numbers of officers of all the three arms—air, land and sea—and all defects existing in the present system which prevent rapid Indianisation or the creation of Indian officers capable of assuming leadership should be forthwith removed.

(3) If it is found that the present educational system does not produce a sufficient number of young men suitable in every respect for a military career, steps should be taken at once to remove this defect.

(4) University Officers Training Corps should be established where they do not exist and largely expanded, and measures taken not only for ensuring the supply of officers to fill vacancies in peace-time, but for the rapid expansion of the cadre in the event of a military threat to India. Such measures should aim at creating a reserve of young men with service training who can be rapidly absorbed as officers when expansion takes place.

(5) The Committee would emphasise that the maintenance of law and order is essentially the responsibility of the Unit Governments, and they should, if necessary, by increasing the strength of their police forces, equip themselves adequately for the discharge of this responsibility. The Committee would, however, make it clear that the services of troops on the Union Army Establishment should be available for being requisitioned only when the civil power finds itself unable to cope with any particular situation.

The Committee further recommends that a balance should be maintained between the respective arms and that special attention should be paid to the Navy, Air Force, mechanised units and such other branches as may from time to time be developed.

The Committee recommends that steps should be taken, even before the coming into being of the new constitution, to adopt and give effect to the measures as far as practicable.

(3) The orders now in force at the Centre regarding the representation of the communities in public services may continue in operation till the Union Government under the new constitution comes into being. The Committee, however, recommends that the 8½ per cent. of the seats now allotted to the Sikhs, the Indian Christians, and the Anglo-Indians and Parsis may be split up between the Sikhs, the Indian Christians and the Anglo-Indians, and Parsis in the proportion of 3½ per cent. for the Sikhs, 3 per cent. for Indian Christians and 1-5/6 per cent. for Anglo-Indians and Parsis. The special provisions relating to Anglo-Indians in certain services under Section 242 of the Government of India Act of 1935 are not to be affected by this recommendation.

MINORITIES COMMISSIONS

(A) The Constitution Act shall provide for the establishment at the Centre and in each of the provinces an independent Minority Commission which shall be composed of a representative for each of the communities (not necessarily a member of that community) represented in the Legislature.

(B) Subject to the possession of such qualifications or experience as may be prescribed, the member representing each community, who need not necessarily belong to the same community, shall be elected by members of the Legislature belonging to that community.

(C) No member of the Legislature shall be eligible for membership of the Commission.

(D) The term of office of members of the Commission shall be the same as, and synchronise with the term of office of members of the Legislature concerned.

(E) The functions of the commission shall be:—(i) To keep a constant watch over the interests of minority communities in the area; (ii) without attempting to deal with stray administrative acts or individual grievances to call for such information as the Commission may consider necessary for discharging its functions; (iii) to review periodically—for example once every six months—the policy pursued in legislation and administration by the Legislature and the executive in regard to the implementing of non-justifiable fundamental rights assured by the constitution to minority communities, and to submit a report to the Prime Minister.

(F) The recommendations of the Commission shall be considered by a small committee of the Cabinet who shall as soon as possible place the report of the Commission before the Legislature with a full statement of the action taken or proposed to be taken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission. In case any of the recommendations are not accepted wholly or in part, the statement should also contain full explanations of the decisions taken by the Government. Facilities shall be provided to the Legislature for a discussion of the report and the decisions of the Government thereon.

The Committee while strongly recommending to all communities and parties to accept the proposals says that in the event of their being unacceptable to the various communities and parties and their failure to reach an agreement on any other basis, His Majesty's Government should set up an interim Government in India and proceed to establish machinery for drafting the new constitution generally on the basis of the principles underlying these proposals, enact it in Parliament and put it into operation at the earliest possible date.

SILVER JUBILEE SESSION

The Silver Jubilee Session of the National Liberal Federation was held in Lahore in March 1945 under the presidentship of Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri of Madras. He made a demand for an immediate declaration by the British Government granting Dominion Status to India and urged the release of political prisoners and Congress detenus including the members of the Congress Working Committee.

Mr. Sastri said: "The Government must declare immediately that India shall have the status of a Dominion at the end of the war. Her millions have fought on the battlefield for the cause of the United Nations. The Cripps' Offer contained that declaration... That declaration must be made forthwith and implemented, so far as it may be, by the British Government...

"I should say that the Governor-General should have released the political prisoners and the Congress detenus long ago... They should be immediately released. Even for a solution of the present deadlock, mutual consultation between the members of the Working Committee of the Congress is necessary...

Mr. Sastri dealt at length with the problem of minorities and said: "Pakistan is no solution for the problem of the minorities. The creation of separate foreign states does not really get rid of the minority problem altogether... What, again, of the expense of defence which each independent state will have to maintain? And would the defence organised by the separate states be adequate in the event of aggression?...

"The Muslim League appeals to the principle of self-determination. This principle is a much misunderstood one... Whether Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, who has, so far, made the concession of Pakistan a condition of any discussion, constitutional or other, can now bring himself to put aside Pakistan and discuss the terms of a federal constitution is more than anyone can say...

The States—Mr. Sastri then touched upon the problem of Indian States. He said: "The time has come now when the States should have representative governments, and the people of the states should be given their due share in a popular government...

Referring to the industrialisation of India, Mr. Sastri remarked: "There have been many plans drawn up or in the process of being drawn up. I will not attempt to assess their exact value. The plans involve expenditure in astronomical figures: How they can be worked out is a matter for the experts to consider. But all seem to agree that without a National Government it will be impossible to put into effect any large-scale plan of economic policy..."

Mr. Sastri then referred to the plight of Indians overseas. He said: "The plight of Indians in the colonies and especially in South Africa deserve our active sympathy and help... The Government of India should take such steps as might be necessary to protect them..."

On the subject of Indianisation, the President said: "Recruitment in the services just now has an alarming aspect and needs our close attention. It is regrettable that the process of Indianisation in the services has not been accelerated. The recruitment in the officers' cadre in the Army is still disappointing. The Foreign and Political Departments are still largely kept a close preserve of the British...

Mr. Sastri concluded: "There will be no place so long as imperialism lasts. As for Britain's attitude to the future of India, words promise, but action denies... "An independent India will be an asset even in the present war against Japan. Everything plainly indicates the need for unity and the united effort of all parties in India. None but the wilfully blind can fail to see it."

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Resolutions urging the British Government to form a National Government at the Centre and deploring the continuance of the political deadlock in India and asking the Government of India to release members of the Congress Working Committee and the other Congress leaders were adopted.

The resolution on the formation of a National Government said:

"(a) While adhering to its opposition to any division of India into Hindustan and Pakistan, the federation is of the opinion that without prejudice to the different viewpoints on controversial issues relating to the ultimate form of the future Indian constitution, the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and other important political parties and interests should, during the period of the war, unite and co-operate with a view to the formation of National Government both at the Centre and the provinces and urges on the British Government the necessity of forming such a Government at the Centre and creating it on the same footing as a Dominion Government...

"(b) The Federation deprecates the policy of the British Government in assuming the role of passive spectators and urges them actively to participate in the solution of the present political deadlock and take constructive steps to promote the establishment of a national government, both at the Centre and in the provinces, composed of important political parties and interests.

"(c) The Federation urges the British Government to announce without delay that they would be prepared to implement their promises to India on the basis of an agreement between the various political parties and interests or, in the absence of such agreement, if necessary, by themselves enacture a Dominion constitution for India within one year of the cessation of hostilities."

Other Resolutions—The Federation also passed a resolution demanding for Indians in South Africa full citizenship rights. Another resolution expressed deep regret and concern at the "misuse of the Defence of India Act and Rules on numerous occasions". The Federation also deplored racial prejudice existing between the white and non-white peoples of the world.

The Federation pressed upon the Rulers of Indian States to declare full responsible government as their policy as rapidly as possible and assured the people of the States of its full support in their constitutional methods for securing reforms and the redress of their grievances. The Federation, in another resolution, expressed profound concern at the food situation in the country. The Federation unanimously passed a resolution demanding that in the Imperial and International conferences India should be represented largely, if not wholly by non-official public men commanding the confidence of the people "until such time as a National Government can appoint its own proper accredited representatives."

Demanding complete nationalisation of India's Defence services within a short period, the Federation also urged that India's status as envisaged in the post-war world and her future role as a bulwark of peace in Asia required a radical change in regard to her defence policy.

The President, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, winding up the session, expressed satisfaction at the formation of a Ministry by the Congress in the Frontier Province and expressed the hope that this will be followed by the assumption of office by the Congress in those other Provinces where Section 93 rule continued.

Bombay Meeting—"The Viceroy should declare forthwith that the future steps for the formation of a Central Government and for the framing of a constitution will go forward notwithstanding the dissent of any party," said a resolution passed by the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India held in Bombay in the winter of 1945.

The resolution further said:—

"The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India notes that the proposals now adumbrated in the broadcasts of the Prime Minister and the Viceroy are incomplete and must wait for the elections and consultations with the elected representatives to take their final shape...

"Immediately after the elections, a Central Government should be formed consisting of the representatives of the major political parties with provision for representation of minority interests and no refusal of co-operation by any party should hold up the formation of such representative government."

CABINET MISSION PLAN

At the Poona session of the Council of the Federation in July 1946 an appeal was issued to the major political parties in the country to enter the Constituent Assembly frankly and fully accepting the basic principles and the necessary implications of the Cabinet Mission's plan.

The meeting issued the warning that, unless that was done there must inevitably be a complete breakdown of the functioning of the Constituent Assembly with consequences entirely fatal to the attainment of freedom by India in the near future.

While the Muslims were asked not to consider the use of the Constituent Assembly as a mere stepping-stone to the achievement of Pakistan, the Congress was asked not to act in the spirit of the announcement of its President that the Congress was committed to nothing except going into the Constituent Assembly.

The Council recognised that the minorities, particularly the Sikhs and the Scheduled Castes, had legitimate grievances regarding their position in the Constituent Assembly.

In the absence of Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri, the President of the Federation, owing to illness, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presided.

After the H.M.G. plan of June 1947, the Council of the Federation which met again in Poona, under the presidentship of Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri, expressed, in a resolution, its deep regret that it had not been possible to evolve a plan for the achievement of freedom of India which would also maintain its unity. A division of the country, in its opinion, was contrary to its economic and strategic interests and would weaken the country's position in the international sphere.

The Council, however, trusted that as partition had been accepted by the major political parties, the Governments concerned "will act in a statesmanlike manner and enter into treaties which would safeguard the interests of the country as a whole particularly those relating to economic and defence matters."

The Council, in another resolution, welcomed the participation of many States in the Constituent Assembly and hoped "that in their own interests and those of India the remaining States, too, will decide to join the Assembly."

The Liberals lost one of their leading men in the death of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in December 1947.

The Hindu Mahasabha

THE Hindu Mahasabha, is an organisation of comparatively recent origin. Its beginnings can be traced to the first years of the current century, almost simultaneous with the awakening of Muslim consciousness in 1906 and in vigour equal but opposite to that of the Muslim communal organisation.

During the first twenty-five years of its life, the Hindu organisation had to struggle for its existence, what with the proverbial indifference of the Hindu masses, the inherent inability of majorities the world over to organise, and the better *response which the Congress* with its wider nationalistic appeal evoked among the Hindus. All this time, however, the causes which hampered the growth of the Hindu organisation were gradually, if imperceptibly, neutralised.

For instance, the Hindu community's indifference began to give place to communal consciousness as a result of a number of Hindu-Muslim riots in which the majority community came out second best. *The waves of conversion* from the Hindu fold, partly due to the discontent of the outcastes and partly because of the proselytising nature of the Islamic and Christian religions, opened the eyes of Hindu leaders to the growing decrease in the number of people owing allegiance to the Hindu faith.

In addition to the reasons stated above, the political gains secured by the Muslim community under the Minto-Morley and Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Schemes taught the Hindu community to come together and set up an organisation to voice its claims in future adjustment.

Even the wider platform of national emancipation and Hindu-Muslim unity from which the Congress appealed to the Hindu mind has latterly given signs of weakness, because Hindu-Muslim concord, far from coming within reach, threatened to go beyond grasp.

It is, however, wrong to assume that the Hindu organisation is anywhere near as powerful as the Congress, or even the Muslim League of the past six or seven years. The Hindu Mahasabha undoubtedly consolidated its position in recent years; most Hindus, not excluding Congressmen professing nationalistic ideals, have a sneaking sympathy for the Mahasabha, but when *it came to a question of elections to representative* institutions, the Mahasabha failed to make an appeal to the Hindu electorate to the exclusion of the Congress.

Just as the Muslim League, in spite of its not very flattering success at the polls in 1937, became a mighty organisation among the Muslims of India, similarly the Hindu Mahasabha gave proof of considerable following among the Hindus and even of a certain amount of power. *In 1940, for the first time in its history, the* Mahasabha was recognised as an organisation influential enough in the country to be reckoned with for purposes of representation in the Central Government. This was, however, neutralised subsequently as far as official recognition was concerned; at the Simla Conference, for example, not only was the Hindu Mahasabha denied representation but its demands found no place.

Election Rout.—Speaking for the present, however, it is highly doubtful whether the status attained by the Mahasabha will continue. It was only recently that the Mahasabha struck out a path of its own, to the point of hostility to the Congress, having in the first twenty or twenty-five years of its existence contented itself with occupying a status subordinate to that of the Congress and seeking only to emphasise the communal claims of the Hindus as distinct from their national claims.

Such importance as the Mahasabha enjoyed *in recent years* as the opposite number of the growingly aggressive Muslim League almost disappeared when the Congress set its face squarely against the League, the Mahasabha lost its *raison d'etre*. In the result the Mahasabha fared badly at the general elections of 1945-46—it was routed.

During the war years, the Mahasabha figured prominently—advocating, from the communal point of view, more aggressive opposition to the Muslim claims than the Congress and, from the political stand-point, a less militant programme and policy than the Congress. Even in respect of the latter the Mahasabha became less and less "soft." For instance, at the last session of the All-India Committee of the Mahasabha, some of its leaders, including a Knight, renounced their titles as a protest against the British policy towards Hindus in general and the Mahasabha in particular. Broad hints were thrown at the prospect of a *movement to be launched by the Mahasabha* for "national liberation and the vindication of Hindu rights."

When the Congress went into the wilderness in August 1942, the Hindu Mahasabha came into the limelight as it was the only organisation to which the Hindus could look up both for urging the Hindu cause as against the militant communalism of the Muslim League and generally to propagate nationalism which, so to say, went by default as the result of the then Congress policy. When the Congress returned to public life the Mahasabha had no place.

Arya-Samaj—*Those* who first urged the community to organise were actuated by a fear lest the numerical strength of the community should be adversely affected by the proselytising activities of the champions of other faiths. A Hindu leader, for instance, remarked: "Political power in democracies hinges more *and more on the population strength of a community* which in the case of the Hindus must depend in the main on the proportion in which the Hindus succeed in stopping the dreadful conversion activities of alien faiths and in accelerating the reclamation of the alienated numbers back to the Hindu fold. In a country *like India where a religious unit tends inevitably* to grow into a cultural and national unit, the *Suddhi* (reconversion to Hinduism) movement ceases to be merely theological or dogmatic, but assumes the wider significance of a political and national movement. If the Muslims increase in population, the centre of political power is bound to be shifted in their favour."

For these reasons, the early years of the Hindu Mahasabha were more or less associated with the activities of the Arya-samaj, an allied organisation which worked for the reclamation to Hinduism of those who had been converted to *other faiths*.

Apart from the denominational aspect of its activities, the Hindu Mahasabha claims that India belongs to the Hindus—the term "Hindus" being interpreted as meaning people belonging to the Hindu race, irrespective of their denominational affiliations. It has been argued that "the minority problem of Europe is pre-eminently a racial one and not religious because there is only one religion, Christianity, which is *common to all*. The minority problem of India, on the other hand, is, if anything, pre-eminently religious and not racial at all."

(For the early history of the Hindu Mahasabha see past issues of *The Indian Year Book*.)

Modern History—Just as the history of the All-India Muslim League as we know it today dates from 1937 or more, generally speaking from the inauguration of the 1935 constitution; *similarly the modern history of the Hindu* Mahasabha dates from the start of the same constitution. The Communal Award, which formed the basis of elections to the Legislatures under the 1935 constitution, and the attitude of neutrality observed by the Congress towards it provided the *raison d'etre* for the agitation of *the Mahasabha since 1934-35*.

About this time there appeared on the Mahasabha platform Mr. V. D. Savarkar, the ex-revolutionary who had just been released after long years of incarceration with a virile programme for the regeneration of the Hindu community. The cleavage between the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha was further accentuated. Mr. Savarkar's attitude of hostility towards Congress may be illustrated by *the following words*: "The Hindu Sangatanists had to face the apathy on the part of crores of the unawakened masses of their co-religionists on the one hand and on the other the treacherous attitude of the pseudo-nationalist Hindus who are friends of every other community in the world but their own and who are *ever ready to betray even the just interests of* the Hindus and to placate the Muslims even in the most anti-national demands on their part—just to prove that the Indian patriotism of these pseudo-nationalists, like Caesar's Wife, was above suspicion. Thus, unaided and betrayed at home, the brave band of the Hindu Sangatanist leaders and missionaries had to face outside the organised opposition of the Christian missionaries on the one hand and the fanatical riots, hooliganism, assaults and assassinations by the Muslim fanatics on the other, while the British Government out of its political hostility to the Hindus was sworn never to take the side of the Hindus whenever Hindu interests clashed with the interests of the traditional 'favoured wife' of the British. . ."

Bhai Parmanand said: "the best way to bring about Hindu-Mahomedan unity is to strengthen the communities... Let the Hindus cease to be Hindus, but the Mahomedans shall be Mahomedans for all time to come.....If the Congress had not engineered the theory that liberty can only follow Hindu-Muslim unity, liberty to-day would not be hampered and confined as it is."

*Referring to the latest phase of the Hindu-*Muslim relationship before partition, Bhai Parmanand said, "The situation has got only two solutions. One is the partition of the country into two, and the other to allow a Muslim State to grow within the State. That is sure to take us to a period of trial of strength and in that case the Hindu Mahasabha alone and not the Congress can offer the right solution. I am convinced that if the Congress had not thought of Hindu-Muslim unity, if Mr. Gandhi had not made his ill-fated pact with the Ali Brothers, it could have made a significant contribution to the achievement of freedom. It would then not have nurtured an enemy to its ideals within its own territories."

Similarly Dr. Moonje also speaking before the *partition remarked that "during the last 18* years the Congress has developed a tendency that may aptly be called a pro-Muslim mentality at the cost of Hindu interests with the ultimate object of placating and winning them over to merge in the Congress.....The Muslims have no idea of patriotism, or nationalism, if shorn of Muslim communalism; nor do they care for *Swaraj* in India, if Swaraj does not offer to them a domineering status in the administration of the country...

"What is the cure for such a mentality? It has now reached its culminating point; it is no mere bluff. It has now begun to demand division of India into Muslim India and Hindu India."

Dr. Moonje *claims* that "in any country it is always the right of the majority community to establish *Swaraj* and to create its own nationalism, to maintain internal law and order and to defend the *Swaraj* from external aggression."

For a period of six or seven years since 1937, Mr. Savarkar was Hindu-India's No. 1, until, owing to his ill-health, his place was taken by the Bengali leader Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee. In 1937 the Mahasabha declared as its *goal the attainment of complete independence* by all legitimate and peaceful means. In 1945 some prominent Mahasabha leaders gave up their titles as a token sacrifice for their ideals.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

The declaration of war in September 1939, followed as it was by numerous efforts by Viceroy to get leaders of Indian opinion to agree on the political and constitutional issues with a view to unifying and intensifying India's war effort, brought the Hindu Mahasabha very much into the limelight.

It was in 1939-40 *that the Mahasabha* secured for the first time official recognition at the hands of the Government of India, a fact which was appreciated by the annual session of the Mahasabha in 1940. When His Excellency the Viceroy summoned leaders of different communities and interests for consultation on the political question, the Hindu Mahasabha insisted that it alone had the

right to speak in the name of the Hindu community. The resolution passed by the Mahasabha welcomed "the recognition by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that the political situation in the country cannot be satisfactorily solved without the co-operation of the Hindu Mahasabha, which is the most outstanding body representing the Hindu community's interests."

In the middle of 1940 when the Viceroy was considering the best method of associating representative Indian opinion with the governance of India by means of an expanded Central Executive Council, the Hindu Mahasabha strongly advocated the claims of the Hindu community for adequate representation thereon, and stoutly resisted the claims of Mr. Jinnah that the Muslim League should have a majority in the Central Executive Council if the Congress abstained from participation.

This status of equality with the Muslim League, in the eyes of authority, the Mahasabha has lost, witness, for instance, the neglect it suffered at the time of the Simla Conference.

Indian States—A somewhat recent development in the outlook of the Hindu Mahasabha is its attitude towards Indian States. Presumably as a result of Muslim agitation in certain Hindu States, the Hindu Mahasabha leadership took the side of the Princes. It is also conceivable that Hindu leaders tried to emulate the example of League leadership in regard to the authority and prestige of some Muslim Princes whose administration was criticised by their Hindu subjects. An example of this new trend in Mahasabha thought is to be found in a strong plea made by Mr. Savarkar to maintain Hindu States and strengthen them in all possible ways. Mr. Savarkar envisaged a bright future for the Indian Princes who, he thought, would be required to play a great part in laying the foundations of a united and free India.

During 1939-40 the Hindu Mahasabha was considerably exercised over the demands of the Muslim League for the division of the country into Muslim and Hindu Indias. Anxiety was also expressed over the statements made by the Secretary of State for India on this subject, which were interpreted by the Mahasabha as conceding too much to the Muslims. The Working Committee of the Mahasabha claimed that India should be granted Dominion Status within a definite time limit and expressed the opinion that the statements made by the Viceroy and Mr. L. S. Amery as highly "unsatisfactory and disappointing" in that they contained no reference to India's right to independence, which was the declared goal of the Mahasabha, and that the reference made to the grant of Dominion Status as an immediate step in constitutional advance was vague and uncertain.

The Statement to the effect that the British Government would not agree to hand over the administration of the country to a system of Government which would not be acceptable to large and powerful elements of Indian life, the Committee thought, required clarification as it was capable of the interpretation that if the Muslim League, the Princes or other vested interests opposed the recognition of the legitimate rights of the majority in India the further constitutional advance would be held up, or the rights of the majority would be surrendered to them. This would mean negation of the principle of democracy and an incitement to the minorities to obstruct and revolt.

DIRECT ACTION THREAT

The annual session of the Mahasabha met at Madura in South India in December, 1940 and passed a resolution appreciating the recognition by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that the political situation in the country could not be satisfactorily solved without the co-operation of the Hindu Mahasabha.

The resolution added that while reiterating faith in the goal of complete independence, the Hindu Mahasabha was prepared to accept Dominion Status of the Westminster type as the immediate step.

The resolution also called upon the Government to recruit Hindus for the army and the navy, make military training compulsory for Indians, and to promote the establishment of war industries in India. The resolution concluded: "In case the Government fails to make a satisfactory response to the demands embodied herein before March 31, 1941, the Mahasabha will start a movement of direct action." A committee was appointed to devise ways and means for starting and conducting the campaign of direct action after the lapse of the period mentioned above.

Nothing happened, however, on the expiry of the ultimatum. The All-India Committee of the Mahasabha which met in the summer of 1941 resolved to postpone the direct action contemplated at Madura. The resolution on this subject referred to the correspondence that had passed between Mr. Savarkar and H.E. the Viceroy in pursuance of the Madura resolution, and to the pronouncements made from time to time by the Secretary of State for India in connection with the political situation in India. It noted that the Viceroy had turned down "some of the fantastic communal demands" put forward with regard to the extension of the Viceroy's Executive Council and also that the Secretary of State for India had, under pressure of public opinion created by the Hindu Mahasabha, criticised adversely the so-called Pakistan proposal.

About this time communal rioting broke out in several places, including Ahmedabad, Dacca, Bombay, Cawnpore and Bihar Shariff. Hindu Mahasabha circles were unanimous in ascribing the riots to a design on the part of some Muslim leaders to force the issue of Pakistan. Mr. K. M. Munshi, a well-known Congress leader and former Home Minister of the Government of Bombay, left the Congress on the issue of non-violent approach to the communal rioting. He started an Akhand Hindusthan (Indivisible India) campaign which was very popular in Hindu circles.

Difficult Position—When the Cripps proposals (see the chapter on The "Indian National Congress") were announced, the Hindu Mahasabha was one of the earliest to reject it on the ground of the unity of India. This did not, however, mean that the Mahasabha refused to co-operate in any case. In fact, Mr. Savarkar agreed to join in a Government at the centre, in spite of the Mahasabha's opposition to the other parts of the Cripps formula.

The months that immediately followed the Cripps visit witnessed a strong denunciation by Hindu Mahasabha leaders of the demand for Pakistan, rendered more fierce by the proposal of leaders like Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar to settle with Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League on the basis of Pakistan. When Mr. Rajagopalachariar's move was condemned even by the bulk of Congressmen (see chapter on the "Indian National Congress") it is easy to understand the opposition of the Mahasabha leaders.

When disturbances broke out in the country after the arrest of the Congress leaders on August 9, 1942, the Mahasabha President appealed to his followers not to extend any active support to the Congress move, as the Congress resolution was bound to prove detrimental to Hindu interests and to the integrity and strength of India as a nation and State. At the same time he urged Government to appease Indian discontent by an unequivocal Parliamentary declaration giving India the status of a completely free and equal partner in the Indo-British Commonwealth, equal to that of Great Britain herself, and by investing India with actual political power.

The position of the Hindu Mahasabha was indeed unenviable. It could not unduly condemn the Congress which had now given up the cry of "No *Swaraj* without communal unity" and had instead gone all out to win freedom for the country irrespective of what the Muslims said or did. Thus one of the major grievances of the Hindu Mahasabha against the Congress had been removed. At the same time the policy of the Congress was opposed to that of the Hindu Mahasabha which was one of responsive co-operation. The Mahasabha would very much like the Congress demand for India's political emancipation being conceded without delay, but would not at the same time support the Congress methods.

Right Wing—The period when the Congress was behind prison bars witnessed the growth of certain new elements within the Hindu Mahasabha. A right wing came into being—rather the right wing forces which were already there came to the fore. This comprised leaders like Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee who were, in comparison, for example, with Mr. Savarkar, less communally minded, and more politically conscious.

For a time there was a tussle between the old and the new forces, and the official policy of the Mahasabha fluctuated in consequence. In August 1942 the Working Committee of the Mahasabha demanded immediate declaration of India's independent status and negotiation by Britain with the principal parties in India to solve the political deadlock and establish an Indian National Government. The relevant resolution stated that if the British Government did not respond to the demand the Mahasabha would be compelled to revise its programme and devise ways and means whereby Britain and her Allies "will realise that India as a self-respecting nation can no longer be suppressed." In pursuance of this resolution Dr. Mookerjee sought permission to meet Mr. Gandhi, but the Viceroy declined to give it.

This tendency to move away from the communal basis of the Mahasabha was checked when, in December 1942 the Viceroy, speaking at Calcutta, referred to the geographical unity of India and advised Indians to preserve Indian unity. This was naturally interpreted as disapproval of Pakistan and any proposal to divide the country. The extremists in the Mahasabha were jubilant and the advocates of compromise thought it expedient to take the Viceroy's hint and abandon all efforts to settle with the Muslim League on the basis of Pakistan. The prospects of a rapprochement between the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League, such as they were, were rendered more remote as the result of the Viceroy's Calcutta speech.

The proceedings of the annual session of the Hindu Mahasabha which met at Cawnpore a few days after the Calcutta pronouncement were naturally coloured by the latter.

The feeling of self-satisfaction engendered by Lord Linlithgow's speech at Calcutta in December 1942, which was voiced at the Cawnpore session of the Mahasabha, was somewhat shaken by developments in the summer of 1943. Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, who was doubtless upset by the Viceregal pronouncement on the geographical unity of India, made a conciliatory gesture to Mahatma Gandhi in his presidential address at the annual session of the All-India Muslim League at Delhi in April, 1943. He said that, if Mahatma Gandhi were keen on a settlement, he, had only to write to him from the Aga Khan's palace. Mahatma Gandhi did write to him expressing a desire to meet him. Although the Mahatma's letter was withheld from the Quaid-e-Azam, the fact of the Mahatma's response to the Quaid-e-Azam's invitation amounted, in the eyes of the Mahasabha, to a readiness to concede the Quaid-e-Azam's demand. The Working Committee of the Mahasabha took such a serious view of the possibility of "a cent per cent. transfer of power to the League" that it felt that "under the circumstances the Hindus may have to meet and fight the danger of Pakistan single-handed", and urged the Hindu community to "prepare and be ready".

Savarkar Resigns—Early in the autumn of 1943 Mr. Savarkar staged one of his periodical exits from the leadership of the Mahasabha. More than once before he had announced his resignation of its presidentship, but on each occasion he was induced to stay on. A similar development was expected on this occasion, too. But he stuck to his decision, in spite of the fact that the Mahasabha re-elected him President for another year. Obeying his doctors, who advised complete rest, Mr. Savarkar declined to go to Amritsar to preside over the Silver Jubilee session of the Mahasabha whose deliberations were guided by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Working President.

The session which celebrated the silver jubilee of the organisation, was inaugurated by the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, whose late father was the first President of the Hindu Mahasabha. Raja Narendra Nath, ex-President, in a short speech asserted that the Hindu Mahasabha was not a communal organisation but had come into being to infuse the spirit of nationalism among the people. He was followed by Bhai Parmanand and Dr. Moonje, who stressed the need for Hindu unity and claimed that India belonged to the Hindus and should have its constitution based on the Vedas just as the pan-Arabic countries were endeavouring to base their constitution on the Quran. He made a stirring appeal to the audience for the militarization of the Hindus.

Organisationally speaking, the Hindu Mahasabha suffered a number of reverses in 1944-45. This was due mainly to the fact that Mahatma Gandhi was out, and, to the extent that he is the Congress, the latter organisation once again came on to the stage, thereby depriving the Hindu Mahasabha of the position which it had held in public life for two or three years previously as the opponent of the Muslim League.

Common Platform—Even so, the Mahasabha was not completely out of the picture; for it was not slow to make its opinion felt on the many situations which arose as the result of the attempts made on behalf of the Congress to placate the Muslim League. Throughout this period, the Mahasabha, which had previously occupied the front of the stage as a counterblast to the Muslim League, contented itself by attacking the principal actors, the Congress and the League, and latterly the British authority. Symptomatic, perhaps, of the resentment felt by the Mahasabha leaders at this persistent relegation to the background were the series of protests made by the Mahasabha culminating in the renunciation in August 1945 of their titles by some prominent Mahasabha leaders.

The failure of Mahatma Gandhi to evoke response from the Viceroy to this gesture soon after his release (see chapter on "The Indian National Congress") led the Mahasabha Working Committee to express deep concern at the constitutional deadlock which "continues to exist at a time when the war menace to India has become so real and so imminent" and regret that "Government have taken no practical steps towards resolving the deadlock and the establishment of national coalition Governments at the Centre and in the provinces."

A resolution passed in July 1944 said: "The Working Committee reiterates that no communal settlement will be acceptable to the Hindus which has not the approval of the Hindu Mahasabha, and it will be a fatal mistake for Congress leaders to come to a patched-up agreement with the Muslim League so long as it persists in its Pakistan ideology and refuses to identify itself with the national interests of India as a whole. The Working Committee declares that the suicidal policy of appeasement, specially jeopardising Hindu rights, has not proved a success in the past, nor will it be so in the future. Instead of this policy being pursued, there should now be all-India effort for uniting all progressive parties and organisations throughout the country who believe in the unity and integrity of India on a common Indian national demand, and both Hindu and Muslim public opinion should be effectively mobilised on such lines. In the preparation of and in giving effect to such a scheme, the Hindu Mahasabha will be glad to offer its wholehearted co-operation."

C.R. Formula Condemned—Ironically enough, within a few weeks of the adoption of this resolution, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari published the details of his negotiations with Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah on the basis of the Gandhi-cum-C.R. Formula conceding the right of secession on certain conditions (see chapter on "The Indian National Congress"). This roused vigorous protests from Mahasabha leaders. Mr. Savarkar remarked:—

"From the 'Quit India' the Congress has inevitably landed on 'Split India.' The Hindu Mahasabha had foretold that just as the Swaraj-Khilafat ended in strengthening the Khilafat forces and gave birth to the Pan-Islamic movement, the Swaraj-Pakistan movement could result in strengthening the Pakistan forces." He added that this offer had completely justified the policy of the Mahasabha in refraining "from being duped into the movement of 'Quit India,' which has now ended in such a miserable fiasco."

"It is really unjust," observed Mr. Savarkar, "to look upon Mr. Rajagopalachari as the villain of this tragedy. The fact is that a Muslim *Raj* in India has always been looked upon by Gandhiji and a large number of Congressmen as cent per cent. Swaraj." He contended that neither Mahatma Gandhi nor Mr. Rajagopalachari had the authority to make a gift of any of the Indian provinces.

Mahasabha suspicions were accentuated by the prospect of Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations. Mahasabha leaders were so much disturbed by the fear of fresh concessions to the Quaid-e-Azam that Dr. Mookerjee sought clarification from Mahatma Gandhi on the latter's intentions.

Outlining his impressions of his talk with Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Mookerjee made three points. The first was that Mahatma Gandhi's mind was still open to conviction and if he felt satisfied that what he had done was injurious to India as a whole or to a particular province, or even to a particular community, he would not hesitate to retrace his step. Secondly, Mahatma Gandhi's personal views on the question of partition of India were still the same as they were two years ago. In the third place, Mahatma Gandhi was most anxious that all people, including Congressmen, should, without reserve, express their opinion on the C.R. formula so that he might correctly appreciate the country's reaction.

Appeal to U. N.—Dr. Mookerjee said that the real solutions for settling Hindu-Muslim differences was to find out from the spokesmen of the respective communities in what manner minority rights required protection in provincial spheres and the Centre. It was clear, continued Dr. Mookerjee, that Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah's

settlement with Mahatma Gandhi could be only on the basis of Pakistan. He had not even stated what his Pakistan was, though he had emphatically indicated that the C.R. formula did not give him the Pakistan he wanted. The Quaid-e-Azam's demands would now increase, of which indications had already been given.

Even after it was known that the Gandhi-Jinnah pourparlers had broken down the Working Committee of the Mahasabha passed a resolution condemning the Rajagopalachari Formula and Mahatma Gandhi's Scheme "as being destructive of the integrity of India and being detrimental to the interests of the Hindus as well as of the country as a whole," and reaffirming that "no communal settlement will be binding on the Hindus unless arrived at with the consent of the Hindu Mahasabha."

In a second resolution, the Committee reaffirmed that india was one and indivisible and called upon the United Nations to make an unequivocal declaration recognising the right of India as such a nation.

The Working Committee further resolved that, in the event of failure on the part of Britain to satisfy the fair and just demand made by India, the other Allied Nations should not permit Britain to delay any longer the removal of India's bondage on the pretext of communal, sectional or other differences, mostly created by the policy of divide, and rule and sedulously fostered with the object of continued exploitation of the Indian people.

The Working Committee was further of the opinion that continuance of the undemocratic Government, not at all responsible to the people of India, had resulted in the estrangement between India and Britain which would not fail to be a menace to world peace and world order.

The Working Committee authorised the President to cable the resolution to President Roosevelt, Premier Churchill, Marshal Stalin and General Chiang-Kai-Shek.

HINDUSTAN CONSTITUTION

The annual session of the Mahasabha was held at Bilaspur on Christmas Eve in 1944. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee presided.

The proceedings of the session were signalised by the adoption of a draft constitution for the future free India embodying the principles for which the Mahasabha stands. The draft said: "Hindustan shall be a free State and her constitution shall be styled 'The constitution of the Hindustan Free State.' Historically, politically, ethnologically and culturally, Hindustan is one whole and indivisible, and so shall she remain. The form of Government shall be democratic and federal. The federal legislature shall be bicameral in structure. Elections to the legislatures, whether federal or provincial, shall be on the basis of adult franchise and of 'one man one vote.' The federal government shall be distributed between the central and provincial legislatures in a manner so as to give an adequate measure of autonomy to the provinces, with residuary powers at the centre. The power of the Government, whether federal or provincial, shall be divided into legislative, executive and judicial, with the executive responsible to the legislature and both responsible to the people and with the judiciary independent of the executive. Distinctions between martial and non-martial races shall no longer exist, and the military strength of the Hindustan Free State shall, as far as possible, be equibalanced amongst its various provinces, consistently with its standard of discipline and efficiency. The States should be brought into the federation of Hindustan. Responsible government should be introduced, on the principles stated above."

It was laid down that "the fundamental rights of a free state, namely, that all citizens domiciled in Hindustan shall, in general, enjoy rights and privileges and be subject to the obligations of citizenship and shall, in particular, enjoy fundamental rights."

The principal resolution of the session expressed the opinion that an agreed scheme of reforms which would solve her political problems and a united front were the pretexts which were being put forward by British politicians to enable Britain to defeat Hindustan's claim to freedom. The resolution declared that "a major surgical operation like Pakistan" was not in the best interests of Hindustan. Without prejudice to the Mahasabha's demands for complete independence and the right to frame its constitution, the resolution called upon the British Government to prove their *bona fides* by taking immediate steps to implement the Cripps scheme, shorn of clauses giving power of secession to provinces, and to dissolve the legislatures as the first step with a view to forming a Constituent Assembly elected not on the basis of the Communal Award but on the basis of a joint electorate with reservation of seats where necessary.

Wavell Plan Condemned—When Lord Wavell broadcast his plan for an Interim Central Government the Working Committee of the Mahasabha registered its strong protest against the proposal which it described as a "deliberate device on the part of the British Government to perpetuate British Rule over India to camouflage the issue of India's independence, to break the solidarity of the Indian nation, to reduce the Hindus who constitute about 75 per cent. of India's population to a minority by the introduction of parity between caste Hindus and Muslims and disparity between Muslims and the Scheduled Castes, and to divide the politically-minded Hindu community into separate entities as Caste Hindus and the Schedule Castes."

The resolution continued: "The said plan negatives the principles of nationalism, freedom and democracy for which the Second World War is said to be waged and fought by the Allies. Even a fully Indianized Executive Council under the existing constitution without any collective responsibility with the Viceroy's veto and the overriding power of the Secretary of State intact can be no substitute for a truly National Indian Government responsible to the people based on the recognition of Indian independence....

"It is obviously a step in retrogression of the Cripps proposal and a monstrous extension of the so-called communal award which has proved to be the fountain source of all communal bitterness and political strife. . .

"The Indian National Congress has bartered away the political rights of the caste Hindus by repeated secret negotiations and by its open failure to defend such a right whenever they were trampled under foot. The Congress has ceased to be a national organisation by its persistent negotiations with the Muslim League, a body outside the Congress on communal issues and by its latest acceptance through Gandhiji of an equal political status with an avowedly communal and reactionary organisation like the Muslim League. . . Any decision taken behind the back of the Hindu Mahasabha, which alone is the accredited political organisation of the Hindus and which has been in the past recognised by the Government itself as a major political organization, shall not be acceptable to the Hindus of India.

"The Working Committee demands that a referendum be taken of the Wavell plan and the opinion of the people be ascertained before it is put into operation.

"The Working Committee therefore declares that the Wavell Scheme even if it be accepted by the Simla Conference will be repudiated by the Hindus and if enforced will be resisted by all possible means. . .

Titles Renounced—Government's "increasingly hostile attitude towards the legitimate rights of Hindus" came in for violent criticism at the meeting of the All-India Committee of the Mahasabha held at Delhi in August 1945. The meeting witnessed the unprecedented spectacle of some Mahasabha leaders renouncing their title as a protest against Government's policy.

Opening the session of the All-India Committee Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, the President, said that a new situation had been created by the Wavell offer. Dr. Mookerjee added Lord Wavell had not invited the Hindu Mahasabha to the Simla Conference, because the Viceroy feared opposition from the Mahasabha, who not only opposed the offer but also charged the British Government with unwillingness to part with real power.

Referring to Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, Dr. Mookerjee said, the Quaid-e-Azam had now changed his demand from parity with Hindus to that of parity with the rest of India. Dr. Mookerjee claimed that the Mahasabha was the only national organisation and challenged any one to prove that the policy and programme of the Mahasabha was inconsistent with national aspirations. He strongly demanded that the future of India should be based on unity and drew support from the speeches of Pandit Nehru.

The resolution on titles said: "As a mark of protest against the increasingly hostile attitude of the Government towards the legitimate rights of the Hindus, the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha calls upon all Government title-holders who are office-bearers or who are members of the Council or committees of the provincial or district Sabhas to relinquish their titles. No Government title-holders shall therefore be eligible for any elective office or offices in the Hindu Mahasabha."

The principal political resolutions ran as follows: "On the termination of the world war causing untold misery and sufferings to millions of people in India and the other countries both in the east and the west, we call upon His Majesty's Government to redeem the pledge of liberation of oppressed humanity from both political and economic fetters. . . In view of the glorious part played by the Indian Army in achieving victory in theatres of war, and particularly by the Hindus, who formed about 70 per cent. of the combatant forces and won as many as 27 Victoria Crosses out of 31 won by Indian soldiers, the United Nations should stand by India's demand for justice, fairplay and see that no injustice is done to the Hindus in this crisis. . .

"To make agreement between political parties and communities a condition precedent to the freedom of India is a pretext for imperialism to cling to power. . . We call upon the British Government immediately to repeal the communal award, which is unfair, undemocratic and anti-national. The Hindu Mahasabha has all along rejected the communal award. We are of the opinion that the election should be based on the genuine democratic principle of one man, one vote. . . The Mahasabha insists that any Constituent Assembly or any body entrusted with the work of drafting India's new constitution should proceed on the basis that India is and shall remain one and indivisible and further, that any majority community shall not be reduced to a minority or equality. . .

"The Hindu Mahasabha is opposed to the pernicious principle of parity between Hindus and Muslims. It is inherently unjust to reduce a majority of three-fourths to the same position as a minority of one-forth. . . The Hindu Mahasabha is of the opinion that the Wavell Plan, which envisaged no real transfer of power to Indian hands, was foredoomed to failure because it was based on inherently unjust proposals of parity. . .

"His Majesty's Government can call for the co-operation of all nationalist elements, Hindus and Muslim, who are willing to shoulder responsibility for tackling the triple issues of the integrity of India, opposition to parity and the demand for complete independence without a weakening or crippling of the Hindus.

Memorandum—As remarked earlier, the Mahasabha receded into the background with growing political activity on the part of the Congress. Such influence as it had over the Hindu mind suffered as the result of a new declaration of Congress policy towards Pakistan and the proposed partition of India. The Working Committee of the Congress in the Autumn of 1945 adopted a resolution on the subject which set its face squarely against the division of the country (See Chapter on the "Indian National Congress"). Then followed months of electioneering activity in which the Congress successfully eclipsed the Mahasabha. It was only in very few

constituencies that the Mahasabha could put up its own candidates, but hardly any could come on top. Most of the Mahasabha nominees forfeited their deposits. The Hindu electorate solidly voted Congress.

When, therefore, the British Cabinet Mission arrived in India in the spring of 1945 and carried on negotiations with the Indian political parties, the Mahasabha was not much in evidence. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Acting President of the Mahasabha, met the Mission and submitted a ten-point memorandum. The points made out were: (1) immediate declaration of independence of India; (2) formation of an interim government with complete transfer of all power and authority of Government of India to this Government; (3) recognition of India's integrity and indivisibility; (4) opposition to territorial self-determination; (5) India's constitution to be of the federal type with (6) provisions for the grant of the utmost measure of autonomy to the federating units, the provinces and the States, but with residue of powers vested in the Centre; (7) the governing principle of the constitution to be democracy, which means the rule of the majority; (8) representation in legislatures on the principle of adult franchise; (9) no division of India into British India and the Indian States; and (10) the setting up of a sovereign constituent assembly.

The memorandum stated that, as all sovereignty in respect of India was vested in the Indian people, it was the right of Indians to be fully and completely free.

As regards the Interim Government, the memorandum said that it should be composed of eleven representatives elected by the eleven provincial legislative assemblies, who should co-opt four members representative of such minorities as were not represented on it. These 15 members need not be members of Legislative Assemblies.

The Constituent Assembly itself should be as small a body as possible and should be composed of members elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies with power to co-opt representatives of such minorities as were not represented on it and some experts, if necessary.

The constituent body should be a sovereign one which would decide the terms of a treaty with Great Britain. It would decide all matters by a majority vote, and these decisions should be binding on all.

The memorandum emphatically declared that historically, ethnologically, politically and even culturally India was one whole and indivisible nation and it must remain so in future.

The Sabha was opposed to the principle of territorial self-determination which it said would prove as dangerous as Pakistan itself.

After that, however, the Mahasabha was completely out of the picture. The annual session of the organization, which was to have been held early in the year, was postponed. Instead, the Working Committee met in Calcutta towards the end of September, when the unprecedented communal outburst at Calcutta provided grist to the Mahasabha mill. It expressed the view that the Muslim League should be declared an illegal body and dealt with as such, if it persisted in its attempt to indulge in unconstitutional and illegal activities. The committee urged the new Central Government and the Governor-General to exercise their powers for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the country. It also declared that the "Direct Action" declared by the Muslim League against British imperialism was a camouflage and was a manoeuvre to inflame the fanatical mass mind against the Hindus. It recorded its firm conviction that "the Calcutta massacre was organized and planned to terrorise and intimidate the Hindus in order to frighten them into acceptance of Pakistan."

FOUR-POINT PROGRAMME

In the historic events which led up to the independence of India, the stand of the Hindu Mahasabha was what it had always been—communalism as a cure for communalism.

At the twenty-seventh annual session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Gorakhpur at the close of 1946, Mr. B. L. Bhopatkar, in his presidential address, outlined a four-point programme to propagate "the ideas and ideals for which the Hindu Mahasabha stands and to indicate to the Hindus the right lines of their defence against Muslim aggression".

Mr. Bhopatkar declared that, in the crisis then prevailing, it was the duty of the Hindu Mahasabha to run to the help of the rest of the Hindus. The work of the Mahasabha to be carried on was suggested on the following lines:—

Firstly, it must educate both the Hindu masses and classes in the ideology of the Mahasabha and make them communally conscious.

Secondly, it should organise a Hindu front composed of Caste Hindus, Scheduled Classes, Sikhs and others with a view to confronting successfully all "open or veiled aggression" in any part of India.

Thirdly, it should remould the Hindu mind by making it more self-reliant and, if necessary, even militant.

Fourthly, to carry out this stupendous work, the Mahasabha should start a fund called "The Hindu Reconstruction and Relief Fund".

In his review of events over two years ending with December 1946, Mr. Bhopatkar said that the Simla proposals were manifestly pro-Muslim and, therefore, unfair and unjust to the Hindus, Sikhs and the Scheduled castes. They surreptitiously introduced the principle of parity between Caste Hindus and Muslims.

Recalling the Mahasabha's appeal to Hindus, Mr. Bhopatkar urged them to realise the danger inherent in the Cabinet Mission's proposals and said that the danger lay in the 'proposed three-tiered constitution.

Mr. Bhopatkar declared that there were occasions in a nation's history when communalism had to be met by communalism and nationalism was required to be purified through the fire of communalism.

Mr. Bhopatkar urged the Constituent Assembly "which seems to be determined to frame India's constitution," the abolition of distinction between martial and non-martial races and to see that the military strength of Hindustan was as far as possible equibalanced among its various provinces.

Inaugurating the session, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee declared that, if all members of the Constituent Assembly remained united and proceeded with their task without any anxiety to appease the Muslim League or to make any surrender of the fundamental issues of Indian unity and liberty, "there is no power on earth that can ultimately stand in the way of our attaining the goal."

He urged the Constituent Assembly to frame a constitution for a free India based on sound and democratic principles, making provision for all minority interests. Whether the Muslim League accepted such a constitution or not, he declared, India should acquire sufficient strength to enforce it on her people.

To his mind it seemed almost certain that India would have to pass through another stage of bitter struggle before she attained her complete freedom.

At this four-day session more than half a dozen resolutions were passed and eloquent tributes were paid by delegates from almost every province to the great qualities of leadership of Mr. Bhopatkar, the new President, after the voluntary retirement of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee.

Hindustan National Guards—The highlight of the session was the unanimous adoption of the resolution embodying a future programme for Hindus envisaging the formation of the Hindusthan National Guards for the purpose of self-defence.

Resolutions urging the intensification of the 'Suddhi' (purification movement) protesting against the League Ministry in Sind, inviting Muslims of other provinces to convert Sind into a complete Pakistan province, and warning the Sind Government that should it pursue that policy Hindu India would really rescue the Sind Hindus, were also passed. Dr. B. S. Moonje, moving his resolution on the future constitution of India, said that any constitution without a strong centre would never be accepted by the Hindu Mahasabha.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's resolution on Noakhali said that that calamity was likely to spread to other areas in Hindu minority districts in Bengal and regretted that the Governor-General and the Governor of Bengal, who had a special responsibility to protect minorities, had "failed miserably to discharge their obligations".

At the close of the session a new Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha was elected. The following is a complete list :—

President : Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, *Vice-Presidents :* Dr. V. D. Savarkar, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. B. G. Khaparde (in case Bhai Parmanand refused to accept), Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mahant Digvijayanath and Dr. B. S. Moonje, *General Secretary :* Mr. Ausetosh Lahiri. *Secretaries :* Mr. Dhamdhere (Poona) and Mr. V. G. Deshpande. *Treasurer :* Captain Deshabchander.

Working Committee Members : Mr. Gangadhar Tulsidas (Sind), Mr. Mahendra Dewan (Gujerat), Kumar Sureshprakash Singh (Oudh), Mr. Rajmunar Narsinharao (Andhra), Mr. Ramnath Kalia (Delhi), Mr. Panchanatham (Madras), Mr. R. K. Pande (Mahakoshal), Mr. K. D. Dhamdhere (Bombay), Mr. Indra Prakash (Punjab), Mr. R. A. Kanitkar (Berar), Mr. L. V. Paranjpe (C.P.), Mr. Satishsingh (Assam), Mr. D. N. Muckerjee (Bengal), Mr. K. Shivanandy (Tamilnad), Mr. R. N. Man (Maharashtra), Mr Chandkiran Sharda (Ajmer), Mr. Chandralal Banker (N.W.F.P.), Kumar Ganganand Sinha (Bihar), Rani Phulkumari of Sherkot (ladies) and Mr. G. A. Gavani (Scheduled Caste).

Nominations : Lala Narain Duttji, Dr. Gokalchand Narang, Mr. Gangaram Khanna, and Mr. Lakmishanker Verma.

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, which met at New Delhi on February 1947, reiterated the views and demands of the general body a month earlier. It passed a resolution expressing the opinion that "the Constituent Assembly, as it is, is a properly constituted legal body with full sovereign power and authority and competent to frame the political constitution of "Akhand Hindustan". The Mahasabha was of the opinion that now as the Congress and other representatives had started the work of the Constituent Assembly, they should complete it whether the League joined it or not or even if the British Government withdrew the Cabinet Mission's proposals.

Fair Play to All—The Committee also felt that the Karachi resolution of the Muslim League declining to join the Constituent Assembly marked a definite departure from the path of constitutionalism in favour of direct action.

It urged the Princes to join the Constituent Assembly, giving adequate representation to their own people and to introduce responsible government in their own States as speedily as possible.

The Working Committee appointed a committee to draft the outlines of a constitution for Akhand Hindustan "broad-based on the principles of equity, democracy, justice and fair play to all communities and interests".

The Committee reiterated its opinion that the Cabinet Mission's proposals envisaging a three-tiered constitution should not have been accepted by the Congress. What was needed was a strong central government paramount enough to make all the provinces and States work in union with each other.

The Committee appointed another committee consisting of the President and 32 members from different parts of India for collecting a fund to implement the constructive programme of the Mahasabha outlined at its Gorakhpur session. It also authorised the General Secretary in co-operation with two others to take the necessary steps to organise a *Suddhi* (purification movement).

At another session of the Working Committee in New Delhi the following month, a resolution was adopted declaring that, except for the deadline, H.M.G.'s Statement of February 20 on the withdrawal of British power by June

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1948 was vague and likely to lead to unrest and strife in India. The resolution opposed transfer of power to provincial governments "with regard to areas which are not fully represented in the Constituent Assembly owing to their own perversity".

The Mahasabha called upon the Constituent Assembly to proceed with the completion of its task to provide for a strong Centre.

By another resolution the Working Committee congratulated the Hindus and Sikhs of the Punjab for having built up a common anti-Pakistan front. Expressing grave concern at the riots in that province, the resolution declared that these riots were brought about by "a combination of the agents of bureaucracy and the Muslim League to terrorise Hindus and Sikhs so that they may give up their anti-Pakistan agitation."

The Committee finally called upon the British Government to transfer power and responsibility to a strong and independent Central Government which could effectively control the destinies of the whole of India (Akhand Hindustan).

Integrity of India—The reaction of the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha to H.M.G.'s announcement of June 3 was in keeping with its avowed policies. The Committee reiterated its opposition to partition of the country and declared that there would not be peace in India unless the separated areas were brought back into the Indian Union and made its integral parts. The Committee declared the tentative allocation of territories in the proposed partition of the Punjab and Bengal was "unjust and unfair to the non-Muslims".

The main resolution moved by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee and seconded by Dr. Gokulchand Narang *inter alia* said, "The cardinal principle of the Hindu Mahasabha has always been the unity and integrity of India, and under no circumstances would it be a party to the vivisection of India in any shape or form."

Deploring that the Indian National Congress, after solemn assurances to the Hindu electorate that it stood by the unity of India, had agreed to the partition of India without a referendum, the Committee declared that "the Hindus were not bound by this commitment of the Congress'

As the principle of partition had been accepted both for the Punjab and Bengal and as the communal ministry in Bengal had been pursuing a policy detrimental to Hindus, the Committee urged the Viceroy to promulgate Section 93 of the Government of India Act of 1935 pending the appointment of two regional ministries.

The Committee resolved that July 3 be observed as a day of countrywide protest by peaceful "hartal" and holding public meetings wherever possible.

On the eve of independence Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, called upon the Hindus not to participate in the August 15 celebrations decided upon by the Indian National Congress.

Direct Action in U. P.—Meanwhile, the U.P. Hindu Mahasabha's direct action movement against the U. P. Government had begun in Lucknow. After many demonstrations Hindu Mahasabha volunteers attempted to hoist the Hindu Mahasabha flag in a Lucknow park and were taken into custody. The movement was started after the ten demands of the Mahasabha on the Government had broken down.

The demands were based on communal lines about representation in Government service and about effective defence provisions in the provinces against disturbances.

During the course of the movement several Hindu Mahasabha workers were arrested. The U. P. Government also directed the District authorities to put in charge of receivers the estates and commercial and industrial establishments of persons arrested under the movement.

The campaign was carried on, besides the U.P., in Bihar and elsewhere. The movement was called off in the third week of September as, it was declared, the communal situation needed the undivided attention of all the people.

At the opening session of the All-India Hindu Convention, which met in New Delhi on August 9, 1947 under the Presidentship of Mr. V. D. Savarkar, there was commotion and uproar. Mr. Savarkar, winding up the proceedings, said, "If Hindus do not organise and assert themselves, realise the grave danger that lies ahead and work to get the severed areas back, there will be numerous other Pakistans in our midst in the next few years."

The Convention passed a resolution expressing opposition to the partition of India on the basis of religion and urging the Hindus not to accept the division of the country and criticising the Indian National Congress for having acceded to it without getting a verdict from the people on this issue.

In September, the Working Committee of the All-India States Hindu Mahasabha met in Baroda under the Presidentship of Pandit Ananda Priyaji, the Working President, and passed a resolution disapproving the action of Junagadh State in joining the Pakistan Dominion. Another resolution on Hyderabad requested the Nizam to join the Indian Union forthwith.

The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, on January 30 led to police raids on some offices of the Hindu Mahasabha and R.S.S. and the arrest of some Mahasabha and R.S.S. leaders.

The Muslim League

THE awakening of political consciousness among Muslims in the sub-continent as a separate entity dates back to 1906 when the All-India Muslim League was formed. It worked up its influence steadily, so that when it was hardly ten years old it became sufficiently important to enter into an agreement—known since as the Lucknow Pact—with the powerful Indian National Congress. The League fell on evil days in the 'twenties, and differences set in among its members. When enhanced powers were conferred on India by the Montford Reforms, Muslims became more and more politically minded and began to aspire for a greater share in the control of the administration of the country and in Government posts. This feeling gave rise to the formation of a new body whose promoters concentrated on aggressive presentation of Muslim demands. With the prospect of still further constitutional reforms at the end of the first ten years of the working of the Montford Scheme, these leaders strove to organise Muslims into an influential body which would safeguard their interests more effectively than the League. The result was the All-Parties Muslim Conference in 1928. The publication of the Communal Award and its inclusion in the White Paper Scheme of Reforms in 1933 helped this process of consolidation.

An attempt was made early in 1934 to consolidate the community by healing the split within the Muslim League and, if possible, bringing the League and the Conference together to work as a united body. The latter failed, but the former object was largely successful and the League marched from strength to strength until it emerged as a powerful organisation of the Muslim community on the eve of the first elections to the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935. For the first time in the political history of Muslims their representative institution functioned as a vigorous and active all-India organisation although the success of League nominees was not very striking. Doubtless Quaid-e-Azam Mahomad Ali Jinnah, who was the guiding spirit behind this new activity, was handicapped by fissiparous tendencies and reactionary forces in distant provinces beyond the sphere of his direct influence. This was soon rectified by the growing influence of the leader and the League among the Muslims.

The leader's influence among the Muslims increased rapidly in the years following the advent of the 1935 constitution. The Muslim League grew into a powerful organisation with branches all over the sub-continent. At Lucknow in 1937 its creed was lightened up: at Lahore three years later it adopted a resolution demanding the partition of the country into Hindu and Muslim India; and in 1941, the creed was again changed into what amounts to a demand for secession.

The Muslim League gathered strength as the years rolled by, especially during the war when the Congress was in jail and there was no effective opposition to the League. An attempt was made by Lord Wavell in the summer of 1945 to form a coalition government including the Congress and the League as a temporary measure without prejudice to the claims and aspirations of the two organizations. This move failed and elections were ordered through the country. The League came on top at the polls, and immediately thereafter the British Government sent a Cabinet Delegation to settle the Indian problem once and for all.

The Delegation, after elaborate investigation and personal discussion, came to the conclusion that Pakistan was impracticable and inadvisable. It decided to set up a Constituent Assembly to frame a three-tier constitution, comprising a limited union centre, three groups of contiguous provinces (one in the north-west, the second in the centre and the third in the east), and 11 provincial constitutions. It also decided to set up an interim government, pending the evolution of a future constitution. The League at first accepted the British Cabinet Mission's proposals, but later went back on its decision and resolved upon direct action. In the late autumn of 1946, the League again decided to co-operate and sent its nominees to the Interim Government at the centre formed earlier by the Congress.

Down below the foregoing events are reviewed in greater detail.

Shortly after the 1936 elections, the Quaid-e-Azam explained the position of the League members of provincial legislatures *vis a-vis* other groups and said: "The constitution and policy of the League do not prevent us from co-operation with others. On the contrary, it is part and parcel of our basic principle that we are free and ready to co-operate with any group or party from the very inception, or inside the legislature, if the basic principles are determined by common consent."

These words engendered a hope that the League might be induced to co-operate with the Congress and negotiations were started, but it soon became apparent that the two could not come together. The situation was rendered more difficult by the attitude of stiffness adopted by the Congress and its President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Quaid-e-Azam refused to convert the League into "an understudy of the Congress" and firmly upheld the position of the Muslim community. The Congress, for its part, found as the result of the elections that it did not have the support of the Muslim community. Very few Congress Muslims were put up as candidates for the elections, and even they failed. The Congress, therefore, sought to bring in the Muslims by an appeal to their economic conscience, explaining that the Congress was out to alleviate the sufferings of the masses, Muslims as well as Hindus, and to uplift the nation as a whole. In this process the League and its leaders came in for a great deal of criticism at the hands of the Congress leaders. On behalf of the League the Quaid-e-Azam retorted: "The Congress have not the monopoly, nor are they the sole custodians of Indian nationalism. As I have always maintained, the Muslim League is prepared to join hands with any progressive party in the

fight for the country's freedom, but to achieve this the question of minorities must be settled satisfactorily. Here I am not talking of only Muslims but all minorities. Further, we are not prepared to merge ourselves into any organisation, however great it may be, and however advanced its programme and policy may be unless it is determined by common consent."

In what may be described as non-Muslim provinces—that is, those in which the Muslims are in a minority—the Congress, however, formed Ministries without the co-operation of the Muslim League. Attempts were made to arrive at an understanding with the Muslim League, but they failed mainly on account of the Congress demand that wherever such an understanding was reached the Muslim League should cease to be a separate parliamentary body and merge itself into the resultant Congress-League Party. When the Muslim League refused to join the Government minority representation was secured by appointing non-League Muslims as ministers.

Simultaneously an attempt was made to approach the Muslim masses direct through an economic and national programme. For a time this appeared to succeed, but eventually failed to achieve its object. The League leaders counteracted the Congress propaganda by pointing out to the Muslim masses that their true interests lay in their organisation under the banner of the League which alone could serve them truly. The League's counter-drive succeeded in a large measure aided by allegations that in provinces where the Congress was running the Government the Muslim minorities were not treated well. The widening gulf between the Congress and the League gave an additional stimulus to the consolidation of the Muslim forces under the League which found fruition at the Lucknow session of the League in the autumn of 1937.

Complete Solidarity.—The session was unique in several respects. For the first time in the history of the Muslim organisational movement, complete unity was achieved, and every section of Muslim opinion, including those which till then had been opposed to the League or outside it, rallied round the League. There was no discordant note and Muslim political unity was complete. The Muslim League emerged the only strong and influential political organisation of the Muslim community.

The session changed the creed of the League to "the establishment in India of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states in which the rights and interests of the Muslims and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution." (For details of the proceedings of this session, see *Indian Year Book*, 1938-39.)

The foundations of Muslim solidarity laid at the Lucknow session of the League in the autumn of 1937 proved very strong indeed. The League grew from strength to strength in the two succeeding years and admittedly it became the most powerful organisation of the community. The League's spokesmen claimed that it was the only mouthpiece of the Muslims, and one might have been inclined to recognise that claim but for the existence of other organisations in the community with more or less following and influence, not excluding a large number of Muslims who were members of the Congress. There might have been two opinions about the claim that the League was the only organisation of the community, but no one questioned that it was the most powerful and the most influential

With the outbreak of the war and the changes it wrought in Indian politics, the League found itself in an extremely advantageous position. A perusal of the chapter on the Indian National Congress will show how the Congress withdrew its ministries from the provinces where it had held sway for nearly two and a half years. As a result of this the League came to be on a par with the Congress in that both were now out of office and without the power and influence which went with it. Whereas the Congress lost through the resignation of its ministries such bargaining power as it had while in office, the League acquired some indirect power through the international complications that resulted from the war.

Again, whereas the Congress had alienated the sympathies of the Indian Princes by sponsoring and encouraging agitation for responsible government for the States people, the League earned the friendship of the Princely order by condemning such activities and upholding the rights and privileges of the Indian Princes in any revision of the Indian Constitution. In yet another direction the League manœuvred itself into a comfortable position; whereas, the Congress categorically withheld its co-operation from the war, the League abstained from taking any such attitude and merely insisted on the satisfaction of its claims prior to making up its mind. Even this was only the official attitude of the League as an organisation. Most of its individual members were in favour of wholeheartedly aiding in the prosecution of the war. And the League winked at this.

A fortnight after the declaration of the war, the Working Committee of the League passed a resolution which illustrates the tact and firmness with which the League steered the Muslim ship. The League Committee stated that "if full, effective and honourable co-operation of the Mussalmans is desired by the British Government in the grave crisis which is facing the world today and if it is desired to bring it to a successful termination it must create a sense of security and satisfaction among the Mussalmans and take into their confidence the Muslim League, which is the only organisation that can speak on behalf of Muslim India."

NO MAJORITY RULE

Side by side with the demand for the redress of Muslim grievances and the assertion that their full and free consent should be obtained before any change in the Constitution was attempted, the League continued its campaign against the Congress ministries, to which a reference has been made in past issues of the *Indian Year Book*. Apart from the "atrocities" which, the League affirmed, had been perpetrated on the Muslim minorities in the provinces administered by the Congress, the League made a fresh point which was soon to become the nucleus of a serious development in Indian politics.

In a resolution passed in September 1939, the Working Committee of the League said: "The developments that have taken place, especially since the inauguration of the provincial constitution based on the so-called democratic parliamentary system of government and the recent experiences of over two years, have established beyond any doubt that it has resulted wholly in a permanent communal majority and the domination by the Hindus over the Muslim minorities, whose life and liberty, property and honour are in danger, and even their religious rights and culture are being assailed and annihilated every day under the Congress Governments in various provinces.

"While Muslim India stands against exploitation of the people of India and has repeatedly declared in favour of 'a free India,' it is equally opposed to domination by the Hindu majority over the Mussalmans and other minorities and vassalisation of Muslim India, and is irrevocably opposed to any federal objective which must necessarily result in a majority community rule under the guise of democracy and parliamentary system of government. Such a constitution is totally unsuited to the genius of the peoples of the country, which is composed of various nationalities and does not constitute a national state."

This attack on provincial autonomy and on majority rule was an altogether new line which was struck almost for the first time by the League. Till then the Muslim demand had always been for effective safeguards for the protection of the Muslim community's religious, cultural and other rights; now the Muslims began to question the very basis of democracy and declared that the western democracy in the sense of rule by majority was unsuitable. This was developed in the summer of 1940 into a demand for the separation of Muslims on the ground that they constituted an integral nation and not a minority in the Indian population.

In the succeeding weeks numerous attempts were made to ascertain the grievances of the Muslims and to find out whether they were justified—in other words, whether the Congress ministries had been guilty of oppressing them or even neglecting them. But very little came out of them.

Meanwhile, discussions on the political field continued and early in October 1939 the Viceroy called into consultation leaders of all sections of opinion in India with a view to ascertaining their wishes in the matter of constitutional reform. On the conclusion of these consultations, the Viceroy issued an exhaustive statement on Britain's War aims *visavis* India.

It gave the Muslim community the requisite assurance concerning its status in future adjustments. This is evident from the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the League which met in Delhi towards the end of October 1939. The Committee hailed the Viceroy's statement as a new charter of hope for the minorities and as a recognition of the League's right to full say in the future constitutional arrangements. From this resolution one can infer that the League found in the Viceregal declaration an acknowledgment of the League's status as an essential factor in any political development on an all-India basis.

SEPARATION

To return to the Muslim League. As already stated, the idea of Muslims being a nation gathered strength during 1939-40, in which period a number of schemes for the formation of a Muslim *bloc* of autonomous states were mooted. For a time they were not regarded seriously; but from the proceedings of the annual session of the League held in April 1940, it became clear that the Muslim League was serious about this partition business. At Lahore, the Muslim community, as represented by the Muslim League, declared for Muslim independence.

The principal resolution of the session known later as the first categorial demand for Pakistan, which was carried unanimously, ran:—

"While approving and endorsing the action taken by the Council and the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, as indicated in their resolutions dated the 27th of August, the 17th and 18th of September and 22nd of October, 1939, and the 3rd of February, 1940, on the constitutional issue, this session of the All-India Muslim League emphatically reiterates that the scheme of Federation embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935 is totally unsuited to and unworkable in the peculiar conditions of this country and is altogether unacceptable to Muslim India.

"It further records its emphatic view that, while the declaration dated the 18th of October, 1939, made by the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government is reassuring in so far as it declares that the policy and plan on which the Government of India Act, 1935, is based will be reconsidered in consultation with the various parties, interests and communities in India, Muslim India will not be satisfied unless the whole constitutional plan is reconsidered *de novo* and that no revised plan will be acceptable to the Muslims unless it is framed with their approval and consent.

"Resolved that it is the considered view of this session of the All-India Muslim League that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims, unless it is designed on the following basic principles, namely, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority, as in the north-western and eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute 'independent States' in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign and that adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards should be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them, and, in other parts of India where the Mussalmans are in a minority adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the Constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them.

"This session further authorises the Working Committee to frame a scheme of Constitution in accordance with these basic principles, providing for the assumption finally by the respective regions of all powers such as Defence, External Affairs, Communications, Customs and such other matters as may be necessary."

Stir in Country.—This created a stir in the country, among nationalists and Hindus alike and also among some Muslims. True the novelty of the thing caught the Muslim imagination, but even among Muslims there were many who questioned the wisdom of the step suggested in the Lahore resolution. Apart from destroying Indian unity which had been built up after years of strenuous effort, it was argued by many, the Lahore scheme would place the Muslim minorities in Hindu provinces in a very unenviable position.

The evolution of Muslim League thought in 1940-41 followed the lines laid down in April 1940, when the Pakistan résolution was adopted at Lahore. Percentages and weightages, proportion of representation and share in services, guarantees and safeguards—notions which had held the political field for decades—were clean swept aside. Quaide Azam Jinnah was not thinking in terms of these trifles, outworn gadgets of a democracy held to be unsuitable to an oriental people and totally inapplicable to the peculiar conditions of India. All these devices pre-supposed the continuance of Muslims as members of a State, more or less secured and safeguarded, enjoying greater or less share of power, but scarcely likely as a community ever to occupy a dominant position. The Quaide Azam refused to think of an arrangement which would not give the Muslims equal power and authority with the majority community. He would not be party to making the Muslims subordinate to the Hindus. Being a numerical minority they as a community would perforce be the junior partner in any composite State.

As in a composite State the Muslims could not in the nature of democracy expect to be reckoned as equals with the majority community, much less as the dominant force, the Quaide Azam went away from the idea of a composite State and proposed that India should be divided into two spheres, Muslim and Hindu. Each was to be autonomous internally and for purposes of a Central Government with minimum powers, the two should collaborate as equals.

PAKISTAN

The Pakistan ideal began to exercise the Muslim mind. It provided the League and the Quaide Azam with a new plank, gave the Muslim community a new goal, a new vista free from what was described as "the danger of Hindu Raj." Every development affecting the future of India in any way was viewed against the background of Pakistan; how will more power for the future Indian State affect the Muslims? Therefore the League claimed the right to approve or reject every proposal calculated to affect the country and its population. The threat was put forth that "any move by the Congress to widen political power in India without the League's approval will meet with the League's resistance."

The annual session of the League was held in Madras amidst scenes of great enthusiasm in the middle of April 1941. The Quaide Azam, who presided, urged the British Government to give up their policy of appeasement towards those who were bent upon frustrating the war efforts and to get on with those who wanted to get on with them.

The most important resolution of the Madras session was that which changed the creed of the League:—

"(1) The establishment of completely independent States formed by demarcating geographically contiguous units into regions which shall be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India shall be grouped together to constitute independent States as Muslim free national homelands in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign:

(2) That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the above mentioned units and regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them:

(3) That in other parts of India where the Muslims are in a minority, adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them."

MASS PROPAGANDA

Encouraged by the successes achieved through the Lucknow, Lahore and Madras sessions of the League, the Quaide Azam was engaged in 1941-42 in further consolidating the influence of the League among the Muslim masses and propagating the new policy of the League. In this task he achieved a large measure of success, although it must be admitted that he met with one or two reverses.

These notwithstanding, the Quaide Azam and the Muslim League continued to grow in stature, as evidenced by the recognition accorded by the British Government to the influence and representative character of that organisation as far as the Muslims of India are concerned. The Quaide Azam never showed any slackening of his demand for Pakistan, although he expressed willingness not to raise that question in a pointed form while the war was in progress, provided, however, that in any transitional arrangements for the transfer of power from British to Indian hands steps were taken to ensure that the League got a fair share.

Perhaps the highest marks scored by the League so far are to be found in the British War Cabinet's formula brought by Sir Stafford Cripps in the spring of 1942, in which the British Government offered to give to Indian provinces the right to choose whether they would join any union that might be decided to be formed at the end of hostilities or would stay out and form their own State, separately

or in collaboration with other provinces similarly willing to stay out. This was an unprecedented concession to the League demand, which was stoutly opposed by the Hindu element of the population and by nationalistic forces, although the Quaid-e-Azam himself would have liked the concession to be more specific and categorical.

CRIPPS SCHEME REJECTED

The proposals of the British War Cabinet were examined carefully by the Muslim League Working Committee which, whilst rejecting the scheme, expressed gratification that the possibility of Pakistan was recognised by implication by providing for the establishment of two or more independent unions in India. It regretted that the proposals of His Majesty's Government embodying the fundamentals were not open to any modification and therefore no alternative proposals were invited, and passed the following resolutions :—

"In view of the rigidity of the attitude of His Majesty's Government with regard to the fundamentals not being open to any modifications, the Committee have no alternative but to say that the proposals in their present form are unacceptable.

"(1) The Mussalmans, after 25 years of genuine efforts for the reconciliation of the two major communities and the bitter experience of the failure of such efforts, are convinced that it is neither just nor possible, in the interest of peace and happiness of the two peoples, to compel them to constitute one Indian Union, composed of the two principal nations—Hindu and Muslim...

"(2) In the Draft Declaration a constitution-making body has been proposed with the primary object of creating one Indian Union. So far as the Muslim League is concerned, it has finally decided that the only solution of India's constitutional problem is the partition of India into independent zones...

"Besides, the machinery which has been proposed for the creation of the constitution-making body, namely that it will consist of members elected by the newly elected lower houses of the eleven provinces, upon the cessation of hostilities, as a single electoral college by the system of proportional representation, is a fundamental departure from the right of the Mussalmans, hitherto enjoyed by them, to elect their representatives by means of separate electorates, which is the only sure way in which true representatives of the Mussalmans can be chosen.

"The constitution-making body will take decisions by a bare majority on all questions of most vital and paramount character involved in the framing of the constitution... The Mussalmans, by agreeing to this will, instead of exercising their right and judgment as a constituent factor, be at the entire mercy of the constitution-making body in which they will be a minority of about 25 per cent :

Muslim Plebiscite.—"The right of non-accession to the Union as contemplated in the draft declaration has been conceded presumably in response to the insistent demands by the Mussalmans for the partition of India but the method of procedure laid down is such as to negative the professed object...

"(3) In the draft proposals no procedure has been laid down as to how the verdict of the province is to be obtained in favour of or against accession to the one union : but in the letter dated April 2 from the Secretary of Sir Stafford Cripps, addressed to the President of the All-India Muslim League, it is stated that "a province should reach the decision whether or not to stand out of the Union by a vote in the Legislative Assembly on a resolution to stand in.

"If the majority for accession to the Union is less than 60 per cent, the minority will have the right to demand a plebiscite of the adult male population." In this connection it must be emphasised that in the case of the major provinces of Bengal and the Punjab they (the Muslims) are in a minority in the Legislative Assemblies, and in the Assemblies of Sind and the North-West Frontier Province, the total number, namely, 60 and 50 respectively, is so small and the weightage given to the non-Muslims so heavy that it can be easily manipulated and a decision under such conditions cannot be the true criterion of ascertaining the real opinion of the Mussalmans of those provinces.

"As regards the suggested plebiscite in the provinces in which the Mussalmans are in a majority, in the event of the requisite majority not being available in the Legislative Assemblies, the procedure laid down is that reference shall be made to the whole adult population of the provinces and not to the Mussalmans alone, which is to deny them the inherent right, to self-determination.

"(4) With regard to the Indian States, it is the considered opinion of the Committee that it is a matter for them to decide whether to join or not to join or form a union.

"(5) With regard to the treaties to be negotiated between the Crown and the Indian Union or Unions, the proposals do not indicate as to what would happen in case of disagreement...

"(6) With regard to the Interim arrangement, there is no definite proposal except the bare statement that His Majesty's Government desire and invite the effective and immediate participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations. The Committee are, therefore, unable to express their opinion until a complete picture is available.

"Another reason why the Committee are unable to express their opinion on the Interim arrangements for participation in the counsel of the country, is that Sir Stafford Cripps has made it clear that the scheme goes through as a whole or is rejected as a whole...

"In conclusion, the Committee wish to point out that the position of the Muslim League has been and is that unless the principle of Pakistan scheme, as embodied in the Lahore Resolution of March 1940, which is now the creed of the All-India Muslim League is unequivocally accepted and the right of the Mussalmans to self-determination is conceded by means of a machinery which will reflect the true verdict of Muslim India it is not possible for the Muslim League to accept any proposal or scheme regarding the future."

During 1942-43 the policy of the Muslim League was somewhat negative in character. It made no specific contribution towards the settlement either of the Indo-British question or of the Hindu-Muslim problem. The resolutions of the League and the utterances of its leaders have been in the nature of comments on the actions of other people and response—rather the lack of it—to others' moves.

Not a Sub-Group—When Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Congress evolved the "Quit India" slogan and developed it up to the stage of the A.I.C.C. resolution, the Quaide Azam made a series of public statements repudiating the Mahatma and the Congress and warning his community against the dangers of playing into the hands of the latter. (See *Indian Year Book* of 1945-46).

Commenting on the A.I.C.C. resolution of August 8, 1942, the League leader said it was substantially the same as the resolution of the Congress Working Committee passed in September 1939.

"Muslim India," he declared, "as I have repeatedly said, stand for complete independence of all the peoples of India. But we turned down the proposal of the Congress because the demand for a National Government to be set up immediately would have meant Hindu *raj* or a Hindu majority Government.

"As to the second item, namely, the right of the people to frame their own constitution, the constituent assembly would have been one of overwhelming majority of Hindus...

"Not only this, but the fundamental principle was also laid down in September, 1939, that the constitution should be on the basis of an All-India Federal Government with units as autonomous as possible...

"This position the Musalmans could not accept as it clearly meant ruling out of order their demand for Pakistan and would have implied their submission to Hindu *raj* as a national sub-group, instead of this being a nation in fact..."

When the August disturbances broke out he advised the Muslims to keep aloof from the Congress movement. He regretted that the Congress has finally declared war and has launched a most dangerous mass movement in spite of numerous warnings and advices from various individuals, parties and organisations in this country.

READY TO TAKE OFFICE

About a week after the commencement of the disturbances the Working Committee of the League met in Bombay and passed a resolution calling upon the British Government to guarantee to the Muslims the right of self-determination and assure them, without delay, that they would abide by the verdict of a plebiscite of the Muslims in favour of Pakistan and expressing the willingness of the Muslim League to negotiate with any party for the setting up of a provisional government in order to mobilise the resources of India for the defence of the country and the successful prosecution of the war, conditional on the grant of the Muslim demands.

In the winter of 1942 Mr. Rajagopalachari had prolonged talks with the Quaide Azam at Delhi and, presumably in pursuance of some tentative understanding with the League leader, sought the Viceroy's permission to meet Mahatma Gandhi with a view to eliciting the latter's reactions to his proposals for a Hindu-Muslim settlement. When permission was refused there was widespread criticism of the Government's attitude, and the Quaide Azam too evidently thought that there was no use pursuing that line. He, therefore, turned his attention to securing power for the Muslims in general and the League in particular irrespective of the Congress. Thus almost for the first time in recent years, he called upon the British authorities to start a provisional Government with Muslim support. He had all the while pleaded for the continuance of the *status quo* in the absence of a settlement on the basis of Pakistan, but now he made the demand that, settlement or no settlement, the Muslims should not be kept out of power on the plea that the Congress was in prison.

A session of the Muslim League was held at Delhi late in the spring of 1943. The Quaide Azam Jinnah, who presided, made a three-hour speech in the course of which he said :—"Nobody will welcome it more than myself, if Mr. Gandhi is now really willing to come to a settlement with the Muslim League. Let me tell you that will be the greatest day, both for the Hindus and the Muslims. If that is Mr. Gandhi's desire, what is there to prevent him from writing direct to me ? Who is there that can prevent him from doing so? (Renewed Cheers). What is the use of going to the Viceroy ? Strong as this Government may be in this country, I cannot believe that they will have the daring to stop such a letter, if it is sent to me. It will be a very serious thing indeed, if such a letter were stopped...

No 'Hindu Rule'—"When we passed the Lahore resolution, we did not use the word Pakistan at all," the Quaide Azam continued.

"Who gave us this word ? (shouts of 'Hindus'). Let me tell you this is their folly ... I say to Hindu and British friends, we thank you for giving us one word."

Deprecating talk of some sort of loose Federation, the Quaide Azam declared. "There is no such thing as a loose Federation. When a Central Federal Government is established, it will tighten and tighten until the units are pulverised in the matter of real power and are reduced to the same status as Indian States at present. We are opposed to any such scheme."

After charging Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders with systematic and deliberate attempt to establish Hindu rule in India, the Quaide Azam said "let us close that chapter... I make this appeal to the Hindu public. If your leaders are on this path, as I say they are, and if you do not approve of it, it is your responsibility. The responsibility of the Hindu public, to come forward and say 'stop this internecine war. Declare a truce. Let us sit as two equals, and come to a settlement... Why should not the country say : 'Unite and drive the British out ?' It is no use appealing to other nations of the world."

The principal resolution of the session ran :—

"This session of the All-India Muslim League views with concern and grave apprehension the

failure of the British Government to make an explicit declaration asked for in the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League in Bombay on August 20, 1942 . . .

"This session warns the British Government in all earnestness that the imposition of a federal constitution will be resisted by Muslim India with all its might, which will inevitably result in strife, bloodshed and misery, the responsibility of which will rest on the British Government alone.

"This session of the All-India Muslim League is convinced that the attainment of the cherished goal of Pakistan is possible. . .

In response to the Quaide Azam's appeal at the annual session of the League, Mahatma Gandhi a few weeks later wrote a letter to the League leader expressing his willingness to meet him; presumably to discuss with him the Congress-League relationship and Hindu-Muslim question generally. The Government of India refused to forward the letter to the addressee on the ground that it was against their policy to give detenus any facilities for political intercourse. Government intimated to the Quaide Azam that Mahatma Gandhi had addressed a letter to him but that they had decided to withhold it.

COMMITTEE OF ACTION

The year 1943 had two plenary sessions of the Muslim League. In addition to the session at Delhi held in the summer, a session was held in the winter at Karachi. At the Karachi session the Quaide Azam said :—During seven years we have made remarkable progress, and it is admitted by our friends and even by our opponents today. We have shown that not merely to India but to the world, and we have fully established that we are a nation." We shall never rest content until we seize the territories that belong to us and rule over them . . .

"We have survived the opposition which first came from Government and the bureaucracy when we undertook the reorganisation of the Muslim League. For reasons of their own, that opposition was slackened. Then came a terrific onslaught from the Congress—mass contact and challenges—and when the Congress Ministries were formed . . .

The Quaide Azam asserted that the Hindus were responsible for holding up the progress of the country. He asked: "Can we Mussalmans of India accept Akhand Hindustan, Hindu Raj over the entire sub-continent? Is it possible to expect Muslim India to agree to Akhand Hindustan and Hindu Raj on the continent? This is their proposal . . ."

A committee of action consisting of not fewer than five and not more than seven members and with a proper secretariat to organise, co-ordinate and unify the activities of the League was suggested by the Quaide Azam. "It will be the duty of this committee to examine the various suggestions received for the uplift of the Muslims," he said. He appealed for funds to carry on the activities of the League. He said that he appealed nearly two years ago for a sum of Rs. 10,00,000; but so far he had received only Rs. 5,50,000. With that money at their disposal they could make a beginning. The Quaide Azam also suggested the setting up of an All-India Parliamentary Board—a supreme body to supervise the elections and disputes regarding elections.

A resolution setting up a committee of action was moved by Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman :—

". . . This session of the All-India Muslim League hereby resolves to appoint a committee of action of not less than five and not more than seven, to be nominated by the President, to prepare and organise the Mussalmans all over India to meet all contingencies, resist the imposition of All-India Federation or any other constitution for a united India and prepare them for the coming struggle for the achievement of Pakistan."

Letter to Jinnah.—Shortly after the release from jail in May 1944, Mahatma Gandhi released to the press a copy of the letter which he had written to the Quaide Azam from the Aga Khan's Palace. (See chapter on "The Indian National Congress"). In this letter the Mahatma expressed a desire to meet the Quaide Azam to discuss the communal question. The Quaide Azam, who was holidaying in Kashmir, refused to comment on the letter. In about two months time Mr. Rajagopalachari published details of his offer to the Quaide Azam for a settlement on the basis of the concession of the principle of Pakistan (see chapter on "The Indian National Congress"). It aroused a diversity of reaction among Muslims, some of whom thought that the C.R. Formula contained the germs of settlement, while others felt that it did not go far enough to meet the Muslim demand. The majority of the Leaguers, however, thought it best to let the Quaide Azam deal with it.

GANDHI-JINNAH TALKS

The Gandhi-Jinnah talks which were scheduled to take place in August had to be put off owing to the Quaide Azam's ill-health. They actually began in September.

The negotiations lasted full three weeks at the end of which the Quaide Azam made the following statement, at the same time releasing for publication the voluminous correspondence that had passed between him and Mahatma Gandhi during that period.

"Mr. Gandhi from the very commencement of our talks made it clear that he had approached me in his individual capacity and that he represented no one but himself. However, he assured me that he was really open to conviction and conversion to the Muslim League Lahore Resolution of March 1940."

"I regret to say that I have failed in my task of converting Mr. Gandhi."

"We have, therefore, decided to release to the Press the correspondence that has passed between us."

"Nevertheless, we hope that the public will not feel embitted, and be trust that this is not the final end of our effort."

(For the full text of the Gandhi-Jinnah correspondence see the issue of the *Indian Year Book* for 1945-46).

Commenting on the failure, Mahatma Gandhi said at a press conference that it was a matter of deep regret that he and the Quaide Azam could not reach an agreement but there was no cause for disappointment. "The breakdown is only so-called; it is an adjournment *sine die*," he said. "Each one of us must now talk to the public and put our view-points before them. If we do so dispassionately, and if the public co-operate, we may reach a solution of the seemingly insoluble at an early date.

"My experience of the precious three weeks confirms me in the view that the presence of the third Power hinders the solution. . . ."

To this, the Quaide Azam replied: It is a pity that he thinks that the presence of a third party hinders a solution, and it was very painful to me when he said, "a mind enslaved cannot act as if it was free."

Things drifted for the next few months until the publication of press reports relating to certain secret negotiations between Bhulabhai Desai, then leader of the Congress in the Central Assembly, and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, then Deputy leader of the Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly.

SUCCESS IN ELECTIONS

The next phase of Muslim activity was in connection with the Wavell proposals in the Simla Conference. This, together with the part played by the Muslim League and its leader, were exhaustively dealt with in the chapter on "The Indian National Congress in the issue of *The Indian Year Book*" for 1945-46.

After the breakdown of the Simla Conference the Working Committee of the Muslim League passed a resolution emphasising the urgent need for fresh elections to the Central and Provincial legislatures. The League Committee invited the attention of the Government to the resolution unanimously adopted at the annual session of the All-India Muslim League held in Karachi in December 1943 demanding fresh elections to the Central and Provincial legislatures on the ground that these legislatures were getting out of touch with public opinion and could no longer be said to be representative of the true needs and sentiments of the people. The Committee stressed the urgent necessity of giving effect to the terms of that resolution. The Working Committee was convinced that fresh elections to the Central and Provincial legislatures should no longer be delayed because important questions awaited solution which could only be properly dealt with by representatives in touch with public opinion and the sentiments of the people.

The Muslim League and its leader then carried on a campaign demanding early general elections throughout the country. In August 1945, the Government announced that general elections would be held in the winter of 1945-46 and the spring of 1946.

The Muslim League plunged into the elections heart and soul. In one of his first electioneering speeches the Quaide Azam said: "This is a war that can be fought only with silver bullets", and, after the fashion of Mr. Churchill, "give me those silver bullets and I will finish the job." He added, "We are determined not to submit to any scheme of an All-India Union, interim or otherwise, and we will resist any attempt to impose such a union upon us. The just and only solution of India's constitutional problem lies in the establishment of Pakistan and Hindustan."

As the elections drew near, the Quaide Azam said that the deadlock in this country was not so much between India and Britain as between the "Hindu Congress" and the Muslim League. The British Government were putting the cart before the horse in proposing an All-India constitution-making-body before a settlement of the Pakistan issue. The League leader also revealed his intention to include Assam in the eastern zone of Pakistan.

The elections to the Central Assembly were a hundred per cent success to the League. Applauding the electors, the Quaide Azam said that the Congress had adopted a cowardly policy and had run away. It didn't dare to put up any Muslim candidate on the Congress ticket, knowing full well that the fate of those candidates would be the same as that of the Nationalist Muslims. Like the central elections, the elections to the Provincial Assemblies were fought on the issue of Pakistan also, in which, except in the Frontier Province and in a few isolated cases in other provinces, the Muslim League scored a signal triumph. In Madras, Bombay, the C.P. and Orissa it secured cent per cent success. In Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces, especially in the last-named, a few non-League Muslims were returned, but the large majority were leaguers. In Bengal, the heart of what was called Eastern Pakistan, only a couple of non-Leaguers could come in; all the other Muslim seats were captured by the League. At the other end, in the heart of "Western Pakistan", namely the Punjab, the League annexed all the seats except about a dozen which went to supporters of the Unionist Party, which had held sway in the province for about ten years. In Sind, out of a total of 35 Muslim seats, as many as 27 went to the League; of the remaining eight, four went to pro-Congress Muslims and the other four to a group which had cut itself away from the official League. In the Frontier Province, however, the League's hopes failed, for the majority of the Muslim seats went to the Congress. Even here, the League put up a better show than in the previous elections held ten years ago. Thus the League was able to establish its claim to represent the vast majority of the Muslims of India.

LEAGUE MINISTRIES

In terms of Ministries, however, the League did not fare so well. Bengal was the only province in which a League Ministry could be formed without its supporters having to depend on the votes of other groups. In the Frontier, of course, the Congress formed the Ministry with the League as the main Opposition party. In the Punjab again, in spite of the fact that the League formed a solid group of 75 in a House of 175, it had to remain in the Opposition, a Government having been formed with the aid of a coalition of a dozen non-League Muslims, 30 odd Sikhs and a large number of Hindus. In Sind, a League Ministry was formed by the Governor, but it had a precarious

existence, faced as it was by an opposition of nearly equal strength. Thus, out of the four Muslim majority provinces, there were League Ministries in two, a Congress Ministry in the third and a pro-Congress coalition Ministry in the fourth.

This, the League did not mind because it had already stated it did not think in terms of Ministries. As the Quaide Azam observed on the morrow of the elections, "We have secured a thumping verdict throughout India, the elections showing a clear result of not less than 90 per cent. of the Muslim votes cast in favour of Pakistan." The claim was more or less right in so far it related to the proportion of successful Leaguers returned at the polls. An analysis of the voting figures showed, however, that the pro-League percentage was much lower.

Early in 1946 there was an indication of a big move on the part of Britain finally to settle the Indian political and constitutional question. The British Premier, in March 1946, made the famous declaration announcing the Labour Government's policy and the despatch of a Cabinet Delegation to settle the Indian question on the spot. Commenting on this the Quaide Azam said: "The Congress is threatening the British that it will not work the constitution but will use it for the purpose of preparing the people for a final struggle if the British Government did not surrender to the Congress demand for immediate formation of an All-India federal constitution to be framed by a constituent assembly. To prevent bloodshed a bribe is offered to the British of a flourishing trade in India, in common with the Indian capitalists, if they make peace with the Congress. This is a dream, for they fail to take into account that there are one hundred million Muslims and that there is a powerful mass organisation, the All-India Muslim League, which cannot remain a spectator."

The weeks that followed the arrival of the British Cabinet Mission was a period in which the Quaide Azam went all out to sustain his Pakistan claim. He went to the extent of telling the Sikhs that they as a nation were entitled to a State of their own and that he was not opposed to it as such provided they showed where it could be created.

The Quaide Azam saw no room for the Muslims to compromise on the issue of Pakistan, which, he said, was the question of their very existence. Asked by an interviewer if this statement inferred a loyalty to the community before loyalty to the country, he replied: "There is no country in that sense. I do not regard myself as an Indian. India is a state of nationalities, including two major nations, and all we claim is a distinct sovereign state for our nation, Pakistan." He admitted that 25 million Muslims would be excluded from Pakistan as minorities in Hindustan, but he thought that they could not help that in any case. Under Pakistan, they would be better off, because it was fortunate that there would be a corresponding minority of 25 million Hindus in Pakistan.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CONVENTION

Early in April, while the British Cabinet Mission was sojourning in Delhi, the Quaide Azam convened an All-India Muslim Legislato Convention, attended by about 360 membe of the various provincial legislatures. Addre ing the Convention, the League President sa "We are prepared to sacrifice anything a everything, but we shall not submit to a government formed without our consent. Tl Convention is going to lay down once for s in unequivocal terms, what we stand for. \ stand unanimously for Pakistan. We shall fig and die for it, if necessary: achieve it we mu or we perish."

Commending the resolution to the Convention, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Premier of Bengal, made a speech which was evidently meant for the ears of the British Cabinet Mission. He said: "Britain was ready to part with power . . ."

The Congress was stating: "Hand over power to us. We shall sweep all opposition. We shall suppress the Muslims. We shall bring the scheduled castes to the heel and we shall annihilate the Adibasis. Give us the police, your army and arms and we shall reproduce an armageddon in the name of a united India.' This I call insanity induced by the lust for power. The Cabinet Mission is not so blind as to trust the destinies of India to this gang. Is Pakistan our last demand?" he asked, and replied: "I will not attempt to give an answer. But that is our latest demand."

Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan (N.-W.F.P.) said that if "Quit India" meant 'that the British should quit there and then and leave the Hindus and Muslims to decide the question among themselves, then on behalf of 100 million Muslims he would ask the British to quit. But what puzzled him was that the Congress wanted the British to stay for a sufficiently long period so that they could consolidate their position with British bayonets. "It cannot happen" he said, adding: "Thank God, we have one flag, one leader, one platform and one ideal—Pakistan—to fight for. We are only waiting for the final order to do whatever is considered necessary for the attainment of Pakistan."

Mr Shaukat Hyat Khan (Punjab) claimed that he represented the martial class in the Punjab and that they were eager to join the struggle for Pakistan. Sir Firoz Khan Noon declared: "If the Hindus give us Pakistan they will be our best friends. If the British give us Pakistan, then they will be our friends. But if neither give us Pakistan, then Russia will give it to us."

Winding up the Convention session, the Quaide Azam said that the august and historic Convention of the Muslim nation had declared itself for Pakistan. "While we hope for the best," he said, "we are prepared for the worst."

TWO ASSEMBLIES

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Convention:—

"Whereas in this vast sub-continent of India hundred million Muslims are the adherents of a faith which regulates every department of their life (educational, social, economic and political), whose code is not confined merely to spiritual doctrines and tenets or rituals and ceremonies, and which stands in sharp contrast to the exclusive nature of Hindu Dharma and philosophy, which has fostered and maintained for thousands of years a rigid caste system. . .

"Whereas soon after the introduction by the British of the policy of setting up political institutions in India on the lines of Western democracies based on majority rule, which meant that the majority of one nation or society could impose its will on the majority of the other nation or society in spite of their opposition, as was amply demonstrated during the two and a half years' regime of Congress Governments in the Hindu majority provinces under the Govenment of India Act, 1935. . . .

"Whereas the Muslims are convinced that with a view to saving Muslim India from the domination of the Hindus, and in order to afford them full scope to develop themselves according to their genius, it is necessary to constitute a sovereign independent State comprising Bengal and Assam in the north-east zone and the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan in the north-west zone;

"This Convention of the Muslim League legislators of India, Central and Provincial, after careful consideration hereby declares that the Muslim nation will never submit to any constitution for a united India and will never participate in any single constitution-making machinery set up for the purpose. . . .

"First that the zones comprising Bengal and Assam in the north-east and the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan in the north-west of India, namely, Pakistan zones where the Muslims are a dominant majority, be constituted into a sovereign independent State and that an unequivocal undertaking be given to implement the establishment of Pakistan without delay.

"Second, that two separate constitution-making bodies be set up by peoples of Pakistan and Hindustan for the purpose of framing their respective constitutions.

"Third, that the minorities in Pakistan and Hindustan be provided with safeguards on the lines of the All-India Muslim League resolution passed on March 23, 1940, at Lahore.

"Fourth, that the acceptance of the Muslim League demand of Pakistan and its implementation without delay are the *sine qua non* for the Muslim League co-operation and participation in the formation of an Interim Government at the Centre.

"This Convention further emphatically declares that any attempt to impose a constitution on a united India basis or to force any Interim arrangement at the Centre contrary to the Muslim League demand will leave the Muslims no alternative but to resist such imposition by all possible means for their survival and national existence."

A SOLEMN PLEDGE

All the participants in the Convention took the following pledge:

"I do hereby solemnly declare my firm conviction that the safety and security, and the salvation and destiny of the Muslim nation inhabiting the sub-continent of India lie only in the achievement of Pakistan, which is the one equitable, honourable and just solution of the constitutional problem and which will bring peace, freedom and prosperity to the various nationalities and communities of this great sub-continent. I most solemnly affirm that I shall willingly and unflinchingly carry out all the directions and instructions which may be issued by the All-India Muslim League in pursuance of any movement launched by it for the attainment of the cherished national goal of Pakistan, and, believing as I do in the rightness and the justice of my cause, I pledge myself to undergo any danger, trial or sacrifice which may be demanded of me."

The Muslim League's negotiations with the Cabinet Mission are dealt with in the Chapter "British Cabinet Delegation", which relates to the period from April to October 1946.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

THE Muslim League was in no mood to be reconciled to the interim arrangement at the Centre and, in pursuance of the Lahore resolution of 1940 on Pakistan, began to intensify its agitation in favour of the partition of India based on the two-nation theory. It had reason to congratulate itself when due to this agitation and more to the communal frenzy and blood orgy that swept the land, the seven-year-old demand was at last granted by H. M. Government's plan of June 3, 1947.

In November 1946 the Quaide Azam, in a statement at an interview given jointly to foreign press correspondents in New Delhi, cautioned the Muslims that retaliation or vengeance in the Muslim majority provinces for what had happened in Bihar and what was happening in other parts of India would be "a terrible catastrophe and a blunder on our part both morally and politically and we shall only be playing into the hands of our enemies."

Later he declared that the Interim Government should not be allowed to do anything administratively or by Convention which would in any way prejudice or militate against the problems of the future constitution of India, and that the Muslims would certainly resist any attempt which directly or indirecly prejudiced or militated against their demand of Pakistan. He added that the only solution of the Indian problem was the division of British India into Pakistan and Hindustan, whose constitutions should be drawn up by two Constituent Assemblies.

In a letter to the Viceroy dated November 17, 1946, the Quaide Azam asked for the postponement of the Constituent Assembly *sine die*. He also contested the claims of the Congress that it had accepted the Statement of May 16. After referring to the disturbances in Bihar, he said that all energy should be concentrated upon restoring peace and order in the country. These

points were contained in his reply to the letter from the Viceroy dated November 5, 1946, in which the Viceroy hoped that the Quaide Azam would arrange to summon the League Council with a view to their accepting the State Paper.

Further to this the Quaide Azam in a statement later said categorically that no representative of the Muslim League would participate in the Constituent Assembly and that the Bombay resolution of the Muslim League Council, passed on July 29, 1946, stood in its entirety. The statement read: "I deeply regret that the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government have decided to summon the Constituent Assembly on December 9. In my opinion, it is one more blunder of a very grave and serious character. It is quite obvious that the Viceroy is blind to the present serious situation and the realities facing him and is entirely playing into the hands of the Congress and is appeasing them in complete disregard of the Muslim League and other organisations and elements in the national life of the country."

He followed this up by saying a few days later that it would be sheer recklessness and folly to go on with the Constituent Assembly specially in the "terribly explosive" atmosphere that had been created by the wholesale massacres in the different parts of the country. He regretted that Congress leaders at the Meerut Congress Session had done their best to add more fuel to the fire.

While in London, in December 1946, to get the British Government's clarification on the grouping issue, the Quaide Azam in a broadcast to the United States, said: "The sooner Britain declared its intention of giving effect to Pakistan the better would be the chance of avoiding a terrible disaster."

Referring to the Punjab arrests and the ban on the Muslim National Guards in the province at the end of January 1947, he said: "The repercussions of this one more wide and inimical action against the Muslim League on the part of the Punjab Government will be terrific all over Muslim India, and I appeal to the Viceroy immediately to intervene and save the situation which otherwise may take a very serious turn for which the entire responsibility would vest with the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government."

'DISSOLVE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY'

On January 29, the All-India Muslim League Working Committee met at the old Government House at Karachi under the Chairmanship of the Quaide Azam, President, to consider and decide whether a definite change in the Indian political situation had taken place since the last meeting of the League Council, as a result of the British Government's Statement of December 6 on grouping and the subsequent Congress decision, to warrant the convening of the Council to revoke its original decision to enter the Constituent Assembly. In a lengthy resolution the Working Committee not only refused to summon its Council which on July 29, 1946, withdrew the League's acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's plan but also called upon his Majesty's Government to declare that the plan had failed in view of the rejection by the Congress of the British Government's Statement of December 6. The resolution, which closely followed the views expressed by the Quaide Azam on his return from London, criticised the A. I. C. C. resolution as nothing more than "a dishonest trick and jugglery of words by which the Congress had again attempted to deceive the British Government, the Muslim League and the public opinion in general". The resolution further asserted that Congress, having thus rejected "the final appeal of His Majesty's Government" by its action in the Constituent Assembly converting it into a body of its own conception, had destroyed all fundamentals of the Statement of May 16, and every possibility of a compromise. The resolution on republic passed by the Constituent Assembly was illegal and *ultra vires* as it went beyond the limited powers and terms of the plan. By the appointment of a number of committees the method of procedure of framing the new constitution had been destroyed. The League, therefore, expressed the opinion that the Constituent Assembly should be forthwith dissolved.

A few days later the Working Committee urged on the Governors in Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, the United Provinces and Assam to use their special powers for safeguarding Muslim minority interests after declaring that the Congress ministries in those provinces had failed to protect the Muslim population. "The great Bihar mass slaughter," said another resolution, "expressed the utter failure of the Congress Government to give protection to Muslims", and the Committee demanded the immediate appointment of impartial judicial tribunals of the highest order to investigate the matter. The External Affairs Department of the Government of India was censured by the Committee for imposing a fine on Frontier tribesmen of Rs. 75,000 in cash. Expressing grave concern over Punjab developments the Committee, in another resolution charged the Government of that province with resorting to "Fascist methods" of "gagging public opinion and prosecuting political opponents."

The Quaide Azam addressing a group of Bihar Muslims in their refugee camp, repeated emphatically an old demand by saying that the Muslim League would not "yield an inch" in their demand for Pakistan.

AGITATION IN N.-W. F. P.

After the resignation of the Punjab Ministry early in March, Quaide Azam appealed for complete unity among Muslims. "If we establish complete unity, co-operation and harmony among ourselves" he declared, "it will not be difficult to settle with other communities or parties and the British Government." He said that he hoped that the Punjab example would soon be followed by Dr. Khan Sahib.

At the end of the same month, calling for a truce on the basis of Pakistan, the Quaide Azam declared, "It is better to divide India and flourish than to fight for a united India and destroy everything." He reiterated the need of an exchange of population which should be carried out only by the Governments concerned namely, Hindustan and Pakistan.

In April the Quaide Azam saw the Viceroy in connection with the political talks initiated by the latter. The conversations, beyond being "friendly and informal", had no results.

The same month Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, inaugurating the United Provinces Political Conference at Mhow, indicating the pressure which India felt on the insistent Muslim demand, declared that those who demanded Pakistan could have it, but on condition that they did not coerce other unwilling parts of India to join Pakistan. Denouncing this demand for a partition of Bengal and the Punjab as "a sinister move actuated by spite and bitterness," the Quaide Azam in a statement later said: "I do hope that neither the Viceroy nor His Majesty's Government will fall into this trap and commit a grave error." He reiterated his demand for the creation of a Muslim national state consisting of six provinces.

The problem of the North-West Frontier Province was one of the most important aspects of the demand for Pakistan. When he declared that he was unable to disagree with the decision of the Frontier League leaders taken on May 1 not to call off the movement against the Khan Sahib Ministry, the Quaide Azam, in a lengthy statement issued a few days later, made a fervent appeal to all Muslims particularly leaders to do everything in their power to remain peaceful. The League movement in the Frontier, he said, was started because the people, and especially the Muslim Leaguers and the League organisation in the province had been sought to be crushed by the Khan Sahib Ministry by "fair means or foul" ever since the Ministry was formed at the end of June. The resolution of the Frontier Congress demanding a free Pathan State of Paktoons was condemned by the Quaide Azam as a direct breach of the acceptance by the Congress of His Majesty's Government's plan of June 3. He said: "I want the Muslims of the Frontier to understand that they are Muslims first and Pathans afterwards and that the province will meet with a disastrous fate if it does not join the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. A month later he appealed "to all the different elements in the Frontier Province and the tribal areas to forget past disputes and differences and join in this with the Government of Pakistan in setting up a truly democratic Islamic State. He assured the tribesmen that Pakistan would like to continue agreements and allowances until new agreements were negotiated. This statement was issued after the referendum in the North-West Frontier Province had shown that an absolute majority of the Pathans was desirous of joining Pakistan.

FUTURE POLICY

In a series of answers given by the Quaide Azam to Reuter's correspondent in New Delhi in response to questions put by him relating to Hindustan and Pakistan, the Muslim leader outlined the nature and content of the Pakistan demand:-

The relationship between Pakistan and Hindustan would be friendly and reciprocal for the mutual interests of both.

All the armed forces must be divided completely and an alliance pact or treaty between Pakistan and Hindustan in the mutual interests of both and against any aggressive outsider was envisaged.

As to a federation of Pakistan States, even if there was to be partition of Bengal and Punjab, such a move would have disastrous results, the caste Hindus being the greatest sufferers under such a scheme.

As regards the Muslim attitude towards the Indian States, the policy was and would be not to interfere with them with regard to their internal affairs.

While Muslims expected as rapid a progress in the various States towards the establishment of full responsible Government, it was primarily the concern of the ruler and his people.

The theory of Pan-Islamism was discredited but the Muslims would certainly establish friendly relations and co-operate for the mutual good and world peace and would always stretch out their hand of friendship to the Near and Middle East and the Far East.

The minorities in Pakistan would be citizens of Pakistan and enjoy all rights, privileges and obligations of citizenship without any distinction of caste, creed or sect and would be treated justly and fairly.

On June 9, 1947 the Muslim League accepted the British Government's scheme of June 3 "as a compromise." The League leader commended the resolution placed before the Council of the All-India Muslim League accepting the scheme.

Answering the doubts and misgivings of Muslims from Hindu majority areas, the Quaide Azam was reported to have assured them that they need have no fears on the score of protection of their interests.

The Quaide Azam issued a statement on the Muslim League attitude towards the States at the end of July. The League, he declared, had no intention of coercing any State into adopting any particular course of action. The League recognized the right of each State to chose its destiny.

CHANGE OF OUTLOOK

On August 15, 1947, on the declaration of Indian Independence, Mr. Jinnah became the Governor-General of Pakistan with the title of Quiade Azam.

Consequent on the partition of the country, the future of the Muslim League and the future of Muslims in India began to exercise the minds of the Muslim community. In November a final decision was taken.

Addressing the conference of Muslim leaders of the Indian Union that he had convened at Calcutta, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, ex-Premier of Bengal, said: "This shall be the main spring of our policy: 'we shall serve our country' (meaning India). He added: "Clearly unequivocally, and without fear, with our hand on our hearts, we can declare that we are loyal citizens of the State and shall remain so expecting that the State will guarantee us our rights and will not take advantage of our loyalty to destroy our culture, and will not consider that any attempt that we may make to look after our interests is an act of disloyalty. We, therefore, will never be

anti-national and whatever we do, whatever organisation we may join, we shall serve our country.

"We pledge our support to the Government of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, not merely lip support, but true and loyal support, not merely because he is the head of the State, but because in him we have found a true man of outstanding and mighty stature, whose great moral qualities compel admiration and loyalty.

"To Mahatma Gandhi, we offer our homage and our tribute. He has proved himself to be one shining light in a darkening world, and may his efforts in the cause of peace and unity pierce the gloom of our hearts and establish the glorious reign of mutual friendship, goodwill, toleration and co-operation."

Mr. Suhrawardy emphasised that the Muslims of India must strive for peace and unity, peace within the State, co-operation between the two Dominions of India and Pakistan, and unity amongst the communities of each Dominion based on the realisation that they were all citizens of the State in which they lived and to which they owed unstinted allegiance.

Referring to the two-nation theory, Mr. Suhrawardy said that with the division of India they had made a clean sweep of it.

The conference adopted a resolution urging both the Governments of India and Pakistan to make an early and affirmative declaration that they renounced war for all time and were resolved to settle their differences by all peaceful methods. One of the 18 resolutions passed at the conference, which was attended by 200 leaders, expressed the view that the solidarity of Muslims should not be impaired so that Muslims as a whole might be enabled to establish neighbourly and friendly relations with the non-Muslim co-citizens and co-operate with them for the welfare and prosperity of the State to which they belonged as well as to safeguard their rights and liberties adequately. The conference called upon the Governments of India and Pakistan to adopt a common policy regarding the States.

NON-LEAGUE MUSLIMS

A conference of West Bengal Muslims held simultaneously at Calcutta issued a call to the Muslims of India to join the Indian National Congress to make that organisation strong, to keep reactionary forces down and ensure real service to the masses. The conference called upon all Indian Muslims to follow the lead given by the conference called by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to meet in Delhi. It characterised as disruptive the move of Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy in calling a conference in view of his past political activities. The conference also expressed the opinion that the Muslim League demand for Pakistan based "on the false and fantastic two-nation theory" had resulted in the division of the country and was solely responsible for "the unparalleled calamities and immeasurable sufferings" that had befallen the country and its people. It urged all Indian Muslims to thoroughly dissociate themselves from the League forthwith, abjure the two-nation theory, which, it said, was fraught with even greater potential dangers and unequivocally affirm sincere, true and faithful allegiance to India.

By another resolution the conference endorsed the policy enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of leaving the choice in the matter of accession to the people of the Indian States. The Conference congratulated the Government of India on taking prompt steps in aid of Kashmir. It also deplored the attitude of Pakistan and the statements of responsible authorities in that State.

The Conference expressed its confidence in the activities of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind and said that it was the only competent body to guide Muslims in all Islamic matters.

Dr. R. Ahmed, in his presidential speech, appealed to Indian Muslims to discard the two-nation theory and join hands with progressive forces to build a truly democratic State.

MAULANA AZAD'S LEAD

A third convention of the Indian Muslims which met at New Delhi at the same time and at the invitation of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, passed a resolution advising Muslims in the Indian Union "to wind up the Muslim League and all other communal and political organisations and join the Indian National Congress which stands for unity, democracy and progress."

Addressing the convention, Maulana Azad said that for the past ten years the Muslim League had been spreading "poison" among the Muslims and leading them on a long and dangerous path. The tremendous task before those who had come to attend the convention was to remove the evil effects of that propaganda.

Maulana Azad said he did not favour the idea of forming a new Muslim organisation to lead the Indian Muslims towards nationalism. It was agreed that the Muslims of India should join the Indian National Congress and that left no room for any new communal or political party.

India stood on the cross roads, declared the Maulana. The people of India must decide once for all whether they were going the way of communalism or nationalism and also whether they wanted democracy or Fascism. The people must make their irrevocable choice. They must cease to think in terms of their own community and work for the good of the entire people as a whole.

Referring to the large gathering of Indian Muslims which was to be held at Lucknow the following month, Maulana Azad emphasised the need of inviting Muslims of all shades of thought, including the Muslim Leaguers to attend that conference.

TWO LEAGUES

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League which met at Karachi in mid-December at the residence of the Governor-General of Pakistan, Quaide Azam presiding, took a momentous decision "to split the organisation into two—one for the Indian Union and the other for Pakistan. The decision was designed to enable the Indian Muslims to reorganise Muslims under a new leadership and shape their destiny independently in the Indian Union.

The Committee also approved of two other resolutions, one condemning the partition of Palestine and the other sympathising with the Muslims in their sufferings owing to the communal disturbances in the other Dominion.

The All-India Muslim League Council which soon followed, Quaide Azam Jinnah presiding, took the historic decision on the fate of the 50-year-old political organisation. Reminding the Indian Muslims that even a small minority, properly organised, could become effective and powerful, Quaide Azam Jinnah, in the course of his address to the Council, was stated to have urged them to reorganise themselves under correct leadership and was believed to have advised them not to feel demoralised. He asked them to work for the State in which they lived but, at the same time to safeguard their interests by unity and discipline.

After reviewing the disturbances in both the Dominions, the Quaide Azam was reported to have expressed the hope that minorities in both the Dominions would be ensured of adequate protection and that as the Pakistan Governor-General he would do his duty.

The Council finally passed the three official resolutions in regard to the provision of a separate League for Indian Muslims, condemnation of disturbances in the Indian sub-continent and the rejection of the United Nations decision to partition Palestine.

The first and main resolution, after paying a glowing tribute to the "superb leadership of Quaide Azam Jinnah in establishing the fifth largest and biggest Muslim State in the world", called upon Muslims and other loyal citizens of Pakistan to make the greatest contribution to build the newborn State as an ideal democratic State based on social justice.

Violence Deplored.—The resolution said: "Now that the Muslims of India and Pakistan can no longer have one and the same political organisation, the Council, therefore, resolves that in place of the All-India Muslim League there will be separate Muslim League organisations for India and Pakistan; that all members of the Muslim League who have ordinarily become residents of the Indian Union or settled therein and all Muslim members of the Indian Union Constituent Assembly League Party do hereby constitute the Council of the Indian Muslim League; that a convenor for each be appointed for the Indian and Pakistan League with instruction to convene, at a very early date, meetings of the two respective councils as defined above for the purpose of electing office-bearers, framing the constitution and transacting such other business as has arisen by virtue of this decision; that all primary members of the All-India Muslim League now resident in Pakistan should *ipso facto* become members of the Indian Union Muslim League; that each Council appoint members of a joint *ad hoc* committee for the purpose of deciding how the assets and liabilities of the All-India Muslim League are to the equitably divided.

In the event of a difference of opinion in *ad hoc* committee, the dispute will be finally decided by Quaide Azam Jinnah: that, in case of disputes regarding membership of a Council a written declaration by the existing member of the Council to the effect that he is ordinarily a resident of or has settled in Pakistan or the Indian Union shall be conclusive; that, till such time as the respective Councils meet, the existing Central Parliamentary Board shall continue to function in accordance with its constitution and rules."

The resolution of the communal situation in India, after reviewing political events since the last meeting of the Council on June 9, "places on record its deep sense of sorrow and its feelings of horror at the widespread acts of organised violence and barbarity which had taken place resulting in the loss of hundreds of thousands of innocent lives, the colossal destruction of property and mass migration of people. The Council also views with grave concern the rising tide of communal antagonism against the Muslim minority in the Indian Union and despite the Congress assurance regarding minorities Muslim life and property continue to be insecure and Muslims are being subjected to various disabilities because they happen to be Muslims."

The resolution on Palestine, after narrating the circumstances in which the U. N. Assembly voted for partition, says: "The Council feels that a decision adopted in such vitiated circumstances cannot be regarded as binding on the Arabs of Palestine or the Arab and Muslim world and, therefore, fully supports the decision of the Arab League not to accept it."

New Convenor.—Contrary to expectations, the main resolution on dividing the Muslim League into two parts had a smooth passage. The Pakistan Premier Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, General Secretary, in the course of his reply took the wind out of the sails of the opposition members who were stated to have been in a majority at the outset.

The Council appointed the Madras Provincial Muslim League President, Mr. Mohomed Ismail as convenor of the Indian Union Muslim League Council and Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan for Pakistan. The Indian Muslim League convention was to be held at Madras in about a month's time.

All those who participated in the debate were the "big guns" of Pakistan like Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, and Mian Iftikharuddin. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy was the only prominent Indian Muslim leader who spoke in favour of keeping the League as it was till such time as a complete settlement was reached between India and Pakistan on the question of minorities. He was reported to have suggested the appointment of "observers" from each Dominion to look after the interests of the minorities.

In the course of his concluding remarks, the Quaide Azam thanked the members who had come from far and near to take part in that last session of the All-India Council. In a parting message to Indian Muslims, Quaide Azam Jinnah pointed out that the problems facing Indian Muslims were different from those confronting Pakistan Muslims. They alone were competent to take a decision on their policy and programme, but in doing so, however, they must make a realistic approach to their problem. He added that although the Council had put before them a line of action, it was for them to meet and decide their future at the earliest date. Thereafter, the resolutions were put to vote and passed with only three or four dissidents.

Political Parties in Pakistan

THE Muslim League, the party in power, is the most influential among the existing political parties in the dominion. The other parties are the Congress Party, the recently-formed Peoples Party under the leadership of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier leader, the All-Pakistan Socialist Party and the Communist Party.

The Pakistan Muslim League was formed as a result of the All-India Muslim League Council being partitioned at the League's last meeting at Karachi early in December, 1947. It was decided then to give freedom to Indian Muslims to reshape their future by reorganising themselves under new leadership. Explaining the significance of this decision, Quaide-Azam Jinnah, President of the Council, said in an interview to the B.B.C. representative in India, Robert Stimson, "Since August 15, the Muslims of Pakistan and Muslims of India have been faced with entirely different problems. That is beyond question. It is only right, therefore, that the Muslims of India should be free to form their own independent policy." The Quaide-Azam added "that it would be impracticable, and indeed improper for a single Muslim organisation to operate in the two dominions." Asked whether the Muslim League of Pakistan would eventually transform itself into a national organisation, open to members of all religious communities, now that the political objective of the Muslim League had been achieved, the Quaide-Azam said: "The time has not yet come for a national organisation of that kind. Public opinion among the Muslims of Pakistan is not yet ready for it. We must not be dazzled by democratic slogans that have no foundation in reality. The Muslims have only just won their own Muslim homeland, and they have still to build a structure that will suit the conditions and developments that will take place. But the decision to form a purely Muslim League organisation in Pakistan is not irrevocable. It may be altered as and when necessary to suit changing conditions. Nothing is static in politics. It all depends upon what progress we make and further developments that may take place."

OBJECT OF LEAGUE

The first session of the Pakistan Muslim League Council held its deliberations at Karachi from February 22 to 25, 1948, Quaide-Azam Jinnah presiding.

The Council adopted its new draft constitution comprising 65 clauses with modifications suggested by a committee appointed during this session for the purpose. The most important aspect of the adopted constitution was that no minister or servant of the Government of Pakistan could become an office-bearer of the Pakistan Muslim League. Exemption in the case of the Pakistan Governor-General, Quaide-Azam Jinnah, who was responsible for building up the League organisation for a decade, was suggested by the Pir of Manki Sharif, who moved the resolution, but the Quaide-Azam made it clear that he could no longer continue as the President of the Muslim League as he had become the head of the State. The Council adopted the resolution and appointed Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman, former leader of the Muslim League in the Indian Union Parliament, as provisional president to carry out the Council's decisions on implementation of the constitution including holding of fresh elections.

According to the League constitution, the aims and objects of the Pakistan Muslim League shall be: (*a*) to safeguard the integrity and sovereignty of Pakistan, (*b*) to safeguard the religious, cultural, social, economic and political interests of Muslims of Pakistan, (*c*) to promote friendly relations between the Muslims and other communities in Pakistan, (*d*) to advance the interests of Muslims all over the world and strengthen the solidarity between Pakistan and other Muslim states, (*e*) to promote the cause of peace, freedom and justice throughout the world, and (*f*) to do all things that are from time to time deemed necessary or expedient in furtherance of these aims.

THE CONSTITUTION

The organisation will consist of the National Convention of the Pakistan Muslim League, its National Council, Executive, Provincial, District and City Muslim Leagues and branches of the Pakistan Muslim League, if any, outside Pakistan. The Pakistan Muslim League will also maintain a National Parliamentary Board, Provincial Parliamentary Boards, boards for publicity and information, economic affairs, Muslim world collaboration, international peace and freedom of subjects peoples.

As regards membership, it was made definitely clear that one must be a Muslim to become member although the other qualifications that he must be a national of Pakistan and that he must have completed 18 years of age may be waived in favour of a candidate by the National Executive. The President of the Pakistan Muslim League will be elected by the Council, while other office-bearers will be elected by the national convention at its annual session. All office-bearers are eligible for re-election.

The National Council of the Pakistan Muslim League shall consist of 75, 20, 25, 10 and 90 persons nominated respectively by the Punjab, North-West Frontier, Sind, Baluchistan and East Bengal provincial councils; presidents and secretaries of provincial Muslim Leagues; office-bearers of the Pakistan Muslim League; and 20 persons nominated by the President. Members of the Council will hold office for two years and are eligible for re-election. Every member of the Council shall pay in advance an annual subscription of Rs. 12 without paying which he shall not be entitled to attend the meetings. A special meeting of the Council will be convened if the Secretary receives a written requisition signed by 75 members stating the purpose for which the meeting is required to be convened.

Every year, after the election, the President shall nominate 15 members of the National Council, to form the National Executive of the Pakistan Muslim League. There shall be also included five other members by election as ex-officio members.

The National Parliamentary Board, to be annually appointed by the National Executive, will select, in consultation with the Provincial Parliamentary Boards, candidates for the Central Legislature and exercise general control over the Muslim League Party in the Central Legislature. It will also supervise and control the activities of Provincial Parliamentary Boards and hear and decide finally all appeals against the decisions of Provincial Parliamentary Boards.

The final clause provides that the constitution of the Pakistan Musilm League shall not be added to, amended, altered or cancelled except at a special meeting of the National Council and by at least a two-thirds majority of the members present.

In the course of the budget session of the Pakistan Dominion Parliament, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier Congress leader and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy (Muslim League) who is in the anomalous position of being a member of the Pakistan Assembly and citizen of the Indian Union, urged League leaders to convert it into a national organisation. The leader of the House, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan (the Pakistan Premier) maintained that the Muslim League had bigger tasks before it such as consolidating the Muslim nation, but such persons as shared the views of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Mr. Suhrawardy could organise a party on non-communal lines, if they so desired.

THE CONGRESS PARTY

The next most important party was the Congress which has now been separated from the All-India body. In the beginning the leader of the Opposition, in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly was Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy of East Bengal, who attended the opening session, but later resigned his seat and left for West Bengal to become a Minister there in March 1948. The Deputy leader, Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar, along with his colleagues in the Punjab, also migrated to the East Punjab and became members of the East Punjab Provincial Assembly. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram who was returned to the Pakistan Assembly from Sind also resigned and migrated to the Indian Union and is now the Food Minister in the Government of India.

Even before the partition of India, front-rank Congress leaders from Sind, like Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram had left their native soil in response to the call of All-India politics. The President of the Sind Provincial Congress, Dr. Choithram Gidwani, followed them immediately after the establishment of Pakistan. Thus Congressmen were left without an influential and popular leader to guide them in their future policy and action. As it was the Congress Party in the Pakistan Assembly is led by Mr. Srischandra Chattopadhyaya of East Bengal. Except in the Parliamentary field, the Congress Party in Pakistan could be said to be in the doldrums.

THE PEOPLES' PARTY

In the first week of March, 1948, a new opposition party materialised under the leadership of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, known throughout the sub-continent as "Frontier Gandhi." A draft memorandum issued on behalf of the party explained that the sponsors of this so-called Peoples' Party found it impossible to merge themselves with the Muslim League which, according to them, had outlived its purpose, and hence the need for a non-communal party deriving inspiration from the masses.

The Peoples' Party of Pakistan envisaged that Pakistan should be a union of free Socialist Republics in which poverty, illiteracy and class domination would be eliminated. A convention of the party met at Karachi on May 9. The sponsors of the party included, apart from the Khan Brothers of the Frontier, Mr. G. M. Syed of Sind, Sheikh Abdul Majid, former Khilafat leader, Mr. Hisamuddin, leader of Ahrars in Pakistan, Sheikh Zahiruddin, the head of the Momins, Khan Abdul Samad Khan, the Congress leader of Baluchistan and Munshi Ahmed Din, the Punjab Socialist.

Muslim League Press gave a hostile reception to the Peoples' Party which it characterised as a mere branch of the Indian National Congress.

Prominent League leaders who do not agree with the policy and programme of the existing Government have kept aloof from this party, although all of them feel the need for a healthy and constructive opposition wing in the Muslim League itself.

THE LEFT WING

Pakistan's Socialists and Communists met here in February separately but so far they have not succeeded in making their influence felt in the politics of the Dominion. The Pakistan Communist Party which met at the end of February, passed a resolution that the future constitution of Pakistan must be based on adult franchise and suggested that provinces should be reorganised on a linguistic basis with the right of self-determination to the federating units.

THE SCHEDULED CASTES

Scheduled Castes in Pakistan are led by Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal, Minister for Law and Labour in the Pakistan Government. He belongs to the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation which has a large membership in Eastern Pakistan. The future policy and programme of the party will be drafted at the conference expected to be convened in Karachi in the near future.

Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal has been fighting for the cause of his community from within the Government. A grant of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made in the first Pakistan budget.

A few weeks after the Establishment of the Pakistan dominion, he protested against exclusion of members of his community from provincial administrations, particularly from the cabinets. He said: "It is a pity that Provincial Governments of Pakistan have not only done precious little but given no indication of doing anything for the amelioration of poor Achuts I and many other Achuts gave our full and active co-operation to the Pakistan movement, even at the risk of our lives, believing that Muslims would be their real friends."

As a result of his representations, the East Bengal Ministry has agreed to include a Scheduled Castes representative in the cabinet.

After partition, an Anglo-Indian Association for Pakistan has also been formed with Mr. C. E. Gibbon, member of the West Punjab Assembly, as the President.

Mr. Gibbon is now engaged in organising various branches in the provinces of Pakistan their strongholds being, Karachi and Lahore. Anglo-Indians are an important element as Pakistan railways are run mainly with Anglo-Indian technical skill. Mr. Gibbon is also on the Pakistan Constituent Assembly committee on fundamental and minorities rights.

The Sikhs

THE Sikh minority of India has been greatly agitated of late over its position, integrity and safety in the future set-up of India. Mostly living in the Punjab, they were, before independence, much concerned about their future in a province where the Muslims were in a majority.

Reconciled to Partition, the Sikhs were, however, not satisfied with the award of the Punjab Boundary Commission.

The following is an account of the Sikh attitude towards India's constitutional problems since the Cripps offer :—

The Sikh All-Parties Committee in a representation to Sir Stafford Cripps declared that the proposals were unacceptable to them because: "instead of maintaining and strengthening the integrity of India, specific provision has been made for separation of provinces and the constitution of Pakistan and the cause of the Sikh community has been lamentably betrayed."

"Why should a province that fails to secure three-fifths majority of its legislature in which a religious community enjoys statutory majority, be allowed to hold a plebiscite and given the benefit of a bare majority. In fairness this right should have been conceded to communities who are in permanent minority in the legislature.

"Further, why could not the population of any area opposed to separation be given the right to record its verdict and to form an autonomous unit? We are sure you know that the Punjab proper extended upto the banks of the Jhelum excluding Jhelum and Multan districts, and the trans-Jhelum area was added by the conquest of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and retained by the British for administrative convenience. It would be altogether unjust to allow extraneous trans-Jhelum population which only accidentally came into the province to dominate the future of the Punjab proper.

"We give below the figures which abundantly prove our contention :—

From the boundary of Delhi to the banks of the Ravi river the population is divided as follows :—Muslims—4,505,000; Sikhs and other non-Muslims—7,646,000.

From the Delhi boundary to the banks of the Jhelum river excluding Multan and Jhang districts :—Muslims—8,288,000; Sikhs and other non-Muslims—9,348,000.

To this may be added the population of the Sikh states of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Kapurthala and Faridkot, which is about 2,600,000. Of this the Muslims constitute barely 20 per cent. and this reduces the ratio of Muslim population still further.

"We do not wish to labour the point any more. We have lost all hope of receiving any consideration. We shall resist, however, by all possible means separation of the Punjab from the all-India union. We shall never permit our motherland to be at the mercy of those who disown it."

Sikhs and Pakistan.—After the withdrawal of the Cripps' offer the Sikhs were somewhat in the limelight in connection with several proposals, unofficially mooted, to determine the allocation of territories and powers in the event of a compromise between the Muslim League and nationalist India. The virile and compact community of Sikhs, mostly confined to the Punjab, had an important say in regard to the question of Pakistan. With a view to buying over Sikh opposition to Pakistan and thereby strengthening the demand *vis-a-vis* the rest of India, Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah made more than one attempt to reassure the Sikh community and thereby induce them to come under the scheme of Pakistan on the basis of guaranteed safeguards for their interests. At one stage it looked as though a section of the Sikh leadership was favourably inclined towards the Quaid-e-Azam's gesture. Some of them seemed to be impressed with the argument that, whereas in an All-India Federation the Sikh community would be a drop in the ocean, they would not be a negligible factor in Pakistan not only because of their proportion in the population of the Punjab, but also by virtue of statutory guarantees offered to them by the Muslim leader. Eventually, however, the Quaid-e-Azam's overtures were turned down because the bulk of the Sikh community was opposed to Pakistan.

At the same time there began to grow up in the Sikh community a tendency at exclusivism and self-reliance. This was due on the one hand, to the growingly militant Muslim League campaign for Pakistan and, on the other, a feeling that Hindu leadership might not hesitate to sacrifice the Sikhs for a settlement with League on the all-India plane.

The advent of the War and the supply by the martial race of Sikhs of a large number of recruits for the Allied armed forces invested this community with added importance in the eyes of British authority. Thus, for instance, a Sikh leader found a place in the expanded Executive Council of the Governor-General, and, later still, the community was given representation in the Simla Conference called by Lord Wavell to consider his proposals for the establishment of an interim Government at the Centre. Now a Sikh leader holds the Defence portfolio in the National Government.

Whereas the bulk of Sikh opinion continued to be hostile to the idea of partitioning India into Hindustan and Pakistan, there was a small section of opinion which suspected the possibility of the Congress compromising with the Muslim League in its Pakistan demand. This section tended to take the destinies of the community in its own hands and forestall a possible division of the country by entering into advance arrangements with the League in the event of the creation of Pakistan.

The latter school tended to form the Sikh community into a water-tight entity apart not only from the Muslims but also from the Hindus, with whom they have close social and inter-marital relations. The fear that, in its anxiety to reach an all-India political

settlement, the Congress might sacrifice the interests of the Sikhs was exploited by the Akali Group in the Sikh community, which was thus divided into two strong groups, one owing allegiance to the Congress and the other being hostile to that institution. In the general elections held in April 1946, the Akalis captured two-thirds of the number of seats reserved for them in the Punjab legislature, while the Congress got the remaining one-third, although an analysis of the voting figures revealed that the Congress candidates secured the support of nearly half the electorate.

Official Recognition.—In the British Cabinet Mission's proposals the Sikhs were recognized as an important minority like the Muslims but unlike Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians or even Scheduled Castes, who all came under the term "General"; yet the Sikhs were not given the communal veto which was accorded to the Muslims in determining the future constitution. This constituted a sore point with the community whose spokesman wrote to the Secretary of State for India as follows :

"Since the British Cabinet Mission's recommendations for the future constitution of India have been published, a wave of rejection, resentment and indignation has run throughout the Sikh community. The reasons are quite obvious.

"The Sikhs have been entirely thrown at the mercy of the Muslims. Group B comprises the Punjab, the N.-W. F. P., Sind and Baluchistan, and the representation given to each community will be Muslims 23, Hindus nine and Sikhs four. Can anybody expect from this assembly, constituted as it is, any consideration or justice for the Sikhs? The Cabinet Mission recognises 'the very genuine and acute anxiety among the Sikhs lest they should find themselves subjected to a perpetual Muslim majority rule.' If the British Government are not aware of the Sikh feelings, the Sikhs will have to resort to some measures in order to convince everybody concerned of the Sikh anxiety, in case they are subjected to a perpetual Muslim domination. The Cabinet Mission has not only put under Muslim domination the non-Muslim areas of the Punjab and Bengal but the whole province of Assam where the non-Muslims are in overwhelming majority. This is evidently done to placate the Muslims.

"This is how I read the recommendations of the Cabinet Mission. But as the issues are very grave and momentous, the Sikh representatives, assembled here today to consider the situation created, have advised me to seek clarification from you and find out if there is any hope of such amendments as may save the Sikhs from perpetual domination.

Three queries.—So I put three questions :

"(1) What is the significance of recognising the Sikhs as one of the main communities?

"(2) Suppose the majority of Section B frames a constitution under section 19 (v) but the Sikh members do not agree, does it mean deadlock or does the opposition of the Sikh members mean simply disassociation?

"(3) Is there any hope of obtaining for the Sikhs the same right as is given to the Muslims and the Hindus under section 15 (ii) and 19 (vii)?"

The Secretary of State replied :—

"The anxieties of the Sikhs were kept prominently in mind when we were drafting the Cabinet Mission's statement, and I can certainly claim that of the various alternatives open to us the best one from the Sikh point of view was chosen. You will, I am sure, admit that, if India had been divided into two sovereign States, or if the Punjab had been partitioned, either of these decisions would have been far less acceptable to the Sikhs than the one which was actually reached.

"I have considered carefully the detailed points you raise at the end of your letter. I fear the Mission cannot issue any addition to, or interpretation of, the statement. There is, however, no intention whatever to prejudice the position of the Sikhs in the Punjab or in the North-West Group, nor do I think their position has been prejudiced, for, it is inconceivable that either the Constituent Assembly or any future Government of the Punjab will overlook the special place in the province of the Sikhs.

"If you and Sardar Baldev Singh would care to see the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy in the first week of June, we shall be glad to see you."

Sikh hostility to the Mission's proposals and the fear that they might be placed at the mercy of the Muslims in their own homelands unified the community, with the result that even Congressmen among them had to submit to the will of the majority. Although the Congress, towards the end of June, accepted the long-term proposals of the Mission, the Sikh community, under the leadership of the newly-formed Panthic Board (representative of all Sikh interests) decided not to participate in the proposed Constituent Assembly. The decision was reversed in response to the appeal made by Pandit Nehru to the Congress Sikhs, but was again reversed owing to a misunderstanding caused by Pandit Nehru's instructions. Then followed a series of negotiations between Sikh leaders on the one hand and the Congress and the League on the other. Eventually, the Sikh community decided to withdraw its rejection and to take part in the constitution-making effort on the understanding that the Congress would do everything in its power to safeguard the rights of the Sikhs. As a result of this decision, Sardar Baldev Singh, a leader of the community, was taken on as a member of the Interim Government formed in the Autumn of 1946 and continues to remain as Defence Member in the National Government.

ANXIETY FOR FUTURE

The Sikh concern to safeguard their interests in the future constitution of India was first expressed at the close of 1946 at a meeting of the Prathinidhi Panthic Board at Amritsar.

A call to the Sikhs to carry on their struggle till a satisfactory provision was made for their future interests was sent out at a meeting.

Presided over by Bawa Harkishen Singh, President of the Panthic Board, the meeting discussed the position created by Sir Stafford Cripps' statement in Parliament on the British Award of December 3 on the grouping issue and adopted the following resolutions:

"That, as on June 30, 1946, the Secretary of State for India intimated to Master Tara Singh, in reply to his letter dated May 25 that it was not possible for the Cabinet Mission to make any addition to the statement, dated May 16, 1946, or to give an interpretation of that statement, the statement dated December 6, 1946, is not only an interpretation of that statement but makes a substantial addition to that statement. Furthermore, the Prathinidhi Panthic Board feels that the statement of December 6 has been made to placate the intransigence of the Muslim League and to the detriment of the minorities especially the Sikhs.

"For the reasons explained above the Panthic Board views with indignation the last statement of His Majesty's Government and calls upon the Sikhs to carry on their struggle till a satisfactory provision for safeguarding their interests is made in the future constitution of India."

In mid-January, Giani Kartar Singh and Sardar Ujjal Singh, Sikh members of the Constituent Assembly, emphatically asserted that the Sikhs would withdraw from the Assembly if they were not conceded the right of communal veto in the Punjab and the North-West group.

On the question of representation of Sikhs on the Minorities Advisory Committee the Sikh delegates demanded equal representation for the major minorities—Sikhs, Depressed Classes, Muslims and Hindus—and urged that the Chairman of the Committee should be a person of the highest integrity like Mahatma Gandhi.

JUNE 3 PLAN

After the publication of H.M.G's Plan of June 3, the Sikhs were seriously perturbed. About a fortnight after the announcement of the British Plan Sardar Baldev Singh, according to the President of the Shiromani Akali Dal, wrote to Lord Mountbatten that the Sikhs could not submit to any award which "does not maintain the solidarity of our population and does not consolidate our shrines in East Punjab."

Later, however, Sardar Baldev Singh showed readiness to accept the Boundary Commission's decisions "whatever these may be."

Subsequent utterances of Sikh leaders nevertheless, created the contrary impression that they could not willingly accept the Boundary Commission Award.

At the end of June the Akhali High Command of the Sikhs drafted a charter of eight demands at Amritsar which, in effect asked for the establishment of a separate state of Punjabi-speaking Hindus and Sikhs in Eastern Punjab. Further a secret circular containing these demands is reported to have been sent round to Sikh organisations in the districts which were also advised to collect facts and figures of populations and property.

The Sikh leaders then went on to prepare for action if this became necessary. A month later, large crowds of Sikhs tried to enter Gurudwara Nankana Sahib at Lahore in defiance of the Magistrate's ban and were dispersed by the police who opened fire. "Jathas" started from Amritsar and many members were arrested. Thousands of persons secretly gathered at the Gurudwara and passed a resolution "not to accept the Award which did not satisfy the just interests of the Sikhs".

BOUNDARY COMMISSION AWARD

At the discussions of the Panthic Board of Sikhs held at Amritsar in the third week of August, two resolutions on the Award of the Boundary Commission were passed. One of them said:

"The award of the Chairman of the Boundary Commission is most unjust to Sikhs. The legitimate claims of the Sikh community have been completely disregarded. The sacred shrines of Nankana Sahib and Kartarpur Sahib have been placed in West Punjab. East Punjab has not been awarded any of the rich colony areas in the Lyallpur, Sheikhupura and Montgomery districts. The integrity and solidarity of the Sikh community have been completely disregarded and even the traditional homeland of Sikhs, the Majha tract, has been cut up. Such an award obviously cannot be acceptable to Sikhs, and they cannot be happy and contented unless this grave injustice is remedied."

In the opinion of the Panthic Board the situation created by the Award might to some extent have been remedied by a scheme of transfer of populations and exchange of property between Muslims and Non-Muslims of the Punjab and the Pakistan areas by a mutually acceptable modification of the boundary in certain places and by making special arrangements for sacred shrines, particularly Nankana Sahib.

The other resolution of the Board appealed to Sikhs to desist from all kinds of violence and endorsed the appeal made by Sikh leaders condemning arson, loot, murder and other crimes.

At a press conference at Jullundur at the end of December Giani Kartar Singh, the Sikh leader declared that the Shiromani Akali Dal would give its fullest co-operation in the establishment of a democratic secular state in India. Disapprove as it did the establishment of a religious state in India, the Dal, he said, did not want any more concessions for the Sikhs than those given to other minorities. The Sikhs did not want separate electorates, but in the matter of reservation of seats generosity, he hoped, would be shown towards them.

Early in January 1948, it was announced that Master Tara Singh, the veteran Akali leader, had resigned from the Working Committee of the newly formed Panthic Durbar of which the Maharaja of Patiala was the chief leader.

While Master Tara Singh had declined to disclose the reasons for this sudden withdrawal of the support which he had lent only the previous month, it was gathered that Sikh public opinion had been gradually swinging in favour of the Shiromani Akali Dal whose President Giani Kartar Singh, had declined the invitation of the Panthic Durbar to join it. He had obtained the verdict of the Akali Dal in this matter, which refused to recognise the leadership of the Maharaja of Patiala in Panthic matters.

DEMAND FOR SAFEGUARDS

The Sikh community spoke with many voices and had many organisations to voice its grievances according to its own inclinations. In the middle of February, Giani Kartar Singh, President of the Shiromani Akali Dal, declared in a statement that the Sikhs would resist any ban on their political organisations. The statement followed press reports that the Akali Party had requested Sardar Patel to give it fifteen days' time to consider voluntary liquidation of the Shiromani Akali Dal. The report, Giani Kartar Singh said was false and baseless.

All the Sikhs, however, were much exercised about the weightage of their community in the future constitution of the country. A number of Sikh organisations in East Punjab sent telegrams to the All-India Congress Committee and the Indian Ministers reminding them of their promises to give special weightage to Sikhs in the future constitution. A few Sikh leaders went to Delhi to present their case before Congress leaders.

In a speech at Jullundur, however, Pandit Nehru definitely told the Sikhs that their demand for weightage could not be conceded. This was a great disappointment to the Sikh community—the worst sufferer from the partition of the Punjab. They found themselves in a minority in East Punjab and without the lever of a third party to keep them in a tactical position.

The Sikh community's representatives on the Minorities Advisory Committee of the Indian Constituent Assembly supported an alternative to weightage canvassed by many Sikh leaders. The plan envisaged cutting off of the predominantly Hindu districts of Rohtak in Gurgaon and parts of Hissar District and the merger of Sikh states in the reduced province.

The proposal was forwarded to the sub-committee charged with consideration of safeguards for the Sikhs. The plan corresponded to the Jath proposals of a new province comprising U.P.'s western districts and East Punjab's eastern districts.

At a press conference Giani Kartar Singh, President of the Shiromani Akali Dal, announced that the Working Committee of the Akali Dal had advised all members of the Panthic Assembly Party, both at the Centre and East Punjab, to join the Congress Assembly parties forthwith. The merger of their Assembly Party, the Akali leader explained, was unconditional.

Master Tara Singh, one of the foremost leaders of the community, however, disapproved of the idea. His attitude constituted a detraction from the Akali decision specially in the light of what he had said at Ludhiana a few days previously: "The Akali Dal will merge in the Congress for six months; it will, however, preserve its individuality and entity of the Panth."

Women's Movement

THE women's movement has achieved remarkable progress in the sub-continent during the last twenty years. Women have acquired numerous rights, social and legal, no less than political. And they have acquired them without much trouble.

Today, in the Cabinet of the Union of India, a woman, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, a former President of the All-India Women's Conference, is a member holding the Health portfolio; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, another former President of the All-India Women's Conference is the Governor of the United Provinces; Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, yet another of the ex-Presidents of the All-India Women's Conference, is the Ambassador of India at Moscow, in U.S.S.R. Another leading figure in the women's movement Mrs. Mithan Lam was Sheriff of Bombay.

Three fundamental causes have led to this remarkable success: first, the deep veneration that is given by the Hindu, Islamic and Sikh religions to the feminine aspect of life equally with the masculine. Secondly, the introduction of schemes of reform in Indian government planned to give representative government on a progressively extended scale. Thirdly, the long and strenuous agitation for the vote by women in Britain and America and their recent victories.

Though the Municipal franchise was granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it was so limited in numbers that it did not make any large impact on women's consciousness, and indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later. A unique step has been taken in Bombay city with the adoption of adult franchise. All women, above the age of 21, are qualified to vote for the Bombay Corporation although the percentage of those who voted in the recent general election did not exceed 15. In other Municipalities in that Presidency too, women exercise their vote responsibly and intelligently. Since 1922 scores of women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Boards. Their appointment has chiefly been by nomination but there have been notable instances of seats won by election in open contest with men, such as the election of all the four women who first entered the contest for seats in the Bombay Corporation, or the one in which the single woman contestant in the Municipal elections in Lucknow secured the largest poll of any of the candidates. Many important local reforms have been secured by this large band of women councillors, and every year sees a greater number of women serving on these local Councils and Boards.

It was the Home Rule agitation in the years 1914-17 which first made women conscious of their own rights. The internment of one of their own sex, Dr. Besant, stimulated political activity and political self-consciousness amongst women to a very great extent. The moment for giving public expression to their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India arrived in India in 1917 to investigate and study Indian affairs at first-hand.

WOMEN'S DEPUTATION

The first claim for suffrage for Indian women was made in the address presented to Mr. Montagu at the historic All-India Women's Deputation which waited upon him in Madras on the 18th December 1917. The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation:

"Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu-Muslim Reform) scheme (I. 3) that 'the Members of the Council should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible,' and in the Memorandum (3) that 'the franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people.' We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as 'people,' and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the abovementioned Memorandum that a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted, we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self-Government elsewhere in the British Empire. The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which, since its inception, women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which, his year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens; and we urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life."

The year 1918 was devoted to converting the Government forces to the justice and expediency of Indian Woman Suffrage, but this proved a more difficult matter. It was a disappointment first, that, though the Secretary of State had given a sympathetic reply to the All-India Women's Deputation, yet when the Scheme of Reforms, drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford was published, no mention of women was made though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested. When the Southborough Franchise Committee was formed to investigate the suggestions regarding the franchise in this Scheme, the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which pointed to the need for, and the country's support of, the inclusion of women in the new franchise.

FRANCHISE GRANTED

After the introduction of the Government of India Bill into Parliament in July 1919, a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis. Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Miss Herabai Tata were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India.

The House of Commons decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative Council should approve by a resolution in favour of women's franchise, women should be put on the electoral register of that Province. This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 10 years' time limit. Until after that period women were ineligible for election to Legislative Councils.

Madras led the way in the matter of women's franchise and under the operative provision of the Government of India Act, women were enfranchised. Other provinces followed suit, and at the time of the inquiry by the Simon Commission seven out of the nine provinces had acquired the right. And the women justified the confidence placed in them by sponsoring and successfully carrying through many measures of uplift and reform in regard to the status and influence of women.

REFORMS

During the last twenty years, the women of India have made enormous progress in several directions. A great awakening has come on them. The raising of the age of consent for marriage, the abolition of the practice of dedicating girls to temples, the demand for legal and property rights *vis-a-vis* men embodied in some of the reform measures—all have tended to raise the status of Indian women in their own eyes as well as in the eyes of the world. The national movement evoked an unprecedented outburst of service and sacrifice among Indian women who were thrown into the thick of a political struggle from which they emerged fully conscious of their political rights and responsibilities.

Small wonder, therefore, that the Government of India Act of 1935 gave Indian women political rights far in advance of those enjoyed by them before that date. In terms of number of seats, women were allotted 6 seats out of a total of 150 reserved for British India in the Federal Council of State and 9 out of a total of 250 so reserved in the Federal Assembly. In the Provincial Assemblies, women have reserved to them 8 seats in Madras, 6 in Bombay, 5 in the old undivided Bengal, 6 in the United Provinces, 4 in the old undivided Punjab, 4 in Bihar, 3 in the Central Provinces and Berar, 1 in Assam, 2 in Orissa and 2 in Sind.

In the Dominion Parliament, today, there are ten women members, including a Muslim. Most of these women members take an active part in the proceedings.

Some of the provisions as regards franchise are as follows. Women have been enfranchised who have the property qualification in their own right, or are wives or widows of men so qualified or are wives of men with a service qualification, or are pensioned widows or mothers of members of the military or police forces, or who possess a literacy qualification. Women not holding the requisite qualification in their own right are required to apply to be enrolled, stating their derived qualification, but this procedure has been waived in some provinces. Through these means it is estimated more than six million women (against 315,000 under the Act of 1919) have been given the right to vote, compared to 29 million men.

It is noteworthy, too, that men and women can vote both in general constituencies and in special constituencies. Women can vote in and contest elections to the Upper House in provinces where bicameral legislatures have been set up.

Both evidence and result of the awakening among Indian women are to be found in nearly half a dozen legislative measures sponsored by women legislators, notably in the Bombay Assembly, calculated to confer greater rights and freedom on women.

The right of divorce which was unknown to Hindu Law has been secured under certain conditions. In Bombay, antipolygamy and divorce laws have been placed on the Statute Book. During the past 12 months, at least half a dozen Hindu women were able to secure divorce from their husbands in the law courts for bigamy.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

In the past 20 years Indian women's rights, grievances and demands have been voiced principally by the All-India Women's Conference.

The All-India Women's Conference came into existence, as a result of the initiative taken by Mrs. Margaret Cousins, towards the end of 1926, the first session of the conference being held at Poona in the first week of January, 1927. In the beginning it was inclined to concentrate its attention on the basic question of women's education. The resolutions passed at the first conference were almost wholly devoted to the different aspects of women's education, the only exception being a resolution condemning child marriage and supporting Sir H. S. Gour's Age of Consent Bill. Even this subject was touched upon only because it was felt that early marriages were a very serious impediment in the progress of girls' education.

Such a narrow programme could not, however, be expected to satisfy the leaders of the women's movement for a long time and it was not surprising that at the third session the scope of the conference was definitely widened to include social reform. Education of women, raising the age of marriage, removal of untouchability and caste restrictions, rural uplift, and reform of the laws of inheritance as affecting women are some of the more important of the subjects in which the conference has interested itself.

A satisfactory feature of the women's movement in India has been the spirit of unity and co-operation behind it. A mere glance at the list of presidents of the All-India Women's Conference—which includes the names of the Maharani of Baroda, the late Begum of Bhopal, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady R. Nilkanth, Lady Abdul Qadir, Mrs Faridoonji, the Maharani of Travancore, Mrs. Cousins, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, Shrimati Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Shrimati Kamaladevi,

Lady Rama Rau and Shrimati Anasuyabai Kale,—should suffice to show that the Conference has never been affected by differences of caste, community, race or class.

This organisation, it may be noted, has latterly shown a tendency to move beyond the requirements of sectional plea and strayed into wider political activity. It is not, however, difficult to explain this development. The women's movement gained considerable impetus by the part played by and the status accorded to, women in the intensive political movement conducted by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress since 1920.

The membership of the All-India Women's Conference has risen to nearly 27,000. There are altogether 40 branches and 164 constituent branches. Recording the recent achievements of the conference, the Secretary's latest report stated that a central office for the conference was established; an All-India milk-for-children campaign was launched; agitation was carried on against the employment of women and children in mines; money was collected for the Kasturba National Memorial Fund and a memorandum submitted an evidence tendered before the Hindu Law Committee.

Presiding over the eighteenth session of the All-India Women's Conference held at Hyderabad (Sind) in December 1945, Mrs. Hansa Metha, now a member of the Dominion Parliament at New Delhi; made a comprehensive survey of the problems of Indian women and said: "It is not enough to ask for our rights; we must also understand our responsibilities. Woman is an individual as well as a member of society. She can no longer lead the life of a parasite, but must contribute her mite to the common good of society. We may soon be called upon to help in the work of national reconstruction, especially in the fields of education and health."

LATEST SESSION

Speaking at the twentieth session of the All-India Women's Conference, Lady Rama Rau, referred, with legitimate pride, to the recognition of the work of the women's organisations in India not only by the people in this country but by the leading organisations of the world. She also referred to the recognition, the Conference had received from the United Nations Organisation and stated: "This is the first time that a national organisation like ours has been so honoured."

Delegates from several parts of the world, including the United Kingdom, France, Sweden, U.S.A., China and Indonesia were present. They all conveyed the greetings of their countries to the Conference.

Presiding over the Conference, Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale stressed the need for a Ministry of Social Affairs at the Centre and in the Provinces. "The importance of social problems has been overlooked in our fight for political freedom, she observed. "It is essential now," she pointed out, "that we should co-ordinate the two if we wish to achieve our goal of social justice and equality. No country can make headway even politically unless and until social disabilities are removed. For this purpose, I humbly suggest the establishment of a Ministry of Social Affairs both at the Centre and in the Provinces. It will be the function of this Ministry to frame a new Manusmruti to govern social relations of all the subjects of the State to remove social injustice and to regulate the population according to the needs of the country. We must remember that we have to do all this immediately as there is a danger of a third world war."

The President made an appropriate reference to the services of Mahatma Gandhi. The All-India Women's Conference, she remarked, had reasons to be grateful to the Mahatma, for, it was he who inspired the womanhood of India to take its full share in the national struggle. The fearless part played by thousands of Indian women in our heroic struggle was an eloquent testimony to the influence of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mrs. Kale regretted the upheaval in the Punjab which resulted in the killing of thousands of people and abduction of innocent women and children, of forced conversions and exodus of thousands of families. She said: "The refugees have to be accommodated and provided for. After all, they are the victims of our political negotiations and, therefore, we are in duty bound to see that they are helped to settle down. We can take upon ourselves the welfare work amongst them. We, women, have a great deal to do in this sphere."

The President went on: "I am aware that Government are faced with many important problems at the present moment. Our economy has been temporarily upset due to the partitioning and the influx of refugees. To raise the standard of living Government are devising plans for the industrialisation of the country. To achieve this end, huge schemes of electrification are on the anvil. But I have to invite the attention of Government to one more important problem which cuts at the very root of all, and that is the alarming increase of population. No less a person than Sir M. Visvesvaraya has sounded a note of warning. He says that unless and until we regulate this abnormal increase by artificial means the economy of the whole country will collapse."

The President expressed satisfaction, that the important portfolio of Health had been entrusted to an ex-President of the Conference, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, who had already made a useful beginning by putting the Nurses Council Bill on the statute book.

Several resolutions were passed by the Conference. One resolution acclaimed the attainment of freedom by the people of India under the inspiration and leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Another resolution declared the determination of the Conference to make its fullest contribution to the fulfilment of the firm and solemn resolve, embodied in India's Charter of Freedom, to proclaim India as an independent sovereign republic.

The Conference strongly condemned the deliberate incitement to communal hatred which had resulted in inhuman atrocities, forced conversions and abduction of women and children in several parts of the country, and called upon the members of branches to give their fullest support to all organised efforts for their recovery and rehabilitation.

The headquarters of the World Health Organisation, it was urged in another resolution, should be located in India and member States of the United Nations were asked to support the demand.

By yet another resolution, the Conference appealed to the Government of India to revise the Hindu Code and to this end, it directed the Standing Committee of the Conference to appoint a deputation to wait on the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Conference also appealed to all the States to adopt the draft revision of the Hindu Code as embodied in the recommendations of the Rau Committee.

Other resolutions adopted by the Conference include: the need for implementing on a nation-wide scale schemes for the immediate introduction of compulsory and free basic education; the adoption of films as a medium of instruction; the compulsory study of ethics, civics and physical training in all schools and the need of imparting sex education to boys and girls in high schools.

A notable contribution to the proceedings was the speech made by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. She appealed to the women in the country to work ceaselessly for the establishment of communal concord, which, at present, was disturbed on account of the partition. "Unity," she declared, "can be re-established only by women, as they are by instinct and temperament best fitted for the task. Let us not be disheartened by what has happened but let us build our future with a new hope."

Following this an appeal was made by the leaders of the women's movement in both the Dominions, headed by Lady Mountbatten, Miss Fatima Jinnah and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu for the rescue of women and children. This appeal has had some effect already.

Kasturba Fund.—The work in connection with the emancipation of Indian womanhood and the improvement of the lot of Indian women, particularly in rural areas, obtained an enormous stimulus in 1944-45, thanks to the Kasturba Memorial Fund created for the commemoration of Mrs. Gandhi who died under detention in February 1944. At Mahatma Gandhi's request the trustees of the fund used the money for the establishment of a countrywide organisation to improve the lot of Indian women, especially in villages. Attempts have been to provide opportunities for Indian women to secure education, acquire knowledge of basic sanitary and hygienic lines and to become alive to their social and political rights. An essential part of the plan is to equip rural areas with up-to-date maternity hospitals and clinics. In order to fulfil this ambitious project a large number of women were trained in special camps so that after adequate equipment they have scattered themselves throughout the length and breadth of the land to carry the message of women's uplift to every corner of rural India. At these training camps instruction was given in first-aid and home nursing, child welfare, village nursing, health visits, rural sanitation, balanced diet and cheap remedies. The object of these training camps was the raising of an army of experts called "Gram Sevikas" (servants of the village).

Women in Mines.—The keen awareness which the leaders of the women's movement in India developed in regard to practices affecting women is illustrated by the repeated protests registered by them against the lifting of the ban on the employment of women in mines. These protests found an echo in Parliament when the Cabinet spokesman made apologetic references to the need for ensuring adequate supplies for coal for war purposes and promised to secure a revision of the position at an early date. The ban on the employment of Women underground in coal mines was reimposed in February 1946.

HINDU LAW REFORM

As the result of increasing consciousness on the part of Indian women of their social and political status, there has in recent years been a move to revise and codify the somewhat vague and contradictory law governing the Hindu home, especially as it affects marriage, divorce, succession to property, etc. In 1937 the Legislature enacted the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act. Four years later, the Government of India set up a Committee to overhaul and codify the Hindu Law. This Committee, which is known as the Rau Committee, drafted two bills dealing with Hindu intestate succession and Hindu marriage. When the measures came up for consideration by the two Houses of the Central Legislature, a joint committee of the two Houses recommended the revival of the Rau Committee with a view to the codification of the entire Hindu Law. Consequently the Rau Committee was revived early in 1944. During 1944-45, the Committee made a tour of the country and elicited public opinion on the proposals embodied in the two measures and on the codification of the Hindu Law as a whole. They gathered evidence from leading lawyers and representative organisations of various shades of Hindu opinion on a draft Hindu Code prepared by them.

The draft code is divided into six parts dealing with intestate and testamentary successions and matters arising therefrom, including maintenance; marriage and divorce; minority and guardianship; and adoption. In an explanatory statement the Committee say that it is generally felt that the evils of piecemeal legislation on the subject should be avoided and that an entire code acceptable to the general Hindu public should be formulated.

Divorce.—According to the proposed changes daughters are allowed a share—hitherto denied them—in property left by their fathers. Both wives and daughters are given absolute control of their inheritance. Marriages are divided into two classes, sacramental marriage and civil marriage. Either can be performed only when there is no other spouse living, thereby enforcing monogamy. Divorce is a new feature sought to be introduced by the draft code, although the grounds on which dissolution of marriage can be sought are limited; but equal rights in this behalf are given to husband and wife.

Although at the outset, there was a volume of opposition to some of the recommendations of the Rau Committee, the country has now recognised the need for advance as can be seen by the provision contained in the constitution of the Democratic Republic of India within the next few months, the Dominion Parliament is expected further to codify Hindu Marriage Law Reform so as to conform to modern ideas.

Rotary

THE first Rotary Club in India was started in 1919 at Calcutta. It took eight years to have the second club—Lahore—and in the next two years there was a total of seven clubs. Since then, by the end of 1941 three were 43 clubs in India, Burma and Ceylon. Then came the war and with the Japanese occupation of Burma five clubs were lost and three other clubs' charters were withdrawn, so that there were only 35 Rotary clubs.

The Rotary Governors and Club officers took a keen interest in the spreading of Rotary and today there are 83 clubs all functioning in India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon. There was only one district for the whole area of India, Burma and Ceylon until 1939, when the area was divided into two districts and in 1942 into four districts. With the increase in the number of clubs it became necessary in 1946 to set up 7 districts, with 7 Governors to administer them.

MIDDLE ASIA OFFICE: Brabourne Stadium, North, Churchgate Street, Bombay. *Asst. Secretary-in-charge:* George R. Means.

88TH DISTRICT.
GOVERNOR:

Dr. Dev Raj Narang, 5, Montgomery Road, Lahore.

AMBALA: 6720; September 17, 1947. *President:* Champa Lal, I.S.E., Supdg. Engr., P.W.D., Ambala Cantt.; *Secretary:* J. C. Uberoy, Journalist, Ambala Cantt. 1st and 3rd Fridays 5-30 p.m. at Parry's Hotel.

AMRITSAR: 2854; February 17th 1933. *President:* S. B. Batra, Dir., Upper India Metal Works Ltd., 93, The Mall, Amritsar; *Secretary:* R. K. Kapur, Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar. 8-30 p.m. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Amritsar Hotel.

DELHI: 4922; 1939. *President:* Manohar S. Seth, Scindia House, New Delhi; *Secretary:* G. T. Thaddaeus, Post Box No. 127, New Delhi. 8-15 p.m. 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Imperial Hotel, New Delhi.

HYDERABAD (Sind): 4882, October 6, 1938. *President:* S. P. Dastoor, M/s. David Sassoon Bone Factory, Kali Rd., Hyderabad (Sind); *Secretary:* T. D. Makhijani, Advocate, Gidu Road, Hyderabad (Sind). 8-30 p.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Masonic Hall.

KARACHI: 3593; March 1933. *President:* Major C. P. Bhatt, M.B.B.S., Hassanalli Effendi Road, Karachi; *Secretary:* Navin T. Khandwalla, C/o Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Karachi. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 5-30 p.m. Cotton Exchange.

LAHORE: 2714, February 1927. *President:* C. S. M. Deva, 8, College Road, Lahore; *Secretary:* P. L. Sondhi, C/o "The Tribune", Lahore. 8-30 p.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Faletti's Hotel.

PATIALA: 5786; May 1944. *Secretary:* Sardar Md. Basheer Ahmed, Income-Tax Office, Patiala. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8-30 p.m. at Yadavendra Stadium.

89TH DISTRICT.
GOVERNOR:

Dr. Ardeshir P. Mehta, Roshan Court, Jaganath Road, Rajkot (Kathiawar).

AHMEDABAD; 4008; March 8, 1936. *President:* N. S. Sodhan, Sarangpur Cotton Mills Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad; *Secretary:* K. M. Medora, British India Gen. Insc. Co. Ltd., Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad. 7-30 p.m. 1st and 3rd Fridays, Grant Hotel. Dinner at 8 p.m.

AJMER: 6019; June 18, 1945. *President:* Dr. D. R. Malhotra, Metallurgist, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Workshops, Ajmer. *Secretary:* C. L. Agarwala, Advocate, Naya Bazar, Ajmer. 1st and 3rd Fridays, 7-30 p.m. Rly. Bisset Institute.

BARODA: 4039; October 20, 1936. *President:* M. K. Parekh, Mehta Pole, Baroda. *Secretary:* L. M. Doctor, Sayaji Vijaya Office, opp. Jubilee Gardens, Baroda. 6-30 p.m. 2nd and 4th Fridays, Baroda Guest House.

BHAVNAGAR: 5908; February 14, 1945. *President:* Bhoglial Maganlal Shah, Mahalaxmi Mills Ltd., Bhavnagar, Kathiawar; *Secretary:* B. P. Mehta, Power House, Bhavnagar, Kathiawar. 2nd and 4th Sundays, 4-30 p.m., New State Hotel.

BHOPAL: 5422; November 25, 1941. *President:* Raja Sir O. N. Bisaria, B.A., Kt., Sultania Road, Bhopal, C.I.; *Secretary:* Syed Mehdi Ali Bahadur, Habeeb Manzil, Bhopal. 8-30 p.m. 2nd Tuesday, 6-30 p.m. 4th Tuesday, India Coffee House.

BHUJ (Kutch): 5615; May 19, 1943. *President:* Rao Bahadur J. D. Rana, President, Jadeja Court, Bhuj, Kutch; *Secretary:* P. K. Vora Nagar Chakla, Bhuj, Kutch. 6 p.m. 2nd and 4th Sundays, Agency Bungalow Grounds.

BROACH: 5796; June 19, 1944. *President:* J. B. Rodrigues, Civil Surgeon, Broach; *Secretary:* Dinshaw Furdoonji Ginwalla, Civil Lines, Broach. 7-0 p.m. 1st and 3rd Saturdays at the J. D. Vakil, Sanitary Hall or members' residences.

GODHRA: 6737; 17th October 1947. *President:* M. G. Pimputkar, I.C.S., Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Panch Mahals; *Secretary:* G. N. Vakil, C/o Imperial Bank of India, Godhra. 2nd and 4th Fridays, 7-30 p.m., at the Imperial Bank Building.

GWALIOR: 6680; June 30, 1947. *President:* M. A. Sreenivasan, Empress Road, Gwalior; *Secretary:* C. R. Sonalkar, C/o The United Commercial Bank Ltd., Gwalior.

INDORE: 6372; September 6, 1946. *President:* Capt. H. B. Richardson, New Moti Bungalow, Indore; *Secretary:* K. M. Ranade, New Moti Bungalow, Indore. 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 7-15 p.m., Freemason's Hall.

JAIPUR: 6548; March 1947. *President:* Sir V. T Krishnamachari, Kt., Prime Minister, Jaipur; *Secretary:* R. N. Dey, Secy. to the Govt. of Jaipur, Jaipur. 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 4 p.m., houses of members.

NADIAD: 6561; March 1947. *President:* G. W. Khot, D.S.P.'s Bungalow, Kaira; *Secretary:* K. C. Patel, Patel and Partners, Station Road, Nadiad.

NAVSARI: 5538; September 15, 1942. *President:* N. G. Sasadkar, M.A. (Lond.), Loonsikui, Navsari; *Secretary:* K. B. Joshi, Bharati Niketan, Joshi Mohalla, Navsari. 7 p.m. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at the Boy Scouts Headquarters, Loonsikui.

OKHA-DWARKA: 5341; February 22, 1941. *President:* R. K. Vakil, Automobile Engr., Hindustan Motor Works, Okha (Kathiawar); *Secretary:* T. M. Desai, Engineer, Hindustan Motors Ltd., Okha (Kathiawar). 6-30 p.m. 1st and 3rd Sundays.

PALANPUR: 6644; May 29th 1947. *President:* Navabzada Saheb Iqbal Mahomed Khan Bahadur, Palanpur (North Gujarat); *Secretary:* N. W. Goghari, B.E., A.M.I.E.E., Civil Engr., Palanpur (North Gujarat). 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 7 p.m., Club House.

PATDI-KHARAGHODA: Darbar Saheb Pratapsinghji Narsinhji Desai, Ruler, Patdi State, (Dist. Ahmedabad); *Secretary:* M. S. Chudgar, Pioneer Magnesia Works, Kharaghoda (Dist. Ahmedabad). 2nd and 4th Sundays, 1 p.m., Patdi and Kharaghoda.

PORBANDER: 5910; February 23, 1945. *President:* M. S. Jayakar, I.C.S., Dewan Saheb, Porbandar; *Secretary:* D. G. Motivaara, B.E. (Civil), State Eng., P.W.D., Porbandar. 2nd and 4th Sundays, 6-30 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. respectively at Bhojiswar Bungalow.

RAJKOT: 4894; August 10, 1938. *President:* Rao Bahadur T. D. Rana, Near Bhavanagar Uttara, Civil Station, Rajkot; *Secretary:* J. A. Baxi, Panchnath Road, Rajkot Spg. & Weavg. Mills, P. O. Box No. 2, Rajkot. 7 p.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Lodge, Kathiawar.

RATLAM: 5940; March 24, 1945. *President:* Thakur Saheb Mansinghji of Panchar, Panchar, Ratlam (C.I.); *Secretary:* B. M. Sapat, Shree Bajjan Mills Ltd., Ratlam, C.I. 2nd and 4th Mondays, 5-30 p.m., Rambag Gardens.

SURAT: 4398; August 14, 1937. *President:* Kalky H. Patel, Parsee Technical Institute, Madura Bhagal, Surat; *Secretary:* Dr. S. P. Bhacca, Vanki Bordi, Surat. 7 p.m. 2nd and 4th Saturdays at R. B. Naginchand Institute, Town Hall, Chowk Bazar, Surat.

90TH DISTRICT.
GOVERNOR:

Chaudhari Hyder Husein, B.A., LL.B., "Park View" Amin-ud-Daulah Park, Lucknow.

AGRA: 5028; March 29, 1939. *President:* N. M. Framji, Agent, Central Bank of India, Agra; *Secretary:* Kamta Prasad, Advocate, Bagh Muzaffarkhan, Agra. 8 p.m. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Imperial Hotel, Drummond Road, Agra.

ALLAHABAD: 5888; January 1945. *President:* J. Kak, 49, Canning Road, Allahabad; *Secretary:* Ali Ameer, Public Service Commission Office, Allahabad. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 5-30 p.m., Barnett's Hotel.

BENARES: 6011; June 7, 1945. *President:* Capt. S. K. Chaudhuri, Laksa, Benares; *Secretary:* Anand Prasad Agarwal, B.A., LL.B., Sundia, Benares City. 2nd and 4th Thursdays, for Tea or Dinner at Central Hindu School, Kamaccha.

CAWNPORE: 5645; July 3, 1943. *President:* Narendrajit Singh, B.Sc., Bar-at-Law, Vikramjit Singh Road, Civil Lines, Cawnpore; *Secretary:* D. May Arrindell, P. O. Box No. 87, Cawnpore. 1st and 3rd Thursdays, "The Lido," Cantonments, The "Mall", May to September, 8-15 p.m. and October to April, 12-45 p.m.

DEHRA DUN: 5258; June 24, 1940. *President:* Rao Bahadur Dr. N. C. Chatterjee, 18, Rajpore Road, Dehra Dun; *Secretary:* Hira Lal Sanon, Astley Building, Dehra Dun. 7 p.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Members Residences or Greens Hotel.

FYZABAD: 5941; March 24, 1945. *President:* O. Donald, Govt. Steam Power House, Sohval, Dist. Judge, Fyzabad; *Secretary:* D. D. R. Varma, Special Magistrate, Fyzabad. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8-15 p.m., Freemasons' Hall, Lodge Road, Fyzabad.

GORAKHPUR: 6395; October 17, 1946. *President:* Sardar Saheb Sir Surendra Singh Majithia, Gorakhpur; *Secretary:* Dr. C. J. Chako, M.A., PH.D., F.R. Hist. (Lond.), St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur. 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p.m., Union Club.

LUCKNOW: 4568; February 1938. *President:* Dr. S. N. Mathur, Shamania Road, Lucknow; *Secretary:* Sh. Zaheer Hussain, 3, Abbott Road, Lucknow. 1st and 3rd Fridays informal gathering at 8 p.m., Dinner 8-30 p.m., Carlton Hotel.

MORADABAD: 6010; June 7, 1945. *President:* Alakhdhari, Mgr., Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Moradabad, U.P.; *Secretary:* S. D. Singh, M.A., LL.B., P.C.S., Judge, Small Cause Court, Moradabad. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p.m., Lupton Club.

MEERUT: *President:* B. R. James, I.C.S., Dist. Sessions Judge, Meerut; *Secretary:* R. P. Ghiladial, P.C.S., Deputy Collector, Nehru Road, Meerut.

MUSSOORIE: 6556; March 1947. *President:* S. Darshanlal, Raghuraj Bhuvan, Town Rationing Office, Mussoorie; *Secretary:* H. M. L. Khanna, Raghuraj Bhuvan, Town Rationing Office, Mussoorie.

91ST DISTRICT.
GOVERNOR:

Sir Clifford Agarwala, Kt., Chief Justice, High Court, Patna.

ASANSOL: 4667; May 1938. *President:* J. E. Borrell, Chief Accountant, Steel Corporation of Bengal, Burnpur P. O. (*via* Asansol); *Secretary:* Capt. R. N. Sen, Malariologist, Apcar Gardens, Asansol. 7-30 p.m., 2nd and 4th Mondays, Club Headquarters at Asansol, E.I.R. Recreation Grounds.

CALCUTTA: 587; September 26, 1919. *President:* G. A. Dosani, 60, Bentick St., Calcutta; *Secretary:* S. Deb, Bengal Porcelain Co. Ltd., 3, Motisil St., Calcutta. 1-10 p.m., every Tuesday, Great Eastern Hotel.

CUTTACK: 6136; December 4, 1945. *President:* Hon. Mr. H. K. Mahtab, Prime Minister, Orissa, Cuttack; *Secretary:* G. C. Satpathy, Registrar, Utkil University, Cuttack, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 8-30 p.m., University Committee Room.

DACCA: 4590; March 1938. *President:* S. K. Sen, I.C.S., District Judge, Dacca; *Secretary:* Dr. N. M. Basu, Dacca University, Ramna Post, Dacca. 5 p.m. 2nd and 4th Sundays, Homes of Rotarians.

DHANBAD: 6261; April 1946. *President:* B. Wilson Haigh, Baranee Coke Co. Ltd., P.O. Kusunda, E. I. Rly.; *Secretary:* Prof. S. K. Ghosh, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 7 p.m., Dhanbad Club.

JAMSHEDPUR: 4118; November 23, 1936. *President:* Dr. H. K. Mitra, Refractories Engr., Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur; *Secretary:* P. N. Mookerji, Central Office, Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur. 12 noon, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Beldhi Club.

JUBBULPORE: 5064; 1939. *President:* Dr. S. C. Barrat, Napier Town, Jubbulpore (C.P.); *Secretary:* K. N. Marwaha, 51, Rest Camp Road, Jubbulpore, C. P. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 8-30 p.m.; Jackson's Hotel.

PATNA: 5688; Nov. 8, 1943. *President:* S. N. Bhattacharya, "Retreat," Exhibition Road, Patna; *Secretary:* P. M. Balen, C/o Reuters Ltd., Fraser Road, Patna. 8 p.m. 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Bihar Flying Club.

RANGOON: 3240; April 8, 1946. *President:* J. D. M. Francis, 186/188, Mogul Street, Rangoon; *Secretary:* S. Chatterjee, 201, Mogul Street, Rangoon. Every Wednesday 1 p.m., "Suncafe."

92ND DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR:

Sir Behram N. Karanjia, Kt., 4, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

AHMEDNAGAR: 6698; August 18, 1947. *President:* H. A. Khan, Collector's Bungalow, Ahmednagar; *Secretary:* S. K. Irani, 1-B, Hunter Road, Ahmednagar. Wednesdays, 6-30 p.m., Masonic Hall.

AKOLA: 6079; September 4, 1945. *President:* R. Br. A. S. Athalye, B.A., LL.B., Jatharpeth, Akola; *Secretary:* N. S. Agashi, Rifle Range, Akola. 1st and 3rd Saturdays, 6-30 p.m., Sitabai Arts College.

AMRAOTI: 6175; January 29, 1946. *Secretary:* G. N. Khare, Mangilal's Bungalow, Amraoti (Berar). 1st and 3rd Saturdays, 8 p.m., Masonic Hall Dining-room, Amraoti Camp.

BELGAUM: 5410; July 19, 1941. *President:* Rao Saheb Shivagauda S. Patil, Kaktives, Belgaum; *Secretary:* M. P. Wali, Dist. Local Board Office, Belgaum. 2nd Saturday, Dinner Meeting at 8-30 p.m. and 4th Saturday, Tea Meeting at 5-30 p.m. at Green's Hotel.

BOMBAY: 3128; March 1929. *President:* A. A. A. Fyzee, Member, Public Service Commission, P.W.D., Secretariat, Bombay; *Secretary:* A. Forington, Green's Hotel, Bombay. 1-30 p.m., every Thursday, Green's Hotel.

GADAG-BETGERI: 6135; December 4, 1945. *President:* Rao Bahadur S. S. Yelamali, Gadag; *Secretary:* S. R. Hiremath, Chief Officer, Municipal Office, Gadag. 2nd and 4th Sundays, 6 p.m., D. B. S. D. Manvi's Gadag Bungalow.

HUBLI-DHARWAR: 5282; September 16, 1940. *President:* G. S. Desai, Mg. Dir., Dharwar Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dharwar; *Secretary:* Dr. P. S. Desai, Station Road, Dharwar. 7 p.m., 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Mission High School Hall.

KARWAR: 6297; May 21, 1946. *President:* H. R. Haldipurkar, Pleader, Karwar, N. Kanara; *Secretary:* M. G. Chandavarkar, Pleader, Karwar. 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 5 p.m., Karwar Club.

KOLHAPUR: 5685; November 1, 1943. *President:* Rev. L. R. Andress, Brahmapuri, Kolhapur; *Secretary:* S. M. Ghatge, 19, Syke's Extension, Shahupuri, Kolhapur. 5-30 p.m., 1st and 4th Saturdays, Syke's College Hall.

NAGPUR: 5868; December 13, 1944. *President:* P. S. Rao, Commissioner, Nagpur Division, Civil Lines, Nagpur; *Secretary:* E. C. Eduljee, Kamptee Road, Nagpur. 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p.m., Mount Hotel.

NASIK: 5935; March 23, 1945. *President:* Rao Bahadur A. S. Gokhale, Central Govt. Distillery, Nasik; *Secretary:* S. K. Mitra, Power House, Nasik Road. 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 5 p.m., R. W. I. Golf Club, Nasik.

PANDHARPUR: 4493; April 17, 1944. *President:* Rao Bahadur G. B. Paricharak, Bijapur Lane, Pandharpur; *Secretary:* N. P. Surnis, House No. 3329, Surnis Wada, Bijapur Lane, Pandharpur. 2nd and 4th Sundays, 7 p.m., The Supervising Union Office, Pandharpur.

POONA: 3994; January 15, 1936. *President:* Khan Bahadur M. H. Moledina, 30, Main Street, Poona; *Secretary:* E. D. Chinoy, Bombay Garage (Poona) Ltd., 11, Elphinstone Road, Poona. Every Monday at 6-45 p.m., Turf Club House.

SATARA: 5815; July 24, 1944. *President:* Dewan Bahadur M. B. Mutha, Mokamdas Hazarimal & Co., Bhavanipeth, Satara; *Secretary:* K. V. Kulkarni, 40, Yadogopal Peth, Satara. 6-30 p.m., 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Bungalow No. 12, Satara Camp.

SHOLAPUR: 4054; September 13, 1936. *President:* B. N. Jakkal, Sholapur Samachar Press, Sholapur; *Secretary:* S. B. Dutta, 162-13, Railway Lines, Sholapur. 6-45 p.m., every Tuesday at Free Masons' Hall.

93RD DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR:

S. R. Sarma, Deputy Chief Operating Supdt., M. S. M. Rly., Madras.

BANGALORE: 3323 (B); May 24, 1934. *President:* Sir J. G. Gosh, Kt., D.Sc., F.N.I., Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; *Secretary:* Dr. M. N. Mahadevan, 2nd St., Mark's Road, Bangalore. First four Wednesdays, 7-30 p.m., West End Hotel.

BEZWADA: 5790; June 5, 1944. *President:* Rao Bahadur U. Ananda Rao, Suptdg. Engr. P.W.D., Bezwada; *Secretary:* Dr. C. Suryanarayana Murti, M.B.B.S., Managing Director, Andhra Pharmaceutical Works, Governorpet, Bezwada. 1st and 3rd Saturdays, 6 p.m., P.W.D. Recreation Club.

COCANADA: 5804; July 3, 1944. *President:* P. Bapoo Row, C/o Post Box No. 10, Cocanada; *Secretary:* Durseti Gopalrow, Ramaraopet, Cocanada. 1st and 3rd Saturdays, 6 p.m., the Fulcrum Gardens.

GUNTUR: 5593; March 24, 1943. *President:* Dr. P. H. Vital Rao, M.B.B.S., Dilkusha, Guntur; *Secretary:* Dr. K. Ganeswara Rao, L.M.P., Kotapet, Guntur. 9 p.m., 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Victory House.

MADRAS: 3186; May 1929. *President:* Lt.-Col. G. S. Gill, I.G. of Police, Madras; *Secretary:* H. C. Kothari, Director, Waterfall Estates, Oriental Building, P. O. Box No. 267, Madras. 1-15 p.m., every Tuesday, Luncheon meetings, Connemara Hotel.

MYSORE: 5806; July 5, 1944. *President:* R. J. Rege, Lacey's Court, Govt. House Road, Mysore; *Secretary:* S. Rama Rao, States Engineering Co., Status Square, Mysore. 2nd Fridays at Mysore Sports Club, 6-30 p.m. Last Fridays at Hotel Krishnaraj Sagar, 8 p.m.

PONDICHERRY: 5729; March 9, 1944. *President:* M. M. C. Bala Soupra Manien, Advocate Conseil, Rue Madras, Pondicherry; *Secretary:* M. Vigie Marcellus, Rue de Bussy, Pondicherry.

VIZAGAPATAM: 5504; May 28, 1942. *President:* Rao Bahadur S. Nanjundiah, Vizagapatam Port, Vizagapatam; *Secretary:* Dr. V. Iswariah, Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatam. 5-30 p.m., 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Municipal Council Hall, Vizagapatam.

94TH DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR:

Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratna Sabhapati Mudaliar, Lakshmi Nivas, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

COCHIN: 4377; June 25, 1937. *President:* V. N. Sundaresan, Secretary, Cochin Chamber of Commerce, Cochin; *Secretary:* Thomas Cheryan, Editor: "Deepam", Deepam Road, Ernakulam. 1 p.m., Alternate Saturdays, Malabar Hotel, Wellington Island.

COIMBATORE: 5724; February 17, 1944. *President:* Rao Bahadur A. T. Krishnaswami Mudaliar, "Lakshmi Nivas", Avanashi Road, Coimbatore; *Secretary:* Rao Saheb K. Nanjundiah, B.A., B.Com., B.L., Addl. Public Prosecutor, Gopalpuram, Coimbatore. Tea Meetings at 6 p.m. Dinner meetings at 8-30 p.m., 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

COLOMBO: 2198; July 1929. *President:* J. H. F. Jayasurya, General Hospital, Colombo, (Ceylon); *Secretary:* N. V. Subramaniam, Swadeshi Industrial Works, Ltd., Colombo (Ceylon). 1 p.m., every Thursday at G. O. H.

GALLE: 5382; April 25, 1941. *President:* C. J. A. Pereira, Advocate, Richmond Hill Road, Galle, Ceylon; *Secretary:* William Peiris, 200/2, Wackwella Road, Galle, Ceylon. 8-15 p.m., 1st Monday Dinner, 7 p.m., 3rd Monday Tea, New Orient Hotel.

JAFFNA: 5369; April 8, 1941. *President:* R. R. Senadurai, Judge's Bungalow, Fort, Jaffna, Ceylon; *Secretary:* F. A. Sandrosegara, Asst. Registrar of Co-op. Societies, Jaffna, Ceylon. Thursdays 5-30 p.m., Jaffna Rest House, Jaffna.

KANDY: 5419; September 24, 1941. *President:* W. L. Vitharana, Harley House, Hermitage Road, Kandy, Ceylon; *Secretary:* F. Amerasinghe, Agent, Bank of Ceylon, Kandy. 5-15 p.m., 2nd and 4th Mondays, Queen's Hotel.

MADURA: 4908; December 27, 1938. *President:* S. Raja Iyengar, 162, Mainguard Street, Madura; *Secretary:* A. K. Annaswami Iyer, B.A. & M.L., 27, Sokhikulam, Tallakulam Post, Madura. 8-30 p.m., 2nd Tuesday and Last Saturday of each month, Cosmopolitan Club, Tallakulam.

NEGOMBO: 4645; November 25, 1938. *President:* S. V. Aloy Seneviratne, Kaluwairrippu, Katana, Ceylon; *Secretary:* St. John Perera, Johnsland, Katana, Ceylon, 8-30 p.m., 1st Monday, new Rest House, Negombo and 3rd Saturday, 5-30 p.m., Residence of members.

NILGIRIS: 5441; November 25, 1941. *President:* Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra, "Ranga Vilas" Davisdale, Ootacamund; *Secretary:* T. S. Balasubramanian, c/o P. Orr & Son, Ootacamund. 7-15 p.m., every Monday Coonoor and Ootacamund.

PANADURA: 5769; May 2, 1944. *President:* W. P. H. Dias, Naini Tal, Panadura, Ceylon. *Secretary:* Raymond Pereira, 124, High Street, Panadura, Ceylon. 8-30 p.m., Dinner Meetings, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at "Dias Villa."

TINNEVELLY: 5770; May 2, 1944; *President:* P. Rajagopalan, I.C.S., District Collector, Collector's Bungalow, Tinnevelly; *Secretary:* Dr. K. Rama Iyer, M.B.B.S., "Arch House", Tinnevelly Town. 6-30 p.m., 1st and 3rd Mondays, at the District Club, Palamcottah.

TUTICORIN: 6364; August 16, 1946. *President:* J. L. P. Roche Victoria, "Sukhastan", Beach Road, Tuticorin; *Secretary:* S. N. Chinnakannu Pillai, West Great Cotton Road, Tuticorin. 7 p.m., every First Wednesday after 1st and 15th of every month.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Office for Middle Asia: Brabourne Stadium, North, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

The Office for Middle Asia of Rotary International provides the services of R. I. Secretariat, at Chicago, to all the district governors in this region and the Rotary clubs and the Rotary organisation in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Malaya Union, Siam, French Indo-China, Sarawak, Brunei, British North Borneo and Indonesia.

Secretary Incharge:—George R. Means.

Freemasonry

IN 1728 a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of England to Geo. Pomfret, authorising him to "open a new Lodge in Bengal." Of his personage nothing further is known but under Capt. Farwinter, who in the following year succeeded him as Provincial Grand Master of India, a Lodge was established in 1730, which in the Engraved Lists is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company, and is described as "No. 72 at Bengal in the East Indies." The next Provincial Grand Masters were James Dawson and Zech. Gee, who held office in 1740; after whom came the Hon. Roger Drake, appointed 10th April 1755. The last named was Governor of Calcutta at the time of the attack made on the settlement by Surajah Dowlah in 1756. Drake missed the horrors of the Black Hole by escaping and was accused of deserting his post, but, though present at the retaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Clive, it is improbable that he resumed the duties of his masonic office after the calamity that befell the settlement.

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that William Mackett, Provincial Grand Master of Calcutta, was present at the meeting of that body, November 17, 1760, and we learn on the same authority that at the request of the "Lodges in the East Indies" Cullin Smith was appointed P. G. M. in 1762. At this period it was the custom in Bengal "to elect the Provincial Grand Master annually by the majority of the votes of the members present, from amongst those who passed through the different offices of the (Prov.) Grand Lodge and who had served as Dep. Prov. Grand Master." This annual election as soon as notified to the Grand Lodge of England was confirmed by the Grand Master without its being thought an infringement of his prerogative. In accordance with this practice, Samuel Middleton was elected (P. G. M. circa) in 1767; but in passing it may be briefly observed that a few years previously a kind of roving commission was granted by Earl Ferrars in 1762-64 to John Bluvitt, Commander of the "Admiral Watson," Indiaman "for East India where no other Provincial Lodge is to be found." Middleton's election was confirmed October 31st, 1768, and, as the dispensation forwarded by the Grand Secretary was looked upon as abrogating the practice of annual elections, he accordingly held the office of D. G. M. Unfortunately the records of the P. G. L. date back only to 1774, and thus much valuable information is lost to us. This Grand Lodge continued working until 1792 when it ceased to meet. It seems that the officers were selected from only two Lodges much to the dissatisfaction of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the dissatisfied bodies seceding and attaching themselves to the Athol or Ancient Grand Lodge. In 1813 at the Union both the Ancients and Moderns in Calcutta combined and gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge of England and have since been working peaceably under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which was revived in that year and in 1840 created a District Grand Lodge.

Madras.—The earliest Lodge in Southern India (No. 222) was established in Madras in 1752. Three others were also established about 1766. In 1767 Capt. Edmund Pascal was appointed P. G. M. for Madras and its Dependencies and in the following year another Lodge was established at Fort St. George. In 1768 the Athol (or Ancients) invaded this District and in 1781 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and both these Provincial Grand Bodies continued working peaceably side by side until the Union. Indeed, though not generally known, these two Grand Bodies made an attempt at coalition long before any such movement was made by their parent bodies, the Grand Lodge of England, and the Ancient Grand Lodge, and Malden in his History of Freemasonry in Madras states that in a great measure they succeeded. At the Union in 1816 all the bodies in Madras gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge. One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1774 at Trichinopoly of the eldest son of the Nawab of Arcot, Umdat-ul-Umra, who in his reply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated "he considered the title of English Mason as one of the most honourable that he possessed." This document is now stored in the archives of the United Grand Lodge.

Bombay.—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 18th century, Nos. 234 at Bombay in 1758 and 569 in Surat in 1798 both of which were carried on the lists until the Union when they disappeared. A Provincial Grand Master, James Todd, was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the Freemasons' Calendar in 1799. In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No. 322) to the 78th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1818 Lord Moira was asked to constitute a Lodge to be known by the name of St. Andrew by eight Masons residing there and also to grant a dispensation for holding a Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of making the Hon. Mountstuart a Mason, he having expressed a wish to that effect. The Petitioners further requested "that his name might be inserted in the body of the warrant, authorising them to instal him after being duly passed and raised a Deputy Grand Master of the Deccan." Of the reply to this application no copy has been preserved. Lodge Benevolence was established in Bombay in 1822.

In 1823 a Military Lodge "Orion-in-the-West" was formed in the Bombay Artillery and installed at Poona as No. 15 of the Coast of Coromandel. It seems from Lane's records that in 1830 it was discovered that this Lodge was not on the records of the United Grand Lodge of England. A Warrant was subsequently issued bearing date 19th July 1833. According to the early proceedings of this Lodge, members were examined in the Third Degree and passed to the chair in the Fourth Degree for which a fee of three gold mohurs was charged. In the following year a second Lodge was established at Poona by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which however, left no trace of its existence. In 1825 the civilian element of "Orion" seceded and formed the "Lodge of Hope" also at Poona No. 802.

Here "Orion" unrecognized at home, aided in the secession of some of its members, who obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the Parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England. Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of "Orion-in-the-West" had reached England, nor had any fees been received, although these including quarterages had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge, Coast of Coromandel, it was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel had exceeded his powers. Ultimately a new warrant No. 598 was granted as already stated in 1833. Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No. 818 in 1828. Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded; but in 1836 Dr. James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of **Scotland** P.G.M. of Western India and its Dependencies. No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838. A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of Tweedale was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr. Burnes, who in 1846 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso, that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies. Burnes may be best described as being in 1836 in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry. But the times were propitious. There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes, whom nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got to work and presented such attractions to **Scottish Freemasonry** that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abeyance, in order to give support to Lodges newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by Scotland. This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No. 338 on the Register of Scotland. From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry flourished, and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge St. George No. 549 on the Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province. In 1844 Burnes established a Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," at Bombay for the **admission of Indian gentlemen** the result of which is seen at the present day. Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1774 by the initiation of Umdat-ul-Umra has borne fruit resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East a distinguishing characteristic of Speculative Freemasonry. A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1860, and converted into a District Grand Lodge in 1861.

ADMINISTRATION

All three constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of Ireland hold jurisdiction in India. The largest of these is that of England which has four districts under District Grand Masters, totalling over two hundred Lodges. The Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India which comes under Scotland has some seventy-five Lodges, but the Grand Lodge of Ireland, which is governed in India by a Grand Inspector only has eleven Lodges.

The districts under Grand Lodge of England are as follows:—

Bengal.—Founded 1728. 74 Lodges.

District Grand Master:—Rt. Wor. Bro. A. Barr Pollock. Deputy District Grand Master:—Wor. Bro. S. K. Gosh.

District Grand Secretary:—Wor. Bro. Guy D. Robinson, 19, Park Street, Calcutta.

District Grand Lodges meets quarterly, in January (Calcutta), April (Assam), July (Bihar or Upper Bengal) and October (United Provinces). Two Charitable Institutions are maintained. The Bengal Masonic Association for the educatsion of children of indigent Freemasons and the District Fund of Benevolence for relief and maintenance of indigent Freemasons and their widows.

Bombay.—Founded 1763. 56 Lodges.

District Grand Master Rt. Wor. Bro. Sorab R. Davar; Deputy District Grand Master, Wor. Bro. J. S. Tilley.

District Grand Secretary, Wor. Bro. Khan Bahadur K. C. Banaji, Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

District Grand Lodge meets in March (Installation) and September. It maintains two Charitable Institutions; the District Grand Lodge Fund of Benevolence, for the relief and maintenance of Indigent Freemasons and their widows and the Bombay Masonic Association, for the maintenance and education of children of deceased Freemasons.

Punjab.—Founded 1863. 34 Lodges.

District Grand Master:—Rt. Wor. Bro. Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lahore, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., M.A., Deputy District Grand Master:—Wor. Bro. Lt-Col. F. R. Gifford, O.B.E.

District Grand Secretary:— Wor. Bro. G. Reeves-Brown, Freemasons' Hall, Lahore.

The District maintains The Punjab Masonic Institution for the Children and Widows of Freemasons for providing maintenance and education as required. There is a separate fund, the Dr. Owen Bursary Fund for the assistance of children of Freemasons, to enable them to fit themselves for employment after leaving school.

Madras.—Founded 1767. 36 Lodges.

District Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. T. V. Muthukrishna Iyer. Deputy District Grand Master, Wor. Bro. Hon'ble Sir K. P. Lakshmana Rao.

District Grand Secretary:—Wor. Bro. Rao Bahadur S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chari, Freemasons' Hall, Egmore, Madras.

The Lodge meets on the penultimate Saturdays in February and August each year in Madras, though the August meeting is sometimes held outside Madras. The District Grand Lodge maintains two Charitable Institutions; The District Fund of Benevolence, for the maintenance and relief of Indigent Freemasons and their widows and the Madras Masonic Association, for the education and maintenance of children of deceased Freemasons.

Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. 75 Lodges.

Its area is divided into districts which are supervised by Grand Superintendents. The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of all Scotland is Sir Ivon Hope Taunton, K.C.I.E., his Deputy Grand Master being Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir Shapoorji D. Billimoria. The Grand Superintendents are: Northern India, Rt. Wor. Bro. Rai Bahadur R. P. Varma, Southern India, Rt. Wor. Bro. A. Cook and Eastern India, Rt. Wor. Bro. R. D. Lemon.

The Grand Secretary is Rt. Wor. Bro. Khan Bahadur J. C. Mistree, 17, Murzban Road, Bombay.

The Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasons in India maintains two charity funds, the Scottish Masonic Fund of Benevolence in India and Scottish Benevolence Association in India, the Secretary of each fund being the Grand Secretary.

Grand Lodge meets in Bombay, its installation being in November.

Grand Lodge of Ireland

The Irish constitution is governed in India by a Grand Inspector, who has two assistant Grand Inspectors, one for Bombay and the other for Bengal. It has eleven Lodges working three in Bombay, six in Calcutta, one in Lahore and one in Simla.

Royal Arch Masonry

In England the District Grand Master is nearly always created Grand Superintendent of the Royal Arch Chapter, his deputy generally being second principal, while the third principal is appointed every year. The districts adopt the same practice; Bengal having 31 Chapters, Madras 21, Bombay 27 and the Punjab 22.

Royal Arch Masonry in Scotland has a separate constitution from the craft. The District Grand Chapter in India under Scotland is at present ruled by Most Ex. Companion, Sir Shapoorji Billimoria, Kt., M.B.E., under whom there are 33 Chapters. The Grand Secretary of all Scottish Freemasons in India is also District Grand Scribe 'E'.

There is only one Irish Chapter situated in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry

Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales and is divided into several districts, but in most cases, the district Grand Master is also the District Grand Mark Master. There are nineteen Lodges under Bengal, 18 under Bombay, 16 under Madras and 12 under the Punjab. Attached to the Mark degree is that of Royal Ark Mariner, which, under the English constitution, is worked in a separate Lodge attached to a Mark Lodge. Its ruler is the District Grand Mark Master and only Mark Master Masons can take this degree.

Under Scotland, the Mark degree is usually worked in Royal Arch Chapters, but it is conferred on candidates in some Lodges under the Scottish constitution.

Under Ireland, the Mark Degree is incorporated in that of the Royal Arch.

Other Degrees

There are many other degrees worked in India, including the **Ancient and Accepted Rite**, but no degree higher than 18th is actually worked in India under England, but under Scotland the 30th is worked. There are fourteen 18th degree Chapters working in India.

The Knight Templar degree is worked in several places under both England and Scotland.

The Red Cross Of Constantine has three conclaves working in India, at Bombay, Simla and Lahore.

The **Order of the Secret Monitor** has seven conclaves under Bombay, seven under Madras, three under Calcutta and one under Cawnpore.

Boy Scouts

THE Boy Scouts movement initiated in England by the late Lord Baden-Powell (the Chief Scout), spread widely in India and Pakistan. The Viceroy was Chief Scout and the heads of Provinces and States were Chief Scouts in their own areas. The aim of the Association was to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves. The Association was directly affiliated with the Boy Scouts International Bureau.

The Boy Scouts Association of India and the Hindustan Scouts will now merge to form a new association to be called Hind Scouts. The merger was decided on at a meeting of the Boy Scouts and Hindustan Scouts Councils on June 2, 1948. The new amalgamated Interim Council will consist of 18 members, 9 from Boy Scouts and 9 from Hindustan Scouts. There will be no Chief Scout in the new organization. The Chief Commissioner will be Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Deputy Chief Commissioner the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivian Bose. Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru will be the National Commissioner and Rao Bahadur G. T. J. Thaddaeus and Mr. Shriram Bajpai, General Secretary and National Organizing Commissioner respectively.

Since the partition Pakistan has had a separate Scouts Association of its own with Quaide Azam Jinnah as the Chief Scout. This is how the headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association of India was organized at the time of the partition:

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS

Chief Scout for India.—H.E. Rear Admiral the Viscount Mountbatten of Burma K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.

Chief Commissioner.—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Deputy Chief Commissioner for India.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivian Bose, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.

Honorary Treasurer.—F. B. Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A.

General Secretary for India.—Hon. Lieut. Rao Bahadur G. T. J. Thaddaeus, B.A., D.C.C., Ak.L., R.I.N.V.R.

Office Superintendent.—S. H. A. Jaffri, B.Com.

HEADQUARTERS COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

President.—The Chief Scout for India.

Chairman.—The Chief Commissioner (ex-officio).

Secretary.—The General Secretary (ex-officio).

Members:—

G. A. Small, M.A., I.E.S., D.C.C., Ak.L.; Rai Bahadur U. N. Ghosh; A. S. Khan, M.Sc., C.I.E., I.E.S.; Commander K. B. Godrej, R.E.M., R.I.N.V.R., D.C.C., Ak.L.; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Hidayatullah, O.B.E., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law; F. B. Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A.; Khan Bahadur Shah Alam Khan, M.A., LL.B., P.E.S.; Sir Iqbal Ahmad, Kt., B.A., LL.B.; G. C. Chatterjee, M.A., I.E.S.; P. Kuttikrishna Menon, B.A., L.T., D.C.C., Ak.L.; Rao Bahadur K. P. Naidu; Lieut.-Commander S. D. Pande, M.Sc., R.I.N.V.R.; Rajkumar Bikram Bahadur Singh of Khairagarh; Sardar D. K. Sen, M.A., B.C.L., Bar-at-Law; P. Siva Shanker, B.A., LL.B.; M. A. McCanliss, M.A. and M. N. Zutshi, B.A.

The Boy Scouts Association in India, General-Headquarters.—Census 1945-46.

1.	Assam	7,235
2.	Baluchistan	1,538
3.	Bangalore	1,591
4.	Bengal (East and West)	19,613
5.	Bihar	22,372
6.	Bombay	25,358
7.	Central India	701
8.	C. P. & Berar	8,307
9.	Coorg	278
10.	Delhi	3,162
11.	E. S. Agency	25,811
12.	Madras	24,830
13.	N. W. F. P.	12,147
14.	Orissa *	..
15.	Punjab (East and West)	107,249
16.	Rajputana *	..
17.	Secunderabad	1,999
18.	Sind	14,676
19.	United Provinces	37,156
20.	W. I. S. Agency	453
21.	Alwar State	2,131
22.	Baghat State	131
23.	Barwani State	777
24.	Benares State	300
25.	Bharatpur State	2,216
26.	Bhopal State	774
27.	Bijawar State	121
28.	Bundi State	645
29.	Cambay State	261
30.	Charkhari State	284
31.	Chhatarpur State *	..
32.	Cochin State	8,871
33.	Datia State	640
34.	Dewas Senior State *	..
35.	Dhar State	436
36.	Dhenkanal State	92
37.	Jaipur State	7,838
38.	Jammu & Kashmir State	5,355
39.	Jasdan State *	..
40.	Jath State	538
41.	Jhabua State	63
42.	Jhalawar State	589
43.	Junagadh State	1,525
44.	Karauli State	296
45.	Khilchipur State	64
46.	Kishengarh State	251
47.	Kolhapur State	5,813
48.	Kurwai State	75
49.	Kutch State	1,024
50.	Marwar State	8,587
51.	Mewar State	1,931
52.	Mysore State	36,238
53.	Nagod State *	..
54.	Narsingarh State	83
55.	Nawanagar State	655
56.	Orchha State *	..
57.	Patiala State	7,998
58.	Pudukottai State	1,226
59.	Rajgarh State*	..
60.	Rampur State *	..
61.	Ratlam State	168
62.	Sailana State	107
63.	Sangli State	1,315
64.	Sawantwadi State *	..
65.	Shahpura State *	..
66.	Sirohi State	721
67.	Tonk State	157
68.	Travancore State	5,266
69.	General Headquarters	5
	Grand Total	402,043

* Census not received.

Societies : Literary, Scientific, Social, Religious & Political, Commercial & Industrial, & Medical & Nursing

LITERARY

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913. Its objects are:—(1) To facilitate intercommunication and co-operation between women of any nationality who are members of the universities of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, resident in India. (2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom, by communication with the British Federation of University Women, and otherwise as may seem expedient. (3) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university women. Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the United Kingdom and in Northern Ireland: but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Branch may admit as Honorary Members women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women.

The Association of British University Women has had several branches. The address of the Honorary Secretary, Bombay, is as follows :—

Mrs. Hannah, 19, Bilkha House, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

The Delhi and Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918. The Calcutta and Bombay Branches have been influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women. All Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc., and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India to the League of Nations. They have been the means of introducing women on to University Senates and Municipalities. The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products. This branch, however, has not functioned for a number of years.

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purity Committee and has, through a special sub-committee, organised public meetings for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted.

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of Women's Employment Bureaus in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful. The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council.

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform.

This Association is Federated to the "Federation of University Women in India," and thus forms one of the Units of the Indian Federation.

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA

The Federation of University Women in India unites various Associations of University Women throughout the country, its object being to promote friendship and understanding among University Women of all races resident in India and to further their common interests. It is affiliated to the *International Federation of University Women* which in 1939 has a membership of over 60,000 representing thirty-three nations and which seeks by scholarships, exchange of teachers, group discussions and conferences to unite in common action and understanding the University women in the world.

The Federation in India is controlled by a Central Committee at present located in Bombay. It has branches in Bombay and Kodaikanal while women, eligible for membership, resident in places where no branch exists can be enrolled as "Scattered Members." Hon. Gen. Secy.: A. G. Moore, 31, Pedder Road, Bombay.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA

The Institute was inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917, the 80th birthday of late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, at the hands of H. E. Lord Willingdon, who became its first President. Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing on Oriental antiquities, to provide an up-to-date Oriental library, to train students in the methods of research and to act as an information bureau on all points connected with Oriental Studies. The valuable library of the late Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, which he had bequeathed already to the Institute, was after his demise handed over by his executors to the Institute, and is now located in the Central Hall of the Institute. Since the 1st of April 1918 the Government of Bombay have transferred to the custody of the Institute the unique collection of nearly 20,000 manuscripts formerly accommodated in the Deccan College, together with a maintenance grant of Rs. 3,000 a year. Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs. 10,000 a year for the publication of the B. S. S. and the Government Oriental Series. The Institute has also started a series called the

Acc. No. 12390

Bhandarkar Oriental Series in which five works have been already published and some others have been undertaken. The Institute has undertaken to edit *Mahabharata* critically at the initiation of the Raja of Aundh who has promised a total grant of Rs. one lakh for that purpose. Dr. V. S. Suthankar was the General Editor of the *Mahabharata* up to 21st January 1943 the date of his unfortunate demise. Dr. S. K. Belvalkar has now been appointed General Editor. Grants are being received from the Government of India (Rs. 4,000 a year) the University of Bombay (Rs. 3,000 a year) and the Government of Bombay (Rs. 6,000 a year), Madras, Hyderabad (Deccan), Baroda and Mysore as well as from several Southern Mahratta States. Recently the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior sanctioned Rs. 25,000 for the *Mahabharata* work at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per year for 10 years. The Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 a year for three years for this work. The Trustees of Sir Dorab Tata Trust have also sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 1,500 for the same purpose for 3 years. The British Academy has also given a grant to the *Mahabharata* as a token of their appreciation of this work. On 25th March 1944, the Institute inaugurated its *Mahabharata Printing Department* with a view to expediting the printing of the *Mahabharata* Edition. The Institute issues a Journal called *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute* published four times a year. It also held under its auspices the First Oriental Conference on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of H. E. Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. Thanks to liberal donations from the Tatas and the Jain community, supplemented by Grants-in-Aid from the Government of Bombay, the Institute is housed in a fine building. Since August 1927 the Institute has been conducting regular M.A. classes in Sanskrit, Pali, Ardhamagadhi and Ancient Indian Culture. It has also been coaching students for the Doctorate degrees of the University of Bombay. Lectures by eminent scholars are also delivered occasionally. Besides these lectures a regular series of free Extension Lectures at certain intervals has been arranged for the benefit of the public. The Institute celebrated its Silver Jubilee on the 4th and 5th of January 1943, when delegates from learned bodies all over India and other eminent scholars attended. Membership dues Rs. 10 a year or Rs. 100 compounded for life. Members can, subject to certain conditions, borrow books from the library and get the "Annals" free and other publications (a list covering about 100 titles sent free upon request) at concession rates.

BHARATA ITIHASA SANSHODHAKA MANDALA, THE, POONA

Founded in 1910 by the late Mr. V. K. Rajwade and Sardar K. C. Mehendale and registered under Act XXI of 1860 in 1910 with the object of collecting and conserving historical materials, erecting suitable buildings for preserving and exhibiting them, publishing such materials and other works of historical research and generally to encourage and foster critical study of and research in Indian history. Has a building of its own; has recently acquired new premises for additional buildings; possesses the best collection of Persian and Marathi historical papers owned by any private society. Has a rare collection of about a thousand Indian paintings now housed in a special wing, maintains a coin cabinet and an armoury of old weapons. Has a section for copper plates, sculpture and archæology and has a library of general, historical and rare books. Holds fortnightly and annual meetings where notes and papers based on original documents are presented, discussed and afterwards published. The Poona City Research Section of the Mandal does research work in the city and publishes findings. Has published several volumes of original historical letters and other historical and literary books whose total number exceeds 90. Conducts a quarterly journal devoted to research. Work done mostly in Marathi. Celebrated the Silver Jubilee by calling the first All-India Modern History Congress in 1935. Has planned Commemoration volumes in English giving an analytical account of researches in various fields. Depends mainly on public subscriptions. Has been receiving some grant-in-aid from the Government of Bombay for the last five years. Was supported by many Rajas, Jahagirdars, Sardars and the public. The Government of India is pleased to sanction Rs. 1,000 yearly from 1947-48. The late Dr J. E. Abbot of New Jersey, U.S.A., left by will a gift of 30,000 dollars to the Mandala for buildings. Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs. 3, 6, 12, 25, 125 and 300 which can be compounded for life by paying ten times the annual subscription for a particular class in a single year. Effective members over 1,000; Annual income averages between 5 to 6 thousand rupees.

President: The Raja Saheb of Phaltan; *Vice-Presidents:* The Raja Saheb of Aundh; The Raja Saheb of Bhor and C. G. Agashe; *Chairman:* Prof. D. V. Po dar, B.A.; *Secretaries:* Dr. M. G. Dixit; C. G. Karve, B.A.; Prof. R. V. Oturkar, M.A.; *Treasurer:* D. K. Sathe, B.Sc., B.A. *Address:* 312-13, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

Founded 1888, to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art. Annual exhibition usually held every January. The Society maintains a Salon which provides a centre for general expositions, one-man shows, lectures and meetings, etc. Annual subscription Rs. 10; Life member Rs. 100. *President:* Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart.; *Hon. Treasurer:* J. N. Unwala; *Hon. Salon Secretary:* K. M. Gandhy; *Office and Salon Room:* Sassoon Building, 6 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1804, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature. Annual subscription Rs. 60. *Secretary:* S. R. Tikekar, Town Hall, Bombay.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

(Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches. The Society has a membership of about 1,400 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon. In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum. A Journal is published three times during the year which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. The Society's library is open to members and books may be borrowed under special arrangement by members residing in the mofussil. Annual subscription Rs. 25. Entrance fee Rs. 10. Life Membership Rs. 360 including entrance fee. *Patron-in-Chief*: Rear Admiral the Viscount Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O. *Offices:* 114, Appollo Street, Bombay.

DAWOODI BOHRA LITERARY AND WELFARE SOCIETY

(Established in 1940 A.D.); AIM & OBJECTS:—To promote study of Islamic culture, Law and History, Arabic & Urdu; to create common platform for free and unfettered discussions and expressions of opinion by different Schools of thought, to spread education amongst adults and females and to undertake economical, social and other activities by organising debates, lectures, tours, establishing libraries and publishing books, magazines and pamphlets. At present a quarterly Magazine "Umeed" and three publications in Book Forms on Law & History have been issued. Office Bearers:—*Chairman.*—Y. T. Vakil, Advocate; *Vice President.*—Z. F. Zaki, Bar-at-Law; *Treasurer*—A. A. Patharia, B.A., and *Secretary.*—T. S. N. Diwanji, Advocate. *Address:*—C/o. A. K. M. Patharia, 288, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay 3.

DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, POONA

(Established in 1884). The object of the Society is "to facilitate and cheapen education by starting, affiliating and incorporating at different places, as circumstances permit, schools and colleges under private management or by any other ways best adapted to the wants of the people." The Society has now thirty-six life members. The value of the property and endowment funds held by the Society amounts to more than Rs. 50,00,000. The annual receipts and expenses of the Society's Institutions amount to Rs. 8,50,000. The Council, the Governing Body and the Board of Life Members are the bodies entrusted with the management of the Society's affairs.

Chairman of the Council and the Governing Body:—H. G. Gharpurey, M.A., I.C.S. (Retired); *Secretary:* Dr. R. N. Dandekar, M.A., Ph.D., Fergusson College, Poona 4.

The Society's Institutions are, the Fergusson College, Poona; the Willingdon College, Sangli; the Brihan-Maharashtra College of Commerce, Poona; the New English School, Nanawada, Poona; the New English School, Ramanbag, Poona; the New English School, Satara; the Navin Marathi Shala, Poona; the Mavji Madhavji English School, Umbargaon; the Dravid High School, Wai; The Ahilyadevi High School for Girls, Poona; the Technical Institute, Poona (attached to the Fergusson College, Poona). The total number of students in the institutions of the Society exceeds 8,000.

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

The present Imperial Library was founded in 1902 by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India, by amalgamating the former Calcutta Public Library with the then Imperial Library which itself had been founded in 1891 by combining a number of Departmental Libraries of the Govt. of India Secretariat. One of them, the Library of the Home Dept., contributed a very important and interesting collection of books, which formerly belonged to the East India College, Fort William, Calcutta, and to the East India Board, London. The Calcutta Public Library also contained a fairly large number of valuable and rare books and pamphlets. In 1904, Maulvi Sayyid Sadrud Din Ahmad al Musavi, Zamindar of Buhar, (Burdwan District), endowed a collection of 1,500 printed Arabic, Persian and Urdu books, along with 950 Arabic and Persian manuscripts which collection is named "Buhar Library" after the name of the place to which the donor belonged.

The Ministry of Education of the Government of India, is responsible for the maintenance of the Library; while its management is vested in a Council appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India is the ex-officio Chairman and the Librarian, Imperial Library, its ex-officio Secretary. The members represent the University of Calcutta (2), the Government of Bengal (2) and other Provinces (3).

The aim of the Imperial Library in the words of its great founder is that "it should be a Library of reference, a working place for students, and a repository of material for the future historians of India, in which, so far as possible, every work written about India at any time can be seen and read." The Library contains most of the important and rare works in English and Indian languages dealing with India. The Library is also in possession of a collection of important books of reference and of standard works on various subjects which is kept up-to-date by the addition of new books. The present strength of the stock of the Library is a little over 4,20,000 which makes it the biggest Library in India.

The Library is provided with Reading Rooms public and private, where facilities are offered to students, Research workers and general readers There is a separate Reading Room for ladies Books are also lent out to any one living in any part of the Dominion of India, against cash security. The membership of both the Reading Rooms and the Lending Section is free. General and special reference enquiries are also attended to.

The Library was housed in the Metcalfe Hall Calcutta, from 1902 to 1923, when it was moved to the old Foreign and Military Secretariat Building, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta. As a war measure the Library is temporarily housed in 34, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta since February 1942.

Librarian: Vacant. *Special Officer:* Y. M. Mulay, M.A., D.L. (Lond.), F.L.A.

INDIAN ACCOUNTANCY BOARD

The Indian Accountancy Board is constituted under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 which was amended by the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1930, in order to give effect to an All-India scheme of registration of public accountants and auditors and the creation of an Indian Accountancy Board to advise the Central Government on all matters relating to the accountancy profession in India.

Before 1930 local Govts. were empowered to grant auditors' certificates entitling persons to act as auditors of companies other than private companies. Auditors' Certificates were of two kinds "restricted" and "unrestricted." The holders of the former were entitled to practise within the jurisdiction of the Province granting the certificate while those of the latter were entitled to practise throughout India.

There were several practical difficulties in administering a central subject by a provincial government and in 1932 the Central Government took charge of the accountancy profession—the youngest of the learned professions.

Every person desirous of practising as a public accountant in British India, has to be enrolled on the Register of Accountants maintained by the Central Government and is styled "Registered Accountant." Necessary conditions for eligibility for enrolment on the Register of Accountants are laid down in the Auditors' Certificates Rules, 1932, which have been framed under section 144 of the Indian Companies Act. There is, in operation, a strict scheme of professional examinations, registration of apprentices for the practical training, recognition of coaching institutions for the theoretical aspect, registration for the practising public accountant and an elaborate code of professional ethics, all conducted and rigorously enforced by the Central Government on the advice of the Indian Accountancy Board.

From 1932 to 1939 the members of the Indian Accountancy Board were nominated by the Central Government out of the ranks of the leading public accountants throughout India. In 1939 the Central Government changed the rules and introduced a progressive element of elected members from the practising accountants. The ultimate goal is to form an autonomous body of accountants to take charge of the profession. Under the present rules, the Indian Accountancy Board consists of 21 members. The term of membership is for 3 years. In exceptional conditions the Central Government is empowered either to reduce the term of office of the members or to extend it for a further specified period. The present term commenced from 1st July 1947.

Chairman: The Hon'ble Mr. K. C. Neogy, Minister for Commerce; *Secretary:* P. N. Bhandari, B.Com, (London), A.C.A., B.A.; *Address:* Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Commerce, Simla.

INDIAN ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Founded in the year 1937 in order to organise and carry on adult education work throughout the country. Among its earliest founders Prof. H. B. Richardson and Prof. J. B. Raju took a very prominent part.

The aims and objects of the Association are:—

To spread knowledge among the people of India on all subjects related to their all-round welfare and culture, in a popular and attractive manner through suitable agencies; to initiate, wherever necessary, adult education activities in co-operation with various organisations and individuals interested in the work, and to encourage and co-ordinate local efforts and organisations engaged in promoting the cause of adult education; to serve as a central bureau for information and advice concerning adult education in the different provinces and Indian States; to co-operate with movements aiming at the removal of illiteracy and ignorance and the promotion of the civic, economic and cultural interests of the people; to serve as a connecting link for inter-provincial and inter-State co-operation and co-ordination; to prepare and supply, if necessary, slides, charts, films, booklets, suitable literature, etc., and to undertake the publication of bulletins and journals; to arrange public lectures, demonstrations, seminars, etc., for the furtherance of the objects of the Association; to organise the Indian Adult Education Conference at least once every two years; to induce the Universities and other educational bodies in the country to take up adult education work, and to do all other acts that are incidental to the fulfilment of the above-mentioned objects of the Association.

The Association is affiliated to the World Association for Adult Education. Since its establishment it has held three important conferences. The first one in Delhi in 1938, presided over by the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir Shah Mohammad Sulaiman; the second at Bhagalpur in 1939 under the presidentship of Mr. (now Sir) R. P. Masani, then Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University; and the third at Indore in December 1942, under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, and the presidentship of Prof. A. Jha, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University.

INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPER SOCIETY

Formed in February 1939 to act as a Central Organisation of the Newspaper Press of India, Burma and Ceylon and to promote the common interests of its members. *President:* Tushar Kanti Ghosh, 'The Amrita Bazar Patrika'; *Deputy President:* Deshbandu Gupta, 'The Taj'; *Vice-President:* M. N. Cama, 'The Bombay Chronicle'; *Honorary Treasurer:* J. K. Cowley, 'The Statesman'; *Committee:* F. T. Coulton, 'The Times of India'; Kasturi Srinivasan, 'The Hindu'; W. J. B. Walker, 'The Statesman'; Devdas Gandhi, 'The Hindustan Times'; C. R. Srinivasan, The

Swadesa Mitran'; Suresh Chandra Mazumdar, 'The Hindustan Standard'; Amritlal Seth, 'The Janmabhoomi'; A. A. Hayles, 'The Madras Mail'; S. Sadanand, 'The Free Press Journal'; P. N. Mehta, and A. D. Mani, 'The Hitavada'. *Address*: Post Box No. 69, New Delhi.

INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Founded in September, 1933, on the recommendation of the first All-India Library Conference, convened in Calcutta on the invitation of about 20 prominent librarians in the country. It has for its objects (*a*) the furtherence of the library movement in India; (*b*) the promotion of training in librarianship in India and (*c*) the improvement of Status of librarians.

Among the methods employed for an achievement of these objects, the Association has with the help of local workers and supporters been able to organise biennial Library Conferences, of which seven have been held so far. The Association is responsible for bringing out a professional journal, called the "Library Bulletin" which is published every quarter, since April 1942 and which is supplied free to members of the Association. Another useful publication issued by the Association is the "Directory of Indian Libraries" of which two editions have been brought out so far and a third is under preparation. The Association has also undertaken the compilation and publication of certain works of reference, such as (*a*) the Union Catalogue of Scientific periodicals contained in important libraries of India; (*b*) a Compendium of Scientific and technical pamphlets as contained in important Indian Libraries; (*c*) a Catalogue of library literature found in important libraries of the country and (*d*) expansion of such topics of the well-known scheme of book classification, the Dewey Decimal, as pertain to India and Indian subjects. Of the last, certain expansions have been published in the "Library Bulletin," while others are either awaiting publication or are being worked out.

The Association also contemplates a survey of Indian libraries, which work is held up as no financial assistance is forthcoming from the Govt. to carry out such a huge task.

The membership of the Association includes individual members, Libraries and Library Associations, of which about a dozen are affiliated to the Indian Association.

K. M. Asadullah, Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta.

INDIAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION, LUCKNOW

Founded by Raizada Onkar Prasad in 1939, and is the only institution of its kind in India. Its object is to revive and reorganise the decaying art of the Indian music. Membership is open to both sexes and a nominal quarterly subscription is charged. The success of the Association has been proved by the recognition of the service of the members at various Music Conferences and Charity Shows.

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART (CALCUTTA).

Patron: Marquess of Zetland, G.C.I.E. *Secretary*: Dr. Niharranjan Ray. *Office*: 11, Wellington Square, Calcutta.

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

'P' Block, Raisina Road, New Delhi.

Origin: With a view to co-ordinating standardization activities of various laboratories and institutions and to introduce industrial standards on a national basis the Government of India by their Resolution No. 1-Std(4)/45 dated the 3rd September 1946, brought into existence the Indian Standards Institution.

Aims and Objects: The aims and objects of the Institution include the co-ordination of efforts of Producer and Consumer for the improvement of materials, products, appliances, processes and methods, introduction of code of practices, provisions or arrangements of facilities for examination and testing of commodities, processes and practices and planning and direction of related investigations and research.

Management: The affairs of the Institution are administered by the General Council, on which are represented Ministries of the Government of India, Governments of Provinces and States, professional societies of technologists and scientists, chambers of commerce and industry and other important interests.

General Council:—*President*: Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerji, Minister for Industry and Supply, Government of India: *Vice-Presidents*: Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur; Dorab C. Driver; *Secretary*: Dr. Lal C. Verman, Director, Indian Standards Institution (Ex-officio).

Preparation of Standards: The technical work of preparing standards, specifications, codes of practices, etc. will, for the present be carried out under the authority of five division councils, namely, (*a*) Engineering, (*b*) Buildings, (*c*) Textiles, (*d*) Chemicals and (*e*) Agriculture and Food Products.

Finances: The income of the Institution is derived from (*a*) Government grants, (*b*) contributions from industry, the Provinces, the States and other interested public bodies, (*c*) subscription from members and (*d*) sale of Indian Standards, specifications, etc.

The Government of India have decided to make annual grants from year to year for a period of five years by which time they anticipate the Institution should be largely self-supporting.

Director: Dr. Lal C. Verman.

KALAKSHETRA—INTERNATIONAL ARTS CENTRE, ADYAR, MADRAS

Literally "The Abode of the Arts" was founded at Adyar in 1936 by Shrimati Rukmini Devi, to emphasize the essential unity of all true Art.

Rukmini Devi, her staff and students in Kalakshetra are engaged in studying and popularising the principles and practice of various Hindu classical dances, Bharata Natya, Kathakali, etc. Special features are instrumental and vocal music, folk songs, dramatic arts, and painting. Recent expansion includes the inauguration of 4-year teachers course in Dance and Music. There is besides a crafts department including furniture and interior decoration and a weaving section.

Bookbinding and publications are also part of the Centre's activities. The Centre has an unique and rare collection of fifteen hundred Tamil palmleaf manuscripts on the *Kamba Ramayana*, many of these annotated by the late Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer.

The Arundale Montessori Training Centre under the direction of Dr. Maria Montessori and herself as the Principal, was started on July 3rd 1947. It will train teachers all over India in the Montessori System. The Kalakshetra and the Besant Theosophical School, will form a Cultural Centre to be endowed as a Centenary Memorial to Dr. Annie Besant.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

College Road, Nugumbakam, Madras.

The Society's Library contains nearly a lakh of books which are circulated to members.

President: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. C. Happell, I.C.S.; *Hony. Secy.*: J. Spencer; *Librarian*: C. N. Rama Krishna Iyer, B.A.

P. E. N. ALL-INDIA CENTRE

The All-India Centre of this International Society of eminent poets, playwrights, editors, essayists, novelists (P.E.N.) was founded in 1933 by Sophia Wadia under the presidency of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. After his death in 1941, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu was elected President. The Vice-Presidents are Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Prof. S. Radhakrishnan. The aim of the P.E.N. everywhere is to promote friendliness among writers and to uphold freedom of speech. In addition, the All-India Centre is working for national cultural unity by spreading appreciation of the many Indian literatures outside their own language areas and also abroad. This is done by means of public lectures, through its monthly journal *The Indian P.E.N.*, free to P. E. N. members and available to the general public in India for Rs. 5 per annum, and through its "P.E.N. Books" series on the different Indian literatures. The All-India Centre has over 350 members among the country's leading writers and editors, and has sponsored two All-India Writers' Conferences. Membership is open to any Indian of recognised position as a writer, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Entrance fee Rs. 5; annual fee Rs. 6; life membership fee Rs. 100.

Honorary Secretary: M. D. Altekar, M.A., "Aryasangha," 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA

Formed March 1897; Annual subscription Rs. 5. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*: E. Franklin DeSouza, 30-C, Khotachiwadi, Bombay 4.

TAHERI SCHOLARSHIP SOCIETY

The Society was established by His Holiness Sardar Syedna Dr. Taher Saifuddin Saheb in 1944 and is being run by contributions from His Holiness and members of the Dawoodi Bohra Community. The *Aims* and *Objects* of the Society are (1) to award scholarships to Dawoodi Bohra students of both sexes taking education in Schools and Colleges; (2) to award a gold medal every year to the student who shows exceptional merit in any Degree or Diploma Examination held during the year; and (3) to encourage Dawoodi Bohra students making research in any branch of knowledge. The Society has awarded scholarships in 1944-45, 1945-46 and 1946-47 respectively as under:—Rs. 11,145 (106 students), Rs. 11,196/12 (116 students) and Rs. 11,510/12 (113 students). *Secretary*.—A. N. Patharia. *Address*.—Mohamedi Baug, 21, Sarang St., Bombay 3.

SCIENTIFIC

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY (THE ROYAL) OF INDIA (CALCUTTA)

Founded 1820. A Class, Annual subscription Rs. 35. Entrance fee Rs. 8. B Class, Annual subscription Rs. 15. *Secretary*: 8, Percy-Lancaster, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., M.R.A.S., 1, Alipore Road, Alipore.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS

Established 1835. Quarterly subscription for members in Class A Rs. 7, in Class B Rs. 3. *President*: H. E. The Governor of Madras; *Chairman*: Mrs. M. M. Buck; *Hon. Secretary*: Richard Aprel, M.D.; *Hon. Treasurer*: Rao Saheb P. S. V. Nambi.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

Founded 1886, to promote the prosecution of Anthropological research in India; to correspond with Anthropological Societies throughout the world; to hold meetings for reading and discussing papers; and to publish a journal containing the transactions of the Society. Annual subscription Rs. 10. *President*: Prof. G. S. Ghurye, M.A., Ph.D.; *Hon. Secretary*: Prof. K. T. Merchant, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc. (Econ.). *Office Address*: C/o K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Building, 136, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1918 for the encouragement and promotion of research in the various branches of Pure and Applied Mathematics, and in the History of Mathematics. It conducts a journal entitled *The Proceedings of the Benares Mathematical Society*, in which original papers on Mathematics are published, and maintains a library. It published 23 volumes of *The Proceedings* and 12 books. There are about 100 members from all parts of India. Admission fee Rs. 10. Annual subscription Rs. 6 (Resident members) and Rs. 5 (non-resident members). *President*: Dr. M. R. Siddiqi. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. B. N. Prasad, Dr. B. R. Seth and Prof. V. V. Narlikar. *Secretary*: Dr. R. D. Misra, Ph.D. *Editor*: Dr. A. N. Singh, D.Sc.; *Treasurer*: Dr. R. S. Verma, D.Sc. *Librarian*: Dr. B. Mohan. *Address*: 22, Senpura, Benares.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION

Founded (*a*) to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general; (*b*) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and if possible, by holding classes and examinations; (*c*) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or there wise; (*d*) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities. The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street was built by the Association at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,00,000. The foundation stone was laid by Lady Willingdon in March, 1914, and it was opened in March, 1915. It is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall, Library, Museum, etc., and also provides accommodation for King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924, the Museum and office of the Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards, and the Vaccination Station. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* Dr. K. N. Choksy, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M., Acting Executive Health Officer, Bombay. *Joint Honorary Secretary:* Dr. C. Coutinho, B.Sc., L.M. & S., D.Hy. *Health Visitor:* S. K. Kulkarni.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
(Bombay Branch)

Founded 1886, to promote Medical and the Allied Sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession. *Secretary:* Dr. D. R. Bharucha, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), 'Dreamland', 25, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Was founded in 1924 with late Sir P. C. Ray as *President*, located in the University College of Science Buildings, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. Prof. P. Ray, M.A., F.N.I., *President;* Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, F.R.S., S.W., Dr. B. B. Dey, Prof. N. R. Dhar, Dr. Gilbert Fowler, Sir J. C. Ghosh, Prof. B. K. Singh, Dr. J. N. Mukherjee, Dr. B. C. Guha, Dr. P. C. Mitter, Dr. P. B. Sarkar and Dr. K. Venkataraman, *Vice-Presidents;* Prof. B. Sanjiva Rao and Dr. P. K. Bose, *Hony. Editors;* Dr. B. N. Ghosh, *Hony. Secretary;* Dr. K. N. Bagchi, *Hony. Treasurer;* P. C. Bandyopadhyay, *Asst. Secretary;* G. Banerjee, *Asst. Editor. Bombay Branch:* Principal P. N. Joshi, *President;* S. M. Mehta and Dr. G. V. Jadhav, *Vice-Presidents;* J. Samson and A. N. Kothare, *Joint Hony. Secretaries;* Barave, *Hony. Treasurer. Madras Branch:* Sir J. C. Ghosh, *President;* Dr. K. L. Moudgill, *Vice-President;* H. Subba Jois, *Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.*

The Society publishes a monthly Journal dealing with original researches in Chemistry in India and a quarterly Industrial Edition of the main Journal specially devoted to industrial topics. Annual subscription for the Industrial Edition is Rs. 6 for non-Fellows. Subscription of Fellows: Rs. 16, Non-Fellows Rs. 16 and an additional Rs. 2 for the Industrial and News Edition. Fellowship is open to graduates of Chemistry and to those who are interested.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
(MALLESWARAM, P. O., BANGALORE)

The Institute owes its origin to the munificence of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, whose plan for establishing a Research Institute, was brought to fruition after his death by the generosity of his two sons, the late Sir Dorabji Tata and the late Sir Ratanji Tata, supported by the Government of India and the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. The Institute began work in July 1911, and its laboratories provide facilities for post-graduate work in the following branches of Science, namely Physics, General Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Fermentation Technology, Food Technology, Electric Technology, Electric Communication Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering, Power Engineering, Internal Combustion Engineering and Mettalurgy. There is a library of scientific books and journals comprising about 35,000 volumes. The Institute awards a limited number of research studentships, research scholarships and research stipends. The Associateship is awarded by the Governing Council on the recommendation of the Senate after five terms, devoted entirely to research carried on during the period. Diplomas are granted to students who satisfactorily complete approved courses of study in Electrical Technology, Electrical Communication Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering and Metallurgy. A department of Power Engineering is being set up and a section of Economics and Social Sciences will be added in the near future. The scientific work of the Institute is recorded in the Quarterly Journal of the Indian Institute of Science. *Director:* Sir Jnan Chandra Ghosh, Kt., D.Sc., F.N.I.; *Registrar:* A. C. Pal, M.A. (Cantab.).

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1907 for the advancement of mathematical studies in India. It conducts two quarterly journals, *The Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society* and *The Mathematics Student;* the former publishes original papers on mathematical subjects and the latter is devoted to the needs of students and teachers of mathematics. The Society maintains a library of current mathematical periodicals in all languages and some new books on the subject. The library is located at the Fergusson College, Poona, where the journals and books are circulated to members by post. The journals of the Society are published in Madras. There are about 400 members from all parts of India. *President:* Dr. M. R. Siddiqi, Osmania University, Hyderabad. *Secretaries:* Dr. T. Vijayaraghavan, Professor of Maths., Andhra University and S. Mahadevan, M.A., L.T., Engineering College, Guindy, Madras. *Librarian:* D. D. Kosambi, Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona.

THE INDIAN RESEARCH FUND ASSOCIATION

This Association was constituted in 1911 with a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. The Association is a pioneer in organised medical research on a large scale and its work has been widely appreciated in other countries. The Association receives large grants-in-aid from the Government of India.

The control and management of the Association are vested in a Governing Body the President of which is the Hon'ble Health Minister of the Government of India. This body is assisted by a Scientific Advisory Board. On the Board are Directors of the leading Research Institutes and medical and scientific research workers of standing and experience. The Director-General of Health Services is the Chairman of the Board.

Membership of the Association is open to non-officials. Every donor of Rs. 5,000 is entitled to become a permanent life member, while every subscriber of Rs. 100 per annum can be a temporary member.

The original Governing Body was composed exclusively of officials until 1929 when the Raja of Parlakimedi made a donation of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Association and was appointed a life member. In the same year the Govt. of India, with a view to liberalising the constitution of the Governing Body, decided to enlarge it by including three representatives of the Indian Legislature, two representatives of Medical Faculties of Universities incorporated by law in India and one eminent non-medical scientist to be nominated by the Governor-General. As a result of further representations from the Universities and the Legislature, this Body was again enlarged in 1933 by the addition of a third representative of the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities, whilst it was decided that the non-medical scientist should in future be elected by the Indian Science Congress Association with the dissolution of the Indian Legislature, three representatives of the Constituent Assembly of India have replaced the three representatives of the Indian Legislature.

A Recruitment and Appointments Board has been formed from amongst the members of the Governing Body of the Association of select and recommend officers for appointment in the Medical Research Department and the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

In order to ensure the closest co-operation between workers and to prevent overlapping of efforts, an annual conference of medical research workers and administrative heads of Medical and Public Health Departments used to be convened under the auspices of the Association up to 1938. In that year it was decided that the Conference should be held biennially in future. No conference has however been held due to the abnormal travel and other conditions prevailing in the country. At this conference free discussions were held on the work accomplished and on proposals for future work. The results of the discussions enabled the members of the Scientific Advisory Board to make their recommendations for the programme for the following year. The Board is assisted by Advisory Committees consisting of workers on more important items of research, *e.g.*, cholera, malaria, plague, leprosy, filariasis, rabies, clinical research and industrial health, nutrition, maternity and child welfare which examine the proposals for research work and make recommendations to the Scientific Advisory Board. The Scientific Advisory Board annually publishes a technical report describing the research work done and the various enquiries carried out under the auspices of the Association during each calendar year. This report is obtainable from the office of the Secretary, Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association, Secretariat, New Delhi on payment.

The results of researches carried out under the auspices of the Association are published in the "Indian Journal of Medical Research" and its "Memoirs" and the "Journal of the Malaria Institute of India." Since the inception of the Association a large number of enquiries have been carried out. Enquiries include investigations on cholera, bacteriophage, malaria, nutrition, leprosy, plague, vaccines, tuberculosis, pharmacology, indigenous drugs, material mortality, helminthology, medical mycology, dracontiasis and filariasis, protozoal parasites, cancer, epidemic dropsy, kala-azar, dried blood plasma, sandfly fever, typhus bacillary dysentery, snake venoms, fluorosis, clinical problems, etc.

Besides financing investigations which are conducted by workers in its direct employment, the Association gives grants-in-aid to institutions and also to outside workers. The expenditure for the last few years has amounted to between seven and eight lakhs of rupees per annum. The Association maintained the Research Sections of the Malaria Institute at Delhi as well as its Southern India Branch at Coonoor until March, 1946 when they were taken over by the Government of India.

The Association maintains the Nutrition Laboratories at Coonoor, which carry out investigations which have a direct bearing on the problem of nutrition in India. The diet surveys undertaken by the laboratories have provided very valuable information as to food requirements. The publication of Health Bulletin No. 23 "The Nutritive value of Indian Foods and the planning of satisfactory diets" has made available to the public useful knowledge about Indian foodstuffs. Besides carrying out experiments in nutrition, annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are trained in the problems of nutrition. The nutrition advisory committee of the Association has been recognised by the Government of India as the National Advisory Nutrition Committee for India.

The Association has set up Nutrition Research Units at the Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay and at Dacca University, Dacca. They have also set up a Clinical Research Unit at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay.

From the 1st April, 1932 to the 31st March 1946, the Association awarded biennially to young medical graduates five research fellowships of the value of Rs. 150 p.m. each tenable for a period of two years. In April, 1946, the value of these fellowships was raised to Rs. 250 p.m. and it was decided that ten such fellowships should be awarded annually with effect from

the 1st April, 1947. Of these eight are reserved for medical graduates and two for persons holding a master's degree in science of a recognised University. In addition to the stipend of Rs. 250 p.m. the research fellows receive a contingent grant of Rs. 250 per annum to cover the cost of contingent expenditure in connection w th their research which cannot be met by the Medical College or Research Institute at which they are working. In addition to these fellowships, the Association also awards four research fellowships of the value of Rs. 100 p.m. each tenable on a yearly basis. These fellowships are intended to encourage young medical and science graduates to take up research on nutrition.

The Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association also administers the Parlakimedi Trust Fund. This was formed by the grant of a lakh of rupees given by the Maharaja of Parlakimedi in 1929. The income from this fund is used to pay for two scholarships of the value of Rs. 150 p.m. each tenable for three years for research on human, animal and plant nutrition. The Parlakimedi scholars are attached to the I.R.F.A. Nutrition Research Laboratories at Coonoor.

THE INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Registered Office—27, Bastion Road, Bombay

The Association was formed in 1926 and registered in October 1927 having a Council with headquarters in Bombay and Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Nagpur and New Delhi, each with a Local Committee.

The Annual Subscriptions for membership of the Association are: Associate Members Rs. 5; Ordinary Members Rs. 10; and Supporting Members Rs. 300.

The aims and objects of the Association are to promote the development of transport of any kind including Road, Motor and Air Transport throughout India by making representations to the Government of India, Governments of Provinces, District Boards and other Public Bodies concerned, regarding the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges and aerodromes, etc.; to make representations to all or any of the bodies regarding the adjustment of taxation, customs duties and excise affecting motor vehicles and other modes of transport and the employment of same in such a manner as to facilitate the development of transport throughout India; to educate the public by means of propaganda and to create authoritative public opinion with regard to the needs of, and advantages to be derived from, improved road and air communications and the use of these forms of transport.

All persons, associations, firms or companies interested in Transport Development are eligible for election as members.

Branches are already in existence in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Karachi, Lahore, Assam, Nagpur and New Delhi and others will be formed as and when occasion demands.

Applications for membership should be made to the General Secretary of the Association 27, Bastion Road, Bombay, or to the Secretaries of the Branches, Bombay, P.O. Box 853; Calcutta, P.O. Box 2285; Madras, P.O. Box 1270; Karachi, P.O. Box 168; Lahore, P.O. Box 161; Nagpur, E. Raghavendra Rao Road; New Delhi, P.O. Box 56, and Assam, P.O. Rehabari.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS ASSOCIATION

The Indian Science Congress Association was founded in 1914 largely through the efforts of Prof. P. S. Macmahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen who were Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress till 1921. The general administrative work of the office of the Congress was under the management of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal till 1939. The Association at present has its offices at 1, Park Street, Calcutta 16.

The main objective of the Association is the advancement of science in India, and the annual sessions (Indian Science Congress) are organised for the purpose of (1) encouraging research and making the results generally known among science workers in India; (2) giving opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship in order to overcome to some extent the isolation in this large country of workers in science; and (3) promoting public interest in science.

Membership of the Association is open to all interested in the activities of the Congress. The Association has an average total membership (Ordinary Members) of 1,500. The annual subscription is Rs. 12. There are also Sessional Members, and Associate and Student Members who are enrolled at concession rates. The members receive free of cost the proceedings of the annual sessions, which are issued in four parts. No educational qualification is generally insisted upon at the time of enrolment.

The Congress meets in January each year in one of the principal cities and the proceedings last for six days. The session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is chosen annually, the different branches of science being usually represented in turn. The work of the Session is divided into thirteen sections: (1) Mathematics, (2) Statistics, (3) Physics, (4) Chemistry, (5) Geology and Geography, (6) Botany, (7) Zoology and Entomology, (8) Anthropology and Archæology, (9) Medical and Veterinary Sciences, (10) Agricultural Sciences, (11) Physiology, (12) Psychology and Educational Science, (13) Engineering and Metallurgy. The Sections meet separately, and each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually. The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers. Special discussions and symposia are held in the mornings or in the afternoons during the Session. Social functions and visits to places of scientific and industrial interest are arranged in the afternoons by the Local Reception Committee which is formed at the venue of the Congress to arrange for the work of the Session. Popular Lectures by eminent scientists and specialists are delivered in the evenings for the general public and form an important and attractive feature of the programme.

With effect from 1947, a programme for international Scientific co-operation has been initiated through invitations to eminent foreign scientists and representative scientific bodies. In January, 1947, as many as 30 foreign scientists representing Great Britain, Canada, Australia, America, France, China, etc., were present at the Annual Congress. A similar representative body of scientific delegates will also attend the 1948 Session of the Congress.

President:—Jawaharlal Nehru. *President-elect*:—Col. Sir Ramnath Chopra, C.I.E., M.A., M.O., SC.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.N.I., F.R.A.S.B.

General Secretaries:—Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, F.R.S., Statistical Laboratory, Presidency College, Calcutta; Prof. M. Qureshi, Ph.D., F.N.I., Head of the Dept. of Chemistry, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Dn.); Dr. B. Mukerji, D.SC., F.M.D., F.N.I., Central Drugs Laboratory, Govt. of India, Calcutta.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA).

Founded in 1920; granted a Royal Charter in 1935. Objects:—(briefly) to promote the general advancement of engineering and engineering science and their application in India and to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas on those subjects amongst its members. The membership consists of Honorary Members; Honorary Life Members; Members and Associate Members (Corporate Members); Companions; Students; Subscribers and Associates. The Institution is an All-India body and comprises engineers of all branches, civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, structural, etc. Membership of the Institution demands the same high standard of professional status and qualifications as is required by the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Institutions in England.

The Institution is administered by a Council consisting of about 50 Corporate Members representing all branches of engineering. It has eight Local Centres with its own Administrative Committee, and the total membership is over 4,000. It publishes a quarterly technical Journal.

The Council of this Institution act as the Indian National Committee of the International Electro-Technical Commission. *President*:—E. A. Nadirshah. *General Secretary*:—R. D. Ratnagar. *Secretary*:—Rai C. C. Seal Bahadur. *Head-quarters*:—8, Gokhale Road, Calcutta.

NATIONAL HORSE BREEDING AND SHOW SOCIETY OF INDIA

Formed in 1923, by the late Major-General Sir Bernard James, KT., C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., who was President from 1923 to 1925.

Objects:—To improve the breeds of horses, ponies and mules in India; to expand the breeding of horses, ponies and mules in India in order to make the country self-supporting in this respect; to protect and promote the interests of breeders and to give them every encouragement; to secure uniformity throughout India in all matters connected with Horse Shows; to prepare an Indian Stud Book; to endeavour by intercourse and discussion to attract public attention to a subject so important to the nation, and to spread knowledge of the principles upon which better horses may be bred; to hold shows of horses and to offer prizes and premiums at such Shows, or at Imperial and District Board and Local Horse Shows or at the Shows of any other Society; to advice and assist Horse Show Committees in regard to the organisation and management of Horse Shows, and in the appointment of Judges; to receive subscriptions and other payments for the general purposes of the Society.

The Society issues the following publication: "The Horse in India," an illustrated quarterly Journal in English. The Society holds the Imperial Delhi Horse Show annually in February, which was suspended during the war years.

Registered Office:—New Delhi. At present the office has been shifted from New Delhi and is situated C/o the Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd., 6, Burnett Road, Poona, Deccan.

SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

Founded 1883 to promote friendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Bombay and the Presidency. Entrance Fee for Resident members Rs. 5, monthly subscription Rs. 3 or Rs. 30 paid in advance in a lump sum. Absent members Rs. 2 yearly and non-resident members yearly subscription Rs. 5. *President*: Dr. S. B. Gadgil; *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. V. L. Parmer and Dr. F. L. Daji; *Hon. Secretaries*: Dr. George Coelho and Dr. N. G. Modi; *Hon. Treasurer*: Dr. B. B. Yodh; *Hon. Librarians*: Dr. M. G. Talwalkar and Dr. D. S. Alreja. *Office*:—Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY OF INDIA & CEYLON

Founded in Nov. 1944, carries on the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the National Bible Society of Scotland and the American Bible Society in India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Bible Society work started in India 136 years ago and has grown steadily ever since. Today the Bible or some portion of it is printed and published in about 130 different Indian languages and dialects and the Circulation reached 10,78,267 in 1946. The Bible's New Testaments and Portions in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay and at a considerable loss to the Society, which is made up by Voluntary Subscriptions in India and elsewhere.

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in Braille for the use of the blind. The Society's headquarters are in Nagpur, with Auxillaries in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras Allahabad, Bangalore, Lahore and Colombo.

General Secretary for India and Ceylon:—The Rev. Canon G. Sinker, M.A., Mayo Road, Nagpur C.P.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

Was established in 1927 to help forward the operation of the Bombay Children Act by taking over responsibility for the maintenance of the Umarkhadi Children's Remand Home, for the organisation of inquiry, and probation, including voluntary supervision work regarding the cases of boys and girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court, for the management of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga. The Society maintains the Children's Home, Chembur, which is an Agricultural biased school and the Home for Mental Deficients. The Society is a private charitable organisation with a grant-in-aid from Government. Its work lies amongst destitute children hailing from all parts of India, juvenile offenders less than 16 years of age and children offended against by adult persons, all of whom have been arrested under the Bombay Children Act in either Bombay City or Suburban District.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES SOCIETY

This Society was started by the late Byramji Malabari and Dayaram Gidumal on the 1st of June 1909. Malabari secured a large grant of land in a Himalayan pine forest in Dharampur (Simla Hills) from H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives. His Highness also gave a donation of Rs. one lakh. In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named "The King Edward VII Sanatorium." It has its special waterworks known as the Lady Hardinge Waterworks, presented by the late Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., of Ahmedabad. The Sanatorium has a Guest House: The Noshirwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharampore. It has accommodation for 105 patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government and meant for European patients. Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis. The N. M. Wadia Charities built 5 cottages and 3 blocks of 11 rooms and gave yearly donations. Sir Dorab Tata Trustees are also Donors. The Sir Ratan Tata Charities donated large sums for the upkeep of the sanatorium from 1922, and in 1930 endowed the X-Ray and Electric Light Departments at a cost of Rs. 20,000. A donation of Rs. 15,000 is promised for the Sir Ratan Tata Laboratory. The Sanatorium has its own dairy and is called the Bai Pirojbai R. H. Patuck Dairy. The Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Dispensary has an out-patient department. The Recreation Hall is called "The Sir Bhupinder Singh Recreation Hall" after the name of the late Maharaja of Patiala. Nearly Rs. 3,16,000 have been spent on laying out the sites, buildings, etc., and the upkeep annual expenditure is about Rs. 70,000. The Senior and 3 Junior Medical Officers are in charge of the Sanatorium. The office of this Society is situated at the Seva Sadan Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay. S. P. Wadia is the Hon. Secretary and Pirosha P. Mistri is the Hon. Treasurer.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

The European Association was established in 1883 under the title of "The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association" and was re-established in 1912 under the title of the European Defence Association, the present title being adopted in 1913, formerly to organise European influence in the political life of India. Policy now under revision. The Head Office (Central Administration) is in Sassoon House, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta. 15 Branches all over India. *President:* H. Rowan Hodge; *Vice-Presidents:* J. H. Methold and B. W. Batchelor, C.B.E.; *Hony. General Treasurer:* J. D. K. Brown; *General Secretary:* Mrs. I. Bryden.

BRANCHES OF THE ASSOCIATION:

ASSAM.—*Chairman*, E. H. S. Lewis; *Hony. Secretary*, Miss E. Slater.

CACHAR.—*Emergency Committee Members*, J. S. R. Telfer and J. R. Wilson.

E. BENGAL.—*Chairman*, A. D. Boldy; *Hony. Secretary*, J. H. Lusby.

W. BENGAL.—*Chairman*: W. V. J. Curtain; *Hony. Secretary*: R. F. Orme.

CALCUTTA.—*Chairman*: J.H. Methold; *Secretary*: Mrs. I. Bryden.

DARJEELING.—*Chairman*: C. W. H. Ansell, O.B.E.; *Hony. Secretary*: W. J. Kydd.

DOOARS.—*Chairman*: W. D. Simpson; *Hony. Secretary*: *J. I. Miller.*

KANKINARRAH.—*Chairman*: W. Haining.

NORTH BIHAR.—*Chairman*: Lt.-Col. W. N. R. Kemp, E. D.; *Hony. Secretary*: R. J. Barkley.

MANBHUM.—*Chairman*: J. McCrae; *Hony. Secretary*: P. W. H. Woods.

BOMBAY.—*Chairman*: L. F. H. Goodwin.

SOUTH INDIAN.—*Chairman*: B. W. Batchelor, C.B.E.

PUNJAB.—*Chairman*: Sir William Roberts, O.I.E.; *Hony. Secretary*: J. T. Holland.

SIND.—*Chairman*: J. N. Kerr; *Hony. Secretary*: M. R. Carter.

UNITED PROVINCES.—*Chairman*: A. C. Inskip, O.B.E., O.B.E., E.D.; *Hony. Secretary*: R. L. Powell.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN OVERSEAS ORGANISATION

Founded in 1938. The objects of the Federation of Indian Overseas Organisation are, among others:—To promote, protect, safeguard and maintain the rights, privileges and interests of all Indians overseas; to secure for them by every possible endeavour equality of treatment as to admission, residence, occupation and status; to strengthen in every way constitutional organisations in different countries and colonies for the protection of Indian interests; to assist emigrating Indians; to encourage friendly feelings between Indians and non-Indians; to organise educational, cultural, commercial and agricultural exhibitions, and to publish, sell and distribute literature that further the objects of the Federation.

Membership is open to all Indians sympathising with the cause of Indians Overseas. Minimum annual subscription Rs. 10, Life Membership, Rs. 250.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Trichinopoly District. *President:* S. E. Pakkiam Raja, B.A., B.L.; *Vice-Presidents:* Rev: Canon J. G. Koipillai, B.A., B.D., Rev. I. A. Appadurai, S. Devagnanam, B.A.; Dr. E. P. Mathuram; Dr. G. Joseph Gnanadickam; *Treasurer:* W. D. Joseph; *Publicity Officer:* M. P. H. Albert, M.A., L.T.; *Secretaries:* Schwartz Blake, B.A., B.T. and Arthur Peter, *Office:*—"Tanquebar House", Trichinopoly, S. India.

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

The India Sunday School Union, founded in Allahabad in 1876, is an interdenominational and ecumenical organisation having for its object the strengthening of religious and moral education in the Christian schools throughout India and Pakistan. It has 4 secretaries. Its General Council is composed of representatives from the National and Provincial Christian Councils, regional and denominational union of Sunday schools and which are Auxiliaries of the I.S.S.U. and from Churches and Missions and Christian Youth Organizations in the country.

The headquarters of the Union are at Coonoor on the Nilgiri Hills, where, besides the office and well-stocked book shop, there is the St. Andrew Teacher Training Institution. In this institution Summer Schools are held where a short but intensive course of study and training is offered to leaders in religious education from all parts of India.

Besides the activities at headquarters, the Union offers courses of lectures in any part of the country, delivered by members of its staff. A Quarterly Journal is published in English, and Lesson Notes for teachers in English and most of the regional languages. Text-books on subjects connected with the work of Bible teaching are also published in various languages, and Scripture and Teachers Training examinations are held for Scholars and Teachers, respectively.

The officers of the Union are as follows:—

President: Prof. B. B. Malvea, Ph.D., Allahabad.

Vice-President: Bishop S. K. Mondol, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Treasurer: W. H. Warren, Madras.

General Secretary: V. M. Koshy, Coonoor.

The most recent statistics show that there are in India 21,704 Sunday Schools with 42,886 teachers, and 881,568 scholars.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

When Great War first broke out, what is generally termed Red Cross work was undertaken in the sub-continent and Mesopotamia by the St. John Ambulance Association and by a number of provincial organisations working on Dependent lines. From August 1916, the general work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society.

The Committee closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstances. In the summer of 1919, an invitation was received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies, having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity. Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India, the invitation was accepted, thus giving India a distinct position in a world-wide League of humanitarian societies. A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced by Sir Claude Hill in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and duly passed into law as Act XV of 1920. This Act handed over the balance of the funds of the Joint War Committee to the new Society, and authorised it not only to direct the utilisation for war purposes of the capital funds at its disposal but also to devote the interest, as far as possible, for civil purposes. As contemplated in the Act of Constitution of the Society, its activities are completely decentralised, and are being carried on through 34 Provincial and State Branches under which there are 342 sub-branches.

The objects on which the funds of Society may be spent are:—

1. The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised (*now of course most of His Majesty's Forces have left the sub-continent*).

2. The care of those suffering from Tuberculosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not.

3. Child welfare.

4. Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc., for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.

5. Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society.

6. Home Service Ambulance Work.

7. Provision of comforts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Forces whether on the active list or demobilised.

The Society has five grades of subscribing members, namely, Honorary Vice-Presidents, Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Members and Associate Members. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs. 150 and anything between Re. 1 and Rs. 12 annually or consolidated payment of Rs. 50. The number of adult members of all categories enrolled during 1946 was 39,986 as against 37,731 in previous year.

To stimulate interest in the aims and objects of the Society amongst the future generation, the Junior Red Cross movement has been instituted which embraces the student population. Out of the 33 Provincial and State Branches, 27 have organised Junior Red Cross groups, which is a year indication of the fact that this children's branch of Red Cross Society which seeks to develop a child's personality by encouraging his individual initiative, making him think and act, is being firmly established all over the sub-continent. At the end of the year the total membership of the Junior Red Cross was 8,64,464

in 19,680 groups as against 8,30,782 in 21,090 groups in the previous year. The Director of the Junior Red Cross, K. Shanker Nigam, who is in charge of the movement, is guided by a Sub-Committee. Several new lines of activity towards the promotion of health, service to the sick and suffering and inter-national fellowship have been initiated during recent war years and the movement is meeting with increasing popularity among the juvenile population of the country.

CONSTITUTION :—His Excellency the Governor-General is President of the Society. The Managing Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman to be nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society, of whom 12 are the Vice-Presidents nominated by Provincial or State Branches, 8 selected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society, and 5 nominated by the President.

The present Chairman of the Managing Body is Sir Usha Nath Sen, C.B.E., Vice-Chairman, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, L.M. & S., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.C.P.S. Director-General of Health Services, Government of India, and the Secretary-General, Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, C.I.E., O.B.E.

The Indian Red Cross Society professes itself as an essentially Indian Society. Most of its members (about 96 per cent.) are Indians. It is controlled in India. Its headquarters are at New Delhi. The Society received a gift of a lakh and a half of rupees from H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh to build headquarters offices in New Delhi. It has branches in every Province of India and Pakistan and in several States. These branches are again sub-divided into districts, so that there is a network of Red Cross centres all over the sub-continent. The provincial branches appoint representatives to the Central Committee, called the Managing Body. This Central body, after deduction of management expenses, distributes all its income from invested funds among the branches for their activities.

The development of child health services is one of the important peace-time activities. The various branches of the Indian Red Cross Society have initiated and maintained Maternity and Child schemes in the Provinces and States. In the absence of a Maternity and Child Welfare Section under the Government of India, the Bureau functions as Central Office for information and technical advice for the Red Cross Branches and other voluntary and official organisations conducting Maternity and Child Welfare schemes.

In view of the importance of a qualified staff to conduct Maternity and Child Welfare schemes, the Indian Red Cross Society has all along encouraged training schemes for health personnel. The provincial schemes for training of Health Visitors, Midwives and dais have received assistance from the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau.

The Director of the Bureau keeps in touch with other activities which help to promote maternity and child health services and as such she is the Secretary of the Maternity and Child Welfare Advisory Sub-Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association, the Delhi Maternity Services Co-ordinating Committee and the Association of Medical Women in the sub-continent. She also represents the Indian Red Cross Society on the Inter-Services Benevolent Fund Committee dealing with Indian Forces' Families Maternity and Child Welfare Services and on the Girl Guide Association.

The Indian Red Cross Society has supported schemes for inauguration of Public Health Nursing in the sub-continent and has offered scholarships to candidates for such training. The Society, in addition to the endowment fund for post-graduate scholarship under the Indian National Committee of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation, has recently created a few scholarships for post-graduate training of nurses to enable suitable candidates to have a year's Public Health Nursing training in Canada.

Popular health education is carried on steadily by the Society by varied methods. Health lectures in many different vernaculars are regularly organised under Red Cross auspices illustrated by films and slides.

A large number of civil hospitals in the sub-continent receive regular assistance from Red Cross funds.

The number of trained nurses registered on the Red Cross roll maintained for civil emergency service is eighty-seven. These nurses belong to different parts of the sub-continent, and with a view to ensuring speed and accuracy at the time of need, they are asked twice a year to intimate any change of address to headquarters.

FINANCES.—The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to a close in June 1920 with a capital investment of the face value of Rs. 56,33,000 and Rs. 8,01,500-8-6 in floating and fixed deposit accounts. The Society has since invested further funds in various securities and its finances at the end of December, 1946, stood at a capital investment of the face value of approximately Rs. 78¼ lakhs. The income derived from the capital of the Society (which is 3 lakhs at present), after providing for certain liabilities of the Central Society, is distributable under the Act to the Provincial Branches in proportion to their contributions to the Central "Our Day" Fund.

The Indian Forces' Medical After-Care Fund was instituted at the headquarters of the Society at the end of 1941 to provide medical relief and other ameliorative measures for discharged Indian soldiers who participated in the World War II. Assistance of the Fund was invoked by an increasing number of ex-servicemen. The total number of applications dealt with until the end of the year was 660 against 285 reported in 1945. During the year 176 ex-servicemen suffering from tuberculosis, leprosy, mental and miscellaneous ailments were helped and artificial limbs provided for seven cases.

A sum of Rs. 50,116 was given in grants during the year, thus raising the total of disbursements made during the last three years to Rs. 71,464. The financial position of the Fund continued to be satisfactory inasmuch as the initial capital of Rs. 3,64,315, steadily augmented by donations and interest, amounted to Rs. 7,18,724 at the end of 1945.

ISMAILIA ASSOCIATION

This Institution—a philanthropic and humanitarian body—was established by the members of the Ismaili Dharmic Library in 1911 under the name of the Recreation Club with the object, of uplifting and elevating the poor, without distinction of caste or creed. It also tries to improve the social, economic and spiritual condition of the depressed and poor classes of people and with this intent has founded primary schools, associations and such other departments in order to ameliorate their condition and to achieve these objects by constructive and constitutional means. It also maintains orphanages, lecture halls and social workers who constantly travel and impart general education. It has branches at Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Poona, Warrangal, Gondia, Dhoraji, Burma and East Africa. It publishes three Anglo-Vernacular papers, namely the "Ismaili" (a weekly Anglo-Gujarati), for the benefit of its members and the propagation of Islam. Its central office is situated in Bombay at Kandi Moholla, Imamwada Road. *Board of Executives.—President:* Abdulah S. Shivji, I.P.; *Vice-President:*—Rehemtula Virji; *Treasurer:*—Nazarali Hashim; *Chief Secys.:*—Abbas Alimohamed and Yusufali E. Dossa.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

(Established in 1915). *Head Office*—Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Objects: (*a*) To ascertain and endeavour generally to obtain redress of grievances of passengers travelling either by Railways, Steamers, Tramways or Motor Buses; (*b*) To deal with problems of transport in general; (*c*) To represent to Government, Local Bodies, and other authorities as also to Railway and Steamship Companies, and Tramway Company, carrying passengers and traffic to take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of such grievances; (*d*) To take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of aforesaid grievances and tackling of problems relating to transport in general and (*e*) To hold or join with other Associations, organisations or Institutions, having similar aims and objects in holding lectures, gatherings, public meetings, etc., and to carry on propaganda to further the objects of the Association and to educate the travelling public and the mercantile community with regard to their rights and remedies.

President: Jamshed J. J. Cursetji; *Vice-President:* H. N. Contractor; *Hony. Secretaries:* Veerbal H. Mehta, J. G. Mehta and P. R. Bhatt.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY

The Institution was started in 1909 by the late Ramabai Ranade, the late Mr. G. K. Deva[illegible] and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona, and registered in 1917. Its main object is to make women self-reliant and to train them for missionary work, including educational and medical work, on a non-sectarian basis, amongst their sisters and brethren in backward areas, especially the former. Nominal fees are charged for instruction in all classes. There are eight different departments sub-divided into about 110 classes. The total number of women and girls on the rolls at the various Centres of the Society is about 3,125. There is in Poona a common hostel for women with 125 inmates including inmates from Backward Classes. Two fully qualified nurses were so far sent by the Society for Post-graduate Course in Public Health Nursing at the Bedford College for Women, London, with the partial help of a scholarship from the League of Red Cross Societies, Paris. Besides, there are Maternity Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Infant Welfare Centres at Alibag, Sholapur and Baramati under the management of the Society in connection with other organisations. The Institution is largely dependent upon public contributions and Government aids. The annual expenditure of the whole organisation now exceeds Rs. 3,00,000

President: Shrimant Sow, Laxmidevi Naik Nimbalkar, Rani Saheb of Phaltan; *General Secy. & Lady Supdt.:* Miss Kashibai Athavle, B.Sc.; *Jt. General Secy.:* Mrs. Indumathibai Phadake, B.A. (Hons.), B.T.; *Hon. Medical Adviser.* Dr. N. L. Ranade, B.A., M.B.B.S.; *Asst. Secy.*: C. G. Kulkarni, B.A., B.T.; *Member in charge of Propaganda Work and Collection of Funds*: N. S. Pathak, M.A., S.T.C.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, THE

(Incorporated in 1932). Registered Office: Dinshaw Vacha Road, Church Gate Reclamation, Bombay. The Association is registered under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act. The liability of its members is limited by guarantee to a contribution of Rs. 5.

The aims include the promotion of safety teaching and safety measures for the prevention of accidents on roads, in factories, mines, workshops, schools and homes and the encouragement of co-operation between different sections of road-users and between employers and employed.

In this connection, sustained educational safety propaganda is conducted through the Press, Platform, the Wireless, the Association's monthly magazine "Efficiency News" and "Radiant Youth" as well as through publications such as Industrial Efficiency, Communiques, Games Lessons, Indian Highway Codes leaflets and posters, exhibition film stars.

President.—The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Kt.

Hon. General Secretary.—P. J. D'Souza.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

The Servants of India Society, founded by the late G. K. Gokhale in 1905, is a body of men who are pledged to devote their life to the service of the country on such allowances as the Society may be able to give. Its objects are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Indian people. Its present strength is 26 members. The Society has its headquarters in Poona with branches at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Nagpur, and

other centres of work at Mayanur, Mangalore and Calicut in the Madras Presidency; Shendurjana in C.P.; Lucknow, Kotdwara and Moradabad in U.P.; Lahore in the Punjab, Cuttack and Raigada in Orissa.

The Society's work is primarily political but as it believes in all-round progress of the Indian people, it has always laid equal emphasis on social, economic, educational, labour and depressed class activities and has worked in these fields. The political work is done through the legislatures, the non-official political organizations deputations to foreign countries and propaganda.

In the field of social, economic and educational work, the Society's activities are equally varied. Some of its members are practically the founders of such institutions as the Poona Seva Sadan, Bombay and Madras Social Service Leagues, the U.P. Seva Samiti, and the Bhil Seva Mandal catering for the needs and uplift of the aboriginal tribes in Gujerat. The Society has been conducting a model Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust activities in Malabar district. During natural calamities such as floods, famine and epidemics, the Society has done relief work in every part of India. By its work in the Mopla rebellion, the Society has become a household name in Malabar. During recent years several members of the Society have paid special attention to rural reconstruction, including rural education.

The Society conducts two papers.—The *Dnyan Prakash*, the oldest Marathi daily, and the *Hitawad*, an English daily issued from Nagpur. The Society has also published several pamphlets on public questions of the day.

The question of the subjects of Indian States has also engaged the attention of the Society and some of its members, particularly S. G. Vaze and A. V. Thakkar, are devoting a part of their energies to that work.

Hon. Pandit H. N. Kunzru is the President, A. V. Thakkar, the Vice-President and D. V. Ambekar, the Secretary.

The Society is a non-communal, non-sectarian body which does not recognise any caste distinctions.

SEVA SADAN

The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July 1908, by the late B. M. Malabari and Dayaram Gidumal. It is the pioneer Indian ladies' society for training Indian ministrant sisters and through them, serving the poor, the sick and the distressed. To spread its Gospel far and wide, the first branch was opened at Poona as early as 1909. The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi, Bombay, and maintains the following departments of work; (1) Home for the Homeless; (2) Ashramas (Training Homes); (3) a Marathi Training College, with a primary School; (4) Home Education Classes, (5) Industrial Department including a workroom; Sewing, Cutting, Hosiery, Cooking and Pastry, and machine and hand Embroidery are among the chief industries taught. The total number of women in the different classes is over 700.

Hon. Secretary: Miss B. A. Engineer, M.A., LL.B., M.B.E., J.P.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA

Office and Homes at King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay.

The Objects of the Society are: To rescue children of all castes and creeds from the streets of Bombay, to prevent begging or other improper use of poor children by adults, to pass such children on to existing charitable Institutions and to provide for those otherwise unprovided for, with the support and assistance of the police, to prevent children so far as possible from appearing in Police Courts, to prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals, to take action for the enforcement of the laws for the children and if necessary to suggest new laws or amendments to the existing laws, to promote education, to provide and maintain an organization for those objects, to do all other lawful things, incidental or conducive to the attainments of the foregoing objects.

Several experiments are being carried out successfully in self-expression and self-Government by children of the B. J. Home. Children's Act of 1924. Subscription for Annual Membership, Rs. 10; for Life Membership, Rs. 100.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Internal Headquarters: Adyar, Madras. Founded at New York, 1875, transferred to Madras, 1882 and incorporated, 1905.

Objects: To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour; to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science; to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.

Founders: Colonel H. S. Olcott and Madam H. P. Blavatsky; *Past Presidents*: Col. H. S. Olcott, 1875 to 1907, Dr. Annie Besant, 1907 to 1933 and Dr. G. S. Arundale, 1933-1945; *Present President*: C. Jinarajadasa, M.A. (Cantab.); *Vice President*: Sidney A. Cook; *Recording Secretaries*: Miss Helen V. Sahara, A.P.I.A. (Aust.); Mrs. Jane Clumeck; *Treasurer*: C. D. F. Shores.

There are National Societies, or Sections in 47 countries. Each Section organizes its own activities. The Indian Section consists of 300 Lodges with headquarters at Benares City, U.P. *General Secretary*: Rohit Mehta.

Headquarters activities include the international organization and Theosophical publications. Tributary activities: Kalakshetra (Rukmini Devi's Cultural Centre), The Besant Theosophical School and other schools, The World Federation of Young Theosophists, The Order of the Round Table, etc.

The Society has its own printing house (Vasanta Press) and the Theosophical Publishing House where books and journals are produced and dispatched to many countries.

The Adyar Library, containing about 50,000 books and pamphlets in the Western Section, over 24,000 Sanskrit books and MSS in the Eastern Section, and more than 2,000 Tamil MSS in the Dr. V. Swaminatha Iyer collection (owned by Kalakshetra), is one of the finest Oriental libraries in the world.

The Headquarters estate comprises nearly 300 acres, extending east along the Adyar river from the Adyar Bridge to the sea, with many picturesque buildings in beautiful gardens including temples of the great religions. The banyan tree is one of the finest in India.

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(*Founded in 1919*)

The Association was formed, in pursuance of clause (*b*) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party, with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people; to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest; and to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views, policy and methods.

The objects of the Association are the attainment by costitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date. For the promotion of these objects, the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agitation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfilment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative and propagandist work by means of leaflets, pamphlets and other publications, (*a*) representations to Government, (*b*) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (*c*) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures, Central and Provincial, to Municipalities and District Local Boards.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every two years.

Office:—107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION "MERU," TEYNAMPET, MADRAS

This Association was started in Madras in July 1917, with aims of service.

Aims and Objects:—To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India. To secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of compulsory primary education, including the teaching of religion. To secure the abolition of child-marriage and other social evils. To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities, Taluk and Local Boards, Legislative councils and Assemblies. To establish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women. To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands; for as wives and mothers they have the task of training, guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India. To band women into groups for the purpose of self-development and education and for the definite service of others.

The Association is actively engaged in the promotion of adult education, the training of women in industrial occupations and slum welfare work.

It interests women in maternity and child welfare work, in the uplift of the depressed classes and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society; has worked successfully for securing franchise for women in India (see pages 93 and 94 of the Simon Report, Vol. II), and compulsory education for girls and also actually helped in the passage of Child-Marriage Restraint Act in the Assembly and the Acts for the Suppression of Traffic in women and children and the abolition of the Devadasi system. The Association is affiliated to all the important progressive women's associations in India and throughout the world. It was the initiator of the All-India Women's Conference and the First All-Asian Women's Conference at Lahore. The Madras Seva Sadan, the Madras Children's Aid Society, The Avval Home for Orphan Children and the Montessori School owe their origin to the efforts of this Associations. The Association opened a Rescue Home to facilitate the working of the Rescue Section of the Immoral Traffic Act, enforced by Government. The Home was opened on 21st March 1934 by Lady Beatrice Stanley and is now under the Madras Vigilance Association.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

This Association, which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world-wide movement, well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres. The aim of the Association is, through its religious, social, educational, and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys.

The Young Men's Christian Association, though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly. The 'local' Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention elect a General Board which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and Ceylon.

There are now 65 Associations in large towns and cities and many village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds. The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters: Allahabad; Alleppey; Bangalore; Bombay; Calcutta; Calicut; Coimbatore; Colombo; Coonoor; Delhi; Galle; Hyderabad; Jubbulpore; Kandy; Karachi; Kunnamkulam; Kottayam; Lahore; Madras; Madura; Nagpur; Naini Tal; Ootacamund; Poona; Rangoon; Ernakulam; Risalpur; Salem; Secunderabad; Simla; Trivandrum; Wellington. The others use rented or rent-free buildings.

The work of the National Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 92 specially trained full-time Secretaries. Fully cognisant of the generous help in men and money the Association has received in the

past from overseas organisations, the Indian Y.M.C.A. today have their own men conducting their affairs; five secretaries from foreign Councils still contribute their share to the work of the Indian Movement but all the rest are recruited in India and financed in India.

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 65 local Y.M.C.A.s) call for a Budget of Rs. 91,879 in 1947. Of this sum Rs. 24,000 has to be raised from the public in India.

The Headquarters of the National Council in 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The officers are :—

Patron :—Rear-Admiral the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.

President of the National Council :—H.E. Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law.

National General Secretary of India, Burma and Ceylon :—T. D. Santwan, 5 Russell Street, Calcutta.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings :—Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebsch Street and Reynolds Road. Patron of the Association, Lt.-Col. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Colville, P.C., G.C.I.E., T.D.; *President* : Sir Francis Low, Kt.; *General Secretary* : J. S. B. Abraham. In connection with each branch there is a well-managed hostel providing accommodation for over 200 young men. These branches are managed by a Committee working under the Board of Directors. Each Branch organisation directs many and varied activities designed to meet the physical, spiritual, social, and mental needs of their members. A Welfare Service agency for labourers started in 1924 is now conducting four centres, serving mill workers, Municipal menial employees, Port Trust and Railway employees. A programme of education, lectures, physical culture, play and general uplift, profitably fills up the leisure time of the workers and their families. The Association is responsible for the direction of three public playgrounds in the city, which are financed by the Municipality.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

This Association founded in the year 1875 was organised nationally in 1896.

The aim of the Association is to unite women and girls of India, Burma and Ceylon in fellowship and mutual service for their spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development. The Association exists for women and girls of all communities. There are the following branches: General 121; Fellowship Groups 31; School Girl and Junior Branches 32; Girl Guide Companies 11. The needs of girls are met by recreation, clubs and classes, lectures, commercial classes, Bible Study and devotional meetings, and meetings for social intercourse. Hostels, some of them holding as many as 70 girls, are established where there is a demand for them and the Association, at present owns 25, including 9 Holiday Homes in the hills. These hostels accommodate working girls, teachers, nurses, students and apprentices. In addition to Holiday Homes, Summer Conferences are held annually in Ootacamund in South India and at Mussoorie, Special Girls' Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres.

Traveller's aid work is done in the large ports, and a large number of transient guests and visitors are accommodated in the Homes in these centres. The Association also runs Employment Bureaux through the agency of which many girls find positions. The commercial schools train girls for office and business life. These larger Associations are manned by trained Secretaries, some of whom come from India, Great Britain, America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, though the majority of staff members are found and trained in India. In many of the smaller branches where the work is of a simpler nature, it is carried on by voluntary workers who render faithful service year by year.

The Association, which is affiliated to the World's Young Women's Christian Association is international and inter-denominational. Full membership is open to all who declare their faith in our Lord Jesus Christ and desire to serve others in His spirit of love, and Associate membership is open to any girl or woman, regardless of what her religion may be, who wishes to join the world-wide fellowship of the Y. W. C. A. and declare her sympathy with its purpose, and to share in its activities.

President, National Committee :—Rani Lady Maharaj Singh. *Vice-Presidents* : Mrs. G. Dey, Mrs. John Matthai, Mrs. Ahmed Shah, Mrs. Ba Maung Chain and Mrs. Loss.

Copies of the Annual Report and other printed matter can be obtained from the National Office which is at 37, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U.P. The official organ of the Association is the leaflet "Everymember" which is issued each month and sent to members and friends of the Association.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Office :—Mulji Jetha Cloth Market Hall, Bombay.

The objects of the Association are :—

(*a*) To promote, by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants, the business of the piece-goods trade in general at Bombay, and to protect the interests thereof; (*b*) to remove, as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so, all trade difficulties of the piece-goods business and to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade; (*c*) to collect and assort statistics relating to piece-goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting the trade, and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of the objects of the Association or any of them; and (*d*) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to the Association for arbitration.

The following are the office-bearers for the current year :—

Chairman :—

Purshottam Mulji Kapadia, Advocate.

Deputy Chairmen :—

(1) Narottamdas Keshavlal, J.P.

(2) Harjivan Bhagwandji.

Hon. Jt. Secretaries :—

Padamsey Damodar Govindji, J.P.

Himatlal Trimbaklal Muni.

Navnitlal Lallubhai Shah.

Hon. Treasurer :—

Jethabhai Kalianji.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

(1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA)

The Department of Statistics was re-absorbed into the Department of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 1st December, 1922. The joint department has its office at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, and was until lately administered by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence assisted by two Deputy Directors and an Assistant Director. The posts of Director-General and Deputy Directors having been abolished there are now two Directors, one designated Director of Commercial Intelligence and the other Director of Statistics with one Assistant Director. It embraces two distinct classes of work; (*a*) the collection and dissemination of information connected with overseas trade which may be of use to Indian firms and (*b*) the compilation and publication of All-India statistics.

Among the important publications for which the Department is responsible are the following annual volumes :—Statement of the Foreign Seaborne Trade and Navigation of British India, Statistical Abstract for British India, Agricultural Statistics, Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops and Indian Customs Tariff. The department also publishes a weekly journal—"The Indian Trade Journal"—the principal features of which are (*a*) information as to tariff changes in foreign countries which affect Indian interests, (*b*) notices of tenders called for and contracts placed by Government departments and public bodies, (*c*) crop reports and forecasts, (*d*) Government orders, communiques and other notifications affecting trade, (*e*) analysis of Indian trade statistics, (*f*) market reports, price and trade movements of the staple exports and imports, (*g*) trade enquiries for securing trade introductions, and (*h*) monthly, quarterly and annual reports of the Indian Trade Commissioners abroad and Summaries of the leading features of consular and other trade reports.

The Department also administers the COMMERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM located at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries, but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate libraries attached to the Departments of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, and Patents and Designs, and the resultant Commercial Library and Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General, which control is now exercised by the Director of Commercial Intelligence. It has now been expanded into a first-class technical library containing over 21,325 volumes on different subjects of commercial, economic and industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistical publications, and over 385 technical and commercial journals and market reports. Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value throughout India.

The Department works in close co-operation with the Directors of Industries and other Government Departments in India, with the Indian Trade Commissioners in London, Toronto (Canada), Mombasa (East Africa), New York, Buenos Aires (Argentine), Alexandria, Sydney (Australia), Tehran (Persia) and the Indian Trade Agent, Kabul, with His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in India and the Dominions and with Consular Officers in various parts of the world.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

The Association is the outcome of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council under a resolution dated September 27th, 1917. Until the end of 1917, the Cotton Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven distinct bodies, *viz.*, The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., The Bombay Cotton Exchange, Ltd., The Bombay Millowners' Association, The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, Ltd., and The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association. None of these bodies was representative of the trade as a whole and their interests often came into conflict with each other. The necessity of a system of periodical settlements, such as existed in Liverpool, was badly felt, especially when speculation was rife in figures which were so excessive in 1918 that the Trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis.

The Cotton Contracts Committee was created under the Defence of India Act in June, 1918 as a temporary measure under the Chairmanship of G. Wiles, I.C.S. This body was replaced by the Cotton Contracts Board in 1919, which continued to function until May, 1922, when the Act under which the Board worked, was repealed, and its functions were carried on by the East India Cotton Association under Bombay Act No. XIV of 1922.

The Association continued to function under the above Act until 31st October, 1932. With effect from 1st November, 1932, the Association has been regulating transactions in cotton under Bombay Act No. IV of 1932 under which it has been declared to be a recognised Cotton Association.

The constitution of the Board of Directors is as under :—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., C.I.E. (President); Ramdas Kilachand (Vice-President) (Buyers' Panel); Jehangir Pestonji Patel, Madanmohan R. Ruiya, Arshur Pether (Buyers' Panel); Sundarlal B. Dalal, Shivchandrai Jhunjhunwala, Bhawanji A. Khimji, M.L.A., (Sellers' Panel); Umadutt Nemani, Hemraj Anandial, J.P., Madanlal Nemani, Hiralal A. Dave, Mahabirprasad Ramrikhdas, Ramnath A. Podar, M.L.A. (Brokers' Panel); Rao Bahadur Sir Madhaorao G. Deshpande, K.B.E., Rao Bahadur F. B. Laxmeshwar Kurtkoti, Mian Mohd. Nurullah, M.L.A. (Cotton Growers' Representatives nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee); K. S. Patil, B. D. Deshmuk, M.L.A. (Cotton Growers' Representatives nominated by the Government of Bombay).

Officers.—C. M. Parikh, B.Com., *Secretary;* A. R. Menezes, J.P., *Dy. Secretary and Manager, Clearing House;* S. A. P. Aiyar, *Assistant Secretary.*

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are :—To provide and maintain suitable buildings or rooms for a Cotton Exchange in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in India and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such user, whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Exchange; to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making, carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts; to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the cotton trade; to establish just and equitable principles in the trade and to maintain uniformity of control; to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton; to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the cotton interest throughout all markets; to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business; and generally to control, promote and regulate the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India, improve its stability and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted; to establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions, and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the user thereof and the nature and times of such use whether in the case of the general body or firm or company using the Clearing House; to regulate the handling and exportation of cotton from India and the importation of cotton into India in so far as it may be imported; to bring, prosecute, or defend, or aid in bringing, prosecuting, or defending, any suits, actions, proceedings, applications, or arbitrations on behalf of Members or Associate Members or Special Associate Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper or conducive to the objects of the Association and to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to eliminating the temptation and possibility of speculative manipulation.

The Association has a fine Building, at Sewri Cotton Depot, containing 121 Buyers' Rooms and 84 Sellers' Rooms, a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges, Survey Rooms, Appeal Rooms, etc.

The Association has another fine Building, "The Cotton Exchange" at the corner of Sheikh Memon Street and Kalbadevi Road, wherein trading in "forward" contracts is conducted. It comprises of a basement, a ground floor (Trading Hall) with two galleries and six other upper floors. There are 114 telephone cabins for members on the ground floor and the galleries. The top floor accommodates the administrative offices of the Association and the Clearing House, and the remaining five floors contain 113 rooms for members' offices.

The Association has a membership of 536.

The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the trade is published annually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly.

Address :—Cotton Exchange, Marwari Bazar, Bombay 2.

Telephone :—Bombay No. 26176.
Telegraphic Address :—"Cotboard."

GRAIN & OIL-SEEDS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The object of this body is "to promote the interests of the merchants and to put the grain and oil-seeds trade on a sound footing." It is an influential body with a large membership. Office-bearers for the s.y. 2003 are :—

President :—Sheth Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, B.A., LL.B.

Vice-President :—Sheth Devji Rattansey.
Hon. Secretary :—Sheth Vallabhdas Peraj.
Secretary :—K. N. Joshi.

The address of the Association is Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

The Office.—Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. *Offg. Secretary.*—C. J. Bocarro, M.B.E., M.A. *Offg. Asst. Secretary.*—Rai Sahib Ajodhya Sahai. *Offg. Director, Technological Laboratory.*—D. L. Sen, M.Sc. (Tech.) (Manch.), M.Sc. (Bom.), A.I.I.Sc., F.I.C.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was constituted by the Government of India in March 1921, as a result of the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18. Originally the Committee was purely an advisory body but with its incorporation under the Indian Cotton Cess Act in 1923, it became an administrative body having at its disposal funds for the improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton in India. The funds of the Committee are derived from the Cotton Cess of two annas per bale (four annas for the first three years) which was imposed in 1923. Having complete control over its funds, the Committee has been able to build up a satisfactory reserve and is at present spending about Rs. 10 lakhs per annum on cotton improvement, mainly on agricultural and technological research and seed distribution and marketing schemes.

The activities of the Committee now extend to all branches of cotton improvement in India, and, as an authoritative body to advise the Central and Provincial Governments on important matters of cotton policy, it has attained an outstanding position. The Committee provides funds for research into cotton problems of all-India importance and for the development, extension and marketing of improved varieties of cotton. The aim, however, has always been to supplement and not supplant the work of the Agricultural Departments in the cotton growing Provinces and Indian States. Including as it does representatives of growers, agricultural officers, traders, spinners and manufacturers, it has been an invaluable forum for the discussion of many problems of general concern.

A list of the members constituting the Committee and the various interests they represent on 1st April, 1947, is given below :—

President.—Sardar Bahadur Sir Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India, *ex-officio* (Vacant).

Madras.—Rao Bahadur Dr. B. Viswanath, I.E., Director of Agriculture.

Bombay.—Dr. Ganda Singh Cheema, D.Sc., I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.

United Provinces.—C. Maya Das, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.

Punjab.—Malik Sultan Ali Noon, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.

Central Provinces & Berar.—R. H. Hill, C.I.E.

Sind.—Rai Bahadur R. L. Sethi, Director of Agriculture.

The Director of Commercial Intelligence, *ex-officio.*

The East India Cotton Association, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., C.I.E.

The Bombay Millowners' Association, Sir Sorab Saklatvala, M.L.A.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, L. F. H. Goodwin.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Chimanlal B. Parikh.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, A. P. Barlow.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Nanddas Haridas.

The Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, S. D. Chard, C.B.E.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Major S. R. Pocock, M.C., M.B.E., M.L.A.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Sir William Roberts, C.I.E., M.L.A.

Commercial representatives nominated by Central Government. *Central Provinces and Berar.*—Pukharaj Kochar; Dewan Bahadur Seth Gopaldas Mohta. *Madras.*—G. V. Doraiswamy Naidu. *Punjab.*—Sardar Ujjal Singh. *Bengal Representative.*—Dr. N. Dutt.

Co-operative Banking Representative.—Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I.

Representatives of Cotton Growing Industry:—*Madras.*—D. Gnanasiromani; The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sitarama Reddi. *Bombay.*—Rao Bahadur F. B. Loxmeshwar; Raje J. R. Deshmuk. *United Provinces.*—Major Nawab Sir Mohd. Jamshed Ali Khan, M.B.E., M.L.A.; Lala Basant Lal Agarwal. *Punjab.*—Main Mohd. Nurulla; G. R. Sawhney. *Central Provinces and Berar.*—Rao Bahadur Sir Madhorao Deshpande; Mir Riyat Ali. *Sind.*—Fakirjee Phirozjee Golwala.

Representatives of Indian States.—*Hyderabad State.*—Rai Bahadur Kalidas Sawhney, Director of Agriculture. *Baroda State.*—C. A. Maclean, C.B.E., M.C., Commissioner of Agriculture. *Gwalior State.*—N. M. Deshmuk. *Rajputana and Central India States.*—Rao Bahadur Dr. D. V. Bal.

Additional members nominated by the Central Government.—Rao Saheb V. C. Pavate, Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. D. Dharwar; K. H. Srinivasan, Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore; R. Balasubramania Ayyar, Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore; Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur Capt. H. C. Dhanda, Commerce Minister, Holkar State, Representative of the Holkar State; M. A. A. Ansari, Economic Botanist (oil-seeds) to Govt., U.P., Cawnpore; Sir Shankar Lal, Representative of the Cotton Millowners of Delhi; Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E.; Camer Tyabjee, Second representative of Hyderabad State; Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Sir Padampat Singhania; R. G. Saraiya, O.B.E., J.P., Vice-President; Sir Rojer Thomas, C.I.E.; G. V. Deshmuk; Khan Saheb Agha Yusuf Ali, Director of Agriculture, Bahawalpur State, Bahawalpur; Sir Chunilal B. Mehta and Sardar Bahadur Sardar Beant Singh; The Hon'ble Nawab Khurshid Ali Khan, M.B.E., M.L.A.; Dr. M. M. Junaid, Director of Statistics, Govt. of India, Dept. of Food, New Delhi; K. K. Chetur, Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, Commerce Dept., New Delhi; D. N. Mehta, O.B.E., B.A. (Oxon.), F.R.S.A., Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Agr. and Rural Development Dept., Bombay.

Amongst the research schemes of the Committee, plant breeding schemes for the improvement of quality naturally take pride of place. The agencies employed by the Committee for its research work have varied little in character since 1923, though they have grown in number. It continues to maintain a Technological Laboratory at Bombay which includes a complete experimental spinning plant and a scientific laboratory for research on the cotton fibre and a Testing House which is recognised by the B.I.S.F.A. The Committee also provides a large proportion of the funds for the Indore Institute of Plant Industry.

For a considerable period the Committee restricted its grants to agricultural research, but in 1930 it was decided that the time had come to add its support to the efforts already being made to bridge the gap between the experiment station and the cultivator and to supplement the funds which the Agricultural Departments were devoting to the introduction of improvements into agricultural practice. Special attention from that time began to be devoted to seed distribution schemes.

The Committee has not stopped at the production of better cotton, but from its inception has devoted special attention to better marketing, to the prevention of adulteration and other abuses and to many other problems connected with the cotton trade of the country. Regulated Cotton Markets existed in Berar before the establishment of the Committee, and that system which had stood the test of time was commended with certain modifications for general adoption. Regulated Cotton Markets have now been established in Bombay, Central Provinces, Madras, Punjab, Hyderabad, Baroda and Indore. Similarly, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Cotton Transport Act was passed in 1923 by which Provincial Governments are empowered to exclude from any specified area cotton, *kapas* or seed from outside unless required for a special purpose and covered by a licence. Prior to the passing of this Act, inferior cottons used to be imported in large quantities into the staple cotton tracts for purposes of adulteration, to the detriment of the reputation of several valuable cottons. The Act is now in force in almost all the important staple cotton areas of Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces as well as in Baroda, Rajpipla, Chhota Udaipur, Hyderabad and Indore, etc. In 1925, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act was passed. This provides for a certain measure of control of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all bales of cotton pressed with a press mark and serial number which enables them to be traced to their origin. Recently the Act has been used for the prevention of watering and for the mixing of non-cotton articles with cotton. The Committee has also taken steps to bring to the notice of the trade, both in India and abroad, those improved varieties which have now reached a commercial scale.

It may be stated without hesitation that, as a result of the efforts of the Committee, the last twenty-five years have seen a marked change in the character of the Indian crop, particularly in the percentage of short and medium staple. Equally important is the result of agricultural research and its application to the yield of cotton per acre. The average yield per acre in the quinquennium 1939-44 for the whole country was 112 lbs. This is 18 per cent. higher than for the quinquennium 1927-32. The average yield per acre in 1944-45 was 121 lbs. The ascertained area under improved cotton during 1944-45 was about 52 per cent. of the total. The ultimate ideal is to encourage the establishment of single variety tracts wherever agricultural conditions and the limitations of irrigation supply and soil make this possible.

THE INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSOCIATION

Now one of the most important, if not the most important, of the bodies affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was started under the following circumstances:—In 1886 the existing mills, finding that, in spite of the constant opening up of new markets, working results were not favourable, came to an agreement with the late S. E. J. Clarke, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce as trustee, to work short time. The only mills which stood out of this arrangement were the Hooghly and Serajgunge. The first agreement for six months dating from 15th February 1886, was subsequently renewed at intervals without a break for five years up to February 15, 1891. The state of the market at the time of the renewals dictated the extent of the short time, which varied throughout the five years between 4 days a week, 9 days a fortnight and 5 days a week. Besides short time, 10 per cent. of the sacking looms were shut down for a short period in 1890. An important feature of this agreement was a mutual undertaking by the parties not to increase their spinning power during the currency of the agreement, only a few exceptions being made in the case of a few incomplete new mills.

KARACHI INDIAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Established in 1902 and registered in 1925. 295 members on the roll as on 1st July 1947.

Objects:—To protect and promote Indians' trade and industry in and around Karachi and secure unanimity among them, settle members' disputes and secure equitable dealings in trade, negotiate and promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting trade interests, maintain departments devoted to particular trades or industries, regulate trade exchanges, examine agenda of the International Labour Organisation and recommend for nomination of Employers' delegates to International Labour Conference. Represented on various public bodies, *e.g.*, Sind Legislative Assembly, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi Municipal Corporation, N. W. R. Local Advisory Committee, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Sind Cotton Committee, Provincial Marketing Board, Traffic Committee for the City of Karachi, etc. Has a Clearing House to settle differences periodically between members *inter se*. Affiliated to Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Indian National Committee and International Chamber of Commerce and Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. *President*:—Seth Jairamdas Savaldas. *Sr. Vice-President*:—Seth Shivji V. Kothari. *Vice-President*:—S. S. Partapsingh J. Sethi, J.P. *Chairman of the Produce Exchange Department*:—Seth Ramchandra Pannalal, B.A. *Vice-Chairman of the P. E. Department*:—Seth Mayaram Chellaram. *Offg. Secretary*:—K. G. Punwani, B.A.

MARWARI ASSOCIATION

160A, Chrittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

The Association was established in the year 1898.

Its chief objects are:—To promote and advance the moral, intellectual, commercial, economic, political and social interests of the Marwari community and to protect its rights and status.

To arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties either one or both of which are members of the Marwari community, provided the parties are willing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Association; to adjust controversies between members of the Association; to communicate with Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile and public bodies within or outside India and to concert and promote measures for the protection of trade, commerce and industries in which Indians, in particular Marwaris, are engaged; to found and support establishments and institutions for disseminating commercial, technical and general education in different branches of Art and Science in the Marwari community; to take all necessary steps for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the interest of the Commercial communities in general and of the Marwari community in particular either by Government or any department thereof or by any local body or bodies; to take such action as may be necessary for securing the redress of grievances of any branch of trade, commerce and industry in which the Marwari community is interested as also such other action as may be conducive to the development and growth of such trade, commerce and industry.

The constituents of the Association are the leading industrialists, exporters and importers of the province of Bengal.

The Association issues certificates of origin to exporters of indigenous goods.

The Association is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The following are the Office-bearers:—

President.—Baij Nath Bajoria.

Vice-Presidents.—Gobardhandas Saraf and Hari Krishna Jhajharia.

Hony. Secretary.—Badri Prasad Poddar.

Asstt. Secretary.—Mohan Lall Chokhany.

Auditor.—M/s Singhi & Co.

Personal Asstt. to the Hony. Secretary and Officer-in-Charge.—T. K. Sen, M.A., M.R.A.S.

The following are representatives on public bodies:—

Bengal Legislative Assembly:—Anandi Lal Poddar.

Board of Industries, Bengal:—Hari Krishna Jhajharia.

Non-Official Jail Visitor, Alipore Jail:—Anandji Lal Poddar.

E. I. Rly. Wagon Supply Advisory Committee:—Mahabir Prasad Kasera, B.Com., B.L., M.R.A.S.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

Established in the year 1875, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, is one of the oldest and most important organisations of industrial employers in the country. Membership of the Association is mainly confined to cotton spinning and weaving concerns drawn from every part of India including the Indian States. The great work done by the Association ever since its inception has been generally recognised, and the important role which it fills in the economic life of the country is perhaps nowhere better illustrated than in the representation accorded to it in the Central and Provincial Legislatures, in local authorities such as the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and on public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust. The Association is also represented on all important all-India bodies constituted by the Central Government connected in one way or another with the interests of the textile industry.

By special arrangement with the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Association compiles every month special statistics relating to the import, re-export and export trade in cotton yarn and piece-goods and artificial silk goods of British India and the Province of Bombay. The annual Cotton Mill Statement published by the Association is well-known as a comprehensive and authoritative directory of cotton mills in India.

By a system of market correspondents stationed in important piece-goods consuming markers in India, the Association keeps its members regularly informed of the trend of prices and tendencies in the principal trading centres in the country. The Association also publishes every fortnight detailed lists of the average ex-mill quotations for the principal lines of cotton yarn and piece-goods produced by Bombay mills and the wholesale bazaar prices of the chief lines of goods imported into the principal ports in India.

As large employers of Labour, the Association has always adopted a forward policy in regard to labour problems, and a very large number of recommendations have been made to member mills during the last few years for the amelioration of the conditions of labour employed by constituent members. That some of these recommendations have subsequently been adopted by other large employers of labour and the country is at once a tribute to the excellent spadework done by the Association in the field of social and labour work.

The Association has on its rolls 154 members, including 5 woollen mills, 3 silk mills, 2 cotton ginning and pressing factories and 3 dye and bleach houses.

Managing Committee of the Association for the year 1947:—Bhagavandas C. Mehta, *Chairman*; H. G. H. Everitt, *Deputy Chairman*; Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Kt., M.L.A.; Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt.; Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau; E. D. Sheppard; Neville N. Wadia; A. Pether; Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey; J. C. Burns; Navinchandra Mafatlal; G. D. Somani; J. C. Lancashire; L. F. H. Goodwin; W. B. Bryden; Ramnath A. Podar; R. S. Khaitan; Radhakrishna Ramnarain Ruia; Motilal Tapuriah; S. P. Jain; N.S.V. Aiyer, *Secretary*; R. G. Gokhale, *Labour Officer*.

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor, Elphinstone Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and the Telephone Nos. are 31041 and 31042. Tel. Address: Millomutua.

The following are the Association's representatives on public bodies:—

All-India Board of Textile Studies: Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau; *Bombay Legislative Assembly*: Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Kt., M.L.A.; *Bombay Municipal Corporation*: Ramnath A. Podar; *Bombay Port Trust*: Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey; *Bombay Provincial Industries Committee*: Neville N. Wadia; *Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission*: H. A. Wood and G. S. Karpur; *College of Engineering Advisory Committee*: Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt.; *Development of Bombay Advisory Committee*: Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt., *Empire Cotton Growing Corporation; Administrative Council*: H. H. Sawyer; *Indian Central Cotton Committee*—

Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Kt., M.L.A.; *Local Advisory Committee, B.B. & C.I. Railway:* Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt.; *Local Advisory Committee, G.I.P. Rly.:* Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey; *Royal Institute of Science Advisory Committee:* Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt., *Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Advisory Board:* B. S. Dabke; *Technological Research Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee:* Bhagvandas C. Mehta and A. D. Walwyn; *Textile Division Council of the Indian Standards Institution:* N. S. V. Aiyer; *Textile Trade Marks Advisory Committee:* Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, H. F. Milne and Neville N. Wadia; *Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay:* Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt.

MILLOWNERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., was registered on 30th June, 1924 as a Company limited by guarantee. The registered office of the Association is located in Elphinstone Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The objects:—(a) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of and in the course of their employment; (b) the insurance of members of the Company against loss or damage by or incidental to fire, lightning, etc.; and (c) to reinsure or in any way provide for or against the liability of the Company upon any assurances granted or entered into by the Company and generally to effect and obtain re-insurances, counter-insurances and counter-guarantees, etc., etc.

All members of the Millowners' Association are eligible for admission to the Mutual Company. Non-members are also eligible for membership of the Mutual, provided their application is approved of by the Committee of the Millowners' Association.

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the Control of the Board of Directors.

The present Directors are:—

Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Kt., M.L.A. (*Chairman*).

Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., D. M. Khatau; Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey; A. Pether; J. C. Burns; Radhakrishna S. Khaitan; Neville N. Wadia and A. C. M. Cursetjee, M.A., LL.B., *Secretary* of the Association.

PRESS ASSOCIATION, NEW DELHI/SIMLA

Established in 1938 to secure and safeguard the rights and the privileges of the press in the discharge of their duties in relation to the Central Government and the Central Legislature and to promote whatever may tend to the elevation of the status of the journalistic profession and the maintenance of the independence of the Press. *President:* Sir Usha Nath Sen, "Associated Press of India"; *Vice-President:* P. D. Sharma, "Janmabhoomi"; *Secretary:* Durga Das, "The Hindustan Times"; *Jt. Secretary:* Mohd. Jafri, "Inquilab"; *Treasurer:* S. A. Sastri, "Indian News Chronicle"; *Ordinary Members:* J. N. Sahni, "Indian News Chronicle"; B. Shiva Rao, "The Hindu", Sri Krishna, "The Pioneer"; K. C. Sen Gupta, "United Press of India"; G. V. Krupanidhi, "National Call"; O. Orestov, "Tass Agency". *Address:* 2, Keeling Lane, New Delhi.

PRESS-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

Started on 30th April 1919 to promote the interests of the printing and litho presses and allied trades, to bring about harmony and co-operation among press-owners and proprietors and to take such steps as may be necessary in furtherance of the above objects.

Secretary:—Manilal C. Mod.

Office:—196 B, Galwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

YARN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Registered Office—11, Chawala Bldg., Tambakanta, Bombay 3.

The Association previously known as the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association was formed in 1935 and subsequently was registered under the Indian Companies Act on the 4th June 1944 and styled as the Yarn Merchants' Association, Ltd.

Objects:—To promote and protect the interest of manufacturers, distributors and merchants carrying on business of yarn in Bombay and elsewhere in India, to regulate their methods of business to establish just and equitable principles in the trade and maintain uniformity in the rules, regulations and usages of the trade, to provide forms of contracts, fix market rates for fixed delivery contracts, arbitrate between members, to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the trade, fix or adopt standards of classification of yarn, and in general to control, promote and regulate the yarn trade in general.

This is a unique Association in India having its members all over the country. At present there are 387 members and 183 registered brokers.

The Association has been appointed in 1945 as the nominee of the Government of Bombay for the distribution of yarn, in Bombay Province.

President: Ratilal Dahyabhai Shah; *Vice-President:* Mangaldas Gopaldas Parekh; *Hon. Treasurer:* Nanakchand Devidas Khanna; *Secretary:* D. M. Boradia, B.A., LL.B.

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS

The Employers' Delegations to the various sessions of the International Labour Conference felt the necessity of a central organisation in India representing employers of industrial labour in the country with a view to studying various questions coming before these International Conferences from the Indian employers' point of view. Walchand Hirachand, who was the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, with the consent of the Committee, took the initiative of launching a central organisation in December, 1932, to represent Indian employers. Any organisation representing an industry, the constituents of which are employers of industrial labour, is entitled to become a member of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers (briefly called A.O.I.E.). Besides this membership, any industrial concern is also entitled to become a member of the Organisation.

The annual subscription for industrial associations is Rs. 300 and for individual industrial concerns Rs. 50.

The Organisation has on its roll 20 industrial associations representing Ahmedabad and Bengal millowners, Northern India employers, salt industry, national shipping, sugar industry, Baroda State Mills and Industries, glass, coal mining, tea, Delhi Factory Owners and jute industry. Besides, there are about 144 big industrial concerns as members of the Organisation.

Office-Bearers for 1947-48.

President:—Seth Sakerlal Balabhai, Ahmedabad.

Secretary:—D. G. Mulherkar.

Office:—28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF INDIA

The Employers' Federation of India was registered early in 1938 with the following among its main objects:—To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of India; to promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting their interests; to collect and circulate statistics and other information of interest to employers; to nominate delegates and advisers to the International Labour Conferences and to formulate opinions on the subjects coming for discussion before such bodies, and to promote or oppose their recommendations; to secure concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of its members; to consider and support well-considered schemes for the welfare and uplift of Labour and establish harmonious relations between Capital and Labour; and to carry on propaganda for the purpose of educating public opinion with regard to the character, scope, importance and needs of industrial enterprise as represented by the Federation.

Most of the leading employers' organisations in India are members of the Federation.

President.—Sir Homi Mody; *Deputy Presidents.*—H. D. Cumberbatch, Sir Robert Menzies and C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar.

The office of the Federation is at present located at Elphinstone Bldg., Churchgate Street, Bombay.

PUNJAB FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIES, THE (AMRITSAR)

The Punjab Federation of Industries was established in 1937, with the object of creating a solid body of industrialists of the Punjab and Northern India to promote and protect their interests through organised effort. It is now the only body of its kind in the Punjab as a purely industrial association which can speak with authority on all matters relating to industrial development. The Federation has now among its members the largest industrial units in the province and no industry of any importance is left unrepresented in the Federation.

President.—H. R. Sakhuja (Managing Director, The Upper India Metal Works Ltd., Chheharta).

Vice-President.—Som Raj Kapur (Managing Director, Messrs. Shambhu Nath & Sons Ltd.).

Secretary.—Dr. Jagdish Chand.

Members of the Managing Committee.—S. B. S. Sapuran Singh Chawla (The Punjab Distilling Industries Ltd.); Satya Paul Virmani (The Jawala Flour Mills); G. E. Longdin (The New Egerton Woollen Mills); Panna Lal Talwar (Northern India Steel Works); Consta Constantinides (The Oriental Carpet Manufacturers (India) Ltd.); S. Joginder Singh Chawla (The Punjab Distilling Industries Ltd., Khasa); Dr. Dev Raj Narang (The Punjab Sugar Mills Co., Ltd.); L. Kishori Lal (The Mahabir Hosiery & Textile Mills); W. R. Watson (The New India Embroidery Mills Ltd.), Sh. Ahmed Sadeque (The Amritsar Swedeshi Woollen Mills Ltd.).

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Lalji Naranji Memorial Building, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.—The objects of the Association include: the encouragement and development of motoring; the improvement of road communications; the provision for its members of a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to motoring; the provision for its members of protection and defence of their rights as motorists; free legal advice and defence; facilities for touring abroad and the use of International Touring Documents. Tel. Address:—"Windautas." Phone No. 31071 (*Three Lines*). Branch Offices: POONA:—Coronation Building, 7, Moledina Road; AHMEDABAD:—Lal Darwaja.

Patron.—H. E. Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay.

President.—V. C. Setalvad, M.A., LL.B. *Vice-Presidents.*—P. B. Bhatt, J.P. and K. G. Dayal.

Secretary.—Jehangir J. K. Patell, B.A., R.A., F.C.R.A. *Asst. Secretary.*—K. G. Subramanian, B.A.

Other Motoring Associations in India and Ceylon are: The Automobile Association of Bengal, 40, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta; The Automobile Association of Ceylon, P. O. Box 338, Colombo; The Automobile Association of Northern India, Charing Cross, The Mall, Lahore; The Automobile Association of Southern India, 200, Mount Road, Madras and the United Provinces Automobile Association, 32-A, Canning Road, Allahabad.

MEDICAL AND NURSING

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING MEDICAL AID BY WOMEN TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India was founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1885, the object being to open women's hospitals and women's wards in existing hospitals; to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India; and to bring them out when necessary from Europe. An endowment fund of about 6 lakhs was obtained by public subscription. In addition branches were formed in each Province, each branch having its own funds and each having a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hospitals affiliated to it.

The Central Fund gives grants-in-aid to several Provincial branches; it gives scholarships to a number of women students at the medical colleges of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. It has in the past brought from England a certain number of European medical women. It has assisted by grants-in-aid the building of a number of zenana hospitals in different parts of India. It has affiliated to it 12 Provincial branches and a number of Local Committees.

The Government of India subsidise the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the extent of Rs. 3,70,000 per annum to maintain a Women's Medical Service for India—this service consists of 45 officers, with a training reserve of 25 doctors and one officer in the junior service. Medical women either British or Indian, holding registrable post graduate qualifications, are eligible for the senior service.

The *President* is Lady Mountbatten, the *Hon. Jt. Secretary* is the Surgeon to H. E. the Governor-General of India and the Secretary Dr. Jean M. Orkney, Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, Red Cross Buildings, 20, Talkatora Road, New Delhi.

THE TRAINING RESERVE OF THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE

This Service has a sanctioned cadre of 22, and is open to women graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities. Salaries range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per month, with furnished quarters.

2. Two of the 22 members of the reserve, but not more at any one time, may be deputed by the Executive Committee for post-graduate training.

3. Ordinarily four years shall be spent in the reserve before a member is considered for appointment to the Women's Medical Service, but the Executive Committee shall have power to shorten this period in special cases. Service in the reserve shall be considered by the Executive Committee when appointments are being made to the Women's Medical Service, but shall not of itself constitute a claim to appointment.

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA

This Service is included in the National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India, generally known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and is administered by the Executive Committee and Council of that Fund. Recruitment to the service is made (*a*) in India by a Medical sub-committee of the Council which includes the Director General, Indian Medical Service, the Honorary Joint Secretary to the Council, a medical woman, a medical man and the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service: (*b*) in England, by a sub-committee, including a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India. These sub-committees perform the duties of a medical board examining candidates for physical fitness, and for return to duty after invaliding.

The Council determines what proportion of the members of the Service is to be recruited in England and in India respectively. In the original constitution of the Service, duly qualified medical women who were in the service of, or who had rendered approved service to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, were to have the first claim to appointment, and thereafter special consideration was to be paid to the claims of candidates who had qualified in local institutions and of those who were natives of India.

The qualifications are that the candidate must be (*a*) a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in India, or a person resident in any territory of any Indian Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India. (*b*) Must be between the ages of twenty-four and thirty-two at entry. (*c*) She must be a first-class medical woman, *i.e.*, she must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act, or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act, and an advance post-graduate qualification. (*d*) The candidate must produce a certificate of health and character. The Council reserves the power to promote to the Service ladies not possessing the above qualifications, but who have shown marked capacity. Members of the Service are required to engage for duty anywhere in India. After three years of probation have been satisfactorily passed, their appointments are confirmed.

NURSING

Whilst the sub-continent cannot show the complete chain of efficiently nursed hospitals which exists in England, there has been a great development of skilled nursing of recent years. This activity is principally centred in the E. and W. Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Delhi, United Provinces, E. and W. Punjab, where the chief hospitals in the Presidency towns are well nursed, and where large private staff are maintained, available to the general public on payment of a prescribed scale of fees. These hospitals also act as training institutions and turn out a yearly supply of fully trained nurses, both to meet their own demands and those of outside institutions and private agencies. In this way the supply of trained

nurses, English, Anglo-Indian and Indian, is being steadily increased. In Bombay the organisation went a step farther, through the establishment of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. This was composed of the various Nursing Associations in charge of individual hospitals, and worked under the Government. The principle on which the relations of this Association with the Local Associations was governed was that there was central examination and control combined with complete individual autonomy in administration.

State Registration of Nurses.—Acts for State Registration have been passed in Madras, Bombay, pre-partition Provinces of Punjab and Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces, Sind, Orissa, Assam and Travancore, for Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors and Nursing Councils have been formed. These are named in the order in which the Acts were passed and Councils formed. A Central Nursing Council for the Union of India and a Central Nursing Council for Pakistan have been passed by Ordinances in August 1947. These Councils will help to co-ordinate and make for higher and more Uniform Standards throughout each Dominion.

Bombay Presidency.—The Bombay Presidency was amongst the first in India to realise the value of nursing in connection with hospital work. The first step was taken on the initiative of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, where a regular nursing cadre for the hospital was established together with a small staff of nurses for private cases. This was followed by a similar movement at the J. J. and Allied Hospitals and afterwards spread to other hospitals in the Presidency. Ultimately, Government laid down a definite principle with regard to the financial aid which they would give to such institutions, agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that raised from private sources. Afterwards, as the work grew, it was decided by Government that each nursing association attached to a hospital should have a definite constitution and consequently these bodies have all been registered as Associations under Act 21 of 1860. By degrees substantial endowments have been built up, although the associations are still largely dependent upon Annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of their works.

The Bombay Presidency Nursing Association was incorporated under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860, in the year 1911, with the primary object of establishing a nursing service from which the Nursing staff at Government aided hospitals under management of Nursing Association might be recruited. This function, however, was never carried out by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association and it appeared to the Committee improbable that it could be carried out. The auxiliary functions of examining and granting certificates to nurses and midwives and maintaining a register of qualified nurses and midwives and also maintaining a Provident Fund for the employees of the affiliated associations were, however, carried out. The Memorandum, Rules and Bye-laws of the Association were not revised and brought into line with the actual working of the Association. This was done towards the end of 1927, when the Committee decided that some steps must be taken to do so. Accordingly a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the revision and amendment of the Memorandum, Rules and Bye-laws. The Sub-Committee reported that it appeared to be impossible to amend and revise the rules piecemeal and that the only way to put the things in order was to draft an entirely fresh constitution and rules.

After fully considering the Sub-Committee's report, the Committee agreed that the Association be incorporated by an Act on the line of the Registration Act in the United Kingdom. Pending the passing of the Act, the New Memorandum of Association was brought into operation from 1st April 1929.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOMBAY NURSES, MIDWIVES AND HEALTH VISITORS' COUNCIL

The need of legislation for the Registration of Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors had existed in the Province since a long time and with a view to protecting the public from the activities of persons who misrepresent themselves to be fully qualified Nurses, Midwives or Health Visitors, Government, in April 1935, passed the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Registration Act. In the absence of State Registration the nurses trained in this Province were subject to certain disabilities and were refused Registration in other Provinces and in other countries, where state registration prevailed. The Act obtains for them the necessary status and secures their registration in other provinces in India or in other parts of His Majesty's Dominions which are willing to reciprocate with the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council which was established in August 1935.

From the date of the establishment of the Council, the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association became defunct. The training and registration of nurses, midwives and health visitors in this Province is now controlled by the Council. Nurses who are trained and registered in this Province can now get registration with the General Nursing Council of England and Wales and the General Nursing Council of Scotland and can practice as qualified nurses in these Countries.

LADY MINTO'S INDIAN NURSING ASSOCIATION

The Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association was founded in 1892 under the title of the "Up-Country Nursing Association" to supplement the supply of trained nurses in India.

The pre-partition Punjab and the United Provinces were the first provinces to consider the possibility of providing nurses for private work, but it was not until 1906 that provision was made on a really adequate basis.

Lady Minto issued an appeal to the public both in India and England which met with a generous response.

The financial liabilities of the Association are met from five sources :—

Interest on the Endowment Fund; Government Grant; Donations; Subscriptions; Fees.

It is the practice of the Association to invite people to become annual subscribers. This carries with it two advantages; priority of claim to the services of a Sister, and a reduction in the fees paid for those services. Thus members of the Association are enabled to obtain skilled nursing at moderate charges on a sliding scale of fees determined by the income of each patient.

The control of the Association is in the hands of two Committees; one in England and one in India.

The English Committee is responsible for the recruitment of the staff in the United Kingdom, but fully trained nurses are also eligible in India and the Central Committee has the power to enlist them on the spot.

In addition to this duty the Indian Committee deal with all matters of administration delegating to the Provincial Branches questions of local significance.

Her Majesty Queen Mary is a Patron of the Association.

Viscountess Mountbatten is President of the Central Committee in India.

Hon. Secretary: Colonel A. C. Taylor, O.B.E.; *Chief Lady Superintendent:* Miss C. Wilson, Central Committee.

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association Viceregal Estates, Simla, and Red Cross Buildings, New Delhi.

The latest development is a Bill to constitute an Indian Nursing Council to co-ordinate the activities of the Provincial Nursing Council and prescribe a Uniform Standard for the profession. During the debate in the Dominion Parliament, it was emphasized that the country need at least 100,000 nurses and some 20,000 health visitors. The Bill was originally introduced during the budget session in 1946 but it did not come up for consideration. In view of the urgency of the matter the Government were compelled to promulgate an Ordinance. The present Bill is intended to replace this Ordinance.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL) AND ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS (EMPIRE OF INDIA)

The St. John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects:—

(*a*) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured;

(*b*) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room;

(*c*) The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories and other centres of industry and traffic;,

(*d*) The Organisation of Ambulance Corps, invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps;

(*e*) And generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality and denomination.

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910. It has since issued over 649,000 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft and over 36,000 tokens such as Vouchers, Medalions, Labels and Pendants for special proficiency in those subjects. In addition over 121,000 certificates have been issued in the elementary course for school students known as Mackenzie School Course in First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation.

The object of the Association is not to rival but to aid the medical man, and the subject matter of instruction given at the classes qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals between his visits.

During the year 1946 35,441 persons attended courses of instruction in First Aid, Home Nursing Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft. Of these 25,369 qualified for the Association's certificates: *i.e.*, 22,511 in First Aid, 2,459 in Home Nursing, 192 in Hygiene and Sanitation and 207 in Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft.

The Association has five grades of members namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life Members, Annual Members and Annual Associates. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 100, Rs. 5 and Rs. 2.

The income of the Indian Council at headquarters consists primarily of interest on securities, a fixed annual grant from Government, fees for certificates and membership subscriptions.

Lord and Lady Mountbatten the President and Lady President respectively, with 23 members from the Indian Council. The general business of the Indian Councils conducted by an Executive Committee of which Sir Patrick Spens, O.B.E., Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, is the Chairman and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, O.B.E., the Secretary General.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade Oversea is a uniformed, disciplined body of men and women, all of whom are holders of First Aid, and, in the case of women also Home Nursing certificates. They meet together regularly for practice, are inspected and re-examined annually and undertake to turn out for public duty whenever required.

The Brigade in the sub-continent is commanded by Sir Patrick Spens, O.B.E. as Chief Commissioner for India and Pakistan. Under him are 21 Districts covering almost all the provinces in India and Pakistan and some of the States, with headquarters at Lahore, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna, Delhi, Karachi, Peshawar, Shillong, Indore, Cuttack, Secunderabad and Sambalpur and there are three also on the North-Western East Indian and G.I.P. Railways.

In charge of each District there is an Assistant Commissioner or a Commissioner according to the membership strength of the District, and as the work of the Brigade lies so much in the medical and surgical sphere, the Officers-in-Charge of the Districts are generally the administrative heads of the Civil Medical Departments of the respective provinces. It is their business to organise and maintain the training and efficiency of Ambulance and Nursing Division and to see that they are available for public service on occasions when they are required.

The Auxiliary Nursing Service, India, was constituted in 1941 to provide a reserve of nurses sufficiently trained to be immediately useful when called up for duty during the second World War.

Both the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade work under the ægis of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and as their work is complementary to that of the Indian Red Cross Society, close co-operation exists between the Order and the Society.

THE TRAINED NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND THE ASSOCIATION OF NURSING SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIA

The Trained Nurses' Association of India was founded in 1905 and incorporates the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India. It is affiliated with the International Council of Nurses and the National Council of Women in India, and the Nurses' Auxiliary of the Christian Medical Association is an affiliated Association. Its objects are:—

(*a*) to uphold in every way the dignity and honour of nursing profession,

(*b*) to promote a sense of *esprit de corps* among all nurses,

(*c*) to enable members to take counsel together on matters affecting their profession,

(*d*) to elevate nursing education and to raise the standard of training,

(*e*) to strive to bring about a more uniform system of education, examination, certification and registration.

The Association has accomplished a great deal in raising the standard of nursing throughout India, in improving nursing legislation and in providing post-graduate courses for nurse administrators, sister tutors and health visitors and in promoting the Founding a College of Nursing, Delhi, which gives a 4 year B.Sc. Honours course in Nursing (leading to a degree from Delhi University).

It strives in every way to promote efficient and adequate nursing for the sick and to improve conditions, not only for nurses but primarily for patients. The Association is self-supporting and is maintained by the nurses themselves.

The branches of the Association are the Health Visitor's League, the Midwives' Union and the Student Nurses' Association. The number of qualified members are 2,493 and student members 2,002 totalling 4,495. The official organ of the Association is 'The Nursing Journal of India.'

Patron: Viscountess Mountbatten of Burma.

Vice-Patrons: Lady Nye, Madras; H. E. Lady Trivedi, East Punjab; Miss MacQueen, Central Provinces; H. E. Lady Hydari, Assam; H. E. Mrs. Hay, Baluchistan; Miss Macqueen, Sind; Her Highness The Maharani Sahiba of Travancore and Her Highness The Princess of Berar.

Hon. Legal Adviser: P. A. Mehta, Govt. of India, Legislative Department, New Delhi, Simla.

President: Miss A. Wilkinson, 1, Underhill Lane.

Vice-Presidents: Miss France; Miss M. Craig; Mrs. E. A. Watts; Mrs. Anthony; Miss T. K. Adranvala and Mother M. Kinesbuge.

Officers: General Secretary: Miss A. Roy, T.N.A.I. Office, Underhill Lane, Delhi; Hon. Secretary, S.N.A. Association: Miss Barnes, 11, Underhill Lane; Hon. Treasurer: Miss E. Hutchings. Office of the Director-General, Indian Medical Services, New Delhi; Editor: Miss A. Wilkinson, T.N.A.I. Office, Underhill Lane, Delhi.

Hon. Secretaries: Health Visitors' League: Miss M. Korah, Lady Reading Health School, Delhi; Midwives' Union: Miss Coggins, B.M.S. Hospital, Berhampur, Ganjam; Student Nurses; Association Secretary.

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Membership.—Membership is open to qualified Nurses, Health Visitors and Midwives who have completed their training in hospitals or Health Schools recognised by the Association. All officers are fully trained nurses.

Subscriptions.—Entrance fee Rs. 3: Annual subscription which includes monthly copies of the Nursing Journal of India Rs. 8 and Nurses whose monthly salaries are under Rs. 50 are entitled to pay half fees.

Church Organisation

ANGLICAN

DOWN to March 1st, 1930, the Church of England in India (and Ceylon), though possessing its own bishops and Metropolitan, was in the eyes of the law an integral part of the Church of England, and subject to the general supervision of the Archbishop of Canterbury. By the Indian Church Act and the Indian Church Measure passed by Parliament in 1927 this legal connection was severed, and on March 1st, 1930, for the fixing of which date provision was made by the Indian Church Measure, the Church of England in India and in Ceylon, in future to be known as the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon, and, for short, the Church of India, (or of Burma or of Ceylon, in those countries became wholly responsible for the management of its own affairs, although, as it states in the Preamble to its Constitution, it has no intention or desire "to renounce its obligations to the rest of the Holy Catholic Church and its fundamental principles, but on the contrary acknowledges that if it should abandon those fundamental principles it would break spiritual continuity with its past and destroy its spiritual identity."

Anglican work in India dates from the first establishment of the East India Company in the 17th Century on the shores of India at Surat, Madras, and Bombay, where the servants of the Company were ministered to by a continuous succession of chaplains. The first chaplain was the Revd. Peter Rogers, Surat, 1612. The first Church built was St. George's, Madras, in 1680, followed by Bombay Church, now St. Thomas' Cathedral, in 1716. In South India the work of Danish and German Lutheran missionaries was assisted by the English S.P.C.K. (Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge), but missionary work was not attempted by the Church itself till the beginning of the 19th Century.

Like all other branches of the Anglican Communion the Church of India is episcopal. The first bishopric was not, however, founded until 1814 when the See of Calcutta was set up, the first bishop being Thomas Fanshaw Middleton. His jurisdiction at first included not only British India but the British settlements in Australia, the Straits, the Cape and St. Helena's. At the same time India was divided into three Archdeaconries, and two of these, Madras in 1835 and Bombay in 1837, were later erected into bishoprics. The three dioceses thus formed have been repeatedly subdivided, until there were sixteen, the dates of their creation being as follows: Calcutta 1814; Madras 1835; Bombay 1837; Colombo 1845; Lahore 1877; Rangoon 1877; Travancore 1879; Chota Nagpur 1890; Lucknow 1893; Tinnevelly 1896; Nagpur 1903; Dornakal 1912; Assam 1915; Nasik 1929; Bhagalpur 1943; Delhi 1947. There are assistant bishops in the dioceses of Lahore, Calcutta and Colombo. Since September 1947, and the inauguration of the Church of South India, the dioceses of Madras, Tinnevelly, Travancore, and Dornakal have ceased to be part of the Church of India.

Rules for the government of the Church are contained in its "Constitution, Canons and Rules" adopted by its General Council in session at Calcutta in 1930. All clergy before receiving a license from their bishop make, in addition to an oath of canonical obedience to their bishop, a declaration accepting the Constitution, Canons and Rules, as well as a declaration concerning the faith and formularies of the Church. Lay members of the General and Diocesan Councils also make declarations of assent and acceptance. The government of the Church is through these councils, the General Council being for the whole ecclesiastical province of India, Burma and Ceylon. Its membership consists of the bishops of the province, and houses of clergy and laity elected by the diocesan councils. The Diocesan Councils consist of the Bishop of the Diocese and all its clergy, together with lay representatives elected by the parishes. To exercise a vote in the election of lay representatives parishioners must be adult communicant members of the Church. It is open to a diocese to add to these qualifications that of having contributed some specified amount to the expenses of the Church. In addition to these councils every parish has a Church committee or council with a recognized constitution and these are in many areas organised into district Church councils, particularly where Indian parishes are numerous. Again in addition to these councils the bishops of the province meet in Synod, with clerical and four lay assessors if a matter of faith or order is being dealt with, and the bishop of a diocese can at any time hold a Synod of his clergy. Determinations on matters of faith and order are made only by the House of Bishops of the General Council and cannot be made subjects of disciplinary action unless adopted in the form of a canon by the whole Council.

The additional title of Metropolitan was given to the Bishop of Calcutta when the Sees of Madras and Bombay were formed. It is an ancient title similar to archbishop and indicates that its holder has jurisdiction over the other bishops of the province. Before consecration a diocesan bishop takes an oath of canonical obedience to the Metropolitan. Under the Constitution of the Church bishops are elected by the diocese, subject to confirmation by the bishops of the province. In the Constitution, Canons and Rules, the Constitution consists of Declarations laying down the position of the Church of India as a part of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church; the Canons lay down principles of government and organisation; the Rules arrange in detail for the carrying out of the Canons, and are more easily altered or added to than the Canons. The salaries and allowances of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay have from the foundation of those Sees been paid out of the Revenues of Government, as also in part those of the Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur. Down to 1930 these bishops were appointed by the Crown. Since 1930 vacancies are filled by election, and Bishops elected to the Sees of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, instead of being paid wholly by Government were till 1947 so paid only in part. For the other seven bishoprics, and for any others, set up, Government is in no way responsible.

The Ecclesiastical establishment of the Government of India was an inheritance from the East India Company. That Company from the first provided chaplains for its servants. The chaplains of the establishment were till 1947 maintained for ministration to the Government's British born servants, civil and military. They were chosen by the Indian Chaplaincies Board sitting in London, were appointed by the Secretary of State, were posted to Dioceses by the Governor-General in consultation with the Metropolitan, and within their Dioceses were posted to stations by the Provincial Governor on the recommendation of the diocesan bishop. Their pay and allowances were wholly met by Government. In spiritual matters they were subject to the supervision and jurisdiction of their bishop, and while Government servants, civil & military were their primary charge, they were the parish priests of the chaplaincies to which they were appointed and were responsible for the care of all members of the church in their parish except in so far as Indian Members of the Church were cared for by missionaries or Indian clergy. Besides providing chaplains the Government of India, again following the practice of the East India Company, has provided or assisted in the provision of churches and their maintenance, and also of cemeteries. Where numbers do not warrant the provision of an Establishment, chaplain Government has assisted in the provision of clergy by grants-in-aid, and when from time to time the number of Establishment chaplains has been reduced special grants-in-aid have been granted. The Establishment ended in 1947, and the block grant for aided Chaplaincies ended on March 31st 1948. A lump sum grant will be paid for the financial year 1948-1949. Then all grants will cease from Government.

The great influx of British troops caused by the war had necessitated the provision of additional religious ministrations. This need was met by the organisation in 1942 of an Indian Army Chaplains Service. It provided ministrations for Indian Christian as well as British Christian troops.

(The Ecclesiastical establishment included besides Anglican chaplains, Church of Scotland, Free Church, and Roman Catholic chaplains, for ministrations to members of those communions; and churches and grants-in-aid were provided or given on the same principles as for Anglicans.)

Members of the Church of England or any of the branches of the Anglican Communion are, while resident in India, full members of the Church of India. There are no racial distinctions whatever in the Church. Indian clergy frequently preach or celebrate for European congregations, and in a few instances are in permanent charge of European parishes. The Indian laity though usually preferring services in their own languages are everywhere free to attend English churches, and to be enrolled, if they wish, as parishioners.

The education of European children, and more particularly the children of the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community, has from early days been a concern of the Church. In addition to day-schools it has established over 70 boarding schools for boys and girls, many of them in hill stations. The provincial Governments assist these schools with grants-in-aid both for building and current expenditure, just as they do to all other schools, according to the rules of the education codes. The schools are inspected by Government inspectors. Indian boys and girls are admitted to these schools, but the number that may be taken is limited to a percentage fixed by the local Government. An appeal issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1938 for the endowment of these schools had produced by June, 1939, just under £30,700. The fund is known as The Anglo-Indian Schools Fund and is still open for the receipt of donations. Indianisation of Government services, especially of the railways, customs and post and telegraph departments has severely hit the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community, and the ability of parents to pay fees is steadily decreasing. Hence the urgent need for increased endowments. The existing endowments of all the schools yield an income of less than £1 per child per annum.

(The Church of India is not the only community responsible for European education in India. The Roman Catholics, the Church of Scotland and the various free churches provide schools for their children, and receive similar assistance from Government.)

MISSIONS

In Malabar, on the south-west coast of India, there have been Christians certainly from the 6th century, probably from the 4th century and possibly from the 1st century A.D. They are called "Syrian" Christians owing to their connection with the Church in Syria. They do not appear to have attempted to spread the Christian faith in India. The Portuguese may therefore be regarded as the first missionaries in India, and from their arrival at Goa the Franciscans and Dominicans who accompanied their fleets in large numbers threw themselves with great activity into the work of evangelism. The formation of the Society of Jesus led to one of its first members, the famous St. Francis Xavier, being sent to Goa, where he arrived in 1541. Under his leadership the preaching of Christianity was carried on with great earnestness. The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church thus begun has been continued, and at the present day the number of Indian members of that Church is given as 2,113,659 (Census 1931), to which may be added 654,939 Syrian Christians attached to the Roman Church. The number of independent Syrian Christians (Census 1931) is given as 525,607.

Protestant missions did not begin till the 18th Century, and as missionaries were not allowed to establish themselves in the Company's territories, they worked from Danish territory and in Indian States. These missionaries were Lutherans, but as stated above, were in the latter part of the 18th Century assisted with funds from England. Famous men among them were Ziegenbalg, Kiernander, Schultze and Christian Friedrick Schwarz. By the end of the

18th Century it is believed that there were in South India about 30,000 Lutheran converts. In 1800 the famous Baptist trio, Carey, Marshman and Ward established themselves at Serampore in Bengal (Carey had come to India in 1793). Men of humble origin and education, one was a cobbler, one a ragged-school teacher, and one a printer, they displayed great ability and enterprise, and threw themselves not only into evangelism but into the scientific study of India, its languages and culture, and its flora and fauna. Books and translations poured from their printing press. Carey was made professor of Sanskrit in Lord Wellesley's College for the training of civil and military officers.

The 19th Century saw a great increase in missionary effort of every sort. This was due to the opening of the Company's territories to missionaries by the Government of India Act of 1813, and it was only after that date that Anglican (Church of England) missionary Societies took up work in India, namely the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by sending as missionaries ordained clergy of the Church of England, those hitherto subsidised or sent by the S.P.C.K. (see above) being Lutherans. The first missionaries to arrive after the passing of the Act were American Congregationalists. The London Missionary Society were also early in the field and Presbyterians from America and Scotland soon followed. In the course of the century India became covered by a network of missions, engaged not only in evangelism, but in educational work in schools and colleges, in medical work and in industries. Among famous names of missionary educationalists are those of Dr. Duff of Calcutta, Dr. Wilson in Bombay and Dr. Miller of Madras. In the education of women missions may fairly claim to have taken the lead. The total number of missionary societies from Europe and America working in India is now over 150. For consultation and common action there is a National Christian Council with headquarters at Nagpur, first organised in 1914, and in connection with this there are 10 Provincial Christian Councils. Membership of these councils is by election or appointment by local churches and mission councils.

REUNION

Since the Great War there has been widespread interest in India in the subject of the reunion of the separated Christian bodies. In South India the movement for union was started in 1919 by a group of Indian clergy. This has led to the preparation of an elaborate scheme of union the parties to which are Anglicans, Methodists and the already united South Indian United Church which consists of Presbyterians and Congregationalists. Much time and thought have been given to the preparation of the scheme, the problem presented by the task of reconciling Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Congregationalist principles being of extreme difficulty.

The scheme was inaugurated in September 1947, and "The Church of South India" then came into being.

In north India there has been in existence for some years the Church of Northern India, consisting of Presbyterian, and Congregationalists. Since 1929 a further movement for a wider union in north India has been considered at a series of Round Table Conferences to which the Church of India has sent representatives. There is also a scheme of Union for Ceylon.

ANGLICAN MISSIONS

In addition to the two principal missionary societies of the Church of England, the S.P.G. (Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) and the C.M.S. (Church Missionary Society) already mentioned, there are also certain smaller, but important missions, namely the Oxford Mission to Calcutta working in Calcutta among students and also at Barisal; the Cowley-Wantage-All Saints Mission, working in Poona and Bombay; the Dublin Mission at Hazaribagh, the Cambridge Mission at Delhi, the Cawnpore Brotherhood; the Scottish Episcopal Church Mission at Chanda, C.P.; the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society (12 ordained missionaries in the Lucknow and Nagpur and Rangoon dioceses); the Christa Seva Sangha, Poona, 1927, which divided in 1934 into the Christa Seva Sangha, and the Christa Prema Seva Sangha: the Canadian Church Mission (4 ordained missionaries in the Lahore Diocese); the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, in several dioceses; the Sisters of St. Margaret (East Grinstead) in the Colombo diocese; Sisters of St. Denys (Warminster) in the Chota Nagpur Diocese; Sisters of the Holy Family, Naini Tal; the Winchester Brotherhood, Mandalay, and the Sisters of the Church, Maymyo. The first two of these, and several of the others in the list, consist of communities of priests or sisters under religious vows. Members of the brotherhoods mentioned are in most cases not under life vows. The work and influence of these communities is a most important element in the life of the Church of India.

The Church of India has taken its full share in educational, medical and industrial work in India. Among colleges founded and managed by its missionaries St. Stephen's, Delhi, St. John's, Agra, St. Columba's, Hazaribagh, Christ Church, Cawnpore, and Trinity College, Candy; are well-known. A college at Trichinopoly has been amalgamated with the inter-denominational Madras Christian College. For the training of Indian and Anglo-Indian ordination candidates Bishops' College, Calcutta, serves the whole of India. In the various language areas are other colleges for the training of ordinands and lay church-workers through the medium of the local language. Among hospitals made famous by the work of the doctors in charge are those at Quetta (Sir Henry Holland), Bannu (the late Dr. Pennell) and St. Stephen's, Delhi (for women). The C.M.S. High School at Srinagar is distinguished among the many High Schools of the Church for the methods adopted to develop manliness and *esprit de corps* in the boys. Cawnpore in the north and Nazareth in the extreme south are well-known centres of industrial work and training. The Diocesan Press at Madras was built up into a very large and efficient institution by a retired C. M. S. Missionary. At Hubli, in the Bombay Diocese, S. P. G. Missionaries have, since 1919, done extremely good work in charge of an industrial Settlement (for the reformation and training of members of criminal tribes) committed to their care by Government.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Catholic community is composed of the following elements:—

(1) The "Syrian" Christians of the Malabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St. Thomas. They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1599, and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicars Apostolic. They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syriac rite.

(2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 and onwards, starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Ceylon, Bengal, etc.

(3) European immigrants at all times, including British troops.

(4) Modern converts from Hinduism and Animism in recent mission centres.

(5) Recent converts from the Jacobite community in Malabar, of which 3 Bishops, 71 priests and some 28,000 laity have been received into the Catholic Church.

The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after 1500, continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline. To meet this decline fresh missionaries were sent out by the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, till by the middle of the 19th century the whole country was divided out among them except such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy. Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the "Padroado" or royal patronage, and the propaganda clergy. This conflict was set at rest by the Concordat of 1886 (amended by the Agreement of 1928, abolishing "double jurisdiction"). At the same time the whole country was placed under a regular hierarchy, which after subsequent adjustments now stands as follows:—

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs**:—

The archbishopric of Goa and Damaun (having some extension into British territory) with suffragan bishoprics at Cochin and Mylapore (both in British territory).

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Oriental Churches**:—

The archbishopric of Ernakulam, with suffragan bishoprics of **Changanacherry, Kottayam and Trichur.**

The archbishopric of Trivandrum, with suffragan bishopric of **Tiruvella.**

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Propaganda Fide**:—

The archbishopric of Agra, with suffragan bishoprics of Allahabad, Ajmer and Lucknow and the Prefectures Apostolic of Indore and Jhansi.

The archbishopric of Bombay, with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore, Calicut, Trichinopoly, Tuticorin, Madura and Missions of Karachi and Ahmedabad.

The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chittagong, Krishnagar, Dinajpur, Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim.

The archbishopric of Madras, with suffragan bishoprics of Nellore, Hyderabad, Vizagapatam, Nagpur, Bezwada, Cuttack and Guntur, the Prefecture Apostolic of Jubbulpore, and the Mission of Bellary.

The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French), with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam, Salem, Malacca and Bangalore.

The archbishopric of Delhi and Simla, with suffragan bishoprics of Lahore and Multan, the Prefecture Apostolic of Kashmir.

The archbishopric of Verapoly, with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar, Trivandrum and Vijayapuram.

The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon), with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Trincomalee and Chilaw.

Three Vicariates Apostolic and three Prefectures Apostolic of Burma.

The European clergy engaged in India almost all belong to religious orders, congregations or mission seminaries, and in the great majority are either French, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Spanish or Italian by nationality. They number over 2,000 besides which there is a body of secular clergy mostly Indian, etc., numbering about 2,800, and over 11,000 nuns. The first work of the clergy is parochial ministration to existing Christians, including railway people and British troops. Second comes education, which is not confined to their own people; their schools being frequented by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc. Among the most important institutions are St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, St. Peter's College, Agra, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, Loyola College, Madras, teaching university courses; besides a large number of high schools and elementary schools. The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions. The total number under education in 1936 exceeded half a million. As to missionary work proper, the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres, among which those in the Punjab, Chota-Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the Ahmednagar district and the Telugu coasts may be mentioned. (Full particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already quoted.) The mission work is limited solely by shortage of men and money, which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension. The resources of the clergy after the ordinary church collections and pay of a few military and railway chaplaincies are derived mainly from Europe, that is, from the collections of *the Society for the Propagation of the Faith* and of *the Holy Childhood*

helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missionaries. In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptised and persevering as Christians, and no baptism, except for infants or at point of death, is administered except after careful instruction and probation. This, while keeping down the record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results.

The Holy See is represented by a Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies who resides at Bangalore. At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev. Archbishop Kierkels, D.D., appointed in 1931.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The Chaplaincy work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1814, when the Rev. Dr. Bryce landed in Calcutta and organised a congregation of his Scottish fellow countrymen. The centenary of the churches in the three Presidency towns was celebrated: Calcutta 1914, Bombay 1919, Madras 1921. Up until August 15, 1947, the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment (Church of Scotland) had from 12 to 15 Chaplains on its staff. Some of these were attached to the Scottish Regiments in India, while others administered to the civil population of the towns where they were stationed and to those living in the smaller outstations in their respective areas. In addition to the regular establishment, there were a number of ministers throughout India who were maintained by the various communities to whom they ministered and by the additional Clergy Societies in India. Missionaries of the Church also maintained, and still do, regular services in English at a number of centres. In consequence of Constitutional and other changes in India, the Ecclesiastical Establishment was abolished after Aug. 15, 1947, and the churches which had ministers of their own became entirely responsible themselves for the maintenance of religious ordinances. The whole of the work of the Church of Scotland amongst Scots and other Europeans in India is now under The Colonial Continental Committee of the Church, and is maintained entirely from Church funds.

The main centres are now Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi, where there are strong and flourishing congregations.

The Mission Work of the Church of Scotland officially dates from 1829, but Scottish Church Missionaries were in India before then. John Wilson, who left Scotland in 1828 for Western India, and was the founder of Wilson College in Bombay, was with other Scots working under the auspices of the Scottish Missionary Society, until in 1835 the General Assembly took the missionaries under its charge. Alexander Duff, one of the greatest of modern missionaries, was sent to Calcutta in 1829, and was the first to open schools where English was made the medium of instruction. Mrs. Wilson was the first in Bombay to open a Boarding School for girls a revolutionary step in 1834. Alike in Calcutta, Bombay, and in Madras from 1837, the early Scottish Missionaries made a deep mark in the educational life of the time.

This educational contribution has been maintained up to the present (1947) and shows no signs of diminishing. The Church today has many schools in all parts of its field, and it has five well-known Christian Colleges at work: The Scottish Church College, Calcutta; The Madras Christian College; Wilson College, Bombay; Hislop College, Nagpur; and Murray College, Sialkot. The Madras Christian College has been rebuilt on a magnificent site at Tambaram, and it became known to many all over the world when in 1938 it became the meeting place of the World Missionary Conference. In a number of these educational institutions, the work is now shared with other societies and missions. On the women's side, the Women's Foreign Mission does invaluable service in school, medical and Zenana work, having in India 41 European Missionaries, 163 teachers, over 50 schools, 4 hospitals and 6 dispensaries. On the men's side: there are 15 Mission Hospitals at different centres.

As a result of the Evangelistic work carried on for over 100 years, an Indian Church has been established. In the Punjab, Evangelistic work is carried on from 8 centres, and the Baptised Christian Community now numbers over 30,000. Work commenced in Darjeeling in 1870, is now carried on throughout the whole eastern Himalayan District, and there is a Christian Community there of over 15,000. In the 8 mission districts of Calcutta, the Eastern Himalayas, Madras, Santlia, Rajputana, Nagpur, Western India and the Punjab there were at the end of 1938 over 70,000 Baptised Indian Christians.

The Church has also played a large part in educational work for the Anglo-Indian Community. In Bombay the Scottish Congregation there has 6 statutory representatives on the Governing Body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, while the Scottish Community in Bombay is responsible for the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society's School at Mahim, over which the Scots Kirk, Bombay, exercises pastoral supervision. The well known St. Andrew's Colonial homes at Kalimpong, in Bengal, though not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland, were initiated by and are being locally managed by Missionaries of that church. The homes exist for the benefit of the domiciled European and Anglo Indian Community and are doing magnificent work. There are now over 20 cottages and about 700 children in residence.

BAPTIST SOCIETIES

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Formed in 1792, largely through the efforts of Dr. Wm. Carey, operates mainly in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Ceylon. The Baptist Zenana Mission and the Bible Translation Society have been united with this Society. The staff of the united Mission in India and Ceylon numbers 190 Missionaries and 894 Indian and Singhalese workers. Connected with the Society

are 497 Indian and Singhalese Churches. 321 Primary Day Schools, 35 Middle and High Schools, and 3 Theological Training Colleges. The Church membership at the close of 1946 stood at 34,761 and the Christan community at 84,185. Amongst the non-caste people great progress has been made in recent years, and many of the Churches formed from amongst these peoples are self-supporting.

Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttack, Patna and Delhi where there are hostels for the prosecution of this form of work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.—Ranges from Primary School to Colleges. Serampore College with its Royal Charter granted by His Danish Majesty in 1827, and confirmed by the British Government in the Treaty of Purchase of the Settlement of Serampore in 1845, was placed in 1856 by the College Council at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society to become a part of its Missionary educational operations, in Arts and Theology. It was affiliated in 1857 to the newly-formed Calcutta University; reorganised in 1910 on the lines of its original foundation with the appointment of a qualified Theological Staff on an Inter-denominational basis for the granting of Theological Degrees to qualified students of all Churches.

In Arts and Science the College prepares for the Calcutta Examinations.

There is a vernacular institute also at Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers and Bible schools in several centres.

There are 10 purely English Baptist Churches connected with the Society, but English services are carried on in many of the stations. Medical work connected with the Society is carried on in 7 Hospitals. Two large Printing Presses for both English and Vernacular work are conducted at Calcutta and Cuttack. The Secretary of the Mission is the Rev. D. Scott Wells, 44, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, 16.

The Headquarters of the Mission are at 93-95 Gloucester Place, London, W. 1. The total expenditure of the Society for 1946 amounted to £2,32,501 of which £92,044 was expended in India and Ceylon.

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION.—Was commenced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu and Oriya Country to the north of Madras, in the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts. There are 20 stations and 535 outstations with a staff of 70 missionaries including 6 qualified physicians, and 1,250 Indian workers, with Gospel preaching in 1,659 villages. Organised Churches number 138, communicants 34,000 and adherents 40,000 for the past year. 32 Churches are entirely self-supporting. In the Educational department are 415 village day schools, with 19,000 children, 12 boarding schools, 2 High schools, 2 Normal Training schools, a Bible Training School for Women, a Theological Seminary providing in all for 5,850 pupils. There are 6 Hospitals, two leper-asylums and an Orphanage. Village Evangelisation is the central feature of the Mission, and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and children. Indian Secretary: The Rev. R. M. Bennett, B.A., B.D., Vuyyuru, Kistna Dist.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSAM MISSION.—Was opened in 1836, and has 11 main stations staffed by about 30 missionaries. There are about 850 native workers, 1,600 organized churches, about 1,08,000 baptized members; 400 schools of all grades including 2 High, 1 Normal Training, 2 Bible and 9 station schools. There are 3 hospitals and 4 dispensaries which treated about 4,465 in-patients and about 18,035 out-patients during the year. Mission work is carried in 16 languages.

Treasurer and Cor. Sec.—Miss Marion Burnham, Gauhati.

AMERICAN BAPTIST, BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION AND INDUSTRIAL CENTRES—Commenced in 1836. Area of occupation: Midnapore district of Bengal, Balasore district of Orissa and Jamshedpur Town of Bihar. Work chiefly for Oriya and Santal peoples. *Address:* Jhardram.

Agust A. Berg., Secretary, Thardram, B.N.R.

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION.—(Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The field of operations is in East Bengal and Assam. The staff numbers 28 Australian workers. There are 5,716 communicants and a Christian community of 10,134.

Secretary, Field Council: The Rev. N. P. Anderson, Mission House, Birisiri, P. O. Hatshibganj, Dist. Mymensingh, E. Bengal, Pakistan.

THE STRICT BAPTIST MISSION.—Has 19 European Missionaries, and 210 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Ramnad and Tinnevelly Districts. Communicants number 1,802; organised churches 64, Day and Sunday schools 84 with 3,553 pupils.

Secretary: Rev. D. A. Thrower, Ellpauk, Madras. *Treasurer:* Rev. G. F. Champion, Kovilpatti, S.I.Ry.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION:—Operates in Gujarat and Kathiawar with a staff of 45 Missionaries, of whom 19 are clerical, 13 Educationalists, 6 are Doctors and 3 Nurses. The Indian staff numbers 500, of whom 19 are Pastors, 108 Evangelists, 2 Colporteurs, 40 Bible-women, and 331 are Teachers. There are 23 Organised Churches, a communicant roll of 8,565, and a Christian Community of 9,967. In Medical work there are 5 Hospitals including one at Dohad and several Dispensaries, with 4,199 in-patients, 25,353 new cases, and a total attendance of 108,851. The Mission conducts 3 High Schools, 1 Anglo-Vernacular School, 1 Preparatory School at Parantij and 100 Vernacular schools affording tuition for 8,000 pupils; also 1 creche, 4 Orphanages, an Industrial School at Borsad, a Teachers' Training College for Women at Borsad co-operates in a United Divinity College at Baroda, and has a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made a speciality of Farm Colonies, of which there are

about a score in connection with it, most of them thriving.

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 4 Missionaries is a part of the activities of the above, working in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha districts, with Farm Colonies attached.

Secretary: James Brolly, B. A., Mission House Borsad, Kaira Dist.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.—The Sialkot Mission of this Church was established at Sialkot in the Punjab, in 1855. It is now carrying on work in eight civil districts in the Punjab and two in the North-West Frontier Province. Its missionaries number 81. Its educational work comprises one Theological Seminary, one College, four High Schools, one Industrial school, 8 Middle schools and 64 Primary schools. The enrolment in all schools in 1944 was 15,367. Medical work is carried on through five Hospitals and 7 Dispensaries. The communicant membership of the Church which has been established is 45,178 and the total Christian community 105,044.

General Secretary: W. H. Merriam, M.A., American Mission, Gujaranwala.

THE AMERICA PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in three ma sections, known as the Punjab (1834), North In a (1836) and Western India (1870) Missions. According to statistics for the year ending arch 31, 1943, the American staff, including women and special-term Missionaries numbers 214, and the Indian staff about 987. There are two and thirty main stations and 197 out-stations. Organised churches number 125 of which 38 are entirely self-supporting. There are 22,797 communicants and a total baptized community of about 70,000.

Educational work is as follows:—Two men's colleges and an interest in the Isabella Thoburn and Kinnaird Colleges for Women,—students about 2,700; one Theological College, students 16 and an interest in Poona Theological College; two Training Schools for Village Workers; thirteen High Schools; two Industrial Schools; three Agricultural Demonstration Farms; four Teachers' Training Departments; The Miraj Medical School and an interest in the Ludhiana Medical College for Women; 107 Elementary Schools; 139 Schools of all grades,—pupils about 13,000.

Medical Work:—Eight Hospitals; twenty-one Dispensaries and four Specialty Hospitals.

Evangelistic Work:—258 Sunday Schools, with an average attendance of 6,414 pupils. Contributions for church and evangelistic work, on the part of the Indian church, have decreased slightly, and amount to about Rs. 45,000.

The Hospital at Miraj, founded by the late Sir William J. Wanless and under the care of E. H. Evans, is well-known throughout the whole of South-West India, and the Forman Christian College of Lahore, under the principalship of the Rev. C. H. Rice, PH.D., LL.D., is equally well-known and valued in the Punjab. The Ewing Christian College, B.B. Malvea, PH. D. (Principal) and Allahabad Agricultural Institute (Dr. J. L. Gcheen, Principal) have grown rapidly in numbers and influence.

Secretary of Council of A. P. Missions in India.—The Rev. J. B. Weir, PH.D., D.D., "Lowriston," Dehra Dun, U.P.

Secretary, North India Mission.—The Rev. C. H. Hazlett, Ed.D., A. P. Mission, Mainpuri, U. P.

Secretary, Punjab Mission.—The Rev. W. A. Zoevner, 3, Empress Road, Lahore, Pb.

Secretary, Western India Mission:—The Rev. M. W. Strahler Irvil Christian High School, Kolhapur-Shahupuri S.M.C.

THE NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION—Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri, Punjab. It also works in Kharar and Saharanpur.

Secretary: Miss E. L. Saunders, Dist. Amballa.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA MISSION.—Commenced in 1877, has 13 main stations in Indore, Gwalior, Ratlam, Dhar, Sitamau, Bhopal and Banswara States. The Mission staff numbers, 49 Canadians and 12 Indians and there are about 200 Indian workers. This Mission works in conjunction with the Malwa and Ratlam Church-Councils of the United Church of Northern India, which report. Organised churches 50; Unorganised churches 4; Communicants 3,963; Baptised non-communicants 19,642; Unbaptised adherents 2,936; total Christian community 26,541.

Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle Schools for boys and girls; a High School for girls, an Arts College for students of both sexes (The Indore Christian College), and the Union Theological Seminary. Vocational Training for boys is a feature of the Rasalpura Vocational High School, where training is provided in printing, tailoring, carpentry and welding.

The medical work is large. There are three General Hospitals, where both men and women are treated, and five Women's Hospitals, and also a number of dispensaries in central and out-stations.

General Secretary and Treasurer of the Mission:—The Rev. A. A. Scott, M.A., D.D., Indore, C.I.

Associate Secretary of Mission:—Miss C. V. Baxter, Kharua, C.I. (*Via* Mehidpur Road Station).

Treasurer of the Mission:—Miss M. E. Martin, Dhar, C.I.

Secretary of Malwa Church-Council:—Rev. Jacob Masih, Indore, C.I.

Secretary of Ratlam Church Council:—Rev. Kenneth B. V. Yohan Masih, B.A., Neemuch, C.I.

THE CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in two sections, the Northern Section with headquarters at Jhansi in the U.P., and the Central India Section, known as the Bhil Field.

In Central India the Mission comprises within its area the States of Alirajpur, Barwani, Jobat and Kathiawar also parts of the States of Jhabua, Chhota Udaipur (in the Bombay Presidency) and Dhar, Indore and Gwalior bordering on the Jobat-Barwani Road. The five central stations are Amkhut, Mendha and Alirajpur located in Alirajpur State, Jobat in the State of Jobat and

Barwani in Barwani State. The staff consists of 16 missionaries and 50 Indian workers. There are several elementary schools in the area and a central Anglo-Vernacular School at Amkhut in which upwards of 300 children are being educated. At Amkhut also there is a Children's Nursery Home. At Jobat there is a General 60 bed Hospital with a Canadian Medical man, Dr. W. R. Quinn in charge.

There are in the district 7 organized and 2 unorganized congregations with a Communicant membership of 430 and a baptized community of slightly over 1,500.

Secretary:—Rev. A. E. Toombs, Barwani (*Via* Mhow), Central India.

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Gwalior Mission was founded by the late Dr. J. Wilkie in 1905. There is now a staff of 9 missionaries and twenty-five Indian workers who are engaged in Jhansi city, Esagarh, Baragaon, Babina and the surrounding villages.

Activities include Anglo-vernacular middle schools for girls and hostels for Christian pupils in each. There are also an orphanage for children under school age, a dispensary. There is an agricultural settlement at Esagarh where the Mission has a farm of 1,200 acres.

There are two organised churches having a communicant membership of 150.

Secretary.—Mrs. Muckan.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST (PRESBYTERIAN) MISSION established in 1840 occupies stations in Assam in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Lushai Hills and at Sylhet and Cachar. The Khasi language has been reduced to writing, the Bible translated, and many books published in that language by the Mission. A large amount of literature has also been produced in the Lushai language. Total in the Church 15,000. Well equipped Hospitals at Shillong (Khasi Hills), Jowai (Jaintia Hills) and Durtlang (Lushai Hills) provide Medical, Surgical and Nursing aid to large numbers annually.

Primary, Middle and High School education is carried on widely in Assam. A Theological College and a Department for Teachers' training are maintained at Cherrapunji, Khasi Hills.

Secretary: Rev. G. Angell Jones, P.O. Jowai, Shillong, Assam.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—In 1947 it included 32 missionaries and 372 Indian workers operating in 10 stations and 163 outstations. There were 58 churches with 6,108 communicants. Besides conducting 5 secondary and training schools with 1,505 pupils, the Mission has a large share in various union educational enterprises. There are 52 primary schools and 7 kindergartens with a total of 3,285 pupils. Its 5 hospitals and dispensaries treated a total of 62,819 patients. The Mission has a total of 10 major social service centres with 28 full time and 10 part time workers. During 1946, these Centres had a total activity attendance of 569,804. *Secretary:* Rev. Miss E. L. Wood, Rahuri, Ahmednagar District.

MADURA MISSION SANGAM.—This Sangam now carries on all the work formerly administered by the Madura Mission, except the American College. The institutions under the Sangam are:—

The Pasumalai High and Training School for Boys; The Capron Hall Training School for Girls; The O. C. P. Memorial High School for Girls, Sokkikulam, Madura; The Union Theological Seminary, Pasumalai; The Lucy Perry Noble Institute for Women, Rachanyapuram, Madura; The Willis F. Pierce Memorial Hospital for Men and the Hospital for Women and Children; The Trade School, Pasumalai.

The Sangam also nominates a person to be honorary superintendent of the Dayapuram Leper Hospital at Manamadura.

Chairman—A. Ranjitham, M.A., L.T., Madura.

Secretary:—Rev. E. E. White, Aruppukottai, Madura.

Treasurer—G. Chinniah, 211, S. Marret St., Madura.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADURA.—The American College, then located at Pasumalai, was affiliated to the University of Madras as a second Grade College in 1881. In 1904 the College Department was removed to Madura where for five years it was accommodated in what is now the Union Christian High School building. In 1909 the College was removed to its present site in Tallakulam on the north side of the Vaigai river. It was affiliated as a First Grade College in 1913.

In 1934 at the time of the centenary of the Mission, the American College became organically independent under its own Governing Council. In the same year it was granted affiliation as an Honours College.

The present College site comprises about forty acres. On the College grounds are located the Main College Hall, the Ellen S. James' Hall of Science, Binghamton Hall, B. Com. Hall, the Chapel, Daniel Poor Memorial Library, Main Hostel, Zumbro Memorial Hostel, Hostel Dining Halls, Women's Day Building, "Coe Lodge" for tutors and demonstrators, Principal's residence, three Wardens Lodges, four additional bungalows, and athletic fields.

AMERICAN MADURA MISSION CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA, Madura Ramnad Diocese—*Bishop*—Rt. Rev. J. E. L. Newbigin, Madura. *Secretary*, Sangam, Rev. E. E. White, Aruppukottai, Ramnad Dt.—*Manager*, High & Training, Schools—D. P. Michael Pasumalai. *Manager*, Trade School—Rev. C. P. Heineman, Pasumalai. *Principal*, Theological Seminary—Rev. A. Samuel Pasumalai. *Medical Officer*, Pierce Hospital, Dr. E. S. Chellappa, Madura. *Medical Officer*, Hospital for Women & Children—Dr. H. S. Thomas, Madura. *Manager*, Pierce High School—Miss K. Wilcox, Tallakulam. *Manager*, Capron Hall Training School,—Miss D. Abraham, Madura. *Manager*, Rachanyapuram.—Miss G. E. Chandler Tallakulam. *Principal*, American College—A. Ranjitham, Tallakulam. *Secretary*, Mission—Rev. E. G. Nichols, Pasumalai.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA.—The mission staff in Khandesh is represented by 58 missionaries and 90 Indian workers. There are 1,063 Church members and 1,705 pupils in Sunday Schools. 40 elementary Schools provide for 1,193 pupils. There is one mission Hospital located at Chinchpada, West Khandesh. This Hospital and several dispensaries have treated and cared for over 60,000 yearly.

Secretary:—Rev. A. M. Wilson, Pimpalner, West Khandesh.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Commenced work in India in 1798 and occupies 3 centres in N. India, 12 in S. India and 7 in Travancore State. The Mission engages in every form of Missionary activity.

UNION INSTITUTIONS.—With which the London Missionary Society is connected, and is a contributing Body. Number of Institutions 13; Schools, 6; Scholars, 2,084; Colleges, 8; Students, 1,284.

The main centres of the Mission in N. India are at Calcutta and Murshidabad District, E. Bengal; L.M.S. work in the United Provinces has been closed but a Union Mission of the W. M. S., C. M. S. and L. M. S. has been opened in Benares City, of which the Rev. J. S. Moon of the W. M. S. is Superintendent. This Mission concentrates especially on work amongst pilgrims and students. Special efforts are made amongst the Nama Sudras. The S. India district and Travancore are divided into Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam fields with 22 stations and 1,095 out-stations. At Nagercoil (Travancore) is the Scott Christian College and High School with 974 students, a Church and congregation said to be the largest in India and a Printing Press, the centre of the S. Travancore Tract Society.

India—Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. L. J. Thomas, 18, Lavelle Road, Bangalore.

Bengal Secretary:—Miss Olive Stellwell, 8, Ashutosh Mukerji Road, P.O. Elgin Road, Calcutta.

Benares Superintendent.—Rev. J. S. Moon, Ramkatora, Benares Cantonment, U.P.

MISSIONS

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.—Dates from the year 1892 under the name of the International Missionary Alliance, but a number of its missionaries were at work in the province of Berar much earlier. Work is carried on in the provinces of Berar, Khandesh and Gujarat. There is a staff of 50 missionaries and 150 Indian workers. The number of mission stations is 16, with additional out-stations. There is a Christian community of 3,350 adults. There are 4 boarding schools, two for boys and two for girls, 3 training schools for Indian workers. There are 26 organized congregations, including one English at Bhusawal.

Executive Secretary.—The Rev. K. D. Garrison, Akola, Berar, C.P.

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (AMERICAN)—Opened work in 1894, and operates in Broach, Surat and Thana Districts, also in Baroda and Rajpipla States. Its staff number 41 foreign workers, including missionaries' wives, and 216 Indian workers. The baptized (immersed) membership stands at 8,235. Education is carried on in 2 Boys' Boarding Schools, 2 Girls' Boarding Schools, and in 3 Co-educational Boardings with separate hostel quarters. Females under instruction number 1,203, males 3,765 total 5,028. There are 108 Sunday Schools with a total enrolment of 5,244 (teachers included). There were 73,705 calls at Mission dispensaries in 1946 The foreign medical staff consists of 4 doctors and three nurses. Industrial work is carried on in 5 of the Boarding Schools. A vocational school, including teachers' training, village trades and agriculture for boys and a school of practical arts for girls are conducted at Ankleswar. Evangelistic, Temperance and Publication work receive due emphasis.

Secretary:—L. A. Blickenstaff, 240, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION.—Founded in 1893, Mission Stations:—Poona City, Khed-Shivapur, Poona District; Nasrapur and Bhor (Bhor State), Poona District; Lonand, M. S. M. Ry., Satara District; Phaltan (Phaltan State), Satara District; Pandharpur, Sholapur District; Nateputa, Sholapur District; Akluj, Sholapur District; Chiplun, Khed, Ratnagiri; Sangola and Nandeshwar, Sholapur District.

The Staff consists of 34 Europeans and 80 Indian workers, including hospital staff, with a community of about 600 Indian Christians and their families. The main work is evangelising in the villages, women's zenana work, and primary education and a baby boy's orphanage and Boys' Boarding School. Medical work is conducted at most stations, with a hospital at Pandharpur. There is also a Bible School. Mission Headquarters, 12, Irwin Rd., Poona 2.

Secretary:—Miss A. Monot.

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION—Has 4 missionaries at Bogra, two at Khanjanpur, Bogra District, Bengal and 3 at Ulubaria, Howrah District, Bengal.

President:—Rev. W. J. Frederik. B.A., Ulubaria, Howrah Dist., Bogra, B.A. Railway.

Secretary:—Miss Eunice Catlin, *Mission House*—Ulubaria, Howrah Dist.

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION.—Has its headquarters for India at Buldana, Berar, where it has a junior Bible School. In Chikhli 14 miles from Buldana, there is Co-educational Boarding School with secondary Departments and an enrollment of 325. At Basim, Berar, 70 miles from Chikhli there is a Day School, a Senior Bible School and the Reynolds Memorial Hospital—a hospital for women and children. There are also other Day schools in the District. At present there are 21 missionaries in India. There is an organized Indian District Assembly

with about 32 churches. The Indian Staff of preachers and teachers number 75.

Mission Chairman: Rev. John McKay, Buldana, Berar, C.P.

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, TINNEVELEY (DORNAKAL AND THE HILL TRIBE MISSION)—Opened in 1903, operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam's Dominions as well as among the hill tribes called Paliars in the British and Travancore Hills. It is the missionary effort of the Christians living in India and overseas. There are now nearly 13,000 Telugu Christians in 180 villages and 550 Paliyar Christians in the hills. Annakkari in Travancore has become a well established colony of the hill tribes. The nomads have begun to do agricultural work. The Society publishes monthly *The Missionary Intelligencer* containing information about the Society's work in both the fields. Headquarters: Palamcottah.

Secretary—Rev. Joseph Abraham, Palamcottah.

THE MISSION TO LEPERS—Founded in 1874. An interdenominational and international Society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for those suffering from leprosy and for their healthy children, working in 20 countries but largely in India, Burma, China and countries in Africa. Its work in India is carried on through co-operation with about 30 Missionary Societies. In India and Burma alone the Mission now has 31 Homes of its own with upwards of 7,600 inmates and is aiding or has some connection with work for leprosy patients at 24 other places in India. Altogether in India and Burma over 10,000 cases of leprosy are being helped.

The Mission also provides for the segregation from their parents of the healthy children of those suffering from leprosy. More than 800 children are thus being saved from becoming infected.

Most of the Mission's income is derived from voluntary contributions. Some funds are raised in India and Burma but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India and Burma is received through Britain, although the provincial Governments give regular maintenance grants.

There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers of which the Hon. Treasurers are— C. B. Park, c/o M's. Macneill & Co., 2, Fairlie Palace, Calcutta and H. F. Milne, c/o M's. Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay.

The General Secretary of the Mission is A. Donald Miller, 7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.I. The Secretary for India is William Bailey, M.A., Fyzabad, U.P.

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION,—An interdenominational Society which commenced work at Motihari, Bihar, in 1900, and now occupies 7 stations and 6 out-stations in the Champaran and Saran Districts, with a staff of 30 European and 3 Indian Missionaries and 25 other Indian workers. The Mission maintains 2 Hospitals, 1 Girls' Orphanage, 1 Women's Home, 1 Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School with a Carpentry industrial department, and 1 M. E. School with 150 pupils. Communicants number 200.

Secretary:—Rev. S. W. Law, Motihari, Champaran District, Bihar.

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA.—Established 1905, started, financed and managed by Indian Christians; has a staff of 36 missionaries and 166 helpers and voluntary workers; operates in Montgomery District (W. Punjab); Firozabad (U.P.); Haluaghat, Mymensingh (East Bengal); Murwahi (C.P.); N. Kanara, Mirajgaon and Poona (W. India); Parkal Taluk (Nizam's Doms.); Tirupattur Taluk (N. Arcot) and Kottayam in Travancore and Dasarpuram. Direct evangelistic work from 14 main Centres with about 300 workers including volunteers and missionaries in 10 language areas; Interdenominational; 37 Higher Elementary, Primary Nursery and night Schools, 1 High School, 1 Printing Press, 4 dispensaries, 1 Hospital, and 2 Child Welfare Centres. Annual expenditure Rs. 86,114 including self-supporting institutions. The *National Missionary Intelligencer* (a monthly Journal in English sold at Re. 1 per year, post free), *Deepikai* (a monthly journal in Tamil at 8 annas per year. Post free).

Address:—N. M. S. House, Royapettah, Madras.

President:—The Rt. Rev. S. K. Mondol.
General Secretary:—S. J. Duraisamy, Madras.

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST MISSION.—The Seventh-day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893, and now employ a staff of 848 workers, European and Indian, including 200 ordained and licensed ministers, Evangelitic and educational work is conducted in 39 vernaculars, beside work for English-speaking peoples in the large cities. For administrative purposes, there are five branch organisations located as follows:—

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Western India. (Pastor F. E. Spiess. Superintendent.) *Office Address*: Salisbury Park, Poona.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Burma. (Pastor M. O. Manley, Superintendent.) *Office Address*: 68, U Wisara Road, Rangoon, Burma. Office Address during Japanese occupation: Salisbury Park, Poona.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—North east India. (Pastor O. A. Skan, Superintendent.) *Office Address*: "Baragain", Ranchi.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—North-west India. (Pastor R. L. Kimble, Superintendent.) *Office Address*: 23, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—South India. (Pastor O. O. Mattison, Superintendent). *Office Address*: 9, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

The general headquarters for India, Burma and Ceylon is located at Salisbury Park, Poona. A. L. Ham, President: A. F. Tarr, Secretary and Treasurer. (Office Address: Post Box 15, Poona). On the same estate is an up-to-date publishing house devoted to the printing of health, temperance, evangelical and associated literature. (Address: Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Post Box 35, Poona).

A large number of day and boarding vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools are conducted in

different parts of the country; and at Vincent Hill School, Mussoorie, European education is provided, a regular high school course, with more advanced work for commercial and other special students, being available. In all the denominational boarding schools increasing emphasis is being laid on vocational work, the students being required to share in the domestic work of the institution, and in many cases, to engage in some trades or other work.

9 physicians, and a number of qualified nurses are employed, regular medical work being conducted at 29 stations.

The baptized membership (adult) is 8,659 organized into 198 churches; and in addition a substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction. 396 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled membership of about 15,589.

The Bombay Address is No. 15, Club Back Road, Byculla.

THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION.—Established 1899, works in the C. Provinces & Bihar. Mission staff numbers 30, Indian workers 140, Church members 1,446, children (unbaptized) 930, Industrial Training institutions 1, Academy including High School, Normal School and Bible School—Anglo-Hindi Middle Schools 2, Elementary Schools 12, Hostels 3, Women's Home 1, Hospital 2, Dispensaries 8, Leper Home 1, Home for untainted children of Lepers 2, Farm Village projects, 2.

Secretary :—Rev. Geo. H. Beare, Balodgahan, Via Dhamtari, C.P.

CENTRAL INDIA BAPTIST MISSION.—Taken over in 1944 by the Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission Society of the United States of America, from the Old Kurker mission. Working in C.P. and Berar; has a mission Staff of 25 workers. Indian workers 10; Churches 3; Christain Community 600.

Chairman :—Fredrick L. Kurtz, Ellichpur, Berar, C.P.

THE CEYLON AND INDIA GENERAL MISSION.—Established 1892, occupies stations in Mysore State, in the Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts, also in the United Provinces. Mission staff 47; Indian workers 80; Churches 48; Communicants 1,522; Christian community 3,775; Orphanages 4; Schools 5; Pupils 552.

Headquarters.—"Mizpah," Richards Town, Bangalore.

THE BOYS' CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION.—The Boys' Christian Home Mission, better known as the B. C. H. Mission, was founded by Albert Norton in 1899, when a severe famine swept the land. The Headquarters of the Mission is Dhond, Poona District.

The main function of the Mission is the care of orphans and at present it is looking after 170 orphans or needy children.

It also runs a day school which has an attendance of nearly 320 children. A little agricultural work is also being carried on. The Mission has a work centre at Orai, U.P., where a school for girls is conducted, with an attendance of about 100.

There are 6 missionaries in the Mission at present and nearly 50 Indian workers. The Mission is evangelical and does evangelistic work in many villages around the main stations. Its object is to help the Indian people in any way it can, especially poor Indian Christians.

Director.—Rev. John E. Norton.

LADIES' SOCIETIES

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION.—This is an interdenominational society, with headquarters, 33, Surrey Street, London, working among women and girls in 5 stations in the Bombay Presidency, 6 in United Provinces and 4 in the Punjab. There are about 45 European Missionary ladies on the staff with Assistant Missionaries, Indian teachers, nurses and Bible women. There are three hospitals supported by the Society—Nasik, Lucknow and Patna. There are High Schools in Bombay Lahore and Panchgani and a number of City schools of which those at Benares are the largest. At Lahore there is a University Department. The Evangelistic side of the work is largely done by house to house visiting.

Hon. Treasurer :—Major Mainwaring Burton.

President :—The Lady Kinnaird.

Secretary :—Miss Robinson.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, LUDHIANA with which is incorporated THE PUNJAB MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN. In 1894, the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women was opened in Ludhiana in order to give a Medical Education under Christian influence to Indian women. Doctor Edith Brown, D.B.E., M.A., M.D., M.C.O.G., etc., was its Founder and Principal until October 1942 when she became Principal Emeritus, and Dr. A. M. S. Pollock, F.R.C.S.E., was appointed Principal. The School is Inter-denominational, and trains students for various Missionary Societies.

The Memorial Hospital in connection with the College has 270 beds and 61 cots.

1944 is the year of the College Jubilee and in these 50 years 476 medical students qualified as Doctors, 186 as Dispensers, over 300 Nurses and over 1,500 Midwives and Nurse Dais. Nurses and Dispensers also do midwifery and are included in this last figure.

There are at present 107 students, 5 dispensers, 52 Nurses, 1 Mothercraft Pupil, 18 Midwives and 52 Nurse Dais making a total of 235 women in training, besides 20 Indigenous Dais receiving instruction at the Health Centres run in connection with the Hospital. There are 3 City Centres.

During the year 1943 there were 5,229 In-Patients, and 54,525 Out-Patients.

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN was founded in Bombay in 1896. Its work is religious, social and educational. The Settlement supplies a hostel for University students of all nationalities. Classes for educated girls are provided and teaching is also given in pupils' homes. The Settlement staff take part in many of the organised activities for women's work in the city.

Warden :—O. M. Kaae, B.Sc. (London), Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Staff :—E. L. Lane Smith, B.A. (Oxon.); E. Watts, B.A. (Wales).

THE RAMABAI MUKTI MISSION (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in 1925), the well-known work of the late Pandita Ramabai shelters about 700 deserted wives, widows and orphans, educating and fitting them to earn their living. The Mission is worked on Indian lines and carried on by Indian and European workers. Evangelistic work is carried on in the surrounding villages of Kedgaon, Poona District.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Miss J. I. Craddock.

INTER-DENOMINATIONAL MISSIONS

"THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION." Founded 1902. Head Office, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1; Field Secretary, Bandipur, Kashmir. Stations at Mardan, Bandipur, Shigar, Khapalu, Kargil and Zangskar. Protestant, Evangelical, inter-denominational. 20 European workers.

THE FRIENDS' SERVICE COUNCIL.—The Friends' Service Council works in five stations of the Hoshangabad District besides two organized congregations in Central India.

The Church, which is composed of 5 Monthly Meetings united in the Mid-India Yearly Meeting, is largely organised on the lines of the Society of Friends in England. There are 250 full members and 1,650 adherents.

There are 9 missionaries.

The principal activities are a general hospital with dispensary and nurses' training department, a Primary School and an Indian English Middle School Itarsi; a Boarding school for girls with Primary and Indian English Middle Departments at Sohagpur; a Home for older girls in Sohagpur where toys are made for sale; a Boys' Hostel at Itarsi for boys attending Middle school there. The Council's work also covers two villages in the Seoni Tahsil of the Hoshangabad district in one of which, Makoriya, there is a Mission Farm stretching 200 acres for demonstration methods of intensive farming and anti-erosion work and a Primary School.

A Settlement is maintained at Rasulia near Hoshangabad a Centre of a Rural Development Co-operative Society which is handling a large proportion of the goods sold in the Hoshangabad Tahsil under the Govt. Rural Rationing Scheme; besides work of an educational and Social nature is Carried on; Wardens, D. G. and E. M. Groom.

There is also a Weavers' Co-operative Society at Khera, Itarsi, where cloth is made on handlooms.

A "Quaker Centre" at 24, Rajpur Road, Delhi acts as a Christian Cultural Centre for the promotion of adult education and Inter-Communal harmony and as a meeting place for people interested in the international service of the Society of friends.

Wardens : Ranjit & Doris Chetsingh.

Mission Secretary : Heinz Tucher, Mokhariya, near Itarsi, C.P.; *Church Secretary* : Harry Mirchulal, Itarsi, C.P.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' MISSION.—With Missionaries working in Bundelkhand, Hospital for Women and Children at Chhatarpur, Orphange, and school work at Nowgong. Churches and Evangelistic work throughout the district.

Superintendent: Rev. Everett L. Cattell, Chhatarpur, C.I.

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION was established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is the only Anglican Hebrew Christian Agency in India. *Hon. Secretary* : Rev. C. R. Thomson, 11, Mission Row, Calcutta.

LUTHERAN SOCIETIES

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA—founded 1842— commonly known as the United Lutheran Church Mission. Since October 1944, all departments of work under the Mission have been placed under the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church, Headquarters, Guntur. The A.E.L. Church carries on work in Vizagapatam, East Godavery, West Godavery, Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool Districts, all in Madras Province, as follows. The Andhra Christian College, Guntur, three High Schools for Boys, two for Girls; two Normal Training Schools for Masters, and two for mistresses; a Theological College; three Bible Training Schools; two Industrial Homes for Women, one Industrial School and one Agricultural School for Men; 24 Higher Elementary Schools; 815 Elementary Schools; 7 Hospitals, 3 Nurses Training Schools; A School for the Blind; a Tuberculosis Sanatarium; a Printing Press; Public Reading Room and Hostel for College Students. Statistics as of December 1946: Foreign Staff, 57, Indian Staff of all grades, 3,931; Schools, 857; Pupils, 59,994; Baptised Membership of the A.E.L. Church, 218,793. Congregations 2.115 Indian ordained pastors, 107; 764 Evangelistic Workers; 2.341 School Teachers. Total expenditures on all phases of work for 1946, Rs. 25,85,634.

President of the U. L. C. Mission : Rev. R. M. Dunkelberger, D.D., Tenali, Guntur Dist.

President of the A. E. L. Church : Rev. E. Prakasem, B.A., B.D., Guntur.

Financial and Legal Agent : Rev. E. G. Wood, D.D., Guntur.

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.—A Church of Sweden Society, founded in 1856, occupies the Districts of Saugor, Betul and Chhindwara in the Central Provinces.

There are about 3.117 Church members constituted into an indigenous Church called the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Central Provinces. The European and Indian staff numbers 32 and 187 respectively. There is a Training school for Indian workers and 25 Primary Hindi Middle and Indian English Middle schools with 1,918 children in attendance;

one High School; 26 Sunday schools with 647 Christian and 869 non-Christian attending; 1 Hospital with 30 beds and 500 patients and 300 operations during 1946; 8 Dispensaries with 60,098 patients during 1946; 4 Workshops; one Women's Industrial School; one Widows' Home with 112 women; 4 orphanages, 2 Boys' Boarding Schools and 1 Girls' Boarding School with 198 boys and 216 girls and 3 farms where modern village uplift is attempted.

Secretary: Rev. E. Thurffell, Chhindwara, C.P.

THE BASEL EVANGELICAL MISSION—(Incorporated in Switzerland), with its headquarters in Mangalore, South Kanara, was founded in 1834 and is at present carrying on the work in South Kanara, South Mahratta, Malabar and Coorg. It has at the beginning of 1945, 28 chief stations and 84 out-stations with a total missionary staff of 18 European and about 800 Indian workers. The membership of the churches is 29,000. Educational work embraces 100 schools, among which a Theological Seminary, a second grade college and 7 high schools. The total number of scholars is 18,000. Medical work is done at Betgeri-Gadag, Southern Mahratta Country, where a hospital for men and women and at Udipi, South Kanara, where a hospital for women and children is maintained. The Mission maintains a Home Industrial Department for women's work. There is also connected with the Mission a large Publishing Department with a Book Shop and a Printing Press, with about 100 workers, at Mangalore, S. Kanara, which is doing work in English and in a number of Indian languages.

President and Secretary:—Rev. A. Streckeisen, Calicut, Malabar.

ANGLICAN EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Constituted and Established by the Government of India Act XXI of 1860. British Headquarters, 55, Gloucester Road, London, S.W.7. *Chairman*—The Rev. Theodore Allison, B.D. *Secretary*—for U.S.A. The Rev. E. H. Ellenwood, Th.B., R.R.Z., Chicago, Illinois. For India, Ceylon and Malaya The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Ambur, India. *Address:* Diocesan Office, Ambur, N.A., India.

THE FEDERATION OF EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES IN INDIA was established in 1926 as an outward expression of the spiritual unity of the Lutheran Churches in India. It consists of 10 constituent churches and 3 co-operating Missions in India with a total membership of over 520,000. The work of the Federation is carried on by the Triennial Conference of the Federation, by its Executive Council, by a number of standing and special Committees and by its office-bearers. It was registered under the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860) in Oct. 1942. Including the members of one Lutheran Mission in South India, Considering affiliation. The Lutheran baptised membership in India is 530,000.

The names of Officers for 1947 are as follows:

President:—Rao Sahib the Rev. T. D. Asirvadam, Tambaram, Gudur (Nellore Dt.).

Vice-President:—The Rev. Joel Lakra, Ranchi.

Treasurer:—The Rev. Dr. E. G. Wood, Guntur.

Secretary:—The Rev. H. W. Mayer, Renigunt, M.S.M. Rly.

The Federation has set up a Committee on subsidized Churches and from contributions received chiefly from America and partly from India, are supported three Churches connected with the Federation. The budget of disbursements for 1947 amounts to Rs. 228,390 out of which Rs. 14,000 is expected to be raised in India.

THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN MISSION was founded in 1874. It operates in the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad Districts. In conjunction with the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission (L.E.L.M.) it co-operates with the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. The C. S. M. maintains a general and eye hospital at Tirupattur, an eye hospital at Coimbatore, High Schools for boys at Madura and Pudukotah, High Schools for girls at Tanjore and Usilampatti and various Primary Schools. European staff 43; School Teaching staff 154; Schools 22; Pupils: boys 2,555 and girls 1,120.

President:—Rev. I. Eseborn, B.A., D.D., "Gurupul," Kilpauk, Madras.

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION.—The Lutheran Mission work in India was commenced in 1706 by German Missionaries under the Danish Tranquebar Mission. It was taken up by the L.E.L.M. (founded in 1836) in 1841. The L.E.L.M. re-entered into the work after the great war in 1927. It is located in the Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore Districts. The Mission co-operates with the Church of Sweden Mission and the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. The L.E.L.M. maintains two High Schools for boys at Madras and Shiyali (Tanjore Dt.), one High School for girls at Madras, a number of Elementary Schools for boys and girls in different places, and various other institutions.

Owing to the war, the whole Mission work has been temporarily placed under the Mission-Council of the Church of Sweden Mission. The work is administered by a Special Committee. "The Northern Field Committee".

Chairman: Rev. S. Estborn B.A., D.D., Principal, Gurukul, Kilpauk, Madras.

TAMIL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Organised Churches (Pastorates) 46; Ordained Indian Ministers 47; other Indian workers 117; Baptised membership 43,515; Schools 195; Teaching staff 821; Pupils: Boys 13,689; Girls 7,451.

President:—Rt. Rev. J. Sandegren, M.A., D.D., L.N.O., Bishop of Tranquebar, Trichinopoly.

MISSOURI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN INDIA MISSION (M.E.L.I.M.).—Located in Madras Presidency, Mysore, Travancore and Ceylon (1895).

In Madras Presidency, in North Arcot (Ambur Vaniyambadi, Pernambut), Salem (Krishnagiri, Bargur), Tinnevelley (Vallioor, Vadakangulam) Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad Districts.

In Mysore (Kolar Gold Fields).

In Travancore (Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Paraala, Balaramapuram, Aryanad, Nilamel, Alleppey and Shertallay).

In Ceylon (Colombo).

There are 40 American Missionaries, of which 7 are on furlough: 2 are teachers in charge of school and home for children of missionaries (Kodaikanal), 2 Zenana workers female); 1 nurse (female).

There are 3 High Schools, 2 Teachers' Training Institutions, 1 Catechist Training Institutions, 1 Theological Seminary, and 1 Hospital with 40 beds.

Statistics, Nov. 1, 1946: Christian 16,605 Indian Pastors 34; Evangelists 15; Catechists 168; M.E.L.I.M. Teachers 203; Non-Cathran Teachers 50; Indian Doctors 2; Indian Nurses 9; Bible Women 15; Boarding Homes 10.

General Secretary:—The Rev. Henry F. Peckman, Vadakangulam, Dist., Tinnevelly, India.

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—Established 1864 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shervaroi Hills, in Madras and in Orissa, has a total staff of 365 Indians and 34 European Workers, Communicants 1,195, Christian Community 8,667, one High School, one Secondary School, 3 Boarding Schools, one Hostel, 74 Elementary Schools, and 2 Hospitals; total scholars 5,035.

President.—The Rev. P. Lange, Tiruvannamalai.

Treasurer.—The Rev. K. Heiberg, 38, Broadway, G. T., Madras.

The Santal Mission of the Northern Churches (formerly known as the Indian Home Mission to the Santals).—Founded in 1867, works in the Santal Parganas, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Malda, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Goalpara. Work is principally among the Santals but also among Bengalis and the Mech people (Boro). Mission staff numbers 57 of whom 2 medical missionaries. Indian pastors 51, other Indian workers 500, Christian community in organised congregations 27,000. 6 boarding schools with 900 pupils, 130 elementary schools with 3,000 pupils, industrial school with 60 pupils, 1 printing press, 1 orphanage with 30 orphans, 2 hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 2 leper colonies with 400 lepers, 1 tea garden. *Secretary:* Rev. J. Gausdal, Dumka, Santal Parganas.

METHODIST CHURCH

The Free Methodist Mission of North America—Established at Yeotmal, 1892, operates in Yeotmal District in Berar with a staff of 10 Missionaries and 43 Indian workers. Organised churches 12, 1 Theological School, 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, 5 Elementary Schools, 1 Biblical Seminary, 3 Primary Schools.

Secretary.—Miss P. M. Phelps, Yeotmal, Berar.

THE SALVATION ARMY

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker and was for many years under his control, with Headquarters in India. For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative purposes into 6 Territories, each under a Territorial Commander; and one smaller Command.

Northern Territory, with Headquarters at Lahore.

Western Territory, with Headquarters at Bombay.

Madras and Telugu Territory, with Headquarters at Madras.

Southern Territory, with Headquarters at Trivandrum, in Travancore State.

Ceylon Territory, with Headquarters at Colombo.

Eastern Territory, with Headquarters at Calcutta.

Burma Command, with Headquarters at Rangoon.

The Commanders are directly responsible to the International Headquarters in London.

Northern Territory.—The area in this Territory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab, Delhi and United Provinces. The Territory is controlled from Lahore.

Evangelistic work, especially among the "depressed classes," is extensively carried on, both in the Punjab and the U.P.

A number of Settlements for the reformation of "Criminal Tribes" are under the control of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important reformative work was commenced).

A land colony 2,000 acres in extent is in existence in the Multan District, where a population of 2,250 has been settled. The land has become the property of the holders.

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals, one of which is in the Punjab and the other in the United Provinces; and also in dispensaries.

Other institutions include, Day and Boarding Schools and Agricultural Colonies.

Village centres at which the S. A.	
Works	2,411
Officers and Employees	610
Social Institutions	13

Territorial Headquarters:—35, Queen's Road, Lahore, Punjab.

Territorial Commander:—Lt.-Commissioner H. S. Hodgson.

Western India Territory—The Western India Territory comprises Rajputana, Central India, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency, Goa, Marathas, Mauritius.

Territorial Headquarters:—The Salvation Army, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Territorial Commander:—Lieut.-Commissioner A. Moffat.

Corps. 316: Outposts 524; Societies 4534; Social Institutions 18; 200 Day Schools and Boarding Schools.

Besides the distinctly evangelistic operations there are established 2 large General Hospitals—"Emery Memorial," Anand; "Evangeline Booth", Ahmednagar; several Dispensaries; 209 Day Schools; 4 Boarding Schools: Industrial and Rescue Home for Women; King George V Memorial Infirmary, and Lady Dhunbai Home for the Destitute; Weaving Schools, Factory for the making of Weaving and Warping Machines; and a Land Colony. one Red Shield Hostel; Employment Bureau, Bombay; King Edward Industrial Home, Bombay and Workmen's Hostel, Bombay.

Madras and Telugu Territory—Embraces Madras City, the Central and Northern districts of the Presidency, also Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. 430 fully commissioned officers and 105 workers are fully occupied in evangelical, educational and village uplift work carried on in just on 400 villages, two central boarding schools, a Training Institute for men and women selected for officership; a criminal tribes settlement of 2,500 men, women and children—many work at Chirala, the others on the land. A Leper Colony, General Hospital for women and children, though men are also treated, a Social Services Department where wastepaper sorting, etc. is carried on, and a Women's Industrial Home in Madras complete the list of institutions where a selfless humanitarian work is going forward.

Territorial Headquarters:—The Salvation Army, 2 Ritherdon Road, P.O. Box 453, Vepery, Madras.

Territorial Commander:—Lt.-Colonel Ivar Palmer.

General Secretary:—Brigadier N. Zachariah.

Southern India Territory—The Territorial Headquarters is Trivandrum, Travancore State.

The work of The Army had its beginning among the Tamil-speaking people of the southern part of the State nearly fifty years ago. The work developed and extended northward through the whole State of Travancore into Cochin, and during the past twenty-five years eastward into the British administered districts of the southern part of the Madras Presidency.

More than 495 corps and over 1,255 officers labour amongst the village populations. The Army has a membership in South India of some 85,518. Hundreds of Salvation Army Halls have been erected in which gather Sunday after Sunday congregations of Christian men and women, converts from among those who have been the most depressed people in the country, now of the third, second and first generations.

This territory is divided for administrative purposes into 15 divisions and Districts 6 among the Tamil-speaking people and 9 amongst those who speak Malayalam.

Medical work, also the work of our Leper Hospitals take care of a vast amount of human suffering. The Catherine Booth Hospital at Nagercoil, which has grown out of a very small beginning, is now a fully equipped, modern institution of many departments, dealing with all manner of medical and surgical cases. The Hospital is equipped with X-Ray, radium, iron lung and splendid nursing facilities. Branches from this Institution carry the service of the Hospital to some of the most remote regions.

134,945 patients were treated during the past year in the Catherine Booth Hospital and its several Branches and 1,525 major operations and 3,490 minor operations were performed. Two Leper colonies are run one on behalf of the Cochin Government and the other the Evangeline Booth Leper Hospital in North Travancore, have combined 553 patients. These two institutions carry on the work ranking with the highest traditions of Christian service.

Workers in the Territory consist of 1,255 Officers. 456 employees. There are 468 Officered Corps and 137 Societies, 94 primary day schools, 5 Boarding Schools, 1 Middle School, 1 High School, 1 Night School, 1 Training Garrison, 1 Women's Industry and 2 Men's Industries.

Territorial Headquarters:—S. A. Kowdyar, Trivandrum, Travancore State.

Territorial Commanders:—Colonel Edwin H. Sheard, F. A. Mackenzie.

Chief Secretary:—Lieut.-Colonel S. Manuel.

CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

This Council (formerly known as the National Missionary Council, later as the National Christian Council) was organised in 1914 as the result of the first World Missionary Conference held in Edinburgh in 1910. Similar Councils have come into existence in China, Japan, Korea, The Near East, Siam, Philippine Islands, Netherland Indies, Congo and other Mission fields. The Missionary Societies of the 'sending countries' are also linked together by similar national organizations. All these National Christian Councils and Conferences of Missionary Societies head up in the International Missionary Council which has its offices in London (Edinburgh House, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W. 1) and in New York (156, Fifth Avenue, New York City).

Basis—The Council is established on the basis that the only bodies entitled to determine the policy of the Churches and Missions are the Churches and Missions themselves. Questions of doctrine and ecclesiastical policy lie outside the province of the Council.

Objects—1. To stimulate thinking and investigation on missionary questions, to enlist in the solution of those questions the best knowledge and experience to be found in India and other countries; and to make the results available for all Churches and Missions in India.

2. To help to co-ordinate the activities of the Provincial Councils and to assist them to co-operate with each other where such co-operation is desirable.

3. Through common consultation to help to form Christian public opinion and bring it to bear on the moral and social problems of the day.

4. To be in communication with the International Missionary Council regarding such matters as call for consideration or action from the point of view of the Indian mission field as a whole.

5. To make provision for the convening of a National Christian Conference when such is in the opinion of the Council desirable.

President: B. L. Rallia Ram, c/o The Y.M.C.A., The Mall, Lahore (W. Punjab). *Vice-Presidents*: The Rt. Rev. S. K Mondol, Methodist Church, Hyderabad, Deccan, The Rev. D. Scott-Wells, Baptist Missionary Society, 44 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

Treasurer.—G. Ross Thomas, Inter-Mission Business Office, P. Box 92, Bombay.

Secretaries.—R. B. Manikam, M.A., B.D., Ph.D. (*Executive Secretary*); E. C. Bhatty, M.A.; Mrs. L. W. Bryce, M.A., Ph.D.; J. W. Sadiq, M.A., B.D.; Rev. R. W. Scott.

Office.—The Christian Council Lodge, near C.P. Club, Nagpur, C. P.

Clubs

Abbottabad Club, Ltd., Abbottabad, N.-W.F.P. *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 40. *Monthly Subscription*: Single Rs. 13; married Rs. 18.

Adyar Club, Adyar. *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 100. *Annual Subscription*: Rs. 12. *Monthly Subscription*: Rs. 8. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*: R. W. Douglass.

Agra Club, Ltd., Agra Cantonment. (Estd. 1863). *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 50. *Subscription*: Monthly Rs. 10.

Ahmednagar Club Ltd., Ahmednagar. (Estd. 1889). *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 40. *Subscription*: Monthly, single Rs. 12; married Rs. 18. *Secretary*.—S. K. Irani.

Aijal Club, Lushai Hills, E. B. & Assam. (Estd. 1893). *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 32 to be paid at the end of the third month of membership. *Subscription*: Monthly, varying from Rs. 9 to Rs. 19 according to income of members. *Secretary*.—Lt.-Col. H. M. Williams.

Ajmer Club, Kaiser Bagh. (Estd. 1883). *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 100, payable in four half-yearly instalments. *Subscription*: Monthly, single Rs. 12; married Rs. 15.

Akola Club, Berar. (Estd. 1870). *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 100. *Subscription*: Monthly, single Rs. 13; married Rs. 15. *Honorary Secretary*.—Rai Saheb V. P. Mathur.

Amraoti Club, Amraoti. *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 60. Payable in 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 5. *Monthly Subscription*: Club Rs. 8; Gymkhana Rs. 4; Library Re. 1. *Hon. Secretary*.—D. A. Ripp.

Amritsar Club, Ltd., Amritsar. (Estd. 1894). *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 30. *Subscription*: Monthly, Rs. 12 single; Rs. 16 married. *Hon. Secretary*.—R. Kennett.

Bangalore Club, 38, Residency Road, Bangalore. (Estd. 1868). *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 100. *Subscription*: Annually Rs. 10; Monthly Rs. 10 or family Rs. 13.

Bareilly Club, Municipal Gardens, Bareilly. (Estd. 1882). *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 50. *Subscription*: Monthly, Rs. 8 single; Rs. 9 married.

Barisal Club, Backergunj, Barisal. (Estd. 1864). *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 32. *Monthly Subscription*: Rs. 10.

Barrackpore Club, Ltd., 8, Riverside, Barrackpore. (Estd. 1850). *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 150. *Monthly Subscription*: Rs. 15 single; Rs. 18 married. Out-station Rs. 8 single; Rs. 10 married. Non-Resident Rs. 5 single; Rs. 5 married. *Hon. Secretary*.—M. G. Burns.

Barrackpore Club (Golf), Barrackpore. *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 50. *Subscription*: Monthly, Rs. 5 single; Rs. 7 married. *Joint-Hon. Secretary*.—R. Fraser.

Belgaum Club, Belgaum. *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 50. *Monthly Subscription*: Rs. 13. *Secretary*.—Rao Sahib S. S. Patil.

Bengal Club, 33, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta. (Estd. 1827). *Entrance Fees*: Town Rs. 500. Mofussil Rs. 125. *Subscriptions*: Annually Rs. 25; Monthly, Town Rs. 18, Mofussil Rs. 2 per diem when in Calcutta up to maximum of Rs. 18 per mensem. *Secretary*.—F. S. Cubitt, M.C.

Bengal United Service Club, 29, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta. (Estd. 1845). *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 150. *Subscription*: Annually, Rs. 20; Monthly, Rs. 16. *Hon. Secretary*.—A. C. Hoppre.

Bombay Club, Marine Drive, Bombay. (Estd. 1862). *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 300; *Subscription*: Annually, Rs. 12 (Non-Resident), Monthly, Rs. 15. *Hon. Secretary*.—J. L. B. Heale.

Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd., Esplanade Road. *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 100. *Subscription*: Annual, Rs. 12, Monthly, Rs. 11. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*.—L. R. Bury.

Calcutta Club, Ltd., 241, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. (Estd. 1907). *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 400. *Subscription*: Monthly Rs. 15, Annual Mofussil Subscription, Rs. 30. *Secretaries*.—S. N. Sircar and H. B. Trinder. Mofussil Subscription, Rs. 18. *Secretaries*.—John Chambers, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C. and P. C. Chaudhuri, C.I.E.

Cawnpore Club Ltd., Cawnpore. (Estd. 1844). Membership: (1) *Permanent Members*. Entrance Fees: Rs. 50, monthly subscription, Rs. 15. (2) *Subscribing Members*. No entrance fees. Monthly Subscription Rs. 20; (3) *Temporary members*. No entrance fees. Monthly subscription Rs. 25; (4) *Service members*. No entrance fees. Monthly subscription of the rank of Army Captain and its equivalent Rs. 15, of lower rank Rs. 12.

Sports

SPORT in India during 1947 was considerably interfered with by the political and communal conditions, which not only divided the country but temporarily curtailed many sporting activities.

Cricket.—The Board of Control for Cricket in India is the ruling organisation of the game. There are seventeen Provincial Associations in the country in affiliation with it and these compete annually for the Cricket Championship of India, the trophy for which is a magnificent gold Cup of unique design, called the Ranji Trophy, which keeps green the memory of that illustrious Indian cricketer, Prince Ranjitsinhji. The year saw the demise of the famous Pentangular Tournaments, these being discontinued because it was feared that sport on a communal basis was not for the general good of the country.

The year 1947 saw an Indian Cricket team leave the shores of India for Australia, this being the first occasion on which a representative Indian cricket team had toured that continent.

Football.—The game in India is controlled by the All-India Football Federation which has subordinate provincial associations in affiliation with it. The game has gained tremendous popularity in recent years and huge crowds attend important matches. The official championship tournament of the country is conducted on provincial lines between teams representing the subordinate associations, the other principal competitions being the Indian F.A. Shield in Calcutta and the Rovers Cup Tournament in Bombay.

Hockey.—Hockey is controlled by the All-India Hockey Federation and enjoys considerable popularity. In view of India's repeated victories in the Olympiads, it is claimed that the standard of play in this country is the best in the world. The parent body controls through subordinate provincial associations. The Provincial Championship Trophy is a quaintly carved Moari Shield, which was presented by the Moaris to the Indian team which toured New Zealand. The principal club tournaments are the Aga Khan Cup in Bombay, the Beighton Cup in Calcutta and the Yadavendra Shield in New Delhi.

Turf.—Racing in India is organised on a large scale and the many courses are controlled by the Royal Western Indian Turf Club and the Royal Calcutta Turf Club between them. The standard of racing is very high and the race courses, particularly those in Bombay and Calcutta, compare favourably with the best in the world. Recent trend has been the encouragement of the indigenous breed which has made remarkable improvement in recent years. The principal races are the Indian Derby and the Eclipse Stake of India in Bombay and the King's and Governor-General's Cups in Calcutta.

Tennis.—Tennis is controlled by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association through its provincial associations. A definite attempt is being made to raise the general standard by the employment of expert coaches, the ultimate aim being the creation of a strong Davis Cup team. Most tournaments in India are played on hard courts of beaten earth, though there are some good grass courts in Calcutta.

Athletics.—Athletics in the country is in a state of transition. Formerly, the All-India Olympic Association, with subordinate associations in most of the provinces, controlled all the branches of it, but the present trend is for de-centralization. The biggest handicap is the lack of suitable tracks and training grounds there being only two cinder tracks, one at Bangalore and the other at Patiala.

Golf.—Golf has a big following and almost every town of any size has its own course. The Royal Calcutta Golf Club's, golf course is the best in the country, though the one recently laid out by the Bombay Presidency Golf Club at Chembur, a suburb of Bombay, holds out good promise. Annual competitions are held by leading clubs all over the country, the Nasik Golf Club tournament being the most popular.

Other Games.—Most of the other games have their controlling organizations. Amateur boxing is strong in Bombay, Bengal, Lahore and Karachi. Table-Tennis and Billiards have got on well and Badminton is making appreciable progress. Aquatics which is being placed on organised basis shows signs of development.

BOMBAY RACES

1000 GUINEAS, JANUARY 2, 1948.

(1 Mile).

Maharaja of Idar's "Jeanne d'Arc" 8-7 (Rickaby) 1
Sir Shantidas Askuran's "Navvara" 8-7 (Evans) 2
Mr. Shah and Ahmedbhoy's "Rim Jhim" 8-7 (Jones) 3

Won by neck, neck between second and third.

Time.—1 minute, 42 seconds.

2000 GUINEAS, JANUARY 10, 1948.

(1 Mile).

Maharaja of Idar's "Royal Crusader" 8-11 (Rickaby) 1
Mr. Chottani's "Post Master" 8-11 (A. Ahmed) 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's and Mrs. Tirodkar's "Shan-e-Hind" 8-11 (Roberts) 3

Won by 1½ lengths, half length between second and third.

Time.—1 minute, 42 seconds.

INDIAN OAKS, JANUARY 25, 1948.

(1¼ Miles).

Mr. Saulez's "Serenade" 8-7 (Duffy) .. 1
Sir Shantidas Askuran's "Navvara" 8-7 (Evans) 2
Mr. Rafi's "Maduri" 8-7 (Purtusingh) .. 3

Won by half length, neck between second and third.

Time.—2 minutes, 47 seconds.

ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 15, 1948. (1½ Miles).

Mrs. Justice's "Redbay" 9-3 (Duffy) .. 1
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's "Ocean Way" 9-3 (Rickaby) 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's "Deepak Mahal" 9-0 (Roberts) 3

Won by neck, neck between second and third

Time.—2 minutes, 8 3/5 seconds.

INDIAN DERBY, FEBRUARY 22, 1948.

(1½ Miles).

Maharaja of Idar's "Jeanne d'Arc" 8-11 (Rickaby) 1
Mr. Rafi's "Kunigal Star" 9-0 (Duffy) .. 2
Mr. Rafi's "Maduri" 8-11 (Purtusingh) .. 3

Won by short head, short head between second and third.

Time.—2 minutes. 43 1/5 seconds.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CUP (INDIAN ST. LEGER), MARCH 9, 1948.

(1½ Miles).

Mr. R. T. Wandekar's "Doorani" 9-0 (P. Khade) 1
Mr. G. R. Kolte and Rao Saheb D. B. Bhilare's "Star of Mahad" 9-0 (Mahadeo) .. 2
Mr. O. Chottani's "Post Master" 9-0 (A. Ahmed) 3

Won by 3½ lengths, 1½ length between second and third.

Time.—3 minutes, 15 seconds.

POONA RACES

COLT'S TRIAL, SEPTEMBER 6, 1947.

(6, Furlongs)

Maharaja of Kashmir's "Raj Doot" 8-11 (Davis) 1, Messrs. C. J. Shah and Ahmedbhoy's "Hurry On" 8-11 (Kheemsingh) 2, Mr. Chotani's "Post Master" 8-11 (Kashekar) 3. Won by short head, 1½ lengths between second and third. Time: 1 minute 20 3/5 seconds.

FILLIES TRIAL, SEPTEMBER 6, 1947.

(6 Furlongs)

Messrs. Moloobhai and Talegaonwalla's "Nafeeza" 8-7 (A. Ahmed) 1, Mr. Irani's "Mah-I-Nau" 8-11 (Davis) 2, Khan Saheb S. R. Ahmed's "Amar Kirti" 8-11 (Kheemsingh) 3. Won by one length, 1½ lengths between second and third. Time: 1 minute, 21 2/5 seconds.

TRIAL PLATE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1947.

(1 Mile)

Maharaja of Kashmir's "Flying Home" 8-4 (Davis) 1, Mr. and Mrs. Wadia's "Mubarak" 8 (Kalil) 2, Messrs. Travers and Rosenthal's "Gipsy Gem" 7-13 (Shanker) 3. Won by short head, a length between second and third. Time: 1 minute, 44 1/5 seconds.

CALCUTTA RACES

KING'S CUP, DECEMBER 13, 1947.

(About 1 Mile)

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's "Ocean Way" 9-3 (Davis) 1, Mr. Reginald Foster's "Combined Operations" 9-3 (Carr) 2, Messrs. Chandulal Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's "Push On" 9-3 (Sibbritt) 3. Won by 3½ lengths, neck between second and third. Time: 1 minute, 39 seconds.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CUP, DECEMBER 26, 1947. (1 3/5 Miles)

Mrs. Justice's "Redbay" 9-3 (Duffy) 1, Maharaja of Parlakimedi's "Ocean Way" 9-3 (Gosling) 2, Mrs. J. H. Goswell and Mr. C. H. Heape's "Devon Song" 9-3 (Burn) 3. Won by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths between second and third. Time: 3 minutes, 4 4/5 seconds.

CRICKET, RANJI TROPHY

Final between Holkar and Baroda, at Baroda, from 8 March to 12. Baroda won by an innings and 409 runs. Scores: Holkar 202 and 173. Baroda 784.

TENNIS

1. All-India Tennis Championships, played at Calcutta, December 1947. Results of the final:—

CHITTAGONG CLUB, LTD., Chittagong. (Estd. 1878). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 150. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 12; Monthly, Rs. 10.

CLUB OF CENTRAL INDIA, Mhow. (Estd. 1895). *Entrance Fee:* Permanent Members, Rs. 48. *Subscription:* Monthly, single or married Rs. 10; Monthly Sports Subscription, Rs. 5.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, Elphinstone Road, Poona. (Estd. 1865). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 200. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 12; Monthly, Rs. 10. *Secretary.*—A. G. Grant, M.B.E., M.C.

COCHIN CLUB, Cochin. (Estd. 1876). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 27; Monthly, Rs. 15.

COCANADA CLUB, Cocanada. (Estd. 1856). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 70. *Subscription:* Monthly, Rs. 10. *Secretary.*—L. H. Cornish.

COIMBATORE CLUB, Coimbatore. (Estd. 1868). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 75. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 9 per annum for Non-Resident Members up to an amount equal to the Entrance Donation paid by them; Monthly, Rs. 10. *Hon. Secretary:*—A. C. H. Bell and *Hon. Treasurer:*—G. E. Garnham.

COONOOR CLUB, Coonoor. *Entrance Fee:* For permanent membership, Gentlemen Rs. 25; ladies Rs. 15. *Annual Subscription:* Gentlemen Rs. 12, ladies Rs. 12. *Monthly Subscription:* Gentlemen single Rs. 6; ladies Rs. 4. Family of 2, Rs. 8. Temporary Members: Gentlemen Rs. 10; ladies Rs. 6 per month. Family of 2 Rs. 12 per month. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.*—H. D. Huggins.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB, Madras. (Founded 1873). *Entrance Fee,* Rs. 250. *Annual Subscription,* Rs. 24 for non-resident and Rs. 60 for resident members or quarterly instalments of Rs. 15. *Honorary Secretary:* B. Madhava Rao; *Manager:* V. Saravanan.

DACCA CLUB, Ramna P.O. (Estd. 1864). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 200. *Monthly Subscription:* For married members Rs. 25 and for bachelor members Rs. 20.

DALHOUSIE CLUB, Dalhousie, Punjab. Yearly Donation for permanent membership Rs. 15. *Subscription*: Single Rs. 7. Married Rs. 10. Family Rs.15. *Secretary.*—Capt. C. W. Cotton.

DARJEELING CLUB, LTD., Auckland Road, Darjeeling. (Estd. 1868). Election by ballot. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 16; Monthly, Rs. 7-8 for members residing in the Town. Military members Rs. 15 per month. Members residing in District within 20 miles Rs. 5, and for members residing beyond 20 miles Rs. 2-8. Temporary membership Re. 1 per day. *Secretary.*—T. D. Nagent.

EUROPEAN CLUB, Tuticorin (1885). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Subscription:* Monthly Rs. 10. Outstations Rs. 6 annually. *Secretary.*—W. A. Dow Sainter.

FIELD CLUB, Udaipur. Provides all amenities of Modern Club Life including Lawn Tennis, Polo, Cricket, Billiards, etc. with a covered Badminton Court-cum-Dance Hall and a modern Swimming Pool. *President.*—His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Udaipur and the *Vice-President.*—D. B. Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E., the Prime Minister of Mewar State.

IMPERIAL DELHI GYMKHANA CLUB LTD., New Delhi. Permanent Membership: *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Monthly Subscription,* New Delhi Residents Rs. 15, Old Delhi Residents Rs. 8. Temporary Membership for a maximum of 90 days: *Monthly Subscription.* New Delhi Residents Rs. 20, Old Delhi Residents Rs. 10. Garrison membership (Delhi Cantt., Red Fort, etc.). *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 10.

JHANSI CLUB, next to Public Gardens, Jhansi. (Estd. 1887). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 10 single and Rs. 12 for married members.

MADRAS CLUB, Mount Road, Madras. (Estd. 1831). *Entrance Fee:* Permanent membership Rs. 250. Instalment membership, six instalments of Rs. 50 each. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 20. Monthly, Rs. 12. *Secretary.*—M. D. Helps.

MALABAR CLUB, Beach Road, Calicut. (Estd. 1864). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 12 for members resident in Malabar and Rs. 6 for non-resident members; Monthly, Rs. 10 single; Rs. 12 married. *Hon. Secretary.*—J. N. Marsh.

MULTAN CLUB, Multan. (Estd. 1892). *Permanent Members:* Entrance Fee Rs. 50. *Subscriptions:* Rs. 12 single and Rs. 17 married. *Military Members:* will pay Entrance Fee Rs. 50, but by instalments of Rs. 2, p.m. *Subscriptions* for Majors and above ranks Rs. 12 single and married Rs. 17. Captains: Single Rs. 8 and married Rs. 12. Lieutenants: Single Rs. 4 and married Rs. 6.

OOTACAMUND CLUB, Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills. (Estd. 1840). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 150. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 18; Monthly, Rs. 12. *Hon. Secretary.*—V. S Williams.

ORIENT CLUB, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 500. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 72 for resident members and Rs. 24 for non-resident members; Rs. 12 for absent members; Monthly Rs. 6 for resident members and Rs. 2 for non-resident members, Re.1 for absent members; *President.*—Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., G.B.E., K.C.I.E., M.L.A. *Joint Hon. Secretaries.*—D. W. Ditchburn and M. M. Ameesey. *Hon. Treasurer.*—Shantaram A. Shete.

PESHAWAR CLUB, LTD., Peshawar. (Estd 1880). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. Games section Rs. 15. *Subscription:* Monthly Rs. 10 single; Rs. 12 married. *Hon. Secretary.*—Lt.-Col. A. P. Imlay, D.S.O.

PUNJAB CLUB, Upper Mall, Lahore. (Estd. 1879). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 150. *Subscription:* Annual Rs. 20. Monthly Rs. 15. *Jt. Hon. Secretaries.*—R. A. Bergl and C. H. L. Kindersley.

QUETTA CLUB, LTD., Quetta. (Estd. 1879). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 20 single; Rs. 23 married. *Secretary:* Lt.-Col. W. L. Greenwood.

RAJPUTANA CLUB, Mount Abu. (Estd. 1880). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 25 to Rs. 75 for 2-year and permanent members. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 for Permanent Members. Separate rates for families and temporary members. *President.*—Lt.-General H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner and *Hon. Secretary.*—Major D. F. Michael, I.A.M.C.(R).

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. (Estd. 1880). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 400. *Subscription:* Annual Rs. 24; Monthly Rs. 20. *Secretary.*—J. A. Thomson.

ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB, 11, Russell Street, Calcutta. (Estd. 1847). *Entrance Fee:* Club Members, Rs. 300; Stand Members, Rs. 100. *Annual Subscription:* Rs. 100. *Secretary.*—P. G. Brooke.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, LTD., Nasik, Bombay. Residential quarters for bachelors and married persons. Apply to Hony. Secretary. *President*—L. A. Halsall, *Hon. Secretary.*—S. R. Iyer.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD., Bombay and Poona. *Entrance Fee:* Club Members Rs. 150; Stand Members Rs. 75. *Annual Subscription:* Rs. 25 both class of members. *Secretary.*—F. K. Vakil.

SATURDAY CLUB, LTD., 7, Wood Street, Calcutta. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 175 single; Rs. 200 married. *Subscription:* Annual Rs. 25; Monthly Rs. 17 single and Rs. 19 married. *Secretary.*—K. A. Mackenzie.

SECUNDERABAD CLUB, Secunderabad, Dn. (Estd. 1883). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50 payable in four annual instalments of Rs. 12-8 each. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 12 married; Rs. 10 single. *Secretary.*—Major H. B. Marcoolyn.

SHILLONG CLUB, LTD., Shillong, Assam. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100 for income over Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 50 for income under Rs. 1,000 p.m. *Annual Subscription:* Rs. 24. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 20 for permanent members, Rs. 40 for temporary members. *Hon. Secretary.*—H. F. G. Burbidge.

SIALKOT CLUB LTD., Sialkot, Punjab. *Monthly Subscriptions*: Married Rs. 15, single Rs. 12 p. m. *Hon. Secretary.*—Major A. E. Turner.

SIND CLUB, Karachi. (Estd. 1871). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 200. *Subscription:* Annual Rs. 12; Monthly Rs. 12. *Secretary.*—Lt.-Col. C. E. E. Jameson.

TRICHINOPOLY CLUB. (Estd. 1869). Cantonment, Trichinopoly, Madras. *Subscription:* (monthly) Rs. 9, (annually) Re. 1 for full members who have paid ten annual subscriptions and Rs. 12 for others. *President:* A. Vere Lindon; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* G. W. O. Moore.

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB, Clerk Road, Bombay. (Estd. 1917). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 1,000. *Annual Subscription:* Resident Rs. 180. *Secretary:* J. Gledhill.

WHELER CLUB LTD., The Mall, Meerut. (Estd. 1863). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50 if by instalments Rs. 60. *Monthly Subscription:* For temporary members Rs. 15 single, Rs. 18 married; for permanent members Rs. 12 single, Rs. 15 married; Lady visitors Rs. 5. (Exclusive of games and library subscriptions). *Secretary.*—N. G. Brown.

Men's Singles :—L. Bergelin (Sweden) beat Sumant Misra (India) 8-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Women's Singles :—Mrs. K. Singh beat Miss Khanna 6-4, 6-4.

Men's Doubles :—T. Johansson and L. Bergelin (Sweden) beat Sumant Misra and Man Mohan (India) 5-7, 7-5, 6-2, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles :—T. Johansson and Mrs. K. Singh beat Sumant Misra and Mrs. S. R. Mody 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.

2. All-India Hard Court Championships, played at Bombay, February, 1947. Results of the finals :—

Men's Singles :—Narendra Nath beat Iftikar Ahmed 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

Women's Singles :—Mrs. L. Dayal beat Mrs. K. Singh 5-7, 6-2, 6-3.

Men's Doubles :—Iftikar Ahmed and Irshad Hussein beat G. L. Mytton and F. Bekkevold 6-1, 6-0.

Women's Doubles :—Miss L. Woodbridge and Mrs. K. Singh beat Mrs. C. V. N. Sastri and Miss L. M. Merchant 6-4, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles :—D. J. Kantawalla and Mrs. K. Singh beat Iftikar Ahmed and Miss L. Woodbridge 6-4 unfinished.

TABLE TENNIS

All-India Championships, played at Calcutta, December 1947. Result of the finals :—

Men's Singles :—Bohumil Vana beat I. Andreadis (both Czechs) 21-10, 21-16, 21-14.

Women's Singles :—Miss Mabel Brodie (Bombay) beat Miss A. Das (Bengal) 21-14, 21-12, 21-16.

Men's Doubles :—B. Vana and I. Andreadis beat V. Sivaraman and U. M. Chandarana 21-13, 21-18, 21-17.

Women's Doubles :—Miss M. Brodie and Mrs. B. Cama beat Miss A. Das and Miss R. Lelah 21-11, 21-11, 21-8.

Mixed Doubles :—B. Vana and Mrs. B. Cama beat U. M. Chandarana and Miss Mabel Brodie 21-14, 21-13, 21-15.

BADMINTON

All-India Championships, played at Bombay in conjunction with the Western India and Inter-Provincial Championships, November and December, 1947. Results of the finals :—

Men's Singles :—Sivagura A. Durai beat A. S. Samuel (both Malayans) 15-7, 15-11.

Women's Singles :—Mrs. Tony Ahm (Denmark) beat Miss M. R. Chinoy (Bombay) 3-11, 11-8, 11-5.

Men's Doubles :—A. S. Samuel and C. K. Leong (Malaya) beat T. Madsen and P. Holm (Denmark) 15-6, 15-4.

Women's Doubles :—Miss Suman Deodhar and Miss Sunder Deodhar beat Mrs. Tony Ahmand and Mrs. A. Athaide 15-12, 3-15, 15-7.

Mixed Doubles :—T. Madsen and Miss Suman Deodhar beat C. K. Leong and Mrs. Madge Pinto 15-11, 15-6.

Inter-Provincial Championship :—Bombay beat Punjab by 3 matches to 2.

BILLIARDS

1. All-India Amateur Championships, played at Calcutta, March 1947. C. Hirjee beat T. Selvaraj in the final by 1491 to 988.

2. All-India Professional Championships, played at Calcutta, February 1947. E. Monk beat Latiff in the final by 2329 to 2284.

GOLF

Western India Championships, over 36 holes, at W.I.G.C. Nasik, September 1947. N. E. A. Pandole beat Major Blair 1 up.

SWIMMING

All-India Championships, at Pransukhlal Maffathlal Hindu Swimming Pools (Salt Water), December 1947. Results :—

Men's Events

100 Metres Free Style : I. Mansoor (Bombay) 1, Thanawalla (Bombay) 2, Dillip Mitter (Bengal) 3, Time : 1 minute, 4.4 seconds.

100 Metres Breast Stroke : P. Mullik (Bengal) 1, J. J. Naigamwalla (Bombay) 2, N. Das (Bengal) 3. Time : 1 minute, 23.6 seconds. (New All-India Record).

100 Metres Back Stroke : K. N. Shah (Bombay) 1, J. Burman (Bengal) 2, S. Mehta (Bombay 3). Time, 1 minute, 19.4 seconds. (P. Mitter Bengal finished first but was disqualified for holding the lanes while swimming).

200 Metres Breast Stroke : Prafulla Mullik (Bengal) 1, J. J. Naigamwalla (Bombay) 2, Nripen Das (Bengal) 3. Time : 3 minutes, 5.5 seconds. (New All-India Record).

200 Metres Back Stroke : K. N. Shah (Bombay) 1, Pratap Mitter (Bengal) 2, Bijoy Burman (Bengal) 3. Time : 2 minutes, 57.5 seconds.

400 Metres Free Style : Bimal Chandra (Bengal) 1, I. Mansoor (Bombay) 2, M. Talbot (Bombay) 3. Time : 5 minutes, 38.4 seconds.

1,500 Metres Free Style : Bimal Chandra (Bengal) 1, I. Mansoor (Bombay) 2, M. N. Bhatia (Bombay) 3. Time : 22 minutes, 36.7 seconds. (New All-India Record).

4 x 100 Metres Team Relay : Bombay (Mansoor, Karmally, K. Shah and Thanawalla) 1, Bengal (Dass, Chatterjee, Partap Chandra and Dillip Mitter) 2. Time : 4 minutes, 31.4 seconds. (New All-India Record).

3 x 100 Metres Medley Relay : Bombay (Shah, Naigamwalla and Mansoor) 1, Bengal (P. Mitter, Mullik and D. Mitter) 2. Time : 3 minutes, 49.2 seconds. (New All-India Record).

Springboard Diving : M. Greenwell 1, J. B. Yodh 2, Dand 3.

Women's Events

100 Metres Free Style :—Miss Pam Ballantyne (Bombay) 1, Miss L. King (Bombay) 2, Miss Arati Saha (Bengal) 3. Time : 1 minute, 18.6 seconds. (New All-India Record).

100 Metres Breast Stroke : Miss Dolly Nazir (Bombay) 1, Miss N. Bharucha (Bombay) 2, Miss Arati Saha (Bengal) 3. Time : 1 minute, 39.1 seconds. (New All-India Record).

100 Metres Back Stroke : Miss J. MacClumpha (Bombay) 1, Miss N. Bharucha (Bombay) 2. Time : 1 minute 39.0 seconds. (New All-India Record).

200 Metres Breast Stroke : Miss Dolly Nazir (Bombay) 1. Time, 3 minutes, 30.6 seconds. Miss Arati Saha of Bengal, was disqualified).

200 Metres Freestyle : Miss Pam Ballantyne (Bombay) 1, Miss Lorna King (Bombay) 2, Miss Arati Saha (Bengal) 3. Time : 3 minutes, 2.4 seconds. (New All-India Record).

HOCKEY

Aga Khan Cup, at Bombay, April 14, 1947. Rawalpindi Spartans beat "The Times of India" by 2 goals to 1, after a 1-1 draw.

Beighton Cup, not played.

Inter-Provincial Championships at Bombay, March 18, 1947. Punjab beat Bombay by 2 goals to 1.

Gold Cup for Women at Bombay, April 28, 1947. Bombay beat Bengal by 3 goals to nil.

FOOTBALL

I.F.A. Shield at Calcutta, November 15, 1947. Mohan Baghan beat East Bengal by 1 goal to nil.

Rover's Cup, at Bombay, abandoned due to a stand collapse, October 1947.

Santosh Memorial Shield, at Calcutta, October 19, 1947. Bengal beat Bombay by 1 goal to nil.

BOXING

Western India Boxing Championships, at Bombay, March 5, 1948. Results of finals :—

Flyweight :—L. Coutinho (Rangers) beat B. D'sa (Sir D. M. P. G. I.) on points.

Bantamweight :—C. J. Satur (B. B. & C. I.) beat F. Roquizinho (20th Century H. C.) on points.

Featherweight :—Peter Prince (Rangers) beat Sid Parry (Rangers) on points.

Lightweight :—G. Raymond (Rangers) beat D. Irani (B. B. & C. I.) on points.

Welterweight :—V. Pereira (N.N.H.) w.o. M. Carvalho (20th Century H. C.), who was declared medically unfit.

Middleweight :—Capt. T. Divecha (Indian Gren) beat M. N. Pagriwalla (Dadar B. C.), the referee stopping the fight in the first round.

Climbing In The Himalayas

OWING to their immensity and the time and cost involved in undertaking expeditions into the Himalayas a great deal of mountaineering and exploration remains to be done in the world's highest mountain range. There are over fifty summits of 25,000 ft. and of these only two, *Kamet* (25,447 ft.) and *Nanda Devi*, (25,660 ft.) have been scaled, whilst there are innumerable lesser summits of such formidable difficulty, owing to the comparatively recent geological formation of the range, that judged by modern mountaineering standards the majority are inaccessible. The highest peak is Mount Everest, which by latest measurements is 29,141 ft. Next come Kanchenjunga and K2, both about 28,150 ft., though which is the higher of the two is not certain.

Pioneer Climbers.—Mountaineering in the Himalayas began some eighty years ago when surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaks in the course of their work. Among these pioneers must be mentioned the Schlagintweit brothers, who in 1855 reached a height of 22,329 ft. on the Eastern Ibi Gamin, one of the subsidiary peaks of *Kamet*, whilst I. S. Pocock of the Survey of India set up a plane table at 22,040 ft. in the same district. Another notable early explorer was the famous botanist Sir Joseph Hooker who, in 1849, explored the Sikkim valleys of Kanchenjunga and made attempts to climb Kangchenjau, 22,700 ft. and Pauhunri, 23,180 ft. Some remarkable explorations were also carried out by the Pandits of the Survey of India. Among these men was Babu Sarat Chandra Das who traversed the Jonsong La, 20,200 ft.

Later in the nineteenth century came Lord Conway who, in 1892, made explorations in the Karakoram Himalayas, particularly in the region of the Baltoro Glacier, the greatest of Himalayan glaciers, and climbed a peak of 23,000 ft. Sir Francis Younghusband also made explorations in the Karakorams and accomplished the first crossing of the Karakoram Pass. The Duke of the Abruzzi also made a number of expeditions into this range and reached a height of 25,000 ft. on the Bride Peak. Mountaineering developed rapidly in the "nineties", and a bold attempt was made by A. F. Mummery, Professor N. Collie and Brigadier-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce to climb Nanga Parbat. In a final attempt on the mountain, Mummery and his two Gurkhas were lost. In 1899 D. W. Freshfield made the first circuit of Kanchenjunga and explored the Nepal side of the mountain.

A New Phase.—Meanwhile, thanks to Brigadier-General Bruce, Gurkhas, and later Sherpas and Bhotias were trained for mountaineering and, with the advent of first-class porterage, Himalayan mountaineering entered on a new phase. Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman made a number of expeditions into the Karakorams and W. W. Graham made a number of remarkable ascents, with Swiss guides, including an ascent of Kabru, 24,000 ft., which has been the subject of much controversy. Kabru was later attempted by two Norwegians, Messrs. Rubenstein and Monrad Aas, who got within a few feet of that top.

The present century opened with a number of remarkable ascents by Dr. A. M. Kellas, who died during the 1921 Everest expedition. He climbed several great peaks including Kangchenjau, Pauhunri and Chomiomo and made expeditions to the Central Himalayas where, with Colonel H. T. Morshead he reached in 1920 an altitude of 23,500 ft. on *Kamet*.

In 1907 Brigadier-General Bruce, Dr. T. G. Longstaff and A. L. Mumm explored the Garhwal, Himalayas and reconnoitred Kamet. After this Longstaff, with the Swiss guides Alexis and Henri Brocherel, ascended Trisul, 23,406 ft. which, until the Jonsong Peak, 24,344 ft., was climbed in 1930 remained the highest summit reached. In 1911 and 1912 attempts were made to climb Kamet by C. F. Meade and his Swiss guides and a height of 23,500 ft. was gained. Captain Morris Slingby also attempted Kamet at this time.

Attempts on Kanchenjunga.—The first attempt on Kanchenjunga was made in 1905 but ended in disaster, Lieut. Pache and three porters being killed by an avalanche. The second attempt in 1929 was made by a solitary American, E. F. Farmer, who lost his life. In the same year a determined attempt was made by a party of Bavarian Mountaineers led by Paul Bauer. A height of over 24,000 ft. was reached on the north-east spur before bad weather forced the party to retreat.

In 1930 a fourth attempt was made by an International expedition led by Professor G. Dyhrenfurth. The party attempted the mountain from the Nepal side, but were repulsed by an ice avalanche which killed one of the porters. Subsequently, they ascended a number of peaks including the Ramthang Peak, 23,200 ft. and the Jonsong Peak 24,344 ft.

The fifth attempt in 1931 was made by Bauer and his party, but failed at a slightly greater elevation than was attained in 1929. One of the party H. Schaller and a porter were killed by a fall during the expedition.

In the summer of 1931 a party of young British climbers led by Mr. F. S. Smythe succeeded in reaching the summit of *Mount Kamet* (25,447 ft.), the first peak over 25,000 ft. to be climbed.

Mount Everest.—There have been six expeditions to Mount Everest of which those in 1921 and 1935 were reconnaissances and those in 1922, 1924, 1933, 1936 and 1938 attempts to reach the summit.

The preliminary expedition for the reconnaissance of the approaches to Mt. Everest carried out its work in the most complete manner under the leadership of Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury. The approaches to Mt. Everest on all its northern faces were thoroughly examined, and relations were established with the local authorities. On the information and experience of the reconnaissance expedition the second expedition to Everest was organised and set off the following year under the leadership of Brig.-Gen. the Hon. C. G. Bruce. Capt. G. I. Finch and Capt. J. G.

Bruce succeeded with the help of oxygen in reaching the height of 27,300 ft. During this expedition seven men were killed when an avalanche swept them over an ice cliff some 60 feet high.

The 1924 expedition was again commanded by Brig.-Gen. Bruce. But owing to his ill health Lt.-Colonel E. F. Norton took on the command. Lt.-Col. E. F. Norton and Dr. T. H. Somervell reached a height of 28,100 feet. Then a final attempt was made by G. L. Mallory and A. C. Irvine. They were assisted by a supporting party consisting of N. E. Odel and J. de V. Hazard. On June 6th they left the 25,000 feet camp with three porters who carried loads for them up to 26,800 ft. On June 8th they left camp for their attempt and were never seen again. On June 10th for the third time Odell climbed up to the 26,800 feet camp but could find no sign of Mallory and Irvine, and communicating with Norton evacuated the mountain.

The expedition of 1933 followed a successful effort by Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, to obtain the permission of the Tibetan Government for a further attempt to climb the mountain. An *Everest Committee* was formed under the aegis of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club, and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge, formerly of the I.C.S., accepted an invitation to take charge of the expedition. Included in it as members were Mr. F.S. Smythe, leader of the successful Kamet Expedition of 1931, and Capt. E. St. J. Birnie, E. E. Shipton and Dr. C. R. Greene who climbed with Mr. Smythe in 1931. The Expedition reached Calcutta in February and forthwith proceeded to its main task.

The 1933 expedition established its base in the Rongbuk Valley on April 17th and on April 21st. Camp I was established. Thenceforward the expedition was dogged by exceptionally bad pre-monsoon weather which greatly hindered the establishment of camps and made the ascent to the North Col. 23,000 ft. prolonged and arduous work. Camp IV, 22,800 ft. was not established until the middle of May after a 40 feet ice wall on the North Col. slopes had been climbed. The expedition was equipped with wireless which enabled weather reports to be received from the meteorological authorities at Alipore. One installation was at Darjeeling, one at the base camp and a third at Camp III, 21,000 ft. Camp III was linked to the North Col. by field telephone so that messages could be received up to 23,000 ft. from the plains of India in a short space of time.

Owing to a series of blizzards and high winds Camp V was not established until May 22nd. But it was pitched at 25,500 ft. several hundred feet higher than previously. The party was then cut off for three days by a furious blizzard and eventually had to retreat to Camp IV. The Camp was re-established on May 28th and on May 29th. Wyn Harris, L. Wager and J. L. Longland continued the ascent and finally pitched Camp VI at 27,400 ft., 600 ft. higher than in 1924, after a magnificent effort on the part of the porters. Longland then brought the porters down but had a terrible time in a blizzard and only by exercising great mountaineering skill steered them down to Camp V. The following morning Wyn Harris and Wager made a reconnaissance of the route to the summit and failing to discover a route along the crest of the north-east ridge finally followed the same route as Norton in 1924. They were stopped by dangerous conditions at 28,100 ft. and returned to Camp VI where they met Shipton and Smythe who had come up from Camp V, after which they descended to Camp V. The following morning Shipton and Smythe were unable to leave Camp VI owing to a high wind but on June 1st they made their attempt on the summit.

An hour and a half after leaving the Camp Shipton had to return owing to some internal trouble. Smythe carried on alone and reached approximately the same point as Wyn Harris and Wager before he was forced to retreat owing to the deep powdery snow resting on the steep slabs. Shipton descended to Camp V the same day in very bad weather and Smythe spent a third night at Camp VI descending to Camp IV next day in a blizzard. Owing to frost-bites, strained hearts, and high altitude deterioration the party had to retire to the base camp. A week later they returned to Camp III to make another attempt. Owing, however, to the breaking of the monsoon this had to be abandoned and the expedition returned to Darjeeling.

An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest was made in 1934 by Maurice Wilson, a young airman. Having penetrated Tibet in disguise he marched to Everest and with a few porters went on in reaching 21,000 feet. He then succeeded alone and nothing more was heard of him, until his body was discovered near the site of Camp III, 21,000 feet, by Mr. E. E. Shipton's party in 1935.

1936 Expedition—Early in 1935 the Tibetan Government granted permission for a further attempt to take place from June 1935 to June 1936 inclusive.

As there was no time to organise an attempt on the summit it was decided to send out a small party under the leadership of Mr. E. E. Shipton. This had as its objects: Collection of data as to monsoon snow and weather conditions; examination of alternative routes from the west, the trying out of new men for the summit attempt; physiological observations; a stereo-photogrammetric survey; examination of ice formations on the North Col.

This expedition proved that Everest cannot be ascended during the monsoon and that the only hope of an ascent is during the period immediately before the monsoon.

Conditions during the monsoon are extremely dangerous and the party had a narrow escape from an enormous avalanche that fell from the slopes of the North Col.

During the course of this reconnaissance two dozen peaks over 20,000 feet high were ascended.

The 1936 expedition was led by Mr. Hugh Ruttledge and included three of the 1933 climbers Messrs. Shipton, Smythe and Wyn Harris, and one of the 1933 Signals Officers Lieut. Smith Windham. It encountered exceptionally bad

weather and unusual conditions. Before the monsoon, snowstorms rendered the mountain unclimbable and the usual pre-monsoon north-west wind was lacking to clear the snow away. However, Camp IV on the North Col. was established to schedule and the party were in position to attack the summit when the weather broke and two feet of snow forced them to retreat down the dangerous slopes of the North Col. To cap their discomfiture the monsoon arrived on the exceptionally early date of May 24th. Two attempts were made to re-open the route to the North Col. but on both occasions the party were in great danger and the attempt had to be abandoned when Shipton and Wyn Harris were carried down by an avalanche and nearly lost their lives. Subsequently reconnaissance parties ascended the main Rongbuk glacier and examined the west side of the North Col. which, in spite of Mallory's unfavourable verdict, was found to be not only practicable but less dangerous in monsoon conditions than the east side.

The 1938 expedition consisted of seven climbers, H. W. Tilman, E. E. Shipton, F. S. Smythe, N. E. Odell, Dr. C. B. M. Warren, P. Lloyd and Capt. P. R. Oliver and was led by Tilman. It was considerably smaller than previous expeditions owing to economic reasons and because experience has shown that the small light expedition has as good and perhaps better chance of achieving its object than a large cumbersome expedition rendered comparatively immobile by its transport and tied down to a fixed plan. Though the expedition failed to reach the summit of Mount Everest it fully justified these beliefs and cost only £2,500 as against the £10,000 or more of previous Everest expeditions.

The expedition reached Rongbuk on April 6th and established Camp 3 on April 26th. Wind and cold made further advance impossible and the party descended to the Kharta valley for a rest and to recuperate from influenza, chills and sore throats. They returned in the middle of May during the commencement of the monsoon which broke on the unprecedented date of May 5th, one month to six weeks earlier than usual. The route up the North Col. was forced in dangerous snow conditions and the party had a narrow escape from an avalanche. Camp 4 was established on May 24th but snowstorms drove the party down. It was then decided to regain the North Col. from the west *via* the Main Rongbuk Glacier and Camp 4 was re-established after a difficult ice climb on June 5th. On June 8th Camp 6 was established by Shipton and Smythe with seven porters and the following day an attempt was made to reach the summit. Conditions, however, proved impossible owing to deep monsoon snow, and the party was forced to retreat after reaching a height of 27,300 ft. A further attempt by Tilman and Lloyd on June 11th met with no more success and the expedition had to be abandoned.

Aerial Expedition—An interesting side to the exploration of Everest was an aerial expedition undertaken in 1933 for the purpose of photographing the mountain from the air. This venture was financed by Lady Houston. Major L. V. S. Blacker, formerly of the Guides, was its leader and in charge of its survey work, Lord Clydesdale chief pilot, Flt. Lt. A. McIntyre second pilot and Major P. T. Etherton, its London manager. Two specially equipped aeroplanes, adaptations of the well-known Wapiti, were provided. A special point in their equipment was the provision of compressed oxygen for supply through gas masks to the aviators at high altitudes. The expedition was not permitted to fly across the Tibetan frontier, so as to circle Mt. Everest, but both machines successfully flew over the peak and several good photographs were taken of it. By permission of the Nepal Government a line of flight from Purnea, the base of the expedition, across Nepal territory to Mt. Everest, was taken and along this good survey photographs as the somewhat poor visibility at the time of the flight, in April permitted.

An interesting mountainflight of which details were published in 1933 was one from Risalpur to Gilgit and back, undertaken by the R.A.F. at Risalpur in the course of its routine duties in October, 1932. The expedition was commanded by F. Lt. Isaac and was made by five of the machines ordinarily in use by the Force. The distance from Risalpur by way of the Indus Valley and past Nanga Parbat to Gilgit is 286 miles. It was covered in 2 hrs. 20 mins. on the outward flight and in 2 hrs. 5 mins. on the return journey. From Gilgit the machines further proceeded upon flights over the Hunza, Nagar and Rakjot areas. Brilliant photographs of Nanga Parbat and Rakaposhi, as well as of other places of importance or interest, were taken. Such flights are now frequently made by the R.A.F.

PLANS FOR 1949

A new expedition to the Everest is being planned for 1949 or 1950 by an Australian ex-officer of the Royal Air Force, called A. F. Bandit who hopes to lead the expedition. He explained his plans in a broadcast over the BBC in December 1946. He said that he was more confident of success this time because he would have advantage of all the methods and equipments that have been perfected during the War. The commandos, the air rescue parties that had to get to inaccessible places in the mountains, the parachutists and other special Air Force units had made tremendous progress. Then as regards the question of supplies it would be possible to have these dropped by air, which would vastly simplify and economize on transport. Oxygen in the past had consisted of old-fashioned heavy equipment; they could now use modern equipment. This was much lighter and would supply them with oxygen for six or seven hours and would weigh about 15 lbs. against 35 of that used in the 1938 expedition.

There would also be at their disposal self-heating food. This would consist of cans of food with a heating unit incorporated in each individual can. Clothing also had reached a great height of perfection.

All the plans, captain Bandit explained would be made in England; all equipment and supplies would be collected; then it would all be flown in transport planes to Calcutta. It is possible that the journey from the foot of the

Himalayas to the base camp at Rongbuk 16,000 feet would be done by air which would mean that food and equipment could be dropped by air.

The base camp would be something like the base of a pyramid. And from that base as they go higher and higher through the advanced camps towards the peak, supplies and men would become smaller and smaller and more highly specialized. This would go on until at last the most successful climber carrying the minimum of equipment necessary to survive would get to the top.

NANGA PARBAT

The year 1932 saw a well organised expedition to *Mount Nanga Parbat*. It was conducted by Dr. Merkl, of Munich, and included Lt. R. N. Frier, of the Gilgit Scouts, who acted as transport officer, an American Mr. Rand Herron and Miss E. Knowlton, of Boston, U.S.A. Several determined attempts to reach the summit of the mountain in August were brought to an end by the break-up of the weather before they attained success.

The Disaster of 1934—In 1934 Herr Merk returned to the attack with an even stronger party, which included a number of well-known German and Austrian mountaineers and Captains Frier and Sangster of the Indian Army as transport officers. Fatality early overtook the expedition, Herr Drexel dying of pneumonia. Owing to various delays, Camp IV was not established until the end of June. The party than proceeded to rush to the peak leaving only skeleton camps behind. Finally, after a height of 25,600 feet had been reached, and Camp VIII established at 24,800 feet, a terrible blizzard broke. The party retreated, but owing to the storm and ill-equipped camps retreat became a rout during which no fewer than nine lives were lost, Herren Merkl, Welzenbach and Wieland and six Darjeeling porters—men who had accompanied the 1933 Everest Expedition. Of the Europeans only the two Austrians Herren Schneiser and Aschenbrenner escaped whilst of the surviving porters, all of whom were frost-bitten, one or two spent a week without food or shelter.

In May 1937, another attempt was made to climb *Nanga Parbat* by a German expedition, headed by Dr. Wien. News reached Simla on June 20 that disaster had overtaken the expedition and subsequently it was learned that the entire party of climbers with the exception of one survivor, Dr. Luft, had perished. Eight of the nine members of the expedition were killed along with nine Sherpa porters. Mountaineering experts are of the opinion that the season was not very propitious for the ascent of the peak, which is considered to be more accessible in the autumn.

A further German attempt to climb *Nanga Parbat* was made in 1938 under the leadership of Dr. Paul Bauer. During the second half of July the party succeeding in reaching a height of over 23,000 ft. but were forced to retreat by bad weather. During the climb the bodies of Herr Willy Merkl and the porter Gay Lay, who perished in 1934 were discovered.

In 1939 another German expedition led by Herr Peter Aufshnaiter explored the Diamiral flank of *Nanga Parbat*.

Another expedition to the Karakorams took place in 1934 under the leadership of Dr. G. Dyhrenfurth. All four peaks of "Queen Mary" were climbed. The highest of these has been triangulated as 24,350 feet, but the party, state it to be more than 1,000 feet higher.

In 1934 E. E. Shipton and H. W. Tilman, by a magnificent piece of exploration and mountaineering, succeeded in penetrating the hitherto impracticable Rishi Ganga to the glacier basin of *Nanda Devi*, thereby solving a problem that had exercised the minds of Himalayan mountaineers for many years and completing the work of pioneers such as Dr. T. G. Longstaff and Hugh Ruttledge. Shipton and Tilman also crossed from Badrinath to Gangotri *via* the Satopanth Pass and explored the head of the Gangotri glacier. Profiting by the discovery of the route to the Nanda Devi basin an Anglo-American party, the leader of which was H. W. Tilman, successfully scaled Nanda Devi *via* its south-west ridge, H. W. Tilman and N. E. Odell being the climbers to reach the summit. This expedition was remarkable in that owing to the sickness of the porters the climbers had to carry their own camps up the mountain. This is the finest and most difficult peak yet climbed in the Himalayas.

In 1939 the first *Polish expedition* to visit the Himalayas succeeded in making the ascent of the East Peak of Nanda Devi. Unfortunately an accident led to the death of M. M. A. Karpinski and S. Bernadzikiewicz on Trisul above the Milam Glacier.

Lt.-Col. C. F. Stoehr, R.E, and Lt. D. M. Burr, R.E., lost their lives on 12th August 1932, while climbing on Panjtarni, near Pahlgam in Kashmir.

In 1935 an attempt to scale Peak 325,400 feet, in the western Karakorams, was made by Lieut. J. Waller, Lieut. J. Hunt, Dr. J. S. Carslaw and W. R. Brotherhood, R.A.F. A series of blizzards were experienced but the party reached a height estimated as 24,500 feet. There is no great difficulty between this point and the summit.

In the Autumn of 1935 the summit of Kabru was reached by Mr. C. R. Cooke who was accompanied to the foot of the final rocks by G. Schoberth who was forced to give up owing to a high altitude, cough and the risk of frost-bite. This ascent was made on November 18th, an unusually late date and is of great interest as proving that high Himalayan peaks can be climbed in early winter at least.

The 1936 a French expedition to the Karakorams, like the Everest expedition, encountered very bad weather and accomplished little.

After Nanda Devi the most remarkable ascent of 1936 was that of Siniolchu, a peak once designated as the "embodiment of inaccessibility", in the Kanchenjunga range. This was made by a small German party under the leadership of Herr Paul Bauer. Siniolchu is one of the most beautiful peaks in the Himalayas.

In 1939, a party of Munich mountaineers, consisting of Herren Grob, Paidar and Schmaderer, made the first ascent of the Tent Peak in the Kangchenjunga range and attempted the Twins Peak but were defeated by bad weather.

Other ascents in Sikkim were made by Marco Pallis's party who attempted Simvu unsuccessfully and by C. R. Cooke and F. Spencer Chapman who ascended several peaks of over 20,000 feet including the Fluted Peak.

During the summer of 1937 a number of peaks were climbed, the most notable being Chomolhari 23,997 ft. by F. Spencer Chapman with one porter, and the Mana Peak 23,860 ft. by Captain P. R. Oliver and F. S. Smythe. The latter completing the ascent alone as Capt. Oliver was insufficiently acclimatised. Three other peaks of 21,400 ft., 21,500 ft. and 22,481 ft. were also climbed by Oliver and Smythe and attempts made on Nilkanta and Dunagiri which were frustrated by bad weather. They also explored a remarkable plateau above the Banke Glacier, discovered in May 1937 by Lieut. R. A. Gardiner of the Survey of India. In addition, Smythe with three Tibetan porters climbed seven peaks of the Zaskar Range among them the very difficult peak of Nilgiri Parbat, 21,264 ft. During this expedition Smythe came upon some remarkable tracks in the snow which the Tibetan porters believed were made by a Mirka or Abominable Snow Man. These tracks were afterwards identified as bear tracks by the natural history authorities in London. It is believed that there is now enough evidence to explain this strange legend of the Himalayas.

Garhwal was visited in 1939 by a Swiss expedition led by M. Andre Roch and two fine peaks were scaled, Dunagiri and the Wedge Peak.

In 1938 C. S. Houston led an expedition to the Karakoram during the course of which a bold and determined attempt was made to climb K2, 28,150 ft. After failure to obtain a footing on the N. W. ridge, the party, which included several veteran Sherpa porters, ascended the N. E. ridge to a height of 26,000 ft.

A further attempt on K2 was made by an American party in 1939 but ended in disaster, Dudley Wolfe, and three Sherpa porters losing their lives in stormy weather high up the mountain.

Another expedition to the Karakorams was that undertaken by Capt. J. B. Harrison, Lieut. J. O. M. Roberts, R. A. Hodgkin, Dr. T. Graham Brown and Lieut. J. Waller together with Dr. G. A. J. Teasdale and Dr. Elizabeth Teasdale. The principal objective was Masherbrum, 25,660 ft. After establishing Camp 7 at 24,600 ft. Harrison and Hodgkin reached a height of about 25,000 ft. before being forced to retreat by bad weather. In descending to Camp 6 they were overtaken by a blizzard and forced to spend a night in the open as a result of which they were seriously frost-bitten. The devotion of the Sherpa porters prevented a more serious disaster.

Further exploration of the Badrinath, Kedarnath ranges at the sources of the Ganges as well as various ascents was made by a German expedition under the leadership of Dr. R. Schwarzgruber in the autumn of 1938. A little less than 10 years later (August, 1947) a Swiss party claimed that it had ascended Kedarnath.

The Survey of India are now very active and much work has been accomplished during the re-survey of Garhwal and Kumaon under the direction of Major Gordon Osmaston, whilst several thousand square miles of country have been mapped by Shipton and Tilman during their expeditions to the Shaksgam in 1937 and by Shipton during his expedition to the Karakoram in 1939.

The Himalayan Club was founded in 1928, at New Delhi with the object of encouraging and assisting Himalayan travel and exploration, and extending knowledge of the Himalayas through science, art, literature and sport. The initiation of this Club was due to the late Sir Geoffrey Corbett, one-time Secretary, Commerce Department of the Government of India, and to Major Kenneth Mason, M.C., R.E., Assistant Surveyor-General.

A Tourist's Guide

MOUNT Abu (hill station): pop. 4,316, is in Rajputana, about 4,500 feet above sea-level. There are two seasons in the year, the first lasting about two and a half months from the middle of March to the beginning of June, and the second lasting about one and a half months from the middle of September to the end of October. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Dilwara Jain temples, 2. Achalgarh temples, 3. Ruins of an ancient town called Chandravati, 4. Nakhli Talao (lake), 5. Arbuda Devi, a shrine cut in rock, 6. Hermit's Peak, the highest in the Aravali Hills, 7. Sun-set point, 8. Palanpur point, 9. Devangan temples, and 10. the Municipal Park. Mount Abu is electrified and has waterworks with public utility taps. The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, touring cars and buses. There is a *Dak Bungalow* containing furnished rooms, permission to use which has to be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Mount Abu. *Clubs:* 1. Rajputana Club, open only to Princes, Chiefs, Government and State Officials, 2. Rajputana Secretariat Club, open to visitors. *Hotels:* Rajputana Hotel. Mount Abu is reached by railway and road. The nearest railway station is Abu Road on the metre-gauge section of the B.B. & C.I.Rly. from Ahmedabad to Delhi. From the station Abu Road is about 17½ miles by road, and there is regular motor service between the town and the station.

Agra: pop. 284,149, a town in U.P., stands on the banks of the River Jumna. It was the capital of the Moghul Empire during the reigns of Babar and Akbar. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Taj Mahal, regarded by many as the most beautiful building in the world, 2. the Fort, 3. the Juma Masjid, 4. Moti Masjid, 5. the tomb of Itmimad-ud-Daula, 6. the Dewan-I-Am, 7. Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, about five miles from Agra, 8. Kailash Temple at Sikandra, 9. Ram Bagh, 10. Government Gardens. *Clubs:* 1. Agra Club, 2. Indian Club, 3. Agra Tennis Club. *Hotels:* 1. Cecil Hotel, 2. Imperial Hotel, 3. Empress Hotel, 4. Laurie's Hotel, 5. Agra Hotel. Agra, which has many railway stations, is on the main Bombay-Delhi and Calcutta-Delhi lines and is accessible by the G.I.P. or the B.B. & C.I. or the E.I.R.

Ajmer: capital of Ajmer-Merwara, Hindu and Muslim religious centre, contains B.B. & C.I. railway workshop. Pop. 147,258. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Durga of Kwaja Sahib (tomb of Muslim saint), 2. the Magazine (Akbar's old palace now museum), 3. Ana Sagar Lake (built by Shah Jehan), 4. Daulat Bagh, 5. Badh Shahi Building, 6. Taragarh Fortress (built by Akbar), 7. Mayo College, 8. Pushkar (pilgrimage centre, has temple and lake, is about seven miles away). The chief means of conveyance are buses, tongas and pal gharis. *Clubs:* 1. Ajmer Club, 2. Bisset Institute, 3. European Club, 4. Indian Club, 5. Kalabagh Young Men's Association, 6. Railway Institute. *Hotels:* 1. Ajmer Hotel, 2. Empire Hotel, 3. Hindu Hotel, and 4. Imperial Hotel. Ajmer lies on the metre-gauge section of the B.B. & C.I. line between Delhi and Ahmedabad. A line from Ajmer goes south to connect it with Khandwa on the G.I.P. Railway line between Delhi and Bombay.

Ajanta Caves: are 55 miles north of Aurangabad in the State of Hyderabad. The caves are 29 in number (5 chaityas or shrines and 24 viharas or monasteries, all Buddhist) and present a record of a unique combination of painting, sculpture and architecture of a period extending over nine centuries from about the 2nd Century B.C. to about 7th Century A.D. Three miles from the caves are a rest-house and a travellers' bungalow under the charge of the Director of Archæology of the State. There is a curator's office next to the rest-house from which help and information can always be obtained. The caves can be reached from Aurangabad on the railway line between Hyderabad and Manmad by the State railway buses which regularly ply between Aurangabad Station and the Ajanta caves.

Amritsar: town in East Punjab, sacred to the Sikhs. Pop. 391,010. Amritsar is the very centre of the Sikh religion and has a big trade in grain and textiles. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Golden Temple standing in the pool of Immortality, 2. Baba Atal Tower, 3. Akal Takht, 4. Ram Bagh Gardens, and 5. Fort Govind Garh. The chief means of conveyance in the city are buses and hackney carriages. Fares are fixed. *Clubs:* 1. Amritsar Club, 2. Lumsden Club, 3. Railway Club, 4. Bar Club, 5. Purdah Club, and 6. Service Club. *Hotels:* 1. Amritsar Hotel, 2. Cambridge Hotel, 3. Prince Hotel, 4. Imperial Hotel. Amritsar stands on the main railway line between Delhi and Lahore and Karachi and Pathankot. It is about 33 miles east of Lahore on the East Punjab Railway.

Bangalore: largest city in Mysore and a health resort is about 3,000 feet above sea-level. It is well laid-out and up-to-date with every urban facility. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Cubbon Park, 2. Lal Bagh, 3. Band-stand, 4. Race Course, 5. Maharaja's Palace, 6. Tippu's Palace, 7. Venkataramanaswamy Temple. The chief means of conveyance are rick-shaws, jutkas, buses and taxis. *Clubs:* 1. Century Club, 2. Bangalore Race Club, 3. Bangalore Golf Club. *Hotels:* 1. Anand Bhavan, 2. Central Hotel, 3. Modern Indian Lodge, 4. Udipi Hotel, 5. West End Hotel.

Baroda: capital town of Baroda State about 250 miles to the north of Bombay, modern, pop. 153,301. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Laxmi Vilas Palace (the residence of the Maharaja, one of the most beautiful in India), 2. Old Nazar Bagh Palace, 3. Museum and Public Park, 4. Jubilee Garden, 5. L. F. Battery, and 6. the city walls. The chief means of conveyance are tongas, buses, taxis. *Clubs:* Sayaji Vihar Club. *Hotels:* 1. Guest House Hotel, 2. Krishna Nivas Hotel. Baroda lies on the main lines of the B.B. & C.I. Railway between Bombay and Delhi and Bombay and Ahmedabad.

Benares: town in U.P. on the banks of the Ganges, very sacred to the Hindus. It is in fact the religious capital of Hindu India and contains about 1,500 comparatively large temples besides countless minor shrines. It is also reputed to be the oldest city in the sub-continent. Pop. 263,100. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Vishwanath

Temple, 2. Bharat Mata Temple, 3. Manmandir, with Jaisingh's observatory, 4. Aurangzeb's Mosque, 5. Gyan Wapi Mosque, 6. Nandeswar Kothi, 7. Ramnagar Fort, 8. Maidajin Garden, 9. Victoria Gardens, 10. Benares Hindu University, and 11. Sarnath which is about six miles from Benares. The chief means of conveyance are taxis and tongas. *Clubs:* 1. Benares Club, 2. Kasi Club, 3. Theosophical Society, and 4. Prabhu Narain Club. *Hotels:* 1. Clark's Hotel, 2. Grand Hotel. There are also about 30 *dharmasalas* for Hindu pilgrims. Benares is on the E.I. Railway's branch line from Moghul Sarai to Saharanpur. It is also connected with Allahabad by railway on the B. & N.W.

Bhuvaneshwar: place in Orissa, notable as containing the only relics of the Age of the Guptas. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Lingaraj Temple (visitors are not allowed inside the compound but have to see it from a platform), 2. Mukteshwar Temple, 3. Parasurameshwar Temple. There is a Dak Bungalow where visitors can stay with the District Board's permission. Bhuvaneshwar is on the main B.N.R. line between Waltair and Howrah, about 20 miles from Cuttack.

Bijapur: town in the Bombay Presidency, capital of the old Muslim kingdom of Bijapur is full of the remains of palaces, mosques, tombs of the rule of the Adil Shahi kings. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Jami Masjid (the greatest mosque in South India), 2. Goli Gumbas (the tomb of Mahammad Adil Shah and the second largest dome in the world), also called the Whispering Gallery, 3. Methar Mahal, 4. Ashar Mahal, 5. Gagan Mahal, 6. Chini Mahal, 7. Mecca Masjid, 8. Taj-Baury (water-tank), 9. Malik-I-Maidan, (Great Gun), 10. Landi-Kasab-Gun, 11. Haidar Burj (tower), 12. Ibrahim Roza (the tomb and mosque of Ibrahim II), 13. Jala Mandir (reservoir), 14. Chand Bauri (old tank), 15. Granary, Jod Gombaz (double tombs), 17. Bara Kaman Masjid, and 18. Begum Tank. The chief means of conveyance are taxis, lorries, tongas and bullock carts. *Clubs:* 1. Darbar Club, 2. European Gymkhana Club, 3. Tennis Club, 4. Union Club. *Hotels:* Arogya Nivas. Bijapur is a railway station on the Gadag-Sholapur section of the M. & S. M. Railway. There are a dharmasala and a dak bungalow about one and a half miles from the station.

Bombay: second city and port in the subcontinent, generally called the gateway to India, is big, western, modern. Pop.: 3 million. May and October are the hottest months, but from November to March it is very cool. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Gateway of India, 2. Apollo Bunder, 3. Prince of Wales Museum, 4. the Town Hall, 5. Bombay Castle, 6. Rajabai Tower and University Building, 7. Victoria Terminus of the G.I.P. Railway, 8. the General Post Office, 9. Crawford Market, 10. Brabourne Stadium, 11. Chowpathy sands, 12 Malabar Hill and Hanging Gardens, 13. Central Station, terminus of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, 14. Race Course, 15. Bhandarwada Reservoir and Gardens, 16. Victoria Gardens. Places near about Bombay which are worth a visit are 1. Juhu (sea-side resort), 2. Versova (sea-side resort), 3. Vehar Lake (from which the city gets its water-supply), 4. Kennery Caves (rock-cut caves of Buddhist origin), 5. Jogeshwari Caves, 6. Vajreshwari (temple and hot springs of medicinal property), 7. Mandapeshwar (cave temple), 8. Nirmal (temple and lake), 9. Ambarnath (temple), 10. Uran (port, with private garden and zoo), 11. Pali (hot springs and small game shooting), 12. Elephanta Caves (originally Buddist rock-cut, contain carved Hindu deities). The chief means of conveyance in Bombay are trams, buses, electric railways, taxis and tongas. *Clubs:* 1. Bombay Club, 2. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 3. Bombay Flying Club, 4. Bombay Gymkhana, 5. Bombay Presidency Golf Club, 6. Catholic Gymkhana, 7. Cricket Club of India, 8. Islam Gymkhana, 9. Orient Club, 10. P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, 11. Parsi Club, 12. Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, 13. Ripon Club, 14. Rotary Club, 15. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 16. Royal Western India Turf Club, 17. United Lodge of Theosophists, 18. Western India Automobile Association, 19. Willingdon Sports Club, 20. Y.M.C.A., and 21. Y.W.C.A. *Hotels:* 1. Empire Hindu Hotel, 2. Fredrick Hotel, 3. Grand Hotel, 4. Green's Hotel, 5. London Hotel, 6. Madhavashram, 7. Majestic Hotel, 8. Ritz Hotel, 9. Sardar Graha Hotel, 10. Shri Krishna Boarding House, 11. Taj Mahal Hotel. Bombay is one of the terminii of the G.I.P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Brindavan: holy place of Hindus, about five miles north of Muttra in U.P. It is sacred because of its association with the birth and early life of the Hindu God Shri Krishna. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Govind Dev Temple, 2. Gopinath Temple, 3. Ranganath Mandir. There are travellers' bungalows and also a hotel called Brindavan Boarding. Brindavan is accessible by railway or road from Muttra.

Calcutta: biggest city and port in the sub-continent, stands on the left bank of the Hooghly about 85 miles from the sea. It was founded by Job Charnock of the East India Company. It is a great business and industrial centre and contains jute mills, jute presses, iron foundries, rice, paper and oil mills, tanneries etc. Calcutta is now the capital of the newly created Province of West Bengal and till 1911 was the capital of old undivided India. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Victoria Memorial (contains picture-gallery and museum), 2. the Indian Museum, 3. the zoological gardens, 4. the Jain Temple, 5. the Kalighat Temple, 6. Belvedere House (where the Viceroy stays when he is on visit to Calcutta), 7. Government House (residence of the Governor of West Bengal), 8. Marble Palace (containing art treasures property of the Mullik family), 9. Fort William, 10. the Eden Gardens, 11. the Town Hall, 12. the Imperial Library, 13. Dalhousie Square, 14. the Race Course, 15. Dhakuria Lake, and 16. the Hindu bathing ghats. Places near-about Calcutta which are worth a visit are: 1. Bally (holy place), 2. Belur (home of the Ramakhrisna Mission), 3. the Royal Botanical Gardens (contains the biggest banyan tree in existence), 4. Diamond Harbour (fort and customs house), 5. Dum Dum (air port of Calcutta).

Conjeevaram (Kanchipuram): also called the city of temples, the Benares of the South, is about 60 miles to the south of Madras. It is one of the seven holy cities of India and the only one in the South. The place is divided into three parts, Shiva Conjeevaram (containing Shiva temples), Vishnu Conjeevaram (containing a smaller number of Vishnu temples) and Pillayar Paliyam, a testimony to the part played by all the main Hindu religious secta in the history of the city. There are over a thousand temples in all. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Devaraja Temple (Vaishnavait, has a seven-storeyed tower, 100 feet high), 2. the Ekambarnath Temple (Shaivait, has 10 stories and is 188 feet high), 3. the Temple of Kamakshi Amma. *Hotels:* Ganpati Vilas. Conjeevaram is on the Renigunta-Chinglepet section of the M. & S.M. Railway and is easily accessible from Madras *via* Chinglepet.

Coonoor: hill station on the Nilgiri Hills in the Madras Presidency, is about 6,000 feet above sea-level. The climate is mild and genial neither too hot in the summer nor too cold in the winter. The mean day temperature is 64 degrees. The north east monsoon breaks in October and lasts about two months. The town has good water-supply and natural drainage facilities and is reputed to be one of the cleanest towns in South India. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Sim's Park (contains collection of plants), 2. Low's Waterfall, 3. Tiger Rock (hill fort). There are innumerable places for excursion and picnic purposes, *e.g.* the Droog, the Dolfin Nose, the Lamb's Rock, Laz Falls, Lady Canning Seat, the Ralliah Dam and Catherine Falls. The chief means of conveyance are cars which can be hired. *Clubs:* Coonoor Club. *Hotels:* 1. Hampton Hotel, 2. Hillgrove Hotel, 3 Krishna Vilas, 4. Ramchandra Lunch Home. Coonoor lies on the Mettupalayam-Ootacamund line of the Nilgiri Railways. It is also connected by road with Ootacamund, and Kotagiri, another hill-station.

Darjeeling: hill station and summer capital of the West Bengal Government lies on the lower slopes of the Himalayas about 370 miles to the north of Calcutta. It is 8,000 feet above sea-level. The maximum temperature in the summer is about 80 degrees and the minimum in the winter is about 30. The town commands picturesque views including that of Mount Kinchinjinga and on a clear day of Mount Everest. Various sports are available during the season such as fishing, shooting, horse-riding and a number of other indoor and outdoor sports. Darjeeling has also a first-class sanatorium known as Eden Sanatorium *Places worth a visit.* 1. Government House, 2. Town Hall, 3. Museum, 4. Observatory Hill (from where a magnificent view of Kinchinjinga can be obtained), 5. the Mall, 6. Lloyd Botanic Garden, 7. Birch Hill Park, 8. Senchal Lakes, 9. Ghoom Ghoom Rock, 10. Tiger Hill (from where the sunrise over Everest is generally viewed). *Clubs:* 1. the Chowrasta Club, 2. the Darjeeling Club, 3. the Darjeeling Gymkhana Club, *Hotels:* 1. Belvue Hotel, 2. Central Hotel, 3. Mount Everest Hotel, and 4. Park Hotel. The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, ponies and dandies. Darjeeling is the terminus of the Darjeeling-Himalyan Railway and is about 14 hours' journey from Calcutta. From Siliguri on the Eastern Bengal Railway where the visitor has to change, Darjeeling can also be reached by car or Rail Motor which is quicker than travelling by the mountain railway.

Delhi (New): the capital of India and the seat of the Government. It was planned in accordance with modern ideas by the architect Sir Edwin Lutyens and completed in 1931. New Delhi houses the Viceregal Lodge, the Council House, and the Secretariat. All the buildings in New Delhi are white except the ones mentioned above. These latter are built of red sandstone. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Connaught Place (shopping centre), 2. All India War Memorial and 3. Willingdon Air Port (port of call of all air services).

Delhi (Old): also called Shahjahanabad, the ancient capital of India stands on the river Jumna, and is enclosed by a stone wall with seven gates. It has a history going back to 3,000 years and within an area of 50 square miles eight Delhis rose and declined and fell. The seven predecessors of present-day Delhi are Kutub, Siri, Tuglakabad, Jahanabad, Firozabad, Purana Quila and Shahjahanabad. No city in India contains as many historical remains as Old Delhi. One can trace here the growth and decay of almost every dynasty which held sway over the ancient land of Hindustan. There are also a number of factories and jewellery and gold and silver embroidery and ivory carvings works for which Delhi is well-known. Pop. 521,849 (1941 census). *Places worth a visit.* 1. the Fort (built by Shahjahan) contains Moti Masjid, Diwan-i-Khas, Khas Mahal, Jal Mahal, Rang Mahal, the Delhi Museums and the Indian War Memorial, 2. Juma Masjid (built by Shahjahan, the biggest mosque in the world), 3. Chandni Chowk (the main thoroughfare), 4. Kashmiri Gate, 5. Kalan Masjid, 6. Sunheri Masjid, 6. Tomb of Nizamuddin, 7. Rajghat and Salimgarh, 8. Public Gardens, 9. Jantar Mantar (Jaisingh's old observatory) garh, 10. Purana Kila (built by Sher Shah). Places near-about Delhi which are worth a visit are: 11. Kutub Minar (11 miles from Delhi), 12. Tuglakabad (12 miles from Delhi), 13. Humayun's Tomb (4½ miles), 14. Safdar Jung's Tomb (5 miles). The means of conveyance are tongas, buses, taxis and trams (in old Delhi only). *Clubs:* 1. Aero Club, 2. Beadon Club, 3. Delhi City Gymkhana, 4. Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, 5. Lodi Club, 6. Roshanara Club, 7. Y.M.C.A., 8. Y.W.C.A. Delhi is directly connected by railway with Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Karachi and Madras. The G.I.P. and the B.B. & C.I. connect it with Bombay, the E.I.R. connects it with Calcutta, the N.W.R. connects it with Lahore and Karachi, and the M.S.M. the N.S.R. and G.I.P. together connect it with Madras.

Ellora Caves: are situated about 15 miles to the north-west of Aurangabad in the Nizam's Dominions. The caves which are excavated in the face of a hill are 34 in number and run north to south for a distance of a mile and a quarter. The hill has the shape of a crescent the southern, the centre, and the northern being occupied respectively by Buddhist, Hindu and Jain temples. There are 12 Buddhist caves, 17 Hindu caves and 5 Jain caves. The Hindu caves are

3. Napier Hotel, 4. Stiffle's Hotel. Lahore is on the North Western Railway and is connected with Karachi, Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay.

Lucknow: the city of gardens is the capital of U.P. It is full of places of historical interest and of architectural beauty and is generally regarded as the cultural capital of Moghul India. It is well-known for its pottery, copper and brass ware, wood and ivory carvings and gold and silver embroidery on cloth. Legend connects the founding of the city with Laxmana, the brother of Rama, the mythical hero of the Hindus, and is sometimes called Laxmanpur. Pop. 387,177. The chief means of conveyance are tongas, ekkas, phætons and taxis. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Great Imambara, 2. Small Imambara, 3. tombs of Wajid Ali Shah and his Begum, 4. Kaiser Bagh Palace, 5. Chattar Manzil, 6. Dilkhusha Palace, 7. Moti Mahal, 8. Machi Bhavan Palace, 9. Jumma Masjid, 10. Charbagh, 11. Alambagh, 12. Sikander Bagh, 13. Musa Bagh, 14. Wingfield Park, 15. Residency, 16. Havelock's Tomb, 17. Clock Tower, 18. Museum, 19. Observatory, 20. Iron Bridge. Lucknow is a big junction on the E.I.R.

Madras: the third largest city in the subcontinent and the capital of the Madras Presidency. It is the place where the English first settled to trade. Pop. 777,481 (1941 census). The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, jutkas, horse carriages, taxis, buses and trams. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Fort St. George (contains the oldest Protestant church in the subcontinent where Clive was married), 2. High Court, 3. Light House, from the top of which one can get a panoramic view of the city, 3. Marina and the Aquarium. The Marina is one of the most beautiful promenades in the world; sea-bathing is possible at certain points. The Aquarium is one of the best of its kind in the world, 6. The Museum, 7. Connemara Library, 8. the Zoo, 9. the Observatory, 10. Moore Market, 11. Parthasarathy Temple, 12. Mylapore Tank and Kapaleshwar Temple, 13. St. George's Cathedral, 14. St. Thomas Mount, 15. Race Course, 16. Buckingham and Carnatic Mill, 17. Madras Pencil Factory and 18. Adyar, where the headquarters of the Theosophical Society are located. There are two places round about Madras which are also worth a visit: 1. the ruins of the Gingee Fort famous in the days of the Vijayanagar Empire are about 95 miles from Madras and can be reached by rail and road, 2. The seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram which can be reached by road from Chinglepet Railway Junction. *Clubs:* 1. Adyar Club, 2. Ladies Recreation Club, 3. Madras Boat Club, 4. Madras Gymkhana Club, 5. Madras Cricket Club, 6. Madras Cosmopolitan Club, 7. Madras United Club, 8. Madras Yacht Club, 9. South Indian Athletic Association, 10. Y.M.C.A. *Hotels:* 1. Ambis Cafe, 2. Hotel Bosotto, 3. Connemara Hotel, 4. Modern Cafe, 5. Modern Hindu Hotel, 6. Spenser's Hotel, 7. Chesney Hall, 8. Clarence.

Madura: the second biggest city in the Madras Presidency is a great religious centre, containing as it does a number of famous temples. In the old days it was the capital of the Pandya kingdom and has always been a seat of Hindu culture particularly Hindu architecture. The silk-weaving industry of Madura is also noteworthy. *Places worth a visit:* 1. The Great Temple, actually made up of two temples one of Meenakshi and the other of Shiva. Adjoining the temple are *a.* Nandi Hall, *b.* temple of the Saints, *c.* the Jewel House, *d.* the Stable Houses. Then there is 2. Tirumal Nayak's Palace.

Mahableshwar: a hill station in the Bombay Presidency, the season being April and May. It is 4,500 feet above sea-level and is noted for its dry and bracing climate. It is also well-known for its fruit and vegetables, orchids and lilies which bloom in April and May. The chief recreations are hiking and a drive in a car. Among the sports which are available are tennis, golf and polo. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the two Government Houses old and new. 2. Reay Garden and 3. the two temples Krishna and Mahableshwar. Then there are a number of point from which magnificent views can be obtained, like Arthur Seat Point, Baghdad Point, Castle Rock, Carnac Point, Connaught Point, Falkland Point and so on. Then there are the waterfalls like Chinaman Waterfall, Dhobi Waterfall, Lingmala Waterfall and a lake called Yenna Lake. The places of historical interest are all connected with the name of the Mahratha leader Shivaji such as Kamalgarh Fort, Makrandgarh Fort, Pandavgarh Fort, Pratapgarh Fort and Raigarh Fort. Near Pratapgarh are the Bhavani Temple and the tomb of Afzulkhan. All these places are accessible by road from Mahableshwar. *Clubs:* 1. European Gymkhana, 2. Hindu Gymkpana, 3. Parsi Gymkhana. *Hotels:* 1. Central Hotel, 2. Dave Hindu Hotel, 3. Bina Hotel, 4. Fountain Hotel, 5. Frederick Hotel, 6. Race view Hotel, 7. Rajmahal Hotel, 8. Ripon Connaught Hotel.

Mahableshwar can be reached from Poona both by road and railway. By railway one can go as far as Wathar Station from where Mahableshwar is only about half-an-hour's journey.

Matheran: the nearest hill station to Bombay is 2,650 feet above sea-level, and is famous for the magnificent views which it yields. The town looks on to the sea, and the coastal plain rises imperceptibly until it reaches the steep ascent of the Ghats. In his walk round the eighteen-mile circumference of the hill the visitor can reach no fewer than thirty-three points of which the following deserve mention: 1. Garbut Point, 2. Panorama Point, 3. Porcupine Point, 4. Louisa Point, 5. Chowk Point, 6. Alexandra Point, 7. Belvedere Point. At every one of these points the visitor will find comfortable seats, shady trees and fine views. Among other places which are worth a visit are: 1. Charlotte Lake, 2. Paymaster Park, 3. Band Stand, 4. Castle Hill Tower, 5. Race Course. The chief recreations are walking and riding. Rickshaws, munchils and horses are the chief means of conveyance. *Clubs:* 1. Cosmopolitan Gymkhana, 2. European Gymkhana, 3. Parsi Gymkhana. *Hotels:* 1. Cecil Hotel, 2. Lord Hotel, 3. Rugby Hotel, 4. Points Hotel, 5. Regal Hotel, 6. Girl Vihar. Matheran is reached from Neral Station on the main line between Bombay and Poona. From Neral there is a light railway to Matheran which is about one-and-a-half-hour's journey. Alternatively one can do the journey by rickshaw or pony by previous engagement at Matheran.

Mohenjo-daro: the ruins of Mohenjo-Daro (the Domain of the Departed) are situated eight miles by car off Dorki station on the Kotri-Larkana branch of the N. W. Railway. Indian archæological history dates from the 3rd century B.C. The excavated remains in Mohenjo-Daro belong to the last city, which had been built on ancient cities, which are suspected generally to be lower than the water-level. Excavations of the lower strata may be expected to yield the remains of an older period.

It is a very remarkably well-planned city. All the streets were laid south to north. Nothing is more welcome to an Indian city than the south wind. Homes were two-storeyed and the staircases lead not to the lower storey but to outside. This feature is not unknown in the houses in the hills. Covered balconies or open porticoes are conspicuous by their absence. The courtyards are somewhat small.

Proximity of the dwellings points to a very crowded city. Mohenjo-Daro is a city of bricks, fire-burnt and sun-burnt. It had probably stressed more on drainage than any other ancient city. Evidence of underground drains are to be found everywhere. They are large and high and provided with manholes. The vastness of the drainage surely reflects the greatness of the upper structure, now very much lost to view. It is not known, however, whether the drains led to any common dumping place away from the city, although soak pits have been noticed, but from their size one cannot be sure that they were used as the main dumping grounds. Bathrooms are another feature significant of the cleanliness of the city.

The objects found in the remains mainly consist of seals, jewelleries, potteries, figures (human and animal) and toys. The seals have on them inscribed characters of a conventionalised form of pictograph writing, which have not yet been deciphered. Most of them are of steatite and are square. The more common animal is difficult to be identified. It has features both equine and bovine, with one horn only.

Murree: hill station in West Punjab, is about 40 miles from Rawalpindi and is 7,500 feet above sea-level. It lies on the main road leading into Kashmir from Pakistan. In pre-Partition days it was the summer headquarters of the Northern Command, and was a great social and sports centre. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Kashmir Point, 2. Paneh Pandu Park, and 3. Pindi Point. The Himalayan views are an additional attraction. The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, dandis, horses and buses. *Clubs:* 1. Mountain View Club, 2. Rawalpindi Club. *Hotels:* 1. Brightlands Hotel, 2. Cecil Hotel, 3. Viewforth Hotel. From Rawalpindi the journey is usually made by car.

Mussoorie: hill station in U.P. lies to the north of Dehra Dun. It is 7,000 feet above sea-level. The town has excellent water-supply, electric lighting system, hospitals, nursing homes and some of the best schools in India both for boys and girls. There are also plenty of sports and amusements. And like every Himalayan hill station one can obtain magnificent views of mountain tops and green river valleys. Hiking and going on excursion or picnic are among the main recreations. The means of conveyance are rickshaws, ponies, dandis, buses and cars. *Places worth a visit:* 1. The falls like *a.* Bhatta Falls, *b.* Kamptee Falls, *c.* Hearsay Falls, *d.* Mossy Falls. 2. Wimper's Tank, 3. Bandstand. *Clubs:* 1. Happy Valley Club, 2. Himalayan Club, 3. Mussoorie Club. *Hotels:* 1 Charleville Hotel, 2. Kashmir Hotel, 3. Roseleigh Hotel, 4. Savoy Hotel. Mussoorie is reached from Dehra Dun by car and is about two hours' journey.

Mysore (State): commemorates the destruction of Mahishasur, the monster by Chamundi who is the tutelary goddess of the royal family of Mysore. Mysore is a picturesque land of forest and mountain presenting the most diversified and beautiful scenery. In the southern forests are found wild elephants for the capture of which khedda operations are undertaken from time to time. Tigers, leopards, bears and bisons are also numerous. *Places worth a visit in Mysore State:* 1. the Chenna Kesava Temple at Belur, 25 miles from Hasan, 2. Sivasamudram Falls on the Cavery River, 3. Hoysaleswara Temple at Halebid, 4. Gersoppa Falls also called the Jog Falls on the Saraswati River, the most famous beauty spot in Mysore. The falls are higher than Niagara, 5. Kolar Gold Fields, the biggest in India worked by electric power, 6. Nandidurg, a hill station near Bangalore, and the summer residence of Tippu Sultan, 7. Seringapatam of historical and religious interest as the capital of Tippu and as the city of many temples, 8. Shravanabelgola, the great Jain religious centre with the huge statue of Gomateshwara and of course the city of Bangalore and the town of Mysore.

Mysore (City): the capital of the State, is built in accordance with modern standards, and contains a number of beautiful public buildings. It attracts great crowds twice a year when the city wears a gala appearance. These two occasions are the Maharaja's birthday and the Dasarrah. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the various palaces like the Maharaja's Palace, Jaganmohan Palace and so on, 2. Chamundi Hill, with the Bull and the Temple, 3. Zoological Gardens, 4. Silk Factory, 5. Sandalwood Factory, 6. Krishnarajasagar Dam and the Brindavan Gardens, among the most beautiful in the world, about 12 miles from Mysore. The chief means of conveyance are Jutkas, coaches, and taxis. *Clubs:* 1. Cosmopolitan Club, 2. Mysore Club. *Hotels:* 1. Anand Bhavan, 2. Krishna Bhavan, 3. Modern Cafe, 4. Modern Hindu Hotel. Mysore is one of the terminii of the Mysore Railway.

Naini Tal: hill station and summer capital of the U.P. Government, is about 6,400 feet above sea-level. Among the principal recreation are hiking, boating and yatching on the lake on which the town stands, and fishing and riding. One can also enjoy the Himalayan mountain scenery. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Cheeva Peak, 2. Land's End, 3. Lariya Kantha Peak. *Clubs:* 1. Naini Tal Club, 2. Y.M.C.A. *Hotels:* 1. Empire Hotel, 2. European Hotel, 3. Grand Hotel, 4. Manor Hotel, 5. Naini Tal Hotel. Naini Tal is reached from Kathgodam railway station which is connected with Bareilly and Muttra. From Kathgodam one goes by bus or car to Naini Tal which is 22 miles away.

more lavishly decorated than others and Kailash Temple which is the most famous of the caves is also the biggest cave temple in India. It stands in a court averaging 154 feet wide, 276 feet long with a scarp 107 feet high at the back. Among other notable caves are the Carpenter's cave and Dining caves. It is believed that the Ellora Caves are about a thousand years old. They are reached from Aurangabad by bus or car.

Fatehpur Sikri : founded by Akbar in 1569 but now a dead forsaken city, is situated 23 miles from Agra. Akbar wished to make it his capital but it had to be abandoned because of lack of water. Here Akbar's son Salim who later became the Emperor Jehangir was born. The place contains a number of palaces, shrines, mosques built of marble and red sandstone. *The more notable among the ruins are :* 1. Buland Darwaja, the Gateway of Victory, built to commemorate the conquest of Kandesh. It is 176 feet high and is the highest gateway in India. It forms the southern gateway to the most imposing structure in Fatehpur Sikri, 2. the Jami Masjid, said to be a copy of the mosque at Mecca or Medina. Then there are 3. Panch Mahal, 4. Diwan-i-Khas (Hall of Private Audience), 5. Maryam's House, 6. Palace of Jodh Bai, 7. House of Birbal, 8. Elephant Tower and 9. Khas Mahal. Fatehpur Sikri has a railway station, and the ruins can also be easily reached by car. There is a dak bungalow where visitors can get meals by previous arrangement.

Gwalior : best known for its fort (which is reputed to be the most interesting and remarkable example of a Hindu palace of an early age) lies about 200 miles to the south of Delhi. *Places worth a visit :* 1. Gwalior fort (includes Man Singh's Palace and a number of temples and shrines), 2. Tansen's Tomb, 3. Rani Laxmi Bai's Chhatri, 4. the Chhatries of other Mahratta rulers, 5. tomb of Mahomed Ghaus, 6. Jami Masjid, 7. State Museum, 8. King George Park and Zoo. The chief means of conveyance are tongas and buses. *Clubs :* 1. Alijah Club, 2. Elgin Club, 3. Young Men's Club. *Hotels :* 1. Hotel de Gwalior, 2. Park Hotel. There are two dharmasala open only to Hindus but at Dufferin Sarai opposite the station rooms are available for rent. Gwalior is on the main G.I.P. railway line between Bombay and Delhi.

Jaipur : capital of Jaipur State in Rajputana, is a well laid-out modern city. It is famous all over India for the beauty of its art and the skill of its artisans. Jaipur pottery, brass ware, stone carving, ivory and sandal-wood work and jewellery have enjoyed a great reputation from ancient times. Pop. 175,810. *Places worth a visit :* 1. Maharaja's Palace, 2. Jai Singh's observatory, 3. the ruins of Amber (ancient capital), 4. the Hawa Mahal, 5. the Palace Armoury, 6. Cenotaphs of the Queens, 7. Galta (place of pilgrimage) and Ghat, 8. School of Arts, 9. Public Library, 10. Transport Gardens. The chief means of transport are tongas, ekkas, phaetons, taxis, buses and pal gharis. *Clubs :* Jaipur Club. *Hotels :* 1. Edward Memorial Hotel, 2. Jaipur State Hotel, 3. Kaiser-i-Hind Hotel, 4. New Hotel. Jaipur is on the metre-gauge line of the B.B. & C.I. between Ahmedabad and Delhi.

Kangra Valley : famous for its magnificent landscapes and historic temples, is situated about 100 miles north-east of Lahore. Semi-urban concentrations are Kangra, Dalhousie and Dharamsala. Places worth a visit in Dharamsala are : 1. Bhagsunath Water Springs, 2. State Quarries, 3. Himalayan Snow View. The chief means of conveyance are cars and buses. *Club :* Raja Raghbir Singh Club (Dharamsala). *Hotels :* 1. Arranmoor (Dalhousie), 2. Grand View (Dalhousie), 3. Stiffle's (Dalhousie), 4. Switzes's (Dharamsala). There is also a dak bungalow at Dharamsala where visitors can stay. To get to the Kangra Valley a visitor has to change at Pathankot into the narrow-gauge railway which runs to Jogindranagar in the Mandi State. Dharamsala can also be reached from Pathankot by car.

Kashmir : unsurpassed for the beauty of its mountain, lakes and valleys is a State called the State of Kashmir and Jammu, situated in the north of India. The State is also famous for its shawls and carpets and the exquisite beauty of its wood-work and papier-mache articles. Its fruit and vegetables are equally well-known. The normal recreations include trips on lakes in house boats and mountain climbing. Other attractions in the State are big and small game, golf, fishing and swimming. Gulmarg in Kashmir is a place where wealthy people congregate for winter sports. The capital is Srinagar. Besides Srinagar and Gulmarg and other places which are worth a visit are Pahalgam, the summer capital, about 60 miles from Srinagar, and Amarnath, a place of pilgrimage about 30 miles from Pahalgam. The way into Kashmir is from Rawalpindi or Sialkot both of which are on the North-Western Railway. From Rawalpindi one goes *via* Murree by car or bus to Srinagar, the journey taking about forty-eight hours. The other way to Srinagar is from Jammu which is a terminus on the North-Western Railway. From Jammu one goes by road to Srinagar. All along the way there are dak bungalows and excellent catering arrangements. Medical relief is available, so are postal and telegraph facilities. **Srinagar,** the winter capital is situated on the river Jhelum. It is a little over 5,000 feet above sea-level. The chief means of conveyance are boats, tongas, cars or buses. *Places worth a visit :* 1. The Moghul Gardens, like *a.* Shalimar, *b.* Chashama, *c.* Acchabal, and *d.* Nishat. 2. The lakes like *a.* Dal Lake, *b.* Wular Lake, *c.* Anchar Lake, *d.* Manasbal Lake and so on. 3. Places of historical and religious interest like *a.* Martand temple, *b.* Pandranthan temple, *c.* Bhaumasu caves, *d.* Avanti Pura and *e.* Pari Mahal. *Clubs.* 1. Amarsingh Club, 2. Srinagar Club. *Hotels:* 1. House Boats Hotel, 2. Indian Muslim Hotel 3. Mount View Hotel, 5. National Hotel, 6. Nedou's Hotel, 7. Park Hotel, 8. Royal Hotel. **Gulmarg,** an ideal hill station about twenty-five miles from Srinagar, is a little less than 9,000 feet above sea-level. The place boasts of all modern facilities and is particularly noted as a winter play-ground affording scope for skating, ski-ing, tobogganning, and golf. Round about are ideal places for walks, rides and excursions.

Khyber Pass : one of the gateways into Pakistan from Afghanistan is situated 10½ miles west of Peshawar in the North-West Frontier

Province. The Pass is rich in historical association as it was the route by which all of the sub-continent's invaders swooped down on the inhabitants for conquest or plunder. It still remains a great highway for continental trade between India and Pakistan on the one hand and the countries of Central Asia on the other. On Tuesdays and Fridays one could see long caravans of men and camels laden with merchandise of every description passing into and from Afghanistan.

Kodaikanal : famous hill station on the Palni Hills in South India. It is about 7,000 feet above sea-level and is neither too hot nor too cold. The average annual rainfall is 65 inches, the major part of the rain falling in October, November and December. The months of April, May and June constitute the 'season'. The town enjoys excellent water-supply and is also well-equipped with all the ordinary amenities of life. The place affords plenty of scope for such recreations as walking, hiking, boating, fishing, hill climbing and golf. Going on an excursion or picnic is yet another way of diverting oneself. For the more adventurous there is big game hunting. Kodaikanal is the delight of the gardener and plants are in bloom all the year round. *Places worth a visit :* 1. the lake skirted by a three-mile road, 2. the water falls like *a.* Fairy Falls, *b.* Silver Cascades, *c.* Bear Shola Falls, *d.* Glen Falls, *e.* Pamber Falls, 3. There are view points like *a.* Coaker's Walk, *b.* Pillar Rocks, *c.* Prospect Point, *d.* Vembadi Shela Peak, *e.* Dolphin's Nose. Then 4. the Solar Observatory. *Clubs :* 1. Golf Club, 2. Kodaikanal Boat Club, 3. Kodaikanal Club. *Hotel :* Carlton Hotel. There are a number of boarding houses, and fully furnished flats can also be rented. Kodaikanal is reached from Kodaikanal railway junction on the South Indian Railway *via* Trichinopoly. Kodaikanal town is 50 miles from the railway station and the journey can be done by car, taxi or bus on a very good motoring road.

Kanarak or Konark : place in Orissa, famous as the site of the Temple of the Sun God otherwise called Black Pagoda. It is remarkable both as an example of ancient Indian architecture and sculpture and of engineering skill. A great part of the temple is destroyed but the porch stands with the huge figures of warriors and life-sized pieces of horses and elephants and the famous carved wheels at the basement. The image of the sun in the yard of Puri Temple is generally supposed to have come from Kanarak. Kanarak is about 20 miles from Puri with which it is connected by road which is about 50 miles long.

Kotagiri : hill station on the Nilgiris, higher than Coonoor, but lower than Ootacamund is smaller and quieter than either. It is about 6,500 feet above sea-level and has a mean day temperature of 62 degrees. The town has electricity, a number of shops and boarding houses, a local board hospital and golf course. Kotagiri is reached from Coonoor or Ootacamund by car or bus. The roads are excellent and there is regular bus service. Between Kotagiri and Ootacamund the road goes over Dodda-betta the highest peak in the Nilgiri Hills.

Kulu Valley : well-known for the variety of its scenery and places of historical interest is situated in East Punjab, north of Simla and east of the Kangra Valley of which it forms a sub-division. The important part of the valley from the tourist's point of view is the road which runs from Pathankot or Nagrota the rail-heads into the valley. A few miles beyond Pathankot the road passes through the rich cultivation of the Kangra Valley and the extensive tea gardens surrounding Palampur and Baijnath. The traveller has a view of the majestic snow-capped mountains of the Dhanla Dhar range standing out in bold relief against the sky-line. He also comes across the ancient temples of Baijnath. Beyond Ant after Mandi the valley opens out and the final stretch through the lovely Kulu Valley mainly along the left bank of the river Beas offers an entirely different type of scenic effect. The Kulu Valley is also called the 'Valley of the Gods' as in addition to several important deities like Raghunathji at Sultanpur and Jamlu of Malana every village has its own particular God. The best season is from March to May and September to November. The summer is never uncomfortably hot. The main centres of the Kulu Valley are : 1. Kulu or Sultanpur, the principal town, about 4,000 feet above sea-level. It is the main shopping centre and has a dak bungalow, and a number of rest-houses. 2. Raison, 8 miles from Sultanpur and 4,600 feet above sea-level. The available sports are golf, tennis and swimming. Mayflower and the Shacks are two hotels. 3. Katrain, is in the widest part of the Valley, 12 miles from Sultanpur and 4,800 feet above sea-level. 4. Naggar, summer headquarters, is 5,800 feet above sea-level. There is a departmental rest-house and a serai. 5. Manali, the head of the valley and terminus of the motor road, is 23 miles from Sultanpur and is situated amid typical alpine scenery. Accommodation for visitors is available at Sunshine Orchards, Departmental rest houses and Mission Hospital. Except Manali, the road to which may be occasionally closed owing to snow-fall the rest of the valley is open throughout the year. There is regular bus service from Pathankot and Nagrota to Kulu. Amritsar is the main railway junction for Kulu. From Amritsar a line runs to Panthakot and thence to Nagrota which is the rail head.

Lahore : one of the most ancient and famous cities of the sub-continent is the capital of the West Punjab Province. The city has been notable since the 11th century when Babar the first of the Moghul dynasty made it a place of royal residence, the remains of which are found in the tombs, mosques, pavilions, and pleasure gardens of the city. But the man who laid the foundations of the city's greatness was the Emperor Akbar. Today the city is almost wholly Muslim with a population of 671,659. *Places worth a visit :* 1. Ranjit Singh's mausoleun, 2. Jehangir's and Nurjehan's tombs, 3. tomb of Asaf Khan, 4. tomb of Anarkali, 5. Guru Arjun's Shrine, 6. Badshahi Masjid, 7. Sunheri Masjid, 8. Wazir Khan's mosque, 9. Moti Masjid, 10. Minto Park, 11. Shalimar Gardens, 12. Lawrence Gardens, 13. Gulabi Bagh, 14. Museum, 15. Zoo, 16. Chauburji, 17. the fort. The chief means of conveyance are cars, taxis and hackney carriages. *Clubs :* 1. Cosmopolitan Club, 2. Gymkhana Club, 3. Punjab Association Club, 4. Y. M. C. A. *Hotels :* 1. Braganza Hotel, 2. Falett's Hotel,

Ootacamund : hill station and summer-capital of the Madras Presidency stands 7,500 feet above sea-level on the Nilgiris. It is sometimes called ' the Queen of the hill stations.' One of the main features which distinguishes it from other hill stations is the number and length of motorable roads which go winding in and out of spacious parks or long stretches of turf studded with ornamental trees. The mean temperature for the year is 57.33; during the winter the thermometer touches freezing point. Ootacamund is called the sportman's paradise : plenty of fishing and big game shooting being available. There is also golf and tennis and during the season races and tournaments are held. *Places worth a visit :* 1. Botanical Gardens, 2. Race Course, 3. the Palaces, 4. Assembly Room, 5. Dodda Betta, the highest peak in the Nilgiris, and 6. Pykara Hydro-Electric Dam which is about 18 miles from Ootacamund. The chief means of conveyance are jutkas, rickshaws and taxis. *Clubs :* 1. Hunt Club, 2. Ootacamund Club, 3. Ootacamund Gymkhana Club. *Hotels :* 1. Modern Hindu Hotel, 2. Cecil Hotel, 3. Savoy Hotel. Ootacamund is the terminus of the Nilgiri Metre-Gauge Railway.

Pachmarhi : hill station and summer capital of the Central Provinces lies on the Mahadeo hills of the Satpura Range and is about 4,500 feet above sea-level. There are about 20 golf links in the town and plenty of game is also available in the Pipariya forests. *Places worth a visit* 1. Bee Dam, 2. Mahadeo Hills Cave, 3. Dhupgarh, 4. Dorothy Deep Falls, 5. Duchess Falls, 6. Lansdowne Hill, 7. Nilphur springs. *Clubs :* Pachmarhi Club. *Hotels :* 1. Pachmarhi Hotel, 2. Royal Hotel. Pachmarhi is reached from Pipariya station on the main G.I.P. Railway line from Bombay to Jubbulpore. From Pipariya, Pachmarhi is 32 miles and the journey can be done by bus or car.

Puri : famous for the Jagannath Temple, is a coastal town in the Province of Orissa and is the Province's summer capital. The car festival when an image of Jagannath is taken in procession in a huge rath is an event of India-wide importance. The temple has a black marble pillar in front and a 24-feet high stone wall all round. There are four entrances. The presiding deities are Krishna, Balaram and their sister Subhadra. One interesting feature of the place is that in the matter of taking the *prasad* no caste distinctions are recognised, a practice unknown elsewhere in the country. A reason given is the influence of Buddhism. Besides the Jagannath Temple other places worth a visit are the monastic establishments (maths).

Rameshwaram : an island to the south-east connected with the mainland by railway across the Palk Straits. It contains the Ramnathswamy Temple believed to be the richest in India. Legend says that the temple was built by Sri Rama himself before voyaging across Ceylon to do battle with the kidnapper of his wife. Rameswaram is thus one of the most famous centres of pilgrimage in the whole country. According to history the temple which took 350 years to complete was built in the 15th century with the help of a Ceylon prince. The temple is typical of Dravidian sculpture and architecture. Off Rameshwaram where the Arabian Sea meets the Indian Ocean is a sacred bathing ghat. *Other places worth a visit :* 1. the tombs of Cain and Abel near the railway station, 2. Noah's Ark on the Dhanuskodi Beach, a funny-shapped stone structure. 3. the other temples of Rameshwaram all of which are noted for their style. Ramaeshwaram is reached from Pamban Junction on the Madras Dhanuskodi Railway.

Sanchi : small village in Bhopal State, famous for the Buddhist stupa which is the largest and the best preserved in India. The stupa is built with red stone and is about 103 feet in diameter and 42 feet high. The sculpture is remarkable in that there is no anthropomorphic figure of Buddha. Sanchi is on the main G.I.P. line between Bombay and Delhi. There is a state-owned dak bungalow at the place where lodging and boarding are available by previous arrangement.

Shatrunjaya Hills.—Shatrunjaya, near Palitana in Kathiawar, is also known to the Jains as Siddhagiri or Siddhachala or the Hill of the Perfected Ones. It is the most sacred place (*tirtha*) of Shvetambara Jains. There are a great number of temples in groups on touks or summits. The most important one is the touk of Adishvara Bhagavan. The ancient image, consecrated by the prophet's son, Batubal, has been replaced. This is perhaps the most holy site within the most sacred precincts of the Shatrunjaya Hills. At this place a large number of saints attained *Nirvana* or absolution. A number of inscriptions have been found here, which have been utilised towards writing the history of Western India and the history of the different schools of Jainism.

Simla : the summer capital of the Government of India and the Government of East Punjab, it is situated on a spur of the Himalayas at a height of 7,100 feet. Among the recreations of the place are hiking, riding and shooting. The roads are excellent. *Places worth a visit :* 1. Viceregal Lodge, 2. Race Course, 3. Jakko Hill, 4. Observatory Hill, 5. Prospect Hill, and 6. Mashobra, 7 miles away. There is a very good road into the interior and hikers to Narkunda, Kotgarh, Rampur and Bushahr can lodge in rest-houses that line the road. There is also a motor bus service on this road and holiday-makers who leave in the morning can be back in Simla by evening. Simla is also well provided with a number of excellent schools. The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws and horses. *Clubs :* 1. Anandale Gymkhana, 2. Catholic Club, 3. Y. M. C. A. *Hotels :* 1. Cecil Hotel, 2. Corstorphans Hotel, 3. Clarkes Hotel, 4. Grand Hotel, 5. Hindu Hotel, 6. Muslim Hotel, 7. Taj Hotel. Simla is reached from Delhi *via* Kalka on the Delhi-Ambala line. From Kalka there is a mountain railway upto Simla. At Kalka motor cars are available for those who prefer to travel by road, the journey taking 3½ hours. For cheaper travel there are buses now which regularly run between Kalka and Simla. All through the scenery is superb, with mountain peaks or luxuriant foliage.

Srirangam : an island on the Cauvery, two miles north of Trichinopoly, contains the largest temple in India. The temple is consecrated to Rangannath. Changes were made from the 9th to the 16th centuries and inscriptions of Chola, Pandya, Hoyasala and Vijayanagar are all found on it. The north gopuram is 152 feet high.

Trichinopoly : the third largest city in the Madras Presidency is situated on the Cauvery. It is a very ancient city and was the strategic capital of the Chola and Naik kings. Trichinopoly is also known as the Kashi of the South. It is now a great educational centre. *Places worth a visit :* 1. the Rock and the temple on the Rock, 2. the two huge masses of granite known as the Golden Rock and Fakir Rock, 3. the Jambukeshwar Temple, two miles north of Trichinopoly dedicated to Appulinga or the water-phallus. *Clubs :* Trichinopoly Club. *Hotels :* Roberts Hotel.

Tanjore : in the delta of the Cauvery river in the Madras Presidency is noted for its temples and palaces. It was the capital of the Cholas under whom it grew in name and fame as a great centre of culture. *Places worth a visit :* 1. the temple of Brihadishvara built by Raja-Raja the great, 2. Naik's Court, 3. Mahratha Court (the two together are often called the Palace in Tanjore), 4. the Bull Nandi. The chief means of conveyance are jutkas and taxis. *Clubs :* 1. Cosmopolitan Club, 2. Kumaragana Sabha, 3. Union Club. *Hotels :* Ananda Lodge. There are also good dak bungalows. Tanjore is reached from Madras by the South Indian Railway.

Taxila : seat of a famous Buddist University in the 7th century, is situated about 20 miles north-west of Rawalpindi. The Indian name literally means stone-cut city of the Takka clan. The remains are actually of three cities within three and a half miles of each other. The epics record that Rama's brother Bharata conquered this territory and the capital took its name from his son Taksha. It is believed that the great snake-sacrifice recorded in the Mahabharata was held at Taxila.

Taxila presents historical records extending over a period of about 1,000 years, from the 4th or 5th century B.C. to the 5th century A.D. Seven different peoples rule at Taxila. Achaemenian and Alexandrian suzerainty have left almost no records. The Mauryan records consist mainly of almost primitive punch coins (they may be of an earlier date), jewelleries and lapidaries, which surely indicate that Indians were in that age the greatest masters in the treatment of the most refractory stones and gold and silverworks of refined workmanship.

The most imposing pile at Taxila is the Dharmarajika or the Great Tope (Stupa). It is also known as Chir (split) tope, because of the cleft driven through its centre by former explorers. Around it there are a number of Stupas, Chaityas, Vihanas, etc. The construction of the group extended over four centuries (2nd-5th). The original stupa was built in the Scytho-Parthian period and enlargements were made in the Kusha period. The most important architectural features are trefoil arches and Erothian pillars.

Travancore : the most beautiful and fertile region in all southern India has many charms to offer the traveller within its domains. It has scenery ranging from a countryside of lakes, creeks and canals, to low hills, undulating land, rice fields and forests of cocoanut and areca palms, with a heavy undergrowth of pepper vines and tapioca.

It has also a wonderful highland zone with mountains touching heights of from 5,000 feet to over 8,000 feet, and hills covered with the densest of virgin jungle, the home of great herds of wild elephants and bison, tiger, bear, black panther and wild boar, and where lies the lovely Periyar Lake over which one may cruise in comfort and see wild life in its natural habitat.

Trivandrum, the capital, is accessible by well-kept roads and railway, and is also now connected by air with Bombay, Madras and Colombo, except during the monsoon.

About seven miles south of Trivandrum is Kovalam, a pleasant seaside resort with good facilities for bathing.

Cape Comorin, the Lands End of India, is the southern most point of Travancore where the sunrise and sunset are magnificent sights. It is a sacred spot to Hindus and a place of pilgrimmage as the reputed abode of Kanyakumari, the virigin Goddess to whom the temple there is dedicated.

North of Trivandrum is the ancient town of Quilon and to the north of this again, a pleasant trip by boat along delightful backwaters or by car along a good motor road, is the busy seaport of Alleppey.

The Frontiers

THE frontier regions of Pakistan are Persia, Afghanistan and, of course, the wild and mountainous country lying between the Arabian Sea and the confines of Kashmir, which used to be called the north-west frontier in the pre-Partition days. So far as Pakistan is concerned (and for that matter India too) this is the real frontier, one which should give most trouble. India is also vitally interested in this region since after the accession of Kashmir the north-west frontier of Pakistan is also India's frontier in the far north where the frontier country borders on Kashmir.

India has a frontier of her own in the north and north-east consisting of Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. And Assam and East Bengal have a common frontier with Burma. We shall proceed to deal with the more important of these regions in turn, starting with the north-west frontier of Pakistan which for reasons of security is the most important of the frontier regions.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

It would be useful to see the problem in its historical perspective, to begin with.

The Frontier problem of India and Pakistan has had a two-fold character—the local issue and the international issue. For almost a century the international issue was the greater of the two, and the most serious question which the undivided Indian Government, both directly and as the executors of British Imperial policy, had to face. But the tendency of later times before the Partition was for the international aspect to recede and for the local aspect to grow in importance, until it might be said, with as much truth as characterises all generalisations, that the local issue dominated, if it did not absorb the situation.

The local problem, in its broadest outlines, may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail. From the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Kashmir is a wild and troublous sea of some of the highest mountains in the world. The thin valleys in these immense ranges are populated by hardy, brave, militant mountaineers. But sparse as the population is, it is in excess of the supporting power of the country. Like mountaineers in all parts of the world, these brave and fearless men have sought to supplement their exiguous agriculture by raiding the rich plains down below. We may find a fairly close parallel to the situation in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought a permanent remedy by opening for the warlike Highlanders a military career in the famous Highland regiments, and in rendering military operations easier by the construction of Wade's road. The Highland problem has disappeared so long from English politics that its pregnant lessons are little realised, but if the curious student will read again that brilliant novel by Neil Munro, "The New Road," he will appreciate what Wade's work meant for the Highlands of Scotland, and what lessons it teaches those who are called upon to face, in its loca aspect, the frontier problem of India and more especially of Pakistan.

So far as the area with which we are dealing was concerned, two policies were tried. In Baluchistan, the genius of Sir Robert Sandeman devised the method of entering into military occupation of the principal points, and thence controlling the country. At the same time close engagements were entered into with the principal chiefs, through whom the tribesmen were kept in order.

That policy was so successful that whilst the administration was expensive the Baluchistan frontier did not seriously embarrass the Government of India from the time when Sandeman set his mark on the land. Thus so far as this section of the frontier is concerned it may be said that no frontier problem exists, save the need for an economic and constructive policy.

AFGHAN FRONTIER

Far otherwise has it until lately been with the section of the frontier which stretches from Baluchistan to the confines of Kashmir. That was, for three-quarters of a century, the scene of almost ceaseless military operations, which constituted a devastating drain on the Indian exchequer. For years one sought for a definite policy guiding the actions of the Government of India. One explanation of their inconsistencies was found in the existence of two schools of thought. Once the frontier with Afghanistan had been delimited, the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupation of the whole country right up to the confines of Afghanistan, or at any rate, for military posts, linked with good communications, which would dominate the country. But those who looked at policy not only from the military standpoint, were fearful of two considerations. They felt that occupation up to the Afghan frontier would only shift the frontier problem farther north. Instead of the differing tribes, we should, they argued, have to meet the Afghan on our border line. If Afghanistan were a strong, homogeneous State, that would be a matter of little account. But even under the iron rule of Abdurrahaman Khan, the Amir's writ ran but lightly in the southern confines of his kingdom. Under his successor, Habibullah Khan, whose policy was generally wise and successful, it ran still less firmly. There was the further consideration that financiers were of the fixed belief that even if the Forward Policy was wise from the military standpoint, it would involve charges over an indefinite period greater than the Indian finances would bear. Moreover, on this section of the frontier, the position was complicated by the expansion of Russia in Central Asia. The easiest passes, and the passes down which for centuries from the time of Alexander the Great invaders have swept from Persia and Central Asia to loot the fat plains of Hindustan, traverse this region. Therefore it was deemed essential to control, if not to occupy them, in the interests of the Imperial situation. In this zone therefore policy ebbed and flowed between the Forward School, which would have occupied, or dominated, the whole Frontier up to the Durand Line, that is to say up to the Afghan frontier, and the Close Border School, which would have remain out of the difficult mountainous zone and meet the tribesmen on the plains if they sallied forth.

THE TWO POLICIES

The result of this conflict of opinion was a series of wavering compromises, which like all compromises was profoundly unsatisfactory. The Government pushed forward posts here and there, which irritated the tribesmen, and made them fearful for their prized independence, without controlling them. These advanced posts were in many cases inadequately held and rarely were they linked with their supporting posts by adequate means of communication. The Government preserved between their administrative frontier and the Durand Line which demarcated the Indian frontier with Afghanistan an irregular belt of land called the Tribal Territory, in which neither the British nor the Afghan Government exercised jurisdiction. This was left entirely under the control of the tribes who peopled it.

Now it was often asked why the Government did not follow the precedent of Baluchistan and "Sandemanise" the Independent Territory. The answer was there were essential differences between this zone and Baluchistan. Sir Robert Sandeman found a strong tribal system existing in Baluchistan, and he was able to enter into direct engagements with the tribal chiefs. There is no such tribal organisation in the Independent Territory. The tribal chiefs, or malks, exercise a very precarious authority, and the instrument for the collective expression of the tribal will is not the chief, but the jirgah, or tribal council, of the most democratic character, where the voice of the young men of the tribe often has the same influence, in time of excitement perhaps more influence, as the voice of the wiser greybeard.

The bitter fruit of this policy of compromise was reaped in 1897, when following a minor outbreak in the Tochi Valley the general uneasiness flamed into a rising which involved the whole of the North-West-Frontier, from the Gomal to the borders of Kashmir. A force over thirty thousand strong had to be mobilised to deal with it. Even this large force, owing to the immense difficulties of transportation, was unable effectively to deal with the situation, though peace was made.

The emergency thus created synchronised with the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy. He dealt with it in masterful fashion. In the first place, he separated the frontier zone from the Government of the Punjab, which had hitherto been responsible for its administration, and had organised for the purpose a special force of Frontier soldiers, known as the Punjab Irregular Frontier Force. The area so separated was constituted into a separate administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India, exercised through a Chief Commissioner. Then Lord Curzon withdrew the advanced military posts and concentrated the regular troops in bases better linked with the main military centres of India by roads and railways. The advanced posts, and especially important Passes like the Tochi, the Kurram and the Khyber, were entrusted to the defence of local militia, recruited from the tribesmen themselves, and officered by Birtish officers drawn from the ranks of the Indian Army.

Later it was supplemented by a fine development policy. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal, led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property. The irrigated part of the Frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole border line.

THE AFGHAN WAR

Judged by every reasonable standard the Curzon policy was successful. It endured throughout the Great War, though the Wazirs built up a heavy bill of offences, which awaited settlement when Government were free from the immense preoccupations of the war. It broke down under the strain of the invasion of India by the Afghans in the hot weather of 1919. On February 20th the Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated in his sleep near Jelalabad. Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his iron father Abdurrahaman Khan, he nevertheless has high claims on the favourable verdict of history. In truth, the position of the Amir when Turkey entered the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany, was extraordinarily difficult. He received Turkish, German and Austrian missions in Kabul, from which British representatives were still excluded. But he kept Afghanistan out of the war, and with the complete defeat of the Central Powers and their satellites, his policy was justified up to the hilt. Indeed his success was the cause of his assassination. When he was done to death, his brother, Nasrullah Khan, was proclaimed Amir by the assassins. But the conscience of Afghanistan revolted against the idea of Nasrullah, the arch-fanatic of the ruling House of Kabul, ascending the throne over the blood-stained corpse of his brother. A military movement in Kabul itself brushed him aside and installed the son of Habibullah Amanullah Khan, on the throne.

But Amanullah Khan soon found it was a thorny bed on which he lay, and encouraged by the disorders in the Indian sub-continent, set his troops in motion on April 25, 1919, and preaching a *jehad* promised his soldiers the traditional loot of Hindustan. The Indian Army was at once set in motion, and as has always been the case the regular Afghan Army was easily beaten. Dakka, beyond the Khyber, was seized, Jelalabad and Kabul were bombed from the air, and there was nothing to prevent the British occupation of Kabul, save the knowledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the wars of 1838 and 1878, that it is one thing to overset a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead. The Government of India wisely held their hand, and the Afghans having sued for peace, a treaty was signed on the 8th August, 1919.

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the Frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber ablaze. With one or two exceptions,

the Tribal Militia, left without the support of the regular troops, who in the emergency ought to have been hastened to their succour, could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and either melted away or joined the rising.

RUSSIA AND THE FRONTIER

The Curzon policy was up to this inevitable collapse greatly assisted by extraneous events. The greatest external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly three-quarters of a century a veiled warfare for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Russia. This external force involved the Government of India in the humiliations of the Afghan War of 1838, with the tragic destruction of the retiring Indian force between Kabul and Jelalabad, slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the firmness of General Pollock in refusing to withdraw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bala Hissar fortress. But in the early eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Penjdeh, and then men began to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation, without however finally settling it.

The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Buriat monk, Dorjieff, during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet. An expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked beyond their noses. The Agreement embraced the whole frontier zone and placed Afghanistan beyond the sphere of Russian influence. There were many unsatisfactory features in the Agreement especially in regard to Persia, for which the British had to pay a considerable price in the attitude of Persians in the War. But again taking long views, the Agreement fully justified itself in a broad definition of the interest of the two countries, which put an end to the period of excursions and alarms up to the outbreak of the War.

Russia then ceased to be a material factor in the Indian Frontier Problem. With the establishment of the Soviet Government in Moscow uneasiness returned, for the geographical and allied circumstances which influenced the policy of the Tsarist regime exert precisely the same pressure upon its successor.

GERMAN INFLUENCE

As nature abhors a vacuum, so in the case of States bordered by higher civilisations, no sooner does one strong influence recede than some other takes its place. Long before the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement the shadow of the German menace had begun to appear on the horizon. The seeds of the German effort were sown when the Kaiser, extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Hamed, at a time when that sovereign was ostracised by Europe for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians, made German influence supreme at Constantinople. Later it fructified more effectively in the Baghdad Railway concession, under which German interests secured the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haidar Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to a port in the Persian Gulf. Now successive British statesmen of both parties had declared that the acquisition of a territorial foothold in the Persian Gulf by any power—Russia and the port of Bunder Abbas being then in view—would be regarded as an unfriendly act. There followed a replica of the period of alarms and excursions which had disfigured British relations with Russia. Undaunted, even when their endeavour to secure British co-operation in the enterprise failed, and when the Revolution in Turkey which set the Committee of Union and Progress in power entailed a temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople, the Germans pressed forward with their enterprise.

Throughout the progress of these schemes, which did not stop short of Baghdad, but were directed through a port in the Persian Gulf, at India, the Germans were anxious to secure the co-operation of Great Britain, if they could do so on their own terms, that is to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure. Shortly before the commencement of the War of 1914-18 the protracted negotiations with London which had this end in view ended in a definite agreement between the two Powers. Under this agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British, and the other portion German. But this agreement which had not been signed became waste paper with the outbreak of the war, and the German plans vanished into thin air with the complete defeat of Turkey and Germany. Nevertheless the railway did not stand still during the war. Germany made immense efforts to complete the difficult tunnel sections and the work was substantially flashed when the Armistice was signed.

FRANCE AND THE FRONTIER

It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling station at Muscat in the Persian Gulf, and her long opposition to the steps necessary to extirpate the slave trade, and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping all the tribesmen on our North-West Frontier with rifles of precision and a large supply of ammunition. These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente. Far otherwise was it in the East. The consolidation of French authority in French Indo-China was the prelude to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Siam and to find compensation there for the veiled British protectorate of Egypt. There had earlier been mutterings in Burma. The British were established in Lower Burma in the thirties and in the eighties the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw, in Upper Burma, became an impossible neighbour, and ambitious Frenchmen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British. However, if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction, they were dissipated by the Second Burmese War and the firm establishment of British rule.

Far otherwise was it on the confines of Siam. It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma, then a regular Province of the Indian Empire and French Indo-China. This policy was definitely challenged by French encroachments on Siam. Matters approached a crisis in 1894, and Britain and France were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open war between them. But as in the case of Penjdeh, and later when Major Marchand marched across Africa to Fashoda, the imminence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight about. They found there was nothing of vital interest involved and an agreement was negotiated between the two Powers, which secured the independence and integrity of Siam.

THE NEW FRONTIER PROBLEM

The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838—the Indian and Pakistan frontier problem has never been a local problem. It has been dominated by external influences—in the main the long struggle between Great Britain and Russia, for a brief period the German ambition to build up a dominant position in the East through the revival of the land route, and to a much lesser extent by the ambitions of France and Turkey.

The circumstances affecting the Frontier from centres beyond it have greatly changed. Old dangers have disappeared. Consequently, a great deal of new attention is necessarily being directed to local aspects of the general problem. The tribesman in the north-west borderland was always an opponent to be respected. Brave, hardy, fanatical, he has always been a first-class fighting man. Now these tribesmen are everywhere armed with magazine rifles, either imported through the Persian Gulf when gun-running was a thriving occupation, stolen from British magazines, or secured from Russian and Afghan sources. They have an abundant supply of ammunition. Considerable numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indian Army, either as Regulars in the Pathan regiments, or else in the tribal militias.

It may be said that the crux of the situation was in Waziristan. This sector of the Frontier has always been the most difficult of the whole, because of the intractable character of the people, and of their inveterate raiding activities. Besides, possessing a bolt hole into Afghanistan they had in the past evaded effective punishment. In view of the complete disappearance of the external menace, there were many who urged the desirability of complete withdrawal, even to the line of the Indus. This extreme school gained little support. The position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidated, and no good case could be made out for withdrawing from it. On the other hand, here was a strong case made out for leaving the tribesmen severely alone from the Gomal to the Kurram, and dealing with them if they emerged from their fastnesses. The military standpoint was that the Waziristan tribes are intractable; that it was unfair to impose on troops the frequent necessity of punitive operations in most arduous conditions; and that the only solution of the question was the occupation of dominant points in Waziristan, as far north as Ladha, and linking these posts with the military bases, and particularly with the termini of the Frontier railways, by good motor roads.

This controversy lasted long. It resulted in a compromise which specially arose from the changed conditions in which the British found themselves in 1922, when the troops were in occupation of Waziristan. The ensuing policy has been aptly described as the "half-forward" policy. It is in truth a repetition of the Sandeman policy, adapted to local conditions. There has been no withdrawal in the ordinary sense of the term, but the limit of the North Waziristan occupation was temporarily fixed at Razmak, not at Ladha. A network of consequential roads was pushed forward. In South Waziristan, Wana had been re-occupied, partly in response to a pressing invitation from the Wana Wazirs, because they wanted to share the benefits which they saw British occupation to be bringing to their cousins northward of them.

In February, 1933, control over tribal territory was pushed forward beyond Razmak towards the Afghan Border because of a rebellion on the Afghan side and of the need to assist the King of Kabul by preventing excursions by bodies of Wazirs into Indian territory.

The work of control and of civilization rapidly progressed in the whole territory. Of this particulars are given elsewhere in this chapter. One of its recent fruits was a request by the Afridis for roads in their country of Tirah. A beginning with construction was made, but dissensions within the tribe in regard to it caused the work to be suspended. The desirability of better controlling the Afridis was demonstrated in 1930 when, the young Afridis invaded the Peshawar Plain and the need for the adoption of a more active policy in Waziristan was shown by a rising of the Tori Khel Wazirs in 1936-37. A serious military campaign in Waziristan in 1936-37, necessitated by the disturbing religious agitation, showed that conditions there were far from settled. The extent of the trouble there resulted in serious official review of the whole problem once again.

The main railhead, which for many years terminated at Jamrud, at the easterly entrance to the Khyber Pass, was in the autumn of 1925 extended to Landi Khana, at the opposite end of the Pass and within a mile of the frontier between India and Afghanistan.

THE WITHDRAWAL

With the establishment of the two Dominions of India and Pakistan what is called the North-West Frontier has passed into the hands of the

Dominion of Pakistan. At the beginning some anxiety was felt about the attitude of the tribes towards the new State; but a number of tribal jirgas hastened to offer their allegiance to the new Government. For example, the Mohmands, the tribes of the Khyber Agency, the Shiranis and the Bhittanis are reported to have expressed their loyalty to Pakistan and given assurance of help to the State in time of need.

Three months after the new State came into being it carried through what it called a new policy in regard to the frontier; a policy based on trust and friendship unlike the old policy which, it was claimed, was based on fear and hostility. In pursuance of the new policy troops were withdrawn from south and north Waziristan. The withdrawal operations started on December 6 and were completed on December 27. The famous frontier outposts of Wana and Razmak were given up and the Pakistan troops fell back to military stations in the settled districts of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat. Pakistan troops have also been withdrawn from the Khyber Pass where sufficient strong forces used to be kept, particularly at the outposts of Torkhan and Kamind Fort.

Necessary administrative arrangements would obviously be made till such time as the Pakistan Constituent Assembly in consultation with tribal leaders decides the future of their Government. A committee has already been appointed for the purpose during the preliminary session.

One of the objects of the withdrawal is to save the Pakistan exchequer several crores.

The effects of this 'close border' policy are likely to be far-reaching. For instance, the frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan the so-called Durand Line has never been clearly defined or demarcated. In the old days the tribes have profited by the existence of these military outposts: a number of economic advantages have accrued to them, a very important point in a barren and rugged country. The question may be asked: Does the Pakistan Government intend to substitute other economic aids to keep the tribesmen contented? If not is there not a danger of a recrudescence of tribal raids across the border in search of food and loot? What effect will all this have on north-western Pakistan or Kashmir in which India is interested? Again, what is the position to be in respect of that natural but strongly defensible gateway to the Indian sub-continent, the Khyber Pass which itself lies in the Afridi country?

AFGHAN INTEREST

It is presumed that the withdrawal of troops would help maintain happy and peaceful relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan. A point which must be mentioned here is the strong interest which the Government of Afghanistan evinced in the future of the N.W.F.P. during the referendum. A note presented by the Government of Afghanistan in London in the middle of June appeared to revive its claims on the N.W.F.P., the land between the Indus and the Durand Line. But closer scrutiny showed that what the note actually demanded was that the Pathans should be given the choice to be completely independent of the rest of the sub-continent, a demand which appeared to be in harmony with that of the Red Shirts who were agitating for an independent Pathanistan.

The Afghan press and radio for sometime emphasized the close kinship between the Pathans and the Afghans and suggested that that was the opportune moment for the Pathans to come back to their 'mother country'. A further suggestion was that Afghanistan should be allowed to send its own mission to conduct the referendum.

The Afghan note was rejected both by Britain and India. The British reply said that the question of the future of N.W.F.P. would be decided by the Pathans themselves while the Indian reply took the line that the boundary between Afghanistan and India was settled once and for all by the Durand Line.

The withdrawal of British rule reopened the whole question of the future of the native States in Baluchistan. Persia and Afghanistan were greatly interested and the Khan of Kalat sat on the fence for a long time. Eventually the question was decided by the accession of Kalat, Kharan and Las Bela to the Dominion of Pakistan.

Beyond Afghanistan and Persia was Russia who was credited with the desire of uniting the inhabitants of north Afghanistan with allied groups in the U.S.S.R. and offering Afghanistan compensation in N.W.F.P. There also appeared to be an impression that Russian eyes were directed on a warm water port in the Indian Ocean as an outlet for Central Asian produce and that this warm water port might be Karachi.

Altogether, the whole frontier question may be described as being once again alive.

WAZIRISTAN

After a general discussion of the north-west frontier problem we may next pass on to a detailed discussion of the past history and present conditions of Waziristan which is the most unruly and turbulent part of the whole region.

Geographically, Waziristan is a rough parallelogram averaging 60 miles from East to West and 160 from North to South. The western half consists of the Suleiman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand feet high, which forms the water-shed between the Indus and the Helmund Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line separating Pakistan from Afghanistan. This is the western boundary. On the east is the Indus. North is the water-shed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating Waziristan from the Kohat District. South is a zigzag political boundary from the Durand Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus.

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable medley of ridges and ravines straggled and confused in hopeless disarray. The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet. Here are the outposts of Wana and Razmak some 15 and 20 miles respectively from the Durand Line, in the centre of the grazing district, the latter within five miles of important villages of Kaniguram and Makin.

The submontane tracts from the hills to the Indus vary from the highly cultivated and irrigated land round Bannu to the sand desert in the Marwat above Pezu.

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging. Other tracts like that between Pezu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfall.

Inhabitants.—The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race. Of the four main tribes Darweshkhel, Mahsuds, Dawars and Batanni, only the first two are true Wazirs. Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately, and inter-marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, materially aided British dealings with them.

Unlike other parts of the frontier however these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to maliks or headmen. No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1913 could speak of any portion of them as his following.

The policy of the British was at first one of non-interference with the tribes. Gradually it was found that more and more supervision became necessary to control raiding and this was attempted by expeditions to portions of the country with Regulars, followed by building posts and brick towers to be held by Militia. These posts were at first placed at the points where raiders usually debouched.

The Political Officers, at first supported by Regulars, built up from 1904 onwards a force of some 3,000 Militia with British Officers at their disposal, who were backed up by the garrisons at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In addition certain allowances were made to the tribes for good behaviour, prevention of raids and surrender of offenders when required; also for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually, as occasion required, posts were constructed and occupied. Wana was occupied in 1895 at the request of the Wana Wazirs. Similarly the Tochi in 1816. In the comprehensive expedition of 1895-96 when this policy was put into effect, the British arms were shown in every remote valley in the vain hope of taming the Mahsuds. It was hoped the various posts would prove a pacifying influence and a rallying ground for Government supporters. From 1904 to 1919 they were held by Militia. Roads and communications were improved and tribal allowances augmented by sales of produce to the troops on a liberal scale.

A COMPROMISE

A full statement of the policy finally adopted by Government in view of the situation left upon their hands after the Mahsud rebellion was made by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Denys Bray, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923. He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy. Both these terms had, in fact, ceased to be appropriate. Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument.

Sir Denys referred to the triumph of the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan. He pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same policy would prove effective in Waziristan. "But what was a practical proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily so now. The task is infinitely more difficult to-day, chiefly because the tribesmen are infinitely better armed; their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years."

Dealing with the Close Border prescription Sir Denys Bray showed that if one erected a Chinese wall of barbed-wire fence along the plain some distance below the hills, "all the time the problem in front of us would be going from bad to worse, with the inevitable increase of arms in the trans-border and with that inevitable increase in the economic stringency in this mountainous tract, which would make the tribesmen more and more desperate, more and more thrown back on barbarism.

The settled policy of Government in Waziristan, Sir Denys stated, was the control of that country through a road system, of which about 140 miles would lie in Waziristan itself and one hundred miles along the border of Derajat, and the maintenance of some 4,600 Khassadars and of some 5,000 irregulars, while at Razmak, 6,500 feet high and overlooking northern Waziristan, there would be an advanced base occupied by a strong garrison of regular troops. This was a forward policy in a very real sense, for it was a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification, through civilization, of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border.

The policy thus initiated for a period proceeded with results according to the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation.

PACIFICATION

The roads were policed by the Khassadars, who in the main, until the Tori Khel rebellion of 1936-37 upset some of them, proved faithful to their trust. The open hostility of the Wazir tribesmen to the presence of troops and other agents of Government in their midst, which at the outset they showed by shooting up individuals and small bodies of troops at every opportunity, faded away, and the people showed an understanding of the rule of law, and, under the control exercised, a readiness to conform to it. In various small but significant ways, methods of civilization caught the imagination of the people and won their approval. Thus, the safety of the roads was encouraged, and became buttressed by a considerable development

of motor-bus traffic. The roads, as the King's Highway, are officially held to be sacrosanct, that is no shooting up or other pursuit of personal or tribal feuds is permitted upon them. This permits villagers to proceed to and from the plains and towns in safety. Under the influence of their women, the tribesmen applied that the ban against shooting upon the highway would be extended to all the country for three miles on either side of the highway.

Tentative efforts to introduce primary education proved possible and achieved as much success as could be expected. The hospitals and dispensaries maintained for irregular troops, called Scouts, employed about the country, attend to the wants of the tribespeople who come to them. So much has this arrangement been appreciated that the Mahsuds formally applied for the establishment of a hospital of their own. With grim humour, they offered to provide such an institution with the necessary surgical instruments, saying that they had saved this from the time when the British formerly left the country. In other words, they offered what they had captured or looted during the 1919 emeute.

Wana was occupied, following an encouraging petition from the local Waziris, in 1929. A motor road had already been run out from Jandola through Chagmalai and the Shahur Tangi to Sarwekai. A brigade of troops, hitherto stationed at Manzai, whereabout the Takki Zam, after flowing down its deep valley from central Waziristan, debouches on to the Derajat, was accordingly ordered up to Wana in the autumn of 1929. It proceeded throughout the journey thither without opposition and was warmly welcomed by the tribes people at Wana, where it established itself in a favourably sited camp not far from the fort which was the earlier centre of British occupation.

The area cultivated by the villagers of Wana plain doubled by the end of 1931 and the people declared their readiness to surrender their firearms if their neighbours also gave up theirs or were deprived of them. A road was built connecting Fort Sandeman *via* Gulkach, on the Gomal river, with Tanai, on the Sarwekai-Wana road. A motor road was also constructed from Razmak through Kaniguram, in the heart of the Mahsud country, to Wana. It was completed in 1933 and the only disputes connected with its construction arose from the rivalry of the tribesmen whose villages lie along the route and who sometimes fought one another to secure road-making contracts.

Congress Movement.—A startling new development upon the North-West Frontier during 1930 was the spread thereto of the agitation which was then in full swing in the interior of India. In the N.-F.P. the agitation was carried on by Congress organised in what are known as Khilafat Committees. It started as an attack on the Sarda Act which makes illegal and provides penalties for the marriage of boys and girls below stated minimum ages. Gradually the tribal areas were affected. The first point of violent combustion was Peshawar city. Within a short time, Afridi bands descended the ravines and nullahs from Tirah to join in the fray. The Mohmands became greatly excited and sent down bands to sit near the border and watch for an opportunity to join in. The Upper Tochi Waziris simultaneously took to arms and shortly afterwards the Mahsud Waziris about Ladha, did the same. At this stage, the Air arm of the Government came into play. Aeroplanes patrolled the whole country and were frequently employed by the political authorities to take preventive and punitive action by bombing. The road system meanwhile, enabled troops to be moved at will to positions of advantage for dealing with whatever serious tribal aggression appeared likely.

In the result the Mohmands, after being bombed several times, made no descent in force. The Afridis twice endeavoured to raid Peshawar in force but by combined air and land action were both times driven back to their hills. The Orakzais of southern Tirah threatened to descend by the Ublan Pass upon Kohat and their western clans attacked a post in the Upper Kurram and endeavoured to attack Parachinar. Even two or three clans of Afghan tribesmen across the border were drawn into the fray. Combined air and ground action threw them back. The Tochi Waziris heavily attacked Datta Khel, but were speedily repulsed. The Mahsuds were similarly repulsed and punished when they assaulted Sorarogha, in the valley of the Takki Zam.

The entire uprising was suppressed and the establishment of new fortified posts on the Peshawar plain, immediately opposite the main valleys leading out of Tirah, and the construction of roads for their service, indicated the application of the new frontier policy in that region. The Afridis long refused to assent to these, but being thereby deprived of access to their normal winter grazing grounds on the Khajuri and Aka Khel plain, and prevented from visiting Peshawar, their marketing centre, they came in and accepted peace under the new conditions before the opening of the winter of 1931-32. The Afridis later asked for roads into Tirah but were not yet sufficiently agreed among themselves or construction successfully to proceed.

MOHMAND OUTBREAK

Disturbances in the Mohmand country during the summer of 1933 both illustrated the operation of the new Frontier policy and the need to keep it a live policy if it was to be of any use at all. The Mohmands may for the purposes of present description be divided into two categories namely, the Upper Mohmands, who live in the highlands of the Mohmand country, and the Lower Mohmands, whose country stretches from the lower altitudes of the same hills down to the Peshawar Plain. Through the country of the Upper Mohmands passes the Durand line but the Afghan Government never agreed to its delimitation in part of this region and consequently its place had long been taken over a considerable portion of the length of the frontier by what was described as the Presumptive Frontier. The exact position of this latter had never been settled between the two governments and it was consequently sometimes difficult to say whether people from particular villages belonged to one side or to the other of it.

In 1932 during the Red Shirt campaign in the Peshawar plain, the Upper Mohmands decided to join in and raids in the administered territory immediately northward of Peshawar occurred.

The Lower Mohmands were described as the Assured Tribes. The meaning of the description was that the British authorities assured them protection against the attacks of the Upper Mohmands and they, on the other hand were bound by promises of good behaviour. The Assured Tribes in 1932 interfered with the programme of the Upper Mohmands in raiding the plain, and the Upper Mohmands in 1933, when spring and early summer once more facilitated their methods of campaigning, commenced retributory raids upon the Halimzai and other Assured clans. The attacked clans appealed to the political authorities for help and which the latter were obliged to give.

About the same time as this movement was germinating, there appeared in Bajaur, a country immediately to the north of that in which the events just described developed, a Pretender to the Afghan throne. He was accompanied by two companions and started a campaign in Bajaur for a revolution or such other trouble as might be possible in Afghanistan. This compelled the British authorities to take measures in fulfilment of their obligations of good neighbourliness to Afghanistan.

Peace.—Road construction from the Peshawar Shabkadr road northwards through Ghalanai into the Halimzai country and towards the passes which lead from that country into the upper extremities of the Bajaur Valley was undertaken and two brigades of troops, with other details, were sent forward up it to assist in dealing with the Upper Mohmands. At the same time, aeroplanes bombarded the village of Kotkai in Upper Bajaur, which had given shelter to the Pretender, further aerial demonstrations were made and the Bajauris were given an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the Pretender by a given date.

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive and the Bajauris obdurate, there was good prospect of a campaign over the same country as that covered by the campaign of 1897. It seemed likely that the Ghalanai Road would be continued into the upper extremity of Bajaur and that another road for troops would also have to be constructed from Malakand up the Bajaur valley itself so that by the meeting of the two roads in Upper Bajaur, there would become established a circular road through this part of the tribal territory, resembling that running through North Waziristan.

In the end, the Upper Mohmands, partly doubtless because of punishment which they received in certain encounters with British troops and partly probably because of influence brought to bear upon them from Kabul, retired to their hills and after negotiations entered into bonds to keep the peace; and the Bajauris, while maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to surrender the Pretender, nevertheless expelled that person from their territory, probably into Afghanistan. Thus, the trouble ceased. The final result of it all was the construction of the road through Ghalanai and the rapid development of bus services and other activities of civilization which speedily took place along with it.

The Upper Mohmands made another descent in the summer of 1935. The Lower Mohmands quarrelled among themselves over the distribution of road maintenance contracts and the Upper Mohmands decided to fish in the troubled waters. Successful military operations ended in the Upper Mohmands suing for peace—and in the Ghalanai road being carried forward over the Nahakki Pass and down beyond it on to the plain which extends to the natural road junction where the Upper Bajaur Valley meets the Upper Mohmand country.

TORI KHEL REBELLION

The Wazirs and Mahsuds in 1930 showed signs of rebelling against Government in parallel with the Afridis. All went peacefully until the autumn of 1936 in North Waziristan when a Muslim lad was accused of kidnapping a Hindu girl of Bannu. Apparently she eloped with him. She was restored to her parents by order of the Civil Court, on the ground that she was a minor. There was a good deal of communal excitement about the matter and the faqir of Ipi was alleged to have started an agitation about it in the Tribal country. There was also in 1936, a dispute between Muslims and Sikhs in Lahore over the possession of an old building said to have been a mosque. This was settled in the Lahore High Court in favour of the Sikhs and the Punjab Muslims accepted the decision. The faqir of Ipi is said to have lumped together the Bannu Girl Case and the Lahore (Shahidganj) Mosque Case and to have raised among the Waziristan Tribes the slogan, "Islam in Danger." Whether the accusation against the faqir was true or not a sub-section of the Tori Khel section of the Wazirs of Northern Waziristan rose. Their elders begged Government to order a flag march of troops through their country so as to increase the credit of the loyalist element. This Government did. The troops were heavily fired upon and had to fight their own way out. Efforts to round off the engagement before it developed into a major rebellion failed and there followed a war in which the Tori Khel were the only tribal section avowedly at war with Government but all the other tribesmen of the country were hardly more than nominally friendly, some joined in gangs to fight the authorities and others connived at such acts. Not until the fall of winter towards the end of 1937 were the Tori Khel and the bands of irreconcilables under daring leaders beaten by extensive military operations into asking for peace. The summer campaign in 1937 involved the employment of 50,000 troops. Before they were withdrawn in the following winter 106 miles of new roads opening up some of the hitherto inaccessible country in and about the upper reaches of the Shaktu river were made. But north Waziristan remained, in a disturbed condition throughout 1938 and on into 1939. It was therefore, found necessary to keep an extra brigade in the territory and spasmodic operations against recalcitrant gangs proceeded by land and air but normal conditions were not restored.

Unrest during War.—In the summer of 1938 a temporary complication was provided by the appearance amongst the Mahsuds of a Syrian called the Shami Pir who was only just prevented from leading a tribal incursion to support a rebellion against the Government of Kabul.

RELATIONS WITH INDIA

Between the advanced posts on either side stands the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The end of British policy was to make it strong and friendly. In the first particular it largely succeeded. The second aim may also be said to have been attained. When Abdurrahaman was invited to ascend the throne, none realised his great qualities. Previously the Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of clans. Abdurrahaman made himself master in his own kingdom. Aided by a British subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year, increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893, and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he established a strong standing army and set up arsenals under foreign supervision to furnish it with arms and ammunition. Step by step his position was regularised. The Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission,—which nearly precipitated war over the Penjdeh episode in 1885,—determined the northern boundaries. The Pamirs Agreement delimited the borders amid those snowy heights. The Durand Agreement settled the border on the British side, except for a small section to the west of the Khyber, which remained a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and Britain until 1919, when the Afghan claims and action upon the undemarcated section led to war. That section was finally surveyed and the frontier determined shortly after the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan. Finally the McMahon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the waters of the Helmund in Seistan. This frontier was later reaffirmed by a Turkish boundary commission appointed by Iran and Afghanistan conjointly.

It was estimated by competent authorities that about the time of Abdurrahaman's death, Afghanistan was in a position to place in the field, in the event of war, one hundred thousand well-armed regular and irregular troops, together with two hundred thousand tribal levies, and to leave fifty thousand regulars and irregulars and a hundred thousand levies to maintain order in Kabul and the provinces. But if Afghanistan were made strong, it was not made friendly. Abdurrahaman Khan distrusted British policy up to the day of his death. He closed his country absolutely against all foreigners, except those who were necessary for the supervision of his arsenals and factories. He refused to accept a British Resident, on the ground that he could not protect him, and British affairs were entrusted to an Indian agent, who was in a most equivocal position. At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the right to pass by the Government of India and to establish his own representative at the Court of St. James.

FIRST WORLD WAR

These relations were markedly improved during the reign of the Amir Habibullah Khan. He visited India soon after his accession. He strengthened and consolidated his authority in Afghanistan itself. At the outset of the war he made a declaration of his complete neutrality. It is believed that he warned the Government of India that he might be forced into many equivocal acts, but that they must trust him; his reception of Turkish, Austrian and German "missions" at Kabul, at a time when British representatives were severely excluded, was open to grave misconstruction. But a fuller knowledge induced the belief that the Amir was in a position of no little difficulty. He had to compromise with the fanatical and anti-British elements amongst his own people, inflamed by the Turkish preaching of a jehad, or holy Islamic war. But he committed no act of hostility; as soon as it was safe to do so he turned the members of these missions out of the kingdom. At the end of the war his policy was completely justified; he had kept Afghanistan out of the war, he had adhered to the winning side; his authority in the kingdom and in Central Asia was at its zenith.

MURDER OF THE AMIR

It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy in Afghanistan, by opening up communications and extending his engagements with India. He was courted by the representatives of Persia and the Central Asian States as the possible rallying centre of a Central Asian Islamic confederation. At this moment he was assassinated on the 20th February 1919.

The circumstances surrounding his murder have never been fully explained; but there is strong ground for the belief that it was promoted by the reactionaries who had harassed him all his reign. These realised that with his vindication by the war their time of reckoning had come; they anticipated it by suborning one of his aides to murder him in his sleep. His brother, Nasrullah Khan, the nominee of the fanatical element, was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in his stead, but public opinion in Afghanistan revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the corpse of the murdered man.

His sons, Hayat and Amanullah, were not disposed to waive their heritage. Amanullah was at Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army. Nasrullah found it impossible to make headway against him and withdrew.

The new Amir, Amanullah, at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to the traditional policy of friendship. But his difficulties multiplied; he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan; he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habibullah had been dealt with; the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Nasrullah; and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupation to divert its thoughts.

A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India. The agitation against the Rowlatt Act was at its height. Disturbances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken place. The result of all this was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with the British. His troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti-British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes, on whom the Afghans placed their chief reliance.

Speedy Defeat.—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad. Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with. Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dakka. Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul. Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad. In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated and asked for an Armistice.

The Afghans tried to water down the conditions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising attitude they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi. On 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 196-197.

It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards. During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussoorie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbs. These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached. Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace. This Mission crossed the border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

AFTER GREAT WAR I

Since World War I the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good. The main object of the Afghan government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration. But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular; especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education.

The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadrans in the Southern Provinces, and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels. At one time the position was serious, but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken. Whilst this assistance was appreciated, the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by the Amir; he had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force.

Soviet Penetration.—Taking a long view a much more notable development of the policies of Afghanistan, at the period to which the foregoing notes apply, was the penetration of the Russians, who had converted the former Trans-Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics. The object of this policy was gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia, of China and of Afghanistan. In Persia this policy was foiled by the vigour of the Sipar Salah, Reza Khan. In Chinese Turkestan it was pursued with qualified success. In Afghanistan it also made certain progress.

The first step of the Russians was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmanistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan. This was later, apparently, abandoned for a more gentle penetration. Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind, were given to Afghanistan. Telegraph lines were erected all over the country; roads were constructed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were supplied, whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was largely developed. In return the Russians received important trading facilities.

RUSSO-AFGHAN TREATY

Outwardly the relations between the two States were friendly. In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia, which was signed on August 31st, but it provided that it should in no way interfere with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on February 28th, 1921. The principal clauses of this treaty, as disclosed in the Afghan papers, were as follows:—

Clause 1.—In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party.

Clause 2.—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other. Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organised against the other party. Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties, the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy, and, further, will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

Clause 3.—The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as rightful and independent. They agree to abstain from all sorts of armed or unarmed interference in one another's internal affairs. They will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other powers which interfere in or against one of the contracting Governments. None of the contracting parties will permit in its dominions the formation or existence of societies and the activities of individuals whose object is to gather

The persistence and expense of the trouble in Waziristan, constituting as it did a heart-breaking set-back to the "policy" which had seemed for fifteen years to be achieving material results, provoked renewed discussion of Frontier policy especially in regard to military commitments which were examined by a Defence Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Chatfield who visited India on behalf of the British Government towards the end of 1938.

Although hostile sections still persisted with mischief there was thought by April 1939 to be sufficient justification for the hope that the period of major military operations was over and Waziristan was in consequence returned to the charge of the Governor of the N.-W.F.P., in his capacity as A.G.G. for the tribal areas. Sporadic disturbances continued into the period of the second world war and the Faqir remained an elusive figure.

During 1939, Waziristan was in a state of continual unrest. The number of offences said to have been committed by the Ahmedzai tribesmen by the end of the year amounted to over fifty cases of major outrage. They included blasting of bridges and destruction of communications, holding up and looting lorries, sniping, kidnapping and several cases of murder. The situation became difficult necessitating military operations. Two columns of troops were sent to the Ahmedzai salient and it took three months to subdue the hostile elements.

A detailed investigation into the economic conditions in the tribal areas, as a preliminary step to the adoption of measures aimed at radical improvement of the tribesmen, was thereupon believed to be opportune and would probably have been attempted but for the preoccupations of the war.

IRAN

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Iran question as affecting Pakistan frontier policy has receded until it is of no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement left the British a bitter legacy in Persia. That Agreement divided Iran into two zones of influence, and the Iranians bitterly resented this apparent division of their kingdom between the two Powers, though no such end was in view. German agents, working cleverly on this feeling, established an influence which was not suspected, and when World War I broke out they were able to raise the tribes in opposition to Great Britain, in the South, and after the fall of Kutal-Amara, when a Turkish Division penetrated Western Iran, they exercised a strong influence in Teheran.

With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this influence disappeared, but at that time there was no authority in Iran besides that of the British Government, which had strong forces in the North-West and controlled the southern provinces through a force organised under British officers and called The South Persian Rifles.

It was one of the first tasks of the British Government to regularise this position, and for this purpose an agreement was reached with the then Persian Government, the main features of which were :—

- To respect Persian integrity;
- To supply experts for Persian administration;
- To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of order;
- To provide a loan for these purposes;
- To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport.

Both Governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the Customs tariff.

The second agreement defined the terms and conditions on which the loan was to be made to Persia. The loan was for £2,000,000 at 7 per cent. redeemable in 20 years. It was secured on the revenues and Customs' receipts assigned for the repayment of the 1911 loan and should these be insufficient the Persian Government was to make good the necessary sums from other sources.

When however the British troops in the north-west retired before the Bolsheviks, the Iranians had no use for the Agreement and it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally rejected and the advisers who were to have assisted Persia under it withdrew.

The general situation in Iran was gravely disturbed in 1932 by the sudden termination by the Iran Government of the Anglo-Iran Oil Co.'s concession, a matter affecting one of the biggest industrial undertakings in the world and millions sterling of capital. The intervention of the British Government led to the reference of the trouble to the League of Nations and this paved the way for negotiations between the Company and the Iran Government. While these were being settled some progress was also made with general negotiations between the British and Iran Governments for an agreement covering all outstanding points of difficulty between them.

In July, 1941, Britain drew the attention of the Iranian Government to the danger of allowing German tourists in their country. A large number of German technicians and camouflaged agents had been infiltrating into Iran. The Iran Government's reply being unsatisfactory, the British and Soviet representatives made a new *demarche* to Iran in August, 1941, without any result. On one point, however, the Government of Iran made some concession to British feelings, that of restraining the activities of Rashid Ali and his supporters from Iraq who had been actively consorting with Axis representatives. The British and Russian *demarche* requested the expulsion of Germans from Iran.

On the Iran Government's failure to do so in August, 1941, the British and Soviet Governments decided to take action. The Soviet Government in their note to Iran pointed out that they found themselves

confronted with the necessity of taking immediate steps and exercising their right by virtue of paragraph 6 of the 1921 treaty in the form of sending troops to Iranian territory for temporary occupation in order to safeguard the security of the Soviet. It assured the Iran Government that those measures were not in any way directed towards Iran. The Soviet had no territorial desire nor any intention of infringing the independence of Iran. The note also assured the Iran Government that as soon as the danger threatening them was past the Soviet Government, in obedience to the obligations undertaken in the 1921 treaty, would withdraw their forces from Iranian territory. The British Ambassador in Teheran presented a similar note simultaneously.

Following on the Allied plan of action British and Indian forces entered Iran at three points. The Soviet troops entered from the Caucasus. The Allied forces met with a slight resistance at first but on August 28th, 1941, the Iran Government issued to their forces an order to cease fire, a new Cabinet being formed under the Prime Ministership of Mr. Ali Furughi. It entered into negotiations with the Allies and concluded peace. One of the clauses of the peace terms was that the Iranians should facilitate the transit of supplies and war materials to Russia. Iran agreed to the closing of German, Italian, Rumanian and Hungarian Legations. Further, German nationals were handed over to the Allies. The terms also included the withdrawal of the Iranian troops from certain zones. In September, 1941, the Shah of Iran, Reza Shah Pehlvi abdicated in favour of the Crown Prince, Shahpur. Reza Shah Pehlvi died in July 1944.

All through the War Persia was a life-line in the communication of the Western Allies with Russia. After the War differences between America and England on the one hand and Russia on the other broke out chiefly on the question of oil. America and England appear to be pursuing a common policy in this regard. Briefly the Russian demand on Persia is that Persia should fulfil the provisions of the treaty which she has signed with Russia in regard to oil rights. In effect Russia is demanding the same rights in north Persia as those which she claims the Anglo-Americans are enjoying in the south. Two incidents in this triangular struggle were the starting of an autonomous movement in the border region of Azerbaijan in the north and the resignation of a Prime Minister Ghavam-es-Sultaneh. The whole question is still hanging fire. Of late however there have been signs that Persia is striking out an independent line in international politics.

India and Pakistan have embassies in Persia. A point which might be mentioned here is an anti-Indian demonstration in Teheran towards the end of 1947 which seemed to be an echo of Indo-Pakistan differences.

AFGHANISTAN

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain towards successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy episode in Indian frontier history. It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at Ali Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was to build up a strong independent State, friendly to Britain, which would act as a buffer against Russia, and so to order our frontier policy that we should be in a position to move large forces up, if necessary, to support the Afghans in resisting aggression.

GATE-WAYS TO PAKISTAN

A knowledge of the trans-frontier geography of the sub-continent brought home to the administrators the conviction that there were only two main gate-ways to Pakistan—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Seistan. It was the purpose of British policy to close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open.

To this end, having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samarkand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushklinsky Post, where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat. Later, she connected the trans-Siberian railway with the trans-Caucasian system, by the Orenburg-Tashkent line, thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with her European magazines.

Nor was Great Britain idle. A great military station was created at Quetta. This was connected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta plateau by the Bolan Pass and through the Chapper Rift. From Quetta the line has been carried by the Khojak tunnel through the Khwaja Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. The whole of Baluchistan was also brought under British control. Quetta is thus one of the great strategical positions of the world, and nothing has been left undone which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it should firmly close the western gate to Pakistan, either by way of Kandahar, or by the direct route through Seistan.

Further east, the first railway system was carried to Jamrud and by 1925 up the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal and down the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana on the Afghan Frontier. A first-class military road, sometimes double, sometimes treble, also threads the Pass to an advanced post at Landi Kotal, and then descends until it meets the Afghan Frontier at Landi Khana. In this wise, to continue the story, the two Powers prepared for the great conflict which was to be fought on the Kandahar-Ghazni-Kabul line.

armed force with a view to injuring the other's independence, or otherwise such activities will be checked. Similarly, neither of the contracting parties will allow armed forces, arms, ammunition, or other war material, meant to be used against the other contracting party to pass through its dominions.

THE KING'S TOUR

In the closing months of 1927 King Amanulla, accompanied by the Queen and a staff of officials, commenced a long tour of India and Europe. King Amanulla, when he set out, was warmly welcomed in India and received a great popular greeting in Bombay both from his co-religionists and from members of other communities. He then took ship for Europe. He was the guest of His Majesty King George V in London, and visited the principal European capitals. He made a State visit to Turkey, and returned to Afghanistan by way of Soviet Russia and Persia. A series of treaties with the governments of the countries visited was announced and the King returned to Kabul in the late summer of 1928, the tour having been unclouded by any untoward incident. Afghanistan was peaceful during his long absence.

Reforming Zeal.—King Amanulla returned to his realm full of reforming zeal. He was much impressed by the political and social institutions of the western lands he visited, and in particular by the dramatic forcefulness with which Mustapha Kemal Pasha had driven Turkey along the path of "reform". In this he was encouraged by the Queen, who was desirous of seeing the women of Afghanistan enjoy some of the freedom and opportunity won by and for the women of the West.

Edict after edict was issued, changing the whole structure of Afghan society. New codes and taxes were imposed; it was proposed that women should emerge from their seclusion and doff the veil; the co-education of boys and girls was prescribed; in September Government officials were forbidden to practise polygamy; in October European dress was ordered for the people of Kabul. At the same time, the pay of the regular troops fell into arrears.

With every appreciation of the spirit and direction of these changes, friends of the King advised him to moderate the pace. They reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic changes had brought serious trouble in their train.

In May of that year the "Lame Mullah" raised the standard of rebellion amongst the Ghizai and Mangal clansmen of Khost. The Mullahs were openly active against the King and he was equally frank in his hostility to them. Possibly also well-wishers suggested that what was possible in Turkey, after centuries of close contact with the West, and where the ground had been prepared by missionary effort and a long struggle for the emancipation of women, might be less easy in Afghanistan, where there had been no contact with the western world.

A CHANGE OF KINGS

Events moved rapidly in 1929. A notorious north Afghan *badmash*, Bacha-i-Saqqao, raised the standard of revolt and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular troops, discontented as they were by arrears of pay. Day by day the Afghan representatives in various parts of the world issued messages asserting that the rebels had been destroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements declared the withdrawal of all the reforms and the establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives. Communications with the outer world were broken.

King Amanulla and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar and then from Kandahar *via* Quetta to Bombay where they took ship for Europe. King Amanulla on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation, where he remained.

Bacha-i-Saqqao declared himself King of Afghanistan, and for a few months held his position in Kabul. Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined following his throne was a thorny one and he was harassed by constant attacks. The Royal Air Force in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant flights evacuated all.

The most formidable of the new king's adversaries were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion of the old ruling house, with a wide knowledge of the world. Heavy fighting took place. Fortunes varied. Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost. But a band of Wazirs from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally seized Kabul in his name and interest. Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha-i-Saqqao was executed with other rebels, and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all seeming in firm possession of the Kingdom.

He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Europe. A Shinwari rising near the exit from the Khyber Pass took place in February 1930, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour. There followed a serious rebellion in Kohidaman, Bacha-i-Saqqao's country. This also was promptly quelled. And thereafter Nadir Shah ruled without challenge. He devoted himself to the reorganisation of his Army. England was strictly neutral during the successive stages of the revolution, but promised support to Afghanistan to help her maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fulfilled by the provision of an interest free loan of £200,000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him. He gave ample evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India. The trade routes were reopened and the new King again took up Amanullah's mantle of reform but in a statesman-like manner which carried the Mullahs along with him.

MURDER OF NADIR SHAH

This ordered march of progress was tragically interrupted by the murder of Nadir Shah on 8 November 1933. The king was attending a football tournament prize-giving when a young man among the gathering stepped forward and fired several revolver shots at him at close range, killing him instantly. It later appeared that the assassin committed the crime in revenge for the execution of a prominent Afghan who had been caught deeply involved in treasonable activities after he had been mercifully treated for earlier behaviour of the same kind. The assassin's father was stated to have been this man's servant.

The murder was not followed by general or widespread disorder. The members of Nadir Shah's family and his prominent officers of State stood loyally by his heir, his son, Muhammed Zahir. The latter was duly placed on his father's throne and his accession was in due course acknowledged and confirmed throughout the kingdom in the traditional manner.

The new King started his reign with a high reputation for courage and steadiness. He early issued assurances to his people that he would continue the policy of his father in affairs of State. No untoward events have occurred in the years that have since past during which the young King has by his sagacity and good government gradually strengthened his position on the throne and, by the development of communications and trade, done much to encourage the establishment of settled conditions among his people.

A mutual desire for close relations and particularly economic understanding led in 1938 to exploratory negotiations between India and Afghanistan with a view to seeking some form of trade agreement.

All the great European Powers maintain Embassies or Legations in Kabul, and it must be recorded of the present Afghan Government that in tune with the ideas of their predecessors and in the interest of their continued independence as they see it, they have pursued a policy of balance in their relations with the Powers, but with careful adjustments.

The Governments of India and Pakistan on the one hand and the Government of Afghanistan on the other have decided to exchange ambassadors. The Indian Ambassador in Kabul is Mr. Tara Chand and the Pakistan Ambassador Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, who at the time of writing had not taken charge of his new office.

TIBET

Now we can go on to deal with three frontier regions of India—Tibet in the north and Nepal and Bhutan in the north-east.

Tibet has long held the imagination of the Indian sub-continent. To India she owes the main elements of her religion, Buddhism (first introduced in the seventh century A.D.), and also of her literature—a Tibetan alphabet based on the Dev Nagri Sanskrit character was first compiled at the time of the introduction of Buddhism, and many translations from Pali and Sanskrit manuscripts were made. But Tibet's chief interest to India in the modern world lies in the fact that she is co-terminous with India and Nepal for some 2,000 miles, and that "along this enormous distance her physical nature constitutes a barrier equal or superior to anything that the World can show elsewhere". At present India's North-East Frontier presents no problem similar to that of Pakistan's North-West. In order that this may so continue, it is an Indian interest that Tibet should remain a strong mistress in her own house.

In earlier days, Tibet was a successful military power capable of threatening Indian and Chinese neighbours alike: an inscription of the eighth century A. D. at Lhasa indicates that China paid tribute at that time to Tibet. The introduction of Buddhism apparently softened earlier aggressive militarism. The conversion of Kublai Khan, the first Mongolian Emperor, to Lamaism led to strong cultural connections between the Mongolian Emperors of China and Tibet. It was a Mongolian Prince who, in the sixteenth century A. D., established the present line of Dalai Lamas. Early in the 18th century, taking advantage of internal dissensions in Tibet between Mongols and Tibetans, the newly established Manchu dynasty adopted an aggressive policy. From that time until the Chinese revolution (1911) the Manchu dynasty maintained officers at Lhasa, although their authority decreased in time to a merely nominal suzerainty, until finally in 1911 the Chinese forces were evicted and permitted safe conduct through India.

RELATIONS WITH INDIA

In the latter part of the 18th century Warren Hastings succeeded in establishing friendly contacts with the Tashi Lama at Shigatse. But this led to nothing of a permanent nature owing to unfortunate suspicion that the British had encouraged the Nepalese invasion of Tibet in 1792. From then on Tibet remained a closed country, except to the courageous Pundits of the survey of India and a few others such as Manning, until the Younghusband expedition of 1904. In 1873 the Chinese agreed to protect any British Mission which might enter Tibet; but the mere fact that the British accepted Chinese sponsorship in such a matter appears to have aroused Tibetan resentment and necessitated the abandonment of the proposed Mission.

This indication of weakness led to a Tibetan invasion of Sikkim. The Chinese were incapable of exercising any remedial influence and after one year's delay the Tibetans were expelled by force. A treaty and trade regulations were concluded with the Chinese in 1890 to regulate the frontier, but it soon became evident that the Tibetans had no intention of acknowledging such an agreement, and that the Chinese were unable to secure its respect. After some years of frustration Lord Curzon sought to remedy matters by means of direct approach to the Dalai Lama, but all his letters were rejected and returned unopened.

At the same time the Dalai Lama was in direct intercourse with the Tsar of Russia. His emissary was a Siberian named Dorjief, who had established a remarkable ascendancy in the counsels of the Dalai Lama. After a few years' residence at Lhasa, Dorjief went to Russia on a confidential mission in 1899. At the end of 1900 he returned to Russia at the head of a Tibetan Mission of which the head was officially described in Russia as "the senior Tsanite Khomba attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet". This Mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900 and was received in

audience by the Tsar at Livadia. Dorjief returned to Lhasa to report progress, and in 1901 was at St. Petersburg with a Tibetan Mission where, as bearers of an autograph letter from the Dalai Lama, they were received by the Tsar at Peterhoff. They were escorted home through Central Asia by a Russian force to which several Intelligence Officers were attached. At the time it was rumoured that Dorjief had, on behalf of the Dalai Lama, concluded a treaty with Russia, which virtually placed Tibet under the protectorate of Russia. This rumour was afterwards officially contradicted by the Russian Government.

EXPEDITION OF 1904

In view of these conditions the Government of India proposed in 1903 to despatch a mission, with an armed escort to Lhasa to discuss the outstanding questions with the Tibetan authorities on the spot. To this the Home Government could not assent, but agreed in conjunction with the Chinese Government, to a joint meeting at Khamab Jong, on the Tibetan side of the frontier. Sir Francis Younghusband was the British representative. But after months of delay it was ascertained that the Tibetans had no intention of committing themselves. It was therefore agreed that the mission, with a strong escort, should move to Gyantse. On the way the Tibetans developed marked hostility, and there was fighting at Tuna, and several sharp encounters in and around Gyantse. It was therefore decided that the mission should advance to Lhasa, and on August 3rd, 1904, Lhasa was reached.

There Sir Francis Younghusband negotiated a convention by which the Tibetans agreed to respect the Chinese Convention of 1890; to open trade marts at Gyantse, Gartok and Yatung; to pay an indemnity of £500,000 (seventy-five lakhs of rupees); the British to remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans agreed that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to discuss commercial questions, if necessary. Later the amount of indemnity was reduced from seventy-five to twenty-five lakhs of rupees, to be paid in 3 years; the period of occupation of the Chumbi Valley was likewise reduced.

In June, 1906, the British concluded a convention with China which purported to regulate the position in Tibet. Thereunder Great Britain agreed neither to annex Tibetan territory nor to interfere with the internal administration of the country, and China undertook not to permit any other foreign state to do so. The Chinese Government paid the indemnity in 3 years and the Chumbi Valley was evacuated. The only direct result of the Mission was the opening of the three trade marts (Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok) and the establishment of a Trade Agency at Gyantse.

Chinese Action—The approach of the Younghusband Mission to Lhasa led to the flight of the Dalai Lama to Urga, the sacred Buddhist city in Mongolia, leaving the internal Government of Tibet in confusion. The 1906 convention explicitly re-affirmed a Chinese suzerainty over Tibet which had in fact become sketchy; and the Chinese, thus strengthened, proceeded to convert Tibet from a loose form of vassalage into a province of China. In 1908 Chao Erh-feng, acting Viceroy in the neighbouring Province of Szechuan, was appointed Resident in Tibet: his ruthlessness and severity backed by the wild atrocities of the Chinese soldiers exasperated the populace.

The fugitive Dalai Lama had returned by the end of 1909 expecting to resume his temporal and spiritual sovereignty. But it was evident that the Chinese intended to deprive him of all temporal power; and the report that a strong Chinese force was moving on to Lhasa so alarmed the Dalai Lama that he fled from Lhasa, and by the irony of fate, sought refuge in India. He was pursued to the frontier by Chinese troops and took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst Chinese forces overran Tibet.

TRIPARTITE CONVENTION

The British Government acting on the representations of the Government of India, made strong protests to China against this action. They pointed out that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, could not be indifferent to disturbances to the peace of a country which was a neighbour, on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and urged that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained. The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Tibet than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of converting Tibet into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans. Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Dalai Lama was such an impossible person that they had been compelled again to depose him.

Here the matter might have rested but for the revolution in China. That revolution broke out in Szechuan, and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng. Cut off from all support from China, surrounded by a hostile and infuriated populace, the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case; they surrendered, and sought escape not through China, but through India, by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta. The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and, in the House of Lords, Lord Morley stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes. He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an equal footing with other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government.

In June 1913 the Chinese Government agreed to a tripartite conference between representatives of Tibet, China and Great Britain. The conference met at Simla in 1914, under the presidency of Sir Henry McMahon, and initialled

a convention. *Inter alia* this convention recognised the autonomy of Tibet proper ('Outer Tibet'), and creates a zone ('Inner Tibet') under Chinese authority subject to certain already existing Tibetan rights. The Chinese Government were unable to accept the boundaries between Inner and Outer Tibet laid down in the Convention, and so refrained from ratifying it, though they accepted the terms of the Convention in all other respects; but the two remaining parties accepted it as binding between themselves.

PRACTICAL EQUILIBRIUM

In 1918 Chinese aggression led to strong and successful Tibetan retaliation. At a time of Chinese weakness Great Britain did its utmost to urge moderation on Tibet, and deputed Sir E. Teichman to the scene of hostilities. He succeeded in effecting a truce in September 1918; unfortunately it was not possible to convert this truce into anything of the nature of a permanent settlement owing to the growing predominance at that time of the Chinese militarist element under Japanese influence.

In the period of uncertainty following the truce of September 1918, the Dalai Lama sent a pressing invitation to Sir Charles Bell, who had just resigned the post of Political Officer in Sikkim, to visit Lhasa with a view to assisting in a settlement between Tibet and China. While a refugee in India from Chinese aggression, the Dalai Lama had established warm friendship with Sir Charles Bell. After some hesitation, the Government of India permitted Sir Charles Bell to accept this invitation. He reached Lhasa in November 1920 and stayed there a year.

The British Government and the Government of India did not succeed in effecting a permanent settlement between China and Tibet,—the chaotic condition of the former country at that time and the precarious condition of the Government in addition to the preoccupations of the Washington Conference impeded their efforts; these efforts did, however, succeed in bringing about a state of practical equilibrium between the two protagonists. But Bell's Lhasa visit will be mainly memorable for the permanent contribution he made to the good relations between Tibet and her southern neighbour; this visit also furnished the foundation for Bell's three valuable studies, "Tibet, Past and Present", "The People of Tibet", and "The Religion of Tibet".

In 1922 in response to the repeated request of the Tibetan Government the Government of India arranged for the construction of telegraphic communication with Lhasa.

During the years following the Washington Conference, Chinese disunity made any permanent settlement between Tibet and China impossible, in spite of the wishes of the Tibetan Government for such settlement.

During the years 1931 to 1933, local disputes and the agressiveness of local Chinese war-lords led to a period of confused fighting. In the southern sector civil war in Szechuan led to an armistice in November 1932: by February 1933, on the northern sector (owing, it appears, to shortage of military supplies) the Sinkiang war-lord was ready for a truce.

In 1933 the great 13th Dalai Lama died. Since then a Regent has presided over the destinies of Tibet. A new Dalai Lama—now aged 12—was discovered and installed with traditional ceremonial in September 1939. The Tibetan Government admitted to Lhasa a Chinese Mission of condolence on the death of the 13th Dalai Lama and a complimentary Mission on the occasion of the Installation of the 14th Dalai Lama.

RELATIONS WITH INDIA

The Second World War had no direct effect on Tibet. Tibet's main export, wool, increased in value. The Tibetan Government agreed to the transport through Tibet of supplies of a non-military nature required for China, and this traffic brought and still brings large profits to those engaged in it.

Relations between the Government of Tibet and Nepal are regulated by a treaty signed in 1856 since which date Nepal has maintained a representative at Lhasa, at present Major Kaisher Bahadur.

The Republic of China has had a representative at Lhasa (at present C. H. Chen), since 1939.

Indian relations with Tibet were conducted through the agency of the Political Officer in Sikkim, with the assistance of Trade Agents at Gyantse, Yatung and Gartok till 1936 when direct contacts were established. Since Sir Charles Bell's visit in 1920-21, the Political Officer in Sikkim has visited Lhasa on several occasions at the invitation of the Tibetan Government, *viz.*, 1924 (Colonel F. M. Bailey); 1930 and 1932 (Colonel J. L. R. Weir); 1933 and 1935 (F. M. Williamson); 1936, 1940 (Installation of the 14th Dalai Lama) and 1944 (Sir Basil Gould); 1945 and 1946 (A. J. Hopkinson).

In 1936 Sir Basil Gould left behind one of his colleagues. Since that date a representative of the Government of India has maintained direct contact with the Government of Tibet at Lhasa.

In 1946 the Tibetan Government deputed a Good-will Mission from Lhasa bearing victory congratulations. The Mission, numbering 8 officials, first proceeded to New Delhi where they formally presented letters and gifts from the Tibetan Government to His Majesty the King Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy and the President of the United States. They were formally received by His Excellency the Viceroy and the American Commissioner in India, the Hon'ble George Merrell, and attended victory celebrations. Thereafter they did a short tour to places of interest in the Indian sub-continent. On the completion of this tour they proceeded to China by air where they made similar formal presentations to His Excellency Chiang-Kai-Shek and were formally received by him.

For the year ending 30th June, 1945 Tibetan imports *via* Sikkim were valued at approximately Rs. 80 lakhs and exports at approximately Rs. 35 lakhs. The main item under the former head was cotton piecegoods and Indian tea. The main export item was wool.

Political Officer in Sikkim: **A. J. Hopkinson, O.I.E., I.C.S.**

THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER

The position on the northern frontier has been considered as if the Indian frontier were contiguous with that of Tibet. This is not so. The territories on this frontier are actually the independent Kingdom of Nepal, the Sikkim State and Bhutan. From Chitral to Gilgit, now the northernmost posts of the Indian Government to Assam, with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal, where the Indian district of Kumaon is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles, there is a narrow strip of territory between India and the true frontier.

The first of these frontier States is Kashmir which is almost the only important State which has acceded to India with frontier responsibilities. And these responsibilities the State worthily discharged through the agency of its efficient State troops composed mainly of Rajput Dogras, who make excellent fighting material. One of the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak.

Then comes the long narrow strip of land called Nepal. This Gurkha Kingdom stands in special relation with the Indian Government. It is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or against foreign aggression through Tibet.

Beyond Nepal are Bhutan and Sikkim (q. v.) whose rulers are Mongolian by extraction and Buddhist by religion. In view of Chinese aggressions in Tibet, the Government of India in 1910 strengthened their relations with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year, and by taking a guarantee in return that Bhutan would be guided by them in its foreign relations. Afterwards China was officially notified that the rights and interests of Sikkim and Bhutan would be protected.

Assam and Burma.—There now remain the Assam border tribes—the Monbas, Lamai (Mijis), Nisu (Daflas), Abors and others—living between the administered border of Assam and the external frontier of India, in the region defined by agreement with Tibet in 1914 by Sir Henry McMahon and known as the McMahon line. Excepting the Abors, none of these tribe has given serious trouble in recent years; but in 1911 the murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson by the Minyong Abors made necessary an expedition to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on the N.-E. Frontier. A force of 2,500 and about 400 military police was employed for six months in subduing the tribe. After two or three small actions the murderers were given up. At the same time friendly missions were sent to the Mishmi and Nisu countries. The border region is some of the most difficult country in the world and the maintenance of close contact with the tribes has always been far from easy.

In the hills between Assam and Burma various Naga tribes predominate from Manipur northwards, and tribes of the Chin-Lushei stock from Manipur southwards. Administration has not yet been extended to all the Naga tribes and cases of head-hunting still occur in the more remote areas.

In 1947, the Government of India approved a Five Year Development Plan for the tribal areas of the N.-E. Frontier, a plan which contemplates the building of roads, schools and hospitals. Work on the plan commenced in the winter of 1947.

NEPAL

The small hilly independent Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himalayas. It has an area of about 56,000, square miles, with a population of about 5,580,000, chiefly Hindu. The greater part of the country is mountainous, the lower slopes alone being cultivated. Above these is a rugged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow-clad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29,002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude.

The country before the Gurkha occupation, was split up into several small kingdoms under Newar kings. The Gurkhas under Prithi Narayan Shah overran and conquerred the different kingdoms of Patan, Kathmandu, and Bhatgaon, and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal. In 1846 the head of the Rana family, Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana, obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal, a right which is still enjoyed by the descendants of the Rana family. This right was conceded in a signed document called *Panjpatra*. In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with western conditions and outlook.

The rule of one of the Prime Ministers Maharaja Chandar Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana deserves special mention. It was he who placed Nepal on the path of progress. During his long rule of 32 years he introduced reforms in all departments of administration. He abolished slavery in spite of violent opposition. He prohibited Sati. He was responsible for the spread of education; he opened a college for higher education at Kathmandu and strove hard to bring light and knowledge to the people of Nepal. He reformed the method of dispensing justice and also the judiciary. In short Nepal owes much to this courageous and wise administrator.

After his death he was followed by his brothers Maharajas Bhim Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana and Judha Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana successively as Prime Ministers. Both of them carried on steadily the work of reform inaugurated by Maharaja Chandar Shamsher.

Administration.—The Government of the country has generally been in the hands of the Prime Minister of the day. Since the time of Jung Bahadur this system of Government has been clearly laid down and defined. The sovereign or Maharajadhiraja, as he is called, is but a dignified figure-head, whose position can best be likened to that of the Emperor of Japan during the Shogunate. The real ruler of the country is the Prime Minister who, while ruling the country, couples with his official rank the title of Maharaja. Next to him comes the Commander-in-Chief who ordinarily succeeds to the office of Prime Minister.

The present king of Nepal is His Majesty Maharajadhiraj Tribhuvana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Sham Shere Jung Deva, and the Prime Minister Padma Sham Shere Jung Bahadur Rana.

Economy.—Rice, wheat and maize form the chief crops in the low-lands and in some parts of the hills too. Mineral wealth is supposed to exist but has not as yet been either prospected or developed.

There is a bank and a jute and cotton mill. The starting of sugar and woollen industry is under consideration. Communication in the hills is necessarily primitive owing to the difficult nature of the country but improvements are being made from time to time. Since 1920 the vehicular traffic from Amlekhganj to Bhimphedi, the base of a steep ridge in the main route to the capital of the country from India, goes over a well-maintained permanent road linking up with the 18 mile-long ropeway which was opened in 1927. A motor trolley service which was installed in 1934 joins up the ropeway terminus with the customs house for transport of goods traffic. The telephone from Kathmandu to Birganj, which has been extended to Raxaul, now forms part of the 300 miles main line extending from Kathmandu to Biratnagar and Dhakunta in the easternmost part of the Nepal teral.

The revenue of the country is about two crores of rupees per annum.

The standing army is estimated at 45,000.

The state is of considerable archæological interest and many of the sites connected with scenes of Budha's life have been identified in it by inscriptions on pillars.

The relations of Nepal with the Government of India are regulated by the treaty of 1816, which brought to an end the Nepal War, and by subsequent agreements. By virtue of the same treaty either Government maintained a representative at the Court of the other while Nepal's treaty relations with Tibet allow her to station a representative at Lhasa. Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of 1816, the friendly relations with the British and Indian Governments have been steadily maintained. During the first World War Nepal gave valuable assistance to the Allies in recognition of which she received an unconditional annual present of rupees ten lakhs to be paid in perpetuity from Indian revenues. To strengthen further the bonds of friendship that has subsisted so long between the two countries, a new treaty of friendship was concluded between the Government of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December 1923.

When the Second World War broke out, Nepal again came forward with an offer of help and in the early part of 1940 sent 8 Battalions of her regular army to the Indian sub-continent for the defence of its frontiers against foreign aggression. Three Battalions of these took an active part in checking the inroads of the Japanese and driving them back deep into Burma while the two Auxilary Pioneer Battalions which were sent later played no less important a part in the construction of the Ledo road. In recognition of this help the annual grant referred to above was enhanced to twenty lacs of rupees and payment of the capitalised value of fifty per cent of it was also made.

After Transfer of Power—With the transfer of power which took place in the sub-continent on the 15th August 1947, it was decided to exchange representatives at the highest level between the Governments of India and Nepal. Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia was appointed as Ambassador for India in Nepal and Commanding General Singha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana as the Nepalese Ambassador to India.

INDIAN EMBASSY IN NEPAL

H. M.'s Ambassador for India, H. E. Wing Commander Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.

First Secretary, Mr. S. K. Banerji.

Superintendent & Treasury Officer, Sri P. S. Krishnaswamy.

NEPALESE EMBASSY IN INDIA

Nepalese Ambassador in India, H. E. Commanding General Sir Shingha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, K.B.E.

Counsellor, Lt.-Col. G. S. Thapa.

First Secretary, Mr. P. N. Pradhan.

Military Attache, Captain S. B. Basnyat.

The Nepalese Legation in London and the British Legation in Nepal have also been raised to Embassies. Commanding General Kaiser Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana is the first Nepalese Ambassador at the Court of St. James', and Lt.-Col. G. A. Falconer, H.M's Minister in Nepal is the first British Ambassador in Nepal.

BHUTAN

Bhutan (area 18,000 sq. miles) is an independent Himalayan State, under the protectorate, in respect of foreign relations, of the Government of India, possessing a fertile soil and temperate climate. The population, computed to number about 300,000, are sturdy folk of Tibetan affinities: in recent times there has been a considerable Nepalese immigration in the foot-hill region.

Though politically independent of Tibet Bhutan is susceptible to Tibetan influence; for the Bhutanese share the religion and culture of Tibet, and look to the Dalai Lama as their spiritual head. In former times, China exchanged presents with Bhutan, but did not establish effective suzerainty.

For some 250 miles Bhutan dominates a tract of land, singularly rich and fertile, situated

partly in Bengal and partly in Assam, known as the 'Eighteen Duars' ("Duar" being a "door" or "pass"). This area and what is now the State of Cooch Behar formed the traditional happy hunting-ground of Bhutanese free-booters. Indeed it was the forcible abduction of the Cooch Behar Raja and his brother that led indirectly to the first intercourse between 'John Company' and Bhutan. This Bhutanese aggression was followed by a small successful expedition under a Company Officer. This led the then Tashi Lama (who was also Regent of Tibet) to address a friendly letter to Warren Hastings, interceding on behalf of the erring Bhutanese. Warren Hastings immediately responded by deputing Bogle's 'Good-will Mission'. Bogle travelled *via* Bhutan, and *en route* established cordial relations there (1774). These continued till 1792. In that year Nepal invaded Tibet. The Chinese suspected that the Bengal authorities had engineered this invasion, and by their influence induced the Bhutanese to shut the door.

The suspicion and hostility thus engendered was accentuated, when the Company, extending its influence to Assam, on the expulsion of the Burmese (1825), became heir to the uneasy relations existing between the Assamese and Bhutan: conditions prevailed comparable with those in the Derajat on the Waziristan border at their worst. Between 1837 and 1864, thirty cases of plundering occurred, and at least 25 Indians were known to have been carried off into slavery. Meanwhile 50 outrages were committed in Cooch Behar territory (one involving over Rs. 20,000 worth property), and 69 residents of the State were kidnapped.

The upheaval of 1857 served to postpone settlement. An envoy (Mr. A. Eden) sent in 1863, charged with proposals of a conciliatory character, but instructed to demand the return of all captives and plundered property and security for the future peace of the frontier, was insulted in open Darbar and put under duress. The Bhutan War of 1864 led to the conclusion of the Treaty of Sinchula in January, 1866. Bhutan ceded in perpetuity the whole of the 18 Duars and in return received a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 a year.

From that date relations with Bhutan were excellent, and the bonds between Bhutan and India grew closer, until, in 1910, in return for an increase in the subsidy of Rs. 50,000 paid under the Sinchula Treaty to Rs. 1,00,000, that treaty was amended to include a provision that Bhutan's foreign relations should be controlled by the British (now Indian) Government at the same time undertaking to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. Under another agreement the Bhutan Government undertook to remove all liquor shops from within a 10-mile zone of the Indian District borders in return for an annual compensation of Rs. 1,00,000.

In 1907 the leading chief of Bhutan, Tongsa Penlop Ugen Wangchuk was elected by the unanimous votes of Bhutan Chiefs and a number of monks as hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan. He was succeeded in 1926 by his eldest son, now his Highness Maharaja Sir Jigme Wanchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Stand-Still Agreement—On the transfer of power in India in August 1947, the Bhutan Government entered into a stand-still arrangement with the Government of India, pending the conclusion of negotiations.

Bhutan representatives attended the Delhi Inter-Asian Relations Conference in Spring 1947. The Political Officer in Sikkim visited Bhutan and met His Highness the Maharaja in September 1947.

RAILWAYS TO THE SUB-CONTINENT

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by a railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with the Indian sub-continent, always lain in the direction of lines approaching Pakistan. More than 50 years ago a Select Committee of the British House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway. The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century. A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Koweit, at the head of the Persian Gulf. While these projects were in the air, German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system. Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor. And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germans to build the Baghdad Railway.

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railway from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan. The construction of a Trans-Persian railway, connecting the Indian sub-continent, across Persia, with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia in the first decade of the present century.

The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their aim to overthrow the British Empire. The outbreak of the First World War and the success of the Germans in inveigling Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy. Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and was in use from Scutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the

Euphrates to a point between Nisbin and Mosul. The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samara.

The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Gulf. The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra *via* Nasirieh, on the Euphrates, thence northwards to Baghdad, the line passing a considerable distance westward to Kut-l-Amara, of historic fame. From Baghdad the line runs eastward approximately to the foot of the pass through which the Persian road crosses the frontier of that country. A line branches off in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction of Mosul. It has for some time been open as far as Kirkuk, 200 miles northward of Baghdad and 112 miles southward of Mosul.

LINKS THROUGH PERSIA

Similarly, the Taurus railway has long been open eastward of Aleppo as far as Tel Kochek, on the Syrian frontier, a few hours' motor run, north-west from Mosul. Through passenger services between Iraq and Istanbul are run, a road motor service is linking the railway termini at Kirkuk and Tel Kochek. The gap in the railway has now been closed, and through communication was established at the end of 1940. A line also runs westward from Baghdad to Feluja, on the Euphrates.

The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian Caucasian system and the Pakistan railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911. Both the Russian and the Pakistan railway systems were by then well developed up to the points likely to be the termini of a Trans-Persian line. The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus. During the First World War this line was carried thence southward into the region east and south-east of Lake Urumia. The Pakistan railway system, on the borderland of Pakistan and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war. A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic, but the agreement came to naught.

A railway connection between the Pakistan and the Russian systems again assumed considerable importance after the German attack on Russia and the alignment of Britain, India and Russia along with other democracies like China and U.S.A. against Germany and Japan. With the whole of the European west coast under German control or domination and the eastern shores of Siberia rendered unapproachable by the Japanese, the only route which British and Indian supplies to Soviet Russia could take was *via* Iran. The Quetta-Nushki line which had been extended during the First Great War upto Duzdap (or Zahidan) in Persia had been put out of use afterwards beyond Nok-kundi. This was again set in order.

There also remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Pakistan railway systems by way of Afghanistan. The suggestion has often been made that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan should be linked to the Pakistan line which, proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border at Chaman. The completion of a broad-gauge line extending the Pakistan railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana, at its western extremity, opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan.

French Possessions

THE French possessions in India comprise five Settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or plots. They aggregate 203 square miles, and have a total population of 362,045. The first French expedition into Indian waters, with a view to opening up commercial relations, was attempted in 1603. It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen, but it failed, as also did several similar attempts which followed.

In 1642 Cardinal Richelieu founded the first Campagnie d'Orient, but its efforts met with no success. Colbert reconstituted the Company on a wider basis in 1664, granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years. After having twice attempted, without success, to establish itself in Madagascar, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its Resident, Caron, founded in 1668 the Comptoir, or agency, at Surat. But on finding that city unsuited for a head establishment he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch. The Dutch, however, speedily retook Trincomalee; and Caron, passing over to the Coromandel Coast, in 1672, seized San Thome, a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve Years been in the possession of Holland. He was however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674.

The ruin of the Company seemed impending, but one of its agents, the celebrated Francois Martin, quickly restored its fortunes. Rallying under him a handful of sixty Frenchmen, saved out of the wreck of the settlements at Trincomalee and San Thome, he took up his abode at Pondicherry, then a small village, which he purchased in 1683 from the Raja of Gingee. He built fortifications, and trade began to spring up; but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693, and held it until it was restored to the French by the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. Pondicherry became French in this year and has ever since remained, the most important of the French Settlements in India. Its foundation was contemporaneous with that of Calcutta.

Chandernagore, in Lower Bengal, had been acquired by the French Company in 1688, by grant from the Delhi Emperor: Mahé, on the Malabar Coast, was obtained in 1725-26, under the Government of M. Lenoir; Karikal, on the Coromandel Coast, under that of M. Dumas, in 1739. Yanaon, on the coast of the Northern Circars, was taken possession of in 1750, and formally ceded to the French two years later.

REFORMS

The French Government have announced that the administration of the French Settlements in India is going to be radically altered, according to the wishes of the people and in consonance with the changing times.

A people's convention was held recently by the residents of French India when it was decided that the French Settlements should merge with British India like most of the Indian States. A resolution to this effect was passed and forwarded to the Government of French India. At present, the French Ambassador in India is having political talks with Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, regarding the political future of the French Settlements in India. It is agreed that the future of the French possessions will be decided by means of a plebiscite.

In the meantime the French Government has made two gestures. It has returned to India all French *loges* as an earnest of France's will to settle all outstanding problems in a friendly manner. It may be explained that these *loges* are scattered plots of land where formerly there stood French factories. They are in Jugdea, Cossimbazar, Berhampore, Patna, Dacca, Masulipatam, Calicut and Surat.

The second gesture was the recasting of the status of the five French Indian towns. The new reforms make French India five autonomous units with a united federal lien wholly or partly remaining in the French Union and partly in the Indian Union particularly on the economic plane.

According to the proposed constitution French India administration would be confined to a council of six members three of whom at least will be elected. This Council in reality will constitute a Cabinet with the Governor as President who will be without any special overriding powers. The Governor's designation will be changed into Commissioner of the Republic.

PEOPLE AND TRADE

There were in 1937, 67 primary schools and 3 colleges, all maintained by the Government, with 353 teachers and 13,602 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (budget 1943) are Rs. 3,800,300.

The principal crops are paddy, groundnut, and ragi. There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills, and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill. The cotton mills have in all 1,966 looms and 85,976 spindles, employing 6,900 persons. There are also at work one oil factory and a few oil presses for groundnuts and one ice factory.

The chief exports from Pondicherry are oilseeds which are sent out from the ports of Pondicherry and Karikal. In 1940-41 (for the year ending 31st March 1941) the imports amounted to Rs. 4,583,495 and the exports to Rs. 6,714,951. In 1940, 122 vessels entered and cleared the total tonnage being 240,957.

Before the war Pondicherry was served by French steamers, sailing monthly between France and Indo-China *via* Colombo, Madras and

Singapore and also fortnightly by the British India Steam Navigation Co. steamers which plied between East Coast Ports and the Straits Settlements. The figures contained in this paragraph are the latest available and are corrected up to March 1941.

On the 15th February 1941 a Customs Union with British India came into force. As a result, all goods exported from or imported into the Ports of Pondicherry and Karikal are liable to the same duties as are levied at other British Indian ports.

PONDICHERRY

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in the sub-continent and its capital is the headquarters of the Governor. It is situated on the Coromandel Coast, 105 miles from Madras by road and 122 by the Villupuram-Pondicherry branch of the South Indian Railway. The area of the Settlement is 115 square miles and its population 222,572.

The Settlement comprises a number of isolated pieces of territory which are cut off from the main part and surrounded by the British District of South Arcot, except where they border on the sea.

At Pondicherry there is a Consul General for India.

The town is compact, and is divided by a canal into two parts, the Ville blanche and the Ville noire. The Ville blanche has a European appearance, the streets being laid at right angles to one another, and the houses being constructed with courtyards and embellished with green venetians. All the cross streets lead down to the shore, where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different from anything of its kind in India or Pakistan. In the middle is a screw-pile pier, which serves, when ships touch at the port, as a point for the landing of cargo, and on holidays as a general promenade for the population. There is no regular harbour at Pondicherry; ships lie at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and communication with them is conducted by the usual *masula* boats of this coast. Facing the shore end of the pier is a statue of the great Dupleix, to whom the place and the French Empire owed so much. The population of Pondicherry town is 59,835.

CHANDERNAGORE

Chandernagore is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura. The population (according to 1948 census) was 44,786. The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1688, though previously they were in temporary possession of it at a date variously given as 1672 and 1676.

All the former grandeur of Chandernagore has disappeared, and at present it is little more than a quiet suburban town with little external trade.

KARIKAL

Karikal lies on the Coromandel Coast between the Tanjore District of Madras and the Bay of Bengal. The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in all, and covering an area of 53 square miles. It is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Pondicherry.

The population has in recent years rapidly increased. In 1883 it was 93,055; in 1891, 5,526 in 1901, 54,003; in 1923, 67,023; 1924, 56,922; in 1936, 60,447 and in 1941, 0,555. But in 1948 it rose once again to 0,541; but the density is still very high, being 1,068 persons per square mile. Kumbakonam is the only taluk in Tanjore District which has a higher density.

Each of the six communes—namely, Karikal, la Grande Aldee, Nedungadu, Cot-Kéry, Neravy and Tirnoular—possesses a mayor and council. The members are all elected by universal suffrage but in the municipality of Karikal half the number of seats are reserved for Europeans or their descendants.

The country is very fertile, being irrigated by seven branches of the Cauvery, besides many smaller channels.

The capital of the settlement is situated on the north bank of the river Arasalar, about 1½ miles from its mouth. It has a brisk trade in rice with Ceylon, and to a less extent with the Straits Settlements. It has no trade with France, and very little with other French colonies. The port is merely an open roadstead, provided with a light-house 142 feet high, the light having a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with Peralem on the Tanjore District Board Railway. Karikal finally came into French possession at the European settlement after 1815. The population of Karikal town is 23,008.

Portuguese Possessions

PORTUGAL and France both hold small territories in the Indian sub-continent.

The Portuguese possessions all of which are situated within the limits of Bombay Province, consist of Goa on the Arabian Sea coast; the territory of Daman with the small territory called Pragana-Nagar-Avely on the Gujarat coast, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay; and the little island of Diu with two places called Gogola and Simbor, on the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula. All these three territories constitute what is called by the Portuguese *Estado da India Portuguesa*. Portuguese India has an area of 3,983 square kilometers.

GOA

Goa, derived from Govem or Gova, forms a compact block of territory surrounded by Indian districts and the sea. Savantwadi State lies to the north of it, the Arabian Sea to the west and North Kanara to the south, and its eastern boundary is the range of Western Ghats, which separate it from the Indian districts of Belgaum and North Kanara. The extreme length from north to south is 62 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles. The territory has a total area of 3,806 square kilometers and consists of the *Velhas Conquistas*, or Old Conquests, comprising the island of Goa, acquired by the Portuguese in 1510, and the neighbouring municipalities of Salsette, Bardez, and Mormugao acquired in 1543; and of the *Novas Conquistas*, or New Conquests, comprising the municipalities of Pernem, Sanquelim, Ponda, Quepem, Canacona, Satari and Sanguem acquired in the latter half of the 18th and early 19th centuries.

The country is intersected by numerous rivers running westward from the Ghats, of which nine—Mandovi, Zuari, Tiracol, Chapora, Baga, Sinquerim, Sal, Talpona, Galgibaga—are all navigable, and of same size. Goa possesses a fine harbour, formed by the promontories of Bardez and Salsette. Half-way between these extremities lies the *cabo*, or cape, which forms the extremity of the island of Goa. This divides the whole bay into two anchorages, known as Aguada and Mormugao. Both are capable of accommodating the largest shipping from September to May, but Aguada is virtually closed during the south-west monsoon, owing to high winds and rough sea and to the formation of sand bars across the estuary of the Mandovi river which opens into Aguada. Mormugao is accessible at all times of the year and is therefore a harbour of commercial importance.

The People.—The total population of Portuguese India was 624,177, according to the 1940 census. The population of Goa is 540,925 of which 286,599 are Hindus, 245,878 Catholics and the remaining Muslims, Parsis and Jews. The population of Daman is 68,521 and that of Diu is 19,731. Portuguese India has 4 cities, 3 towns and 600 villages in which reside 130,000 families. The density of the country is about 172 the highest being in Bardez with 492 inhabitants per square kilometer and lewest in Sanguem with only 26 inhabitants per square kilometer.

The country presents many interesting demographic problems relating to the distribution of population, birth and death rates, average span of life, density, etc. The Velhas Conquistas are thickly populated and takes the highest contingent for emigration; and its inhabitants are to be found in almost all the parts of the world, including the Pakistan and Indian Dominions and British East Africa where there are about 120,000 Goans serving in various walks of life. During the war there was a regular influx of Goans into the Dominions where they found temporary jobs either in military departments or in civil positions. Though there are no official statistics, it is estimated that over 100,000 Goans have emigrated to Bombay and other parts of India and Pakistan where the rationing system guarantees them the necessities of life.

In the Velhas Conquistas the majority of the population is Catholic. In the Novas Conquistas Hindus are more numerous than Christians. The Muslims in the territory are not more than a few hundreds and speak Konkani as well as Hindustani. The Christians still very largely adhere to caste distinctions, claiming to be Brahmans, Chardos, Sudras and low castes, which generally do not intermarry although the younger people intermarry and do not believe in these social conventions. The Hindus who form about one-half of the total population are largely Maratha and do not differ from those of the adjacent Konkan districts of Bombay. All classes of the people, with the exception of Europeans, use the Konkani dialect of Marathi with some admixture of Portuguese words.

The Country.—A little over one-third of the entire territory of Goa is stated to be under cultivation. The present policy of the Government is to bring as much land under cultivation as possible. For this purpose, technical and agricultural experts have been appointed to carry on propaganda and to demonstrate to the farmers modern methods of cultivation. Statistics are being organised in regard to agriculture, rice and cocoanut production, area under the plough, etc. The fertility of the soil varies considerably according to quality, situation and water-supply. The Velhas Conquistas areas, as a rule, are better and more intensively cultivated than the Novas Conquistas. In both these divisions a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would be considered a good sized farm but the majority of holdings are of much smaller extent varying from half an acre to five or six acres. The staple produce of the country is rice, of which there are two good harvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the population for two-thirds of the year. Due to lack of supplies of rice from the rest of the sub-continent, Goa suffers at present great hardship.

In recent years a remarkable change has come over the means of transport throughout the country. A large number of new roads have been built which have brought the most distant villages of Goa into close and intimate connection with the cities and towns. It is easy to cover the whole country in a motor car within practically a single day and Novas Conquistas are now easily accessible to the remotest parts of the Velhas Conquistas. All the principal roads are asphalted. A number of new bridges have been built which makes inter-district communication easy. There are cheap bus services throughout the country at regular intervals.

Besides the steamer service, the country craft carries on trade to a limited extent between Diu, Daman and Goa and other parts of the Indian sub-continent.

There are also steam launches and motor boats plying between Nova Goa, Betim, Verem Aldona and other places accessible by water.

Commerce.—In the days of its glory, Goa was the chief entrepot of commerce between the East and the West and was specially famous for its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf. It lost its commercial importance with the downfall of the Portuguese Empire and its trade is now insignificant.

The present trade of Goa is not very large. Its imports amounted to about Rs. 151 lakhs and exports to about Rs. 9 lakhs in 1945, the trade being chiefly with India, Pakistan, Portugal and Japan. The deficit is met from the remittances sent to Goa by over one lac of emigrants who are to be found in India, Pakistan and other parts of the world. Few manufacturing industries of any importance exist and most of the manufactured articles in use are imported. The exports chiefly consist of cocoanuts, copra, betel-nuts, mangoes, cashewnuts, bamboos, salt and salt-fish. No reliable statistics are available of the country's balance of indebtedness and of its invisible exports which are considerable and which are mainly responsible for the favourable terms of trade which the country enjoys.

The only industries are soap-making, tinned food products and cashew-nuts and jaggery.

A sugar factory has been started at Sigao, Collem, Goa. The Government is keen on helping industrial enterprises in Goa as this will contribute to the prosperity of the country. This factory also manufactures jaggery.

No exports of any local produce to the Dominions or foreign places are permitted by the Portuguese Customs Department unless a special permit is obtained by the exporter from the local authorities. This new regulation has been enforced with a view to reserving sufficient stocks for local consumption.

A railway line connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Its length from Mormugao to Castle Rock above the Ghats where it joins the Indian system is 51 miles, of which 49 are in Portuguese territory. The railway is under the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration, and the bulk of the trade of Mormugao port is carried by the railway. The W. I. P. Rly., now run by the Madras and Southern Mahratta, has, recently experienced increased traffic, both passenger and goods, and has yielded enormous profits more than sufficient to pay the guaranteed rate of interest; even a surplus is left over which is paid regularly into the Lisbon treasury every six months. The telegraphs in Portuguese territories are worked as a separate system from the Indian; and the same office maintains and works all the telegraphs in its territories including Daman and Diu.

Most of the commerce of Portuguese India is with India and Pakistan with whom it maintains close commercial relations. About 90 per cent. of the imports of the country are now from the two Dominions which also receive most of its exports but in recent years these have shown a remarkable fall due to various controls set up by the Government. Among the most important imports are rice, textiles, sugar, cereals, petrol, kerosene oil, machinery, foreign liquor, etc. There is a large entrepot trade running into 8 to 9 crores of rupees a year, which is generally cleared by the port and railway at Mormugao.

Taxes and Tariffs.—The finances of the country showed chronic deficits for nearly 60 years with occasional exceptions. These were met by fresh taxes and new loans. Most of the new taxes were initiated by the Governor-General, Jaime de Morais, who is popularly known as the "Governor of Taxes." Only in 1927 did the country experience the joys of a balanced budget, and the public servants whose salaries had always remained in arrears are now being paid regularly. If municipal and national taxes be added together, the country presents a very high incidence of taxation, even higher than that of India or Pakistan, the average coming to about Rs. 13 *per capita*. The income tax is paid only by those merchants who make large profits and by Government servants. Income from other sources is not taxed. There is a special ten per cent. tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans. This tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India. The chief sources of revenue are the land tax, interest on loans, excise and the customs. There is a special tax on emigrants—all persons, Goan and non-Goan who leave Goa—which yields a little over Rs. 40,000. It is proposed to revise the system of taxation, specially the land tax which represents 12 per cent. of the net yield. A profession tax has been levied by the Goa Government this year, in spite of protests and representations from business community and representative associations.

For the last ten years the country has experienced recurring surpluses due to the increasing indirect taxes. Public revenues between 1914 and 1941 have almost doubled and the indirect taxes yield to the State about 32 lakhs of rupees and direct taxes about 9 lakhs of rupees. The surplus from 1935 to 1937 came to 17 lakhs which, together with other special funds, make up a reserve of about 65 lakhs of rupees available for developmental expenditure, in which sum is included about 17 lakhs of rupees due by other colonies of Portugal. The total surplus for the last decennium amounts to about 90 lakhs of rupees, of which about 64 lakhs are constituted into a reserve fund. Recently all the different special

funds have been merged into one consolidated reserve fund with the exception of the yield of the rice tax which will constitute a separate reserve ear-marked entirely for the development of rice cultivation. The duty on imported ice which was introduced towards the end of 1938 has now been withdrawn. The tax on rice was levied with a view to giving protection to the local producer but when Government saw that the price of paddy was soaring it saw that no useful purpose was served by keeping the tax on rice. Hence the repeal of this tax which has brought relief to the poor consumers. A notification in the Government Gazette says that the price of paddy continues to remain at Rs. 30 per candy of 160 litres with the exception of *Corgut*. It is understood that this price is applicable only to places of production or at the godowns of producers. The price of unboiled rice locally produced is fixed at Rs. 30 a bag of 88 litres. Boiled rice imported from Karachi is to sell at Rs. 34 a bag.

The public debt of Goa is made up of dues to Portugal and small loans floated in the country itself. Most of the debt due to Portugal has been wiped out by lump payments. The currency of the country is the monopoly of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino which is the State Bank of issue for some of the Portuguese colonies. Currency in recent times has expanded and the fiduciary issue has been increased from 10 millions to about 12 millions. The State holds a percentage of share capital on which interest is payable by the Bank to the respective colonies. The total fiduciary issue of the Bank at the end of last year was about 112 lakhs and its active note circulation has recently increased to about 13 millions. The Bank does ordinary banking business with very few central banking operations. It preserves a limited loan policy but purchases, on a large scale, Indian notes and coins and remits them to Bombay where it maintains a branch financed by transfer of capital from Goa through the purchase of Indian currency. Indian currency notes freely circulate in Goa though during the war the emigrants had to pay a premium of Rs. 5 to Rs. 12 to get Indian notes converted into Portuguese.

The Capital.—Nova-Goa, the present capital of Portuguese India, situated on the banks of the Mandovi, comprehends Panjim and Ribandar and is the seat of the Governor-General. Old Goa is some six miles away from the new city. Panjim occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the Cabo, the cape dividing the Aguada Bay from that of Mormugao, and mainly slopes down to the edge of the Aguada. It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759, and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India.

With its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, as seen from the water the city appears very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads, lined by decent, tidy houses. The most imposing public structures are the barracks, an immense quadrangular building the eastern wing of which accommodates the Primary School, the Public Library and the Government Press. Other notable buildings are the Cathedral at Velha Goa, the Viceregal Palace, the High Court, and the various Churches. The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life-sized statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy.

Panjim has been undergoing in recent years many remarkable improvements. The electrical supply of the place has been reorganised under the control of the Municipality and an excellent system of lighting, public and private, is now in force. Most of the important roads have been asphalted at a large cost and recently a great number of buildings have come up. A decree has been published calling upon all house-owners to introduce septic tanks as a preliminary step to the working out of a scheme of water-supply. But this decree has so far not been enforced, due to lack of water-supply.

The population of Nova Goa, the capital of Goa, according to the latest census of 1940, shows 20,291 inhabitants, 10,747 males and 9,544 females. There are 1,020 Indian and Pakistani subjects, 5 Germans, 6 Chinese, 3 Iraquians and 1 Yugo-Slavian. There are 4 up-to-date hotels with all comfort catering to the needs of visitors.

History.—Goa was captured for the Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510. Albuquerque promptly fortified the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis. From then on Goa rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the East. There was constant fighting with the armies of the Bijapur kingdom, but the Portuguese held their own and gained the surrounding territory now known as the Velhas Conquistas.

Then the Mahrathas came on the scene and once again there was fighting. In 1741 the Mahrathas invaded the neighbourhood of Goa and threatened the city itself. An army of 12,000 men arrived from Portugal at the critical moment. The invaders were beaten off, and the Novas Conquistas were added to the Portuguese possessions. In 1844 the shelter given by Goa to fugitives from justice in British territory threatened to bring about a rupture with the British Government at Bombay. In 1852 the Ranes of Satari in the Novas Conquistas revolted. In 1871 the native army in Goa mutinied and the King's own brother came from Lisbon to deal with the trouble and disbanded the native army, which has never been reconstituted. Yet another outbreak among the troops occurred in 1895 and the Ranes joined the rebels again. The trouble was not put down until the arrival of a special expedition from Lisbon. The Ranes yet again broke out in open revolt in 1901 and again in 1912, troops being imported to deal with the last outbreak, which was only reported to be concluded in the summer of 1913. There has been no outbreak since then.

Administration.—The territory of Portuguese India is ruled by a Governor-General, residing in the Capital of the State, at Panjim, now known as Nova-Goa, and is divided into three districts: Goa, Daman and Diu. The last two are each under a Lieutenant-Governor. The district of Goa is under the direct control of the Governor-General.

Assisting the Governor-General in the administration are the Home and Political, Finance, Customs, Education, Military, Naval, Agriculture, Health and Public Works Secretariats. There are also three special and autonomous Departments, which do not constitute exclusive Secretariats, one of them being the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the second that of Survey and the third that of the Fiscal of the W. I. P. Railway.

As the principal organ of administration next to the Governor-General and in collaboration with him is a Governor's Council (*Conselho do Governo*) with legislative and advisory powers. The Council is constituted, in addition to the Governor-General, *ex-officio* President, of four officials (Attorney-General, the Director of Finances, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works), five elected members (three representing *Velhas Conquistas*, one the *Novas Conquistas* and one the Districts of Daman and Diu) and five members nominated by the Governor-General to represent the minorities, agricultural, commercial and other interests and the press.

In each province of Goa, Daman and Diu there is a District Council to supervise the Municipalities and other local institutions. The District Council of Goa is composed of the Director of Civil Administration, President; the Government Prosecutor of the Nova-Goa Civil Court; the Deputy Chief Health Officer; the Engineer next to the Director of Public Works; the Deputy Director of Finances; the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Ilhas; one member elected by the commercial and industrial Associations of the district; one member elected by the 60 highest tax-payers of Goa; one member elected by the Associations of Landowners and Farmers of the District; and one advocate-member elected by the Legislative Council from among the legally qualified.

There is one High Court in Portuguese India with five Judges and one Attorney-General; and Sessions Courts at Panjim, Margao, Mapuca, Bicholim, Quepêm e Damão; and Municipal Courts of Justice at Mormugão (Vasco da Gama), Ponda, Diu and Nagar-Aveli.

The establishment of dictatorship in Portugal has produced profound changes in the administrative machinery of Goa. A system of centralisation, financial and administrative, has been introduced with the result that all important financial and administrative acts require the sanction of the Lisbon Government. The Governor-General has to submit periodical reports of his administration to the Lisbon Government. A press law controls the freedom of the Press and imposes heavy penalties on all offences committed by newspapers. Old newspapers are exempted from deposits, but new ones have to deposit with the State considerable sums money before they are allowed to appear. Every paper has to be previously censored by official censors and so also have books, brochures and pamphlets.

The powers of the Council of Government are also reduced, particularly their legislative functions. They are for all intents and purposes a mere advisory body as officials and nominated members form a majority.

There is a common parliament and the whole Portuguese Empire is constituted into a single constituency electing about 90 members to the National Assembly. Presidents of municipalities and charitable associations are appointed by the Governor-General.

The economic condition of the country has deteriorated considerably in recent times. Due to scarcity of necessaries of life, thousands of Goans have come to India to earn their living. Prices have risen by leaps and bounds and people cannot afford to buy in the black markets which flourish under the very eyes of the authorities who seem helpless to check profiteering. So the result is increase of emigration to India.

There are over six English teaching High Schools recognised by the University of Bombay from which students appear for the Bombay Matriculation.

PORT OF MORMUGAO

Mormugao Harbour is the terminal station of the Western India Portuguese Railway which is controlled by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway with headquarters in Madras.

With a view to promoting the economic, commercial and industrial development of Mormugao, a special Department has been created with its head office at Vasco da Gama, 2 miles from Mormugão Harbour.

The Local Government have introduced various regulations granting every facility to those intending to raise buildings for residential and industrial purposes in the whole area, comprising about 300 acres, near the Harbour. The scheme of "free" port did not produce much commercial development. No new industries were established. But railway traffic increased to about 9 crores of rupees, and more vessels visited the Harbour.

DAMAN

The settlement of Daman lies at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, about 100 miles north of Bombay and four hours run by rail from Bombay Central Station. It is composed of two part, namely, Daman proper, lying on the coast, and the detached *pargana* of Nagar-Aveli, separated from it by a narrow strip of Indian territory and bisected by the B.B. & C.I. Railway. Daman proper has an area of 22 square miles and 26 villages and a population (1931) of 19,741 of whom 1,675 are Christians. The number of houses is according to the same census 4,095. Nagar-Aveli has an area of 60 square miles and a population (1931) of 38,260 of whom only 400 are Christians. The number of houses is 6,069.

The town of Daman was sacked by the Portuguese in 1531, rebuilt by the natives and retaken by the Portuguese in 1558, when they made it one of their permanent establishments in the Indian sub-continent. They converted the mosque into a church and have since built eight other places of worship. The native Christians have adopted the European costume, some of the women dressing themselves after the present European fashion, and others following the old style of petticoat and mantle once prevalent in Spain and Portugal. The language spoken here is Portuguese and Gujarati. There is an English School recognised by the Government of Portuguese India.

DIU

Diu is an island lying off the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel running through a considerable swamp. It is composed of three parts, namely, Diu proper (island), the village of Gogola on the Peninsula, separated by the channel and the fortress of Simbor, about 5 miles west of the island.

It has a small but excellent harbour, where vessels can safely lie at anchor in two fathoms of water and owing to the great advantages which its position offers for trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf, the Portuguese were fired at an early period with a desire to obtain possession of it. This they gained first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujerat and then by force of arms.

Diu became opulent and famous for its commerce for a time. It has now dwindled into insignificance. The extreme length of the island is about seven miles and its breadth from north to south two miles. The area is 20 square miles. The population of the town of Diu, from which the island takes its name, is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its commercial prosperity. The total population of the island, according to the census of 1940, is 19,731 of whom 350 are Christians.

Political Reforms.—The Portuguese Government announced some months back that Portuguese India would have the same rights and privileges as a province of Portugal. A Committee was set up early in 1947, from the members of the Council of Government, to draw up a constitution which would satisfy the demands and aspirations of the people. The Committee invited views from representative associations and submitted its report to the Government.

The Portuguese Premier announced recently in the National Assembly of Lisbon that Portuguese India was "a source of great concern." He referred to the importance of the Portuguese port of Marmagoa to India and said. "There is no great difficulty in finding a solution compatible with the interests of both parties. If new circumstances and the people's aspirations to increase their responsibilities justify alterations in the administrative regime or status, that is a problem which concerns Portuguese India and ourselves. This problem is already under study and will have a speedy solution."

The freedom movement organised by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia to drive away the Portuguese from Goa, Daman and Diu, did not prove successful though, in its initial stage, it captured the imagination of the people. After the deportation of Goan leaders like T. Braganca Cunha, Jose Inacio Loyola and Kakodkar, the satyagraha movement fizzled out and the situation returned to normal.

At present the movement is directed from India and so far it has not had any serious effect on the administration of Goa.

OFFICIALS

Governor-General of Portuguese India—Commandante Quintanilha Dias.

Chief of Military Staff.—Major Alexandre Aguiar.

Commissioner of Police.—Major Daniel Fernandes Aguiar.

Director of Health.—Dr. Victor Dias.

Director of Posts and Telegraphs.—Oliveira Chaves.

Public Works Department.—Director: Eng. Jose Godinho; *Deputy Director*: Eng. Bernardino Camilo Da Costa.

High Court Judges.—Dr. Antonio Miranda; *Chief Justice*: Dr. Braganza Pereira; Dr. Nicolau Sobrinho; Dr. Virgilio Souza; Dr. B. Rau.

Director of Finances.—Vasco Ferreira Martins.

Deputy Director of Finances.—A. J. M. de Melo Moreira.

Advocate-General.—Dr. Antonio Taumaturgo Pereira.

Elected Members of the Legislative Council.—Rev. Father Canon Castilho Serpa do Rosario Noronha; Antonio Jose Joao Francisco Pinto de Menezes; Antonio Anastasio Bruto da Costa; Vinaica Sinai Coissoro; Dr. Joao Filipe Ferreira.

Indian Vice-Consul at Nova-Goa.—Prof. Armando Menezes.

Indians Overseas

THE total Indian (includes Indian and Pakistani) population overseas, according to the latest available estimates, is as follows:—

Name of country	Indian population	Date of estimates
Dominions.		
1. Australia	4,544 ..	1933
2. Canada	1,500 ..	1941
3. New Zealand	1,200 ..	1942
4. South Africa—Cape	16,901 (Asiatics) ..	1946
Transvaal ..	37,505 (") ..	1946
Natal	228,119 (") ..	1946
Orange Free State ..	14 (") ..	1946
5. Southern Rhodesia	2,547 ..	1941
6. Ceylon	7,32,258 ..	1946
Colonies and Protectorates.		
7. British Malaya*	7,07,855 ..	1941
8. Hongkong	1,000 ..	1946
9. Mauritius	271,636 ..	1946
10. Seychelles	650 (Asiatics) ..	1946
11. Gibraltar	41 ..	1946
12. Nigeria	52 ..	1931
13. Kenya	84,581 (Asiatics) ..	1946
14. Uganda	28,512 (") ..	1945
15. Nyasaland	3,100 (") ..	1946
16. Zanzibar	16,000 ..	1946
17. Tanganyika	38,500 (Asiatics) ..	1946
18. Jamaica	26,507 ..	1943
19. Trinidad	1,92,445 ..	1945
20. British Guiana	1,68,921 ..	1946
21. Fiji Islands	1,30,000 ..	1946
22. Northern Rhodesia	1,119 (Asiatics) ..	1946
23. South African Protectorates ..	409 (") ..	1936
24. South West Africa	14 (") ..	1936
25. Maldives	550 ..	1933
26. British North Borneo	1,298 ..	1931
27. Aden	9,456 ..	1946
28. British Somaliland	520 ..	1931
29. Malta	41 ..	1933
30. Grenada	5,000 ..	1932
31. St. Lucia	2,189 ..	1921
32. British Honduras	8,000 ..	1946
33. Sierra Leone	52 ..	1931
Other parts.		
34. Burma	1,017,825 ..	1931
35. United Kingdom	5 to 6000 ..	1947
Total for British Empire ..	3,693,417	
Foreign Countries.		
36. Dutch East Indies	27,688 ..	1930
37. Siam	5,000 (approximately) ..	1931
38. French Indo-China	6,000 (") ..	1931
39. Japan	250 (") ..	1946
40. Bahrein	500 ..	1933
41. Iraq	2,596 ..	1932
42. Muscat	441 ..	1933
43. Portuguese East Africa ..	5,000 ..	1931
44. Madagascar	7,945 ..	1931
45. Reunion	1,533 ..	1933
46. United States of America ..	5,850 ..	1930
47. Dutch Guiana	40,777 ..	1935
48. Brazil	2,000 ..	1931
49. European countries	1,000 (approximately) ..	..
50. Panama	85 (Hindus) ..	1930
Total for foreign countries ..	156,665	
Total for all countries ..	3,850,082	

* Includes Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

ORIGIN

Emigration is prohibited by the Hindu Shastras, and there is little evidence of any settlement of Indians overseas in early times except in Sumatra, Java and Ceylon. Emigration for purpose of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century.

From 1800 A.D. onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements to works on the sugar, spice, tapioca and cocoanut plantations of Penang, and this intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation. The first officially recorded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration occurred in 1830, when a French merchant, named Joseph Argand, carried some 150 artizans to Bourbon. The abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1834 gave the first great impetus to the movement. The sugar planters of Mauritius at once turned to India as their best recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 recruits from Calcutta.

The Government of India at a very early stage realised the necessity of bringing such emigration under regulation. The Law Commission was asked to investigate the case and to make recommendations for securing the well-being of emigrants. They advised that no legislation was required except in order to prevent undue advantage being taken of the simplicity and ingorance of emigrants by providing that a magistrate should satisfy himself that all contracts were entered into freely and understood by them and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage. A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to live. These recommendations were embodied in the first Emigration Act (V of 1837), which also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years.

HISTORY

Under the above Act emigration during 1837 was permitted to Mauritius, British Guiana and Australia (89 men, the first and last direct emigrants to Australia). In 1938 emigration was suspended owing to agitation in England regarding the abuses to which the system was liable, and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 that emigrants were being entrapped by force or fraud, robbed of their wages and treated with brutality. In consequence, emigration was prohibited (Act XV of 1842) except to Mauritius and there control was tightened. In Act XXI of 1844 emigration under still stricter regulation was allowed to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. Act XIII of 1847 removed the restrictions on emigration to Ceylon. The emancipation of slaves in the French colonies in 1849 gave rise to a system of emigration from French Indian ports to Réunion and Bourbon which was largely based on crimping in British territory. This practice was checked by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1855 emigration was opened to St. Lucia, and in 1860 to St Vincent, Natal and St. Kitts. In the latter year a more elaborate Act, based on a convention with the French Government was passed legalising and regulating emigration to Réunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana. Act XIII of 1864 marks an important stage in the history of emigration, since it elaborated and consolidated the whole system of control. It was itself amended in 1869 and 1870 in important respects with the object of preventing epidemics on emigrant vessels and improving sanitary conditions in settlements. In 1869 emigration was permitted to Grenada, and in 1872 to Surinam.

Owing to the removal of the Straits Settlements from the control of the Government of India in 1867, emigration to that colony came under all the restrictions imposed by the Emigration Act and was only permitted from the port of Negapatam. Owing to the injury caused to the agricultural industries of the colony, these restrictions were removed in 1872, subject only to magisterial control of recruitment in India. In 1870 complaints reached the Government of India of gross abuses in the treatment of emigrants in British Guiana.

A commission of enquiry was appointed, and their report led to important legislation in the Colony for the protection of Indian immigrants, which was subsequently extended to Trinidad. Owing to similar complaints from Natal and Mauritius, commissions of enquiry were also instituted in both these colonies, and their reports in 1872 brought to light a number of points requiring amendment.

LEGISLATION

In 1871 a fresh consolidating Act was passed (Act VII of 1871) by which the Acts regulating emigration to the French Colonies and two amending Acts to Act XIII of 1864 were incorporated in the general law. The question of revision of the law again came up for consideration in 1882, when several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India. The opportunity was taken to depute two officials (Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson) to ascertain, in the N.-W. P. and in Bengal respectively, the way in which the system of recruitment actually worked, the respects in which it was open to improvement, and the attitude of the people towards emigration. Their reports were reviewed by the Government of India, and finally in 1883 the law was again recast and consolidated by Act XXI of that year.

This Act specified the countries to which emigration was lawful, but empowered the Governor-General in Council to add to the list by notification, and also to prohibit emigration to any of the countries in the list on the ground of epidemic disease and/or excessive mortality among emigrants in such country, or on the ground that proper measure had not been taken for the protection of emigrants, of that the agreements made with them in India were not duly enforced. This Act with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration remained in force until 1908, when a fresh revision of the law was undertaken.

Under the Act of 1908 (XVII of 1908) the countries to which emigration was lawful were the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis, Fiji, the Seychelles, the Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana and the Danish Colony of St. Croix. Emigration to St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, the Seychelles and St. Croix ceased soon after the passing of the Act, the demand for fresh labour having died out.

Emigration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country. Emigration to the French Colonies of Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants.

ENQUIRIES

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the Colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers. Deputations from India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921. In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion became strongly opposed to it.

The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs. McNeill and Chimanlal, and they arrived at the conclusion that the time had come when contract labour should be abolished. The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916.

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature. Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted" to depart from India.

Another development was the appointment of a Standing Emigration Committee, composed of 12 members of the Central Legislature, to advise the Government of India on all major emigration questions, and more particularly with regard to the terms and conditions on which the emigration of unskilled labour should be allowed. The terms and conditions on which emigration of unskilled labour has been permitted to Ceylon and Malaya since March, 1923, are those which the committee approved, after meeting deputations sent by the two countries.

The Committee, though originally constituted to advise on emigration questions only, always advised the Government on all important matters concerning Indians Overseas. In April, 1945, its name was changed to that of 'Standing Committee on Commonwealth Relations' and its membership was increased to 14. Its functions now are to advise the Commonwealth Relations Department on all matters with which it is concerned excepting the pilgrimage to Hedjaz.

Safeguards.—It was found that the lack of power to regulate the total flow of emigration for unskilled work, whether assisted or voluntary and whether under contract or not, may operate to the detriment of Indian communities overseas, particularly in times of economic depression. The Indian Emigration Act was suitably amended in 1938 and the Government of India took power to prohibit, when necessary, even unassisted emigration for the purpose of unskilled work. This amendment was promulgated on December 14, 1939.

The Indian Emigration Act, 1922, also contains certain provisions to safeguard the interests of persons emigrating for the purpose of skilled work. It was found that illicit emigration in some volume was taking place particularly in Bombay with the connivance of some dishonest passage brokers and rules were promulgated under the Act on the 14th Dec. 1939, providing for the licensing of passage brokers and requiring that a passage broker should not be a party to any arrangement to recover from the emigrant the 'cost of recruitment.' These rules have so far been made applicable to the provinces of Bombay and Sind.

During 1939-40 two minor defects in the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, were remedied. Now the Protectors of Emigrants can exercise the powers of detention, search, etc., for the prevention of offences under the Act and by making the offence under Section 30 of the Act cognizable, removes an anomaly between Sections 25 and 30A of the Act.

PRESENT POSITION

Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect. The status of Indians in the Empire generally is one in which the Indian public now take keen interest. It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrant and travellers. In several Colonies and Dominions considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers, are themselves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled, but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal, social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population. The issues round which public interest at present centres are three:—

(a) Control of emigration.

(b) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.

(c) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas.

These questions may be considered separately.

So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute power of control in accordance with powers conferred on them by the Emigration Act of 1922. The functions of the Government of India were previously performed by the Provincial Governments by virtue of powers delegated to them

under Section 124 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935. With a view to dealing directly with all emigration problems in the post-war period on a uniform all-India basis, the Government of India resumed the administration of those functions with effect from 1st October, 1944, and appointed a Controller General of Emigration in the Commonwealth Relations Dept. for that purpose. (*See earlier issues of the Year Book for details.*)

ADMISSION

On the motion of the Government of India this question was discussed at the Imperial War Conferences, 1917, and 1918, and the policy accepted by the self-governing Dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following resolutions:—

"(1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

"(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education; such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purpose or to permanent settlement.

"(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition: (*a*) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian; and (*b*) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian."

Prohibitions.—The first paragraph of this resolution has regularized the various restrictions on immigration which the self-governing dominions have, from time to time, adopted and which, without expressly differentiating against Indians are in practice used in order to check Indian immigration, the objections to which are stated to be not racial or political but economic.

Australia prohibits the entry of any person who fails to pass a dictation test of not less than 50 words in any prescribed language. New Zealand prohibits the entry of any person who has not received in advance a permit from the Dominion Government which is refused to any person regarded as unsuitable to settle in the country. South Africa prohibits the entry of any person deemed by the Minister of the Interior on economic grounds, or on account of his standard or habits of life, to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union. Canada prohibited the landing of any person who had come to the Dominion otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he was a native and unless he possessed in his own right 250 dollars. Since 1930, Canada has restricted the immigration of Indians to the wife or unmarried child under 18 years of age, of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents. Newfoundland and the Irish Free State impose no restrictions.

All the self-governing Dominions have adopted special exemptions in favour of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of commerce, pleasure, or education.

Reciprocity.—India on its side assumed power to regulate the admission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire of foreign countries, by means of passports. By the Immigration into India Act, 1924 the Government of India was empowered to make rules "for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin, domiciled in any British possession, hall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administration of such possession to persons of Indian domicile." That Act was repealed in 1943 by the Reciprocity Act, 1943, which enables the Government of India to impose such disabilities in respect of entry into, or travel, residence, etc., etc., upon subjects of any British possession which subjects persons of Indian origin to like disabilities.

With regard to the Crown colonies and protectorates, the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no justification for placing any restrictions on the immigration of British Indians, which are not placed on other classes of British subjects, and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya Colony where, as stated hereafter, the British Government has reserved to itself the right to impose restrictions on the immigration of classes of people whose entry into the Colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution, of the indigenous population.

Rights and Disabilities.—The policy of the Empire is summed up in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921, which was recorded in the following terms:—

"This Conference reaffirms that each Community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognised that there is incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire, and this Conference, therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised."

The representatives of South Africa regretted their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution, nevertheless felt bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hoped that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way could soon be found to reach a more satisfactory position.

A SUMMARY

The present position is as follows:—

Australia.—The majority of Indians in Australia are engaged in retail trade or agricultural operations. The Commonwealth franchise was granted to British Indians domiciled in Australia in 1925. In the States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania, Indians are not disqualified on racial grounds for the State franchise. The disability which existed in this respect in Queensland until December 1930 and in Western Australia until the end of 1934 was removed as a result of informal representation made by the representatives of India on various occasions, including the one made by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi at the 1930 Imperial Conference. The Constitution and Electoral Acts in Western Australia disqualify an aboriginal native of Australia, Asia or Africa from being registered as an elector for the Assembly; but he may be enrolled as a voter for the Legislative Council (which is the Upper House) in each province in which he holds freehold property of at least £50 capital value.

Indians born in British India were admitted to the benefits of the Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act of 1926. They were also made eligible for maternity allowances. Indians in Australia still suffer from certain minor disabilities (administrative and legal) relating to Crown lands, mining, certain occupations and employment. Under the Mining Act of 1904, in Western Australia the grant of mining rights to Asiatics requires the approval of the Minister in charge of Mines. Under the South Australia Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands Act, 1914, Indians are not eligible to obtain leases of land. In Western Australia wherever licences are prescribed, for example, for cutting sandalwood, for employment under Government contractors and for employment in European factories, Indians find it difficult under the present administrative practice to get the authorities to exercise discretion in their favour. The Government of Western Australia have announced their decision to take steps to remove any disabilities which now attach to British Indians in that State.

An exchange of High Commissioners took place between India and Australia in 1944.

Canada.—Indian residents of Canada are mostly farmers, gardeners, farm workers, managers of retail stores, hawkers, and unskilled labourers. While in the other eight provinces of Canada, Indian residents were not subject to any political or legal disabilities, Indians in British Columbia numbering about 1,300 were denied the municipal, provincial and federal franchies, as a result of which they could not serve as trustees in any municipal or rural school district, hold any municipal office or serve as jurors; they are debarred from employment by contractors for the Public Work Department and for the sale of Governments timber and also from holding a foreshore lease or Engineers' certificate under the Boiler Inspection Act. In 1947 an Act known as the British Columbia Provincial Election Amendment Act was passed in the British Columbia Legislature conferring provincial franchise on Indians in British Columbia. As a result of this Indians in that Province also became entitled to federal franchise. The Union of British Columbia Municipalities passed a resolution in 1947 recommending that municipal franchise be granted to Indians.

In October, 1945 a Canadian Citizenship Bill was moved in the Canadian House of Commons which provided for the status of 'Canadian Citizenship' which can be acquired by persons (i) who were are born in Canada or on Canadian ship, (ii) whose parents at the time of their births were are British subjects of Canadian domicile or are Canadian citizens, (iii) who have resided in Canada and make an application of their intention to become Canadian citizens. It also introduced an entirely new system for determining who are British subjects, thus involving fundamental change from the present system for determining the common status of British subjects throughout the Commonwealth. It was passed in 1946 and came into force with effect from 1-1-47. It would bestow 'Canadian Citizenship' on all Indians born in Canada and would also enable Indians born outside Canada to acquire citizenship rights under certain circumstances. The Govts. of India and Canada have decided to exchange High Commissioners: and towards the middle of 1947, Mr. J. D. Kearney and Mr. H. S. Malik were appointed as Canadian High Commissioner in India and Indian High Commissioner in Canada, respectively.

New Zealand.—Indians domiciled in New Zealand are generally not subject to any disability and enjoy equal citizenship rights including franchise with the other British subjects.

SOUTH AFRICA

The main grievances of Indians, which led to a passive resistance movement headed by Mahatama Gandhi, were settled by the compromise embodied in the Indians Relief Act, 1914 and by the guarantee known as the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. (*See earlier editions of the Year Book for details*).

In 1920 an Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union. Their main recommendations were published in earlier editions of the Year Book.

Cape Town Agreement.—It was announced in April 1926 that the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa had agreed to hold a Round Table Conference to explore all possible methods of settling the Indian question in the Union in a manner which would safeguard the maintenance of western standards of life in South Africa by just and legitimate means. The Conference assembled at Cape Town on December 17th and its session finished on January 12th. There was, in these meetings, a full and frank exchange of views which resulted in a truer appreciation of mutual difficulties and a united understanding to co-operate in the solution of a common problem in a spirit of friendliness and good-will. The terms of the Cape Town Agreement were on the following lines:—

"Both Governments re-affirm their recognition of the right of South Africa to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of western standards of life.

The Union Government recognises that Indians domiciled in the Union who are prepared to conform to western standards of life, should be enabled to do so.

For those Indians in the Union who may desire to avail themselves of it, the Union Government will organise a scheme of assisted migration to India or other countries where western standards are not required. Union domicile will be lost after 3 years' continuous absence from the Union in agreement with the proposed revision of the law relating to domicile which will be of general application. Emigrants under the assisted emigration scheme who desire to return to the Union within the 3 years will only be allowed to do so on refund to the Union Government of the cost of the assistance received by them.

The Government of India recognise their obligation to look after such emigrants on their arrival in India.

The admission into the Union of the wives and minor children of Indians permanently domiciled in the Union will be regulated by paragraph 3 of Resolution XXI of the Imperial Conference of 1918.

Review.—In the expectation that the difficulties with which the Union has been confronted will be materially lessened by the agreement now happily reached between the two Governments, and in order that the agreement may come into operation under the most favourable auspices and have a fair trial, the Government of the Union of South Africa have decided not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill.

The two Governments have agreed to watch the working of the agreement now reached and to exchange views from time to time as to any changes that experience may suggest.

The Government of the Union of South Africa have requested the Government of India to appoint an agent in order to secure continuous and effective co-operation between the two Governments."

The number of Indians who took advantage of the Assisted Emigration Scheme was below expectations. Early in 1932 representatives of both the Governments met in Cape Town to review the working of the Cape Town Agreement. Both Governments recongnised that the Cape Town Agreement had been a powerful influence in fostering friendly relations between them and that they would continue to co-operate in the common object of harmonising their respective interests in regard to Indian residents in the Union and that the possibilities of the Union's scheme of assisted emigration to India were now practically exhausted owing to the economic and climatic conditions of India as well as to the fact that 80% of the Indian population of the Union were now South African-born. Both Governments agreed that the Cape Town Agreement was to remain valid.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES

The Government of India selected the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri as their first Agent. He reached the Union on the 28th June, 1927. The designation of the Agent was changed to that of 'Agent-General' in 1936.

Following the appointment of a High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa by the Dominion Government of Canada, the Government of India considered that the status of their representative should not be lower than that of any of the sister Dominions. As a result of negotiations between the two Government the status of the Agent General was raised to that of High Commissioner from 1st January 1941.

India's representatives in the Union since 1927 have been—

Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri ..	1927–1929
Sir K. V. Reddi	1929–1932
Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, I.C.S. ..	1932–1935
Sir Syed Raza Ali	1935–1938
Sir B. Rama Rau, I.C.S.	1938–1941
Sir Shafa'at Ahmad Khan	1941–1945
Mr. R. M. Deshmukh..	1945–1946

During the period 1932-1939 various anti-Indian Laws were enacted. European agitation during this period also led to the appointment in 1938 of two Commissioners Mr. Murry Land Commission and Mixed Marriages Commissions. (For details see earlier editions of the Year Book.) Following is the more recent history of the Indian problem in South Africa.

INTERIM ACT

In spite of repeated representations from the local Indian community and the Government of India, the Union Government passed the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act, 1939, which came into force on June 16, 1939. The Act restricts three important rights of the Indian community in the Transvaal: (a) the right to occupy land not subject to Gold Law restrictions; (b) the right to trade anywhere in the Transvaal; and (c) the right of Indians holding trading licences in May 1919 to transfer their business premises in the same township. The main provisions of the Act are as follows: (1) Further protection for two years was granted to such illegal occupation of land by Asiatics in the area under the Gold Law as had been protected since May, 1930. (2) The issue of trading licenses except with the permission of the Minister was prohibited unless it was proved that the applicant and the person in control of the business were not Asiatics. (3) The hiring or occupation by Asiatics of any land or premises was prohibited if such land or premises were not occupied by Asiatics or coloured persons on April 30, 1939. (4) The Minister was empowered to issue permits of exemption. In April 1941 an amending Act was passed to keep alive the provisions of the Act of 1939 for a further period of two years, *i.e.*, till May 1943.

The international situation in September, 1939, and the consequent change of Ministry in the Union with General (now Field Marshal) Smuts coming into power altered the position slightly so far as the Indian community was concerned. It was officially announced that the Government of the Union intended to appoint a commission to ascertain whether penetration had in fact taken place. The Union Government also declared that no fresh statutory measures involving segregation would be introduced during the war.

LAWRENCE COMMITTEE

Towards the end of 1939, Mr. Lawrence, the Minister of the Interior, suggested that the Natal Indian Association and the Durban City Council should constitute a Joint Committee for the purpose of preventing further penetration by Asiatics into European areas. The Natal Indian Association expressed their opposition to any form of segregation but offered to co-operate with the Durban City Council in the manner suggested in order to establish harmonious relations between the two communities. The object of the Committee was also to draw the attention of the City Council to the housing needs of the Indian community and the necessity for providing proper municipal amenities. The Committee was formed in March, 1940, but owing to the attitude of the European members, it could not function successfully and the Minister of the Interior was obliged to dissolve it in September, 1942.

BROOME COMMISSION

In January, 1940, the Minister of the Interior announced the intention of the Union Government to appoint a judicial Commission to ascertain the extent, if any, of Asiatic penetration of predominantly European areas, and the Commission was actually appointed in May with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. N. Broome as Chairman and the following terms of reference:—

"To enquire into and report whether, and if so, to what extent Indians have since 1st January, 1927, commenced occupation of or acquired sites for trading or for residential purposes in predominantly European areas in the Provinces of Natal and the Transvaal (excluding land proclaimed under the Precious and Base Metals Act, 1908, as amended, of the Transvaal), and the reasons for such occupation or acquisition."

A summary of the findings of the Commission was published on October 11th 1940. The two main findings were that in the Transvaal the extent of penetration since 1927 did not appear to be alarming or even surprising and in Natal the extent of penetration into European areas was little more than a trickle. As regards the cases of penetration as had been found, it was stated that the main reason for penetration by acquisition was attributable to the desire to obtain good investments (and this was also held to account for some of the acquisitions with occupation), while the most important reason for acquisition with occupation was given as the "lack of housing and civic amenities in predominantly Indian areas." The Commission also recorded that "it is the Commission's considered opinion that the Indian opposition to compulsory segregation will never be overcome, but that *de facto* segregation may some day be achieved by voluntary mutual co-operation."

Towards the end of 1942, the Durban City Council represented to the Minister of the Interior that since October 1940 Indian penetration in predominantly European areas in Durban had been taking place on an accelerated scale. As a result of this representation, Mr. Justice F. N. Broome was once again appointed to enquire into and report whether, and if so to what extent, Indians (including Companies with predominantly Indian directorates) had, since 30th September, 1940, in the Municipal area of Durban, acquired sites in those areas which the previous Commission found to be predominantly European on 1st January, 1927. According to the findings of this Commission, the sites acquired by Indians in 1942 were 2½ times greater than the highest previous yearly total and the amount paid for these sites during the 29 months covered by the Commission did not fall short of the total amount so paid during the 13 years which were covered by the previous Commission.

PEGGING ACT

As a result of this finding and in order to check further acquisition of property by Indians, the Union Government passed in the teeth of opposition by the Indian Community and Government of India, an Act called "the Trading and Occupation of Land (Transvaal and Natal) Restriction Act, 1943," generally called as the Pegging Act. This Act provides for the continuance in the Transvaal of the provisions of the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act 1939 for a further period of 3 years and extends similar provisions prohibiting transfer of properties between Europeans and Indians in Natal for a period of 3 years *i.e.*, up to March 31, 1946.

Government of India formulated their plans to take retaliatory action against the Union. In the meanwhile, however, it became clear that the general elections in the Union had played a large part in the enactment of Pegging Legislation—Indian penetration having been used as a convenient election issue for securing votes of anti-Indian Europeans. The Government of India, therefore, waited for the excitement aroused by the elections to subside in the hope that the Union Government would make a conciliatory move after the atmosphere in the country had returned to normal. Indian public opinion, however, continued to be disturbed both in India and S. Africa and constantly urged upon the Government of India to adopt retaliatory measures.

PRETORIA AGREEMENT

On 18th April, 1944, as a result of an agreement, known as "Pretoria Agreement", between the Union Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior on the one hand and a deputation from Natal including members of the Natal Indian Congress on the other, a decision was taken according to which the Pegging Act was to be replaced by an Ordinance to be passed by the Natal Provincial Council. It was agreed by both the parties that the main problem was the occupation of property for residential purposes in urban areas where the question arose of Indians living in close proximity to Europeans. The Ordinance was to provide for the creation of a licensing board with two Europeans and two Indian members and a third European with legal training as chairman. The Board was to control occupation of dwellings in Durban by licensing. The Pegging Act was to be withdrawn by proclamation after the Ordinance was passed

The Agreement on the whole, met with satisfactory reception among the majority of Indians in South Africa. The Government of India also decided to give it a chance although they did not think it an ideal solution. A draft Ordinance embodying major points of the Agreement, which was approved by the Natal Indian Congress, was introduced in the Natal Provincial Council and it was referred to the Select Committee after first reading. On October 17th, 1944, the draft Residential Property Regulations Ordinance with the Report of the Select Committee was placed on the table of the Provincial Council.

The amended draft Ordinance departed from the Pretoria Agreement in many aspects; in particular it restricted the right of Indians to acquire poperty. F. M. Smuts himself admitted afterwards that this Ordinance was inconsistent with the Pretoria Agreement. That Ordinance, with two other Ordinances, *viz.* Natal Housing Ordinance and Provincial and Local Authorities Expropriation Ordinance, was passed on 3rd November 1944. Indians in South Africa were greatly agitated over this legislation. It also aroused great resentment among the Indian public in India. It was apprehended that these Ordinances would enable the Provincial Administration to carry out racial zoning.

RECIPROCITY ACT

The Government of India represented to the Union Government that the new measure was unwarranted and urged for its withdrawal and implementation of the Pretoria Agreement. As the representations met with failure, the Government of India enforced the Reciprocity Act against South Africa, and persons of South African domicile were declared prohibited immigrants in India. They were debarred from acquiring or occupying any property without a permit and were also deprived of the local franchise.

HOUSING ACT

The Residential Property Regulations Ordinance and the other two ordinances were eventually declared *ultra vires* of the powers of the Provincial Council and therefore did not become operative. The Union Government however passed in June 1945 another Act known as Housing (Emergency Powers) Act, 1945. It enabled the Government to frame Regulations relating to acquisition and expropriation of property by the local authorities, the Natal Housing Board and the National Housing and Planning Commission of the Union Government. The power of expropriation was to remain in the hands of the Union Minister. It also empowered the Provincial Councils to institute Housing Boards through Provincial legislation. Accordingly the Natal Provincial Council passed an Ordinance entitled "Natal Housing Ordinance" which became law on the 6th December 1945.

The regulations under the Housing (Emergency Powers) Act, were also issued on the same day. The Prime Minister also issued a statement on the same date giving an assurance that the safeguards regarding Ministerial consent and approval would be used to ensure that the powers in question were exercised in a reasonable, equitable and impartial manner.

THIRD BROOME COMMISSION

In 1944 the Union Government appointed a Commission "To enquire into and report upon matters affecting the Indian community of the Province of Natal, with special reference to housing and health needs, civic amenities, civic status and provision of adequate residential, educational, religious and recreational facilities, and to make recommendations generally as to what steps are necessary further to implement the uplift of clauses of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927. and as to all matters affecting the well-being and advancement of the permanent Indian population of Natal."

The Commission included two Indians and commenced work in May, 1944. The introduction of the Residential Property Regulation Ordinance and other Ordinances mentioned in the foregoing paras brought about a crisis. In December 1944, the two Indian members resigned the membership of the Commission saying that, as the Ordinances and the Reports of the Natal Post-War Reconstruction Commission had anticipated the work of the Commission and forestalled its recommendations, the usefulness of the Commission was stultified.

The Commission, however, continued its work. In the 2nd week of June 1945, the Interim Report of the Commission was published. The main and only important recommendation of the Commission was that the Union Government should invite the Government of India to send to the Union a delegation, composed substantially of Indians for the purpose of discussing with the Union Government, and with such representatives as the Union Government might appoint, and with such other persons as the delegation may invite, all matters affecting Indians in South Africa.

LAND TENURE ACT

One of the most important events in the history of Indians in South Africa was the passing of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act. This event raised the Indian question in South Africa to international plane.

On January 21st 1946, the Prime Minister announced in the Union Parliament, his intention to introduce a Bill for the purpose of prohibiting the occupation and acquisition of property by Indians in Natal, except in certain exempted areas. This roused consternation among the Indian community in South Africa and the public in India. According to the statement made by the Government Spokesman in the Central Legislature on the 12th March, the Government of India urged upon the Union Government to convene, as recommended by the Third Broome Commission, a Round Table Conference of representatives of both the countries to discuss Indian question before passing this legislation. The Union Government rejected this request. The Bill was introduced in the Union House of Assembly on 15th March and passing through all stages became law on 3rd June 1946.

The Act which has replaced the Pegging Act of 1943, consists of two Chapters. The first Chapter dealing with land tenure places restrictions on the acquisition and occupation of land by Asiatics in Natal, except in exempted areas which have been so proclaimed in the schedule to the Act. These areas may be increased or decreased on the advice of the Land Tenure Advisory Board (established under the Act) or after five years by a resolution of the Parliament. In non-exempted areas transfer of fixed property between non-Asiatics and Asiatics both for occupation and acquisition is subject to a permit granted by the Minister. In the Transvaal the Interim Act (1939) position is retained with the exception that trade licenses are no longer to require the Minister's permit. Thus the Act extends the temporary provisions of the Pegging Act to the whole of Natal and has also introduced a new principle of racial segregation.

The second Chapter gives a limited franchise to Indians. It enfranchises a male Indian who is

(*a*) a Union national of or over 21 years of age.

(*b*) has passed the sixth Standard or equivalent; and either

(*c*) has an annual income of not less than £84 or

(*d*) owns immovable property of the minimum value of £250.

Indians will be represented by 2 Senators, 3 Members in the House of Assembly and 2 Members in the Natal Provincial Council. Indians in the Transvaal have not been given any representation in the Transvaal Provincial Council. The members in the Senate and the Assembly must be of European descent and thus Indians will be represented by Europeans in both Houses of the Union Parliament.

On the Act becoming law the Government of India was strongly urged by the Indian public and the Indian community in South Africa to recall their High Commisioner and enforce trade sanctions against that country. The Government of India informed the Union Government that in view of the attitude of that Government the Government of India considered themselves free to take counter-measures. Accordingly they gave notice of the termination of Trade Agreement with the Union Government on the 25th March 1946 and banned all exports to and imports from South Africa with effect from the 17th July. The High Commissioner for India in the Union was recalled. In South Africa itself Indians have started a passive resistance movement which has taken the form of defying the Asiatic Land Tenure Act by occupying land in the non-exempted areas. About 200 persons including women, Africans and Europeans have cousted imprisonment and the movement is continuing.

The Government of India was also urged by the Indian legislature to raise the Indian question in South Africa before the United Nations as the Union Government's treatment of Indians was a violation of the United Nations Charter. The Government of India lodged a complaint with the Secretary General, United Nations requesting that the General Assembly should take up this question under articles 10 and 14 of the Charter.

U. N. O.

Later the Government of India submitted a factual memorandum to the United Nations, which described the various disabilities under which the Indians in South Africa suffer. The question was discussed at the 1946 (October-December) session of the General Assembly which referred it to the Joint Political and Legal Committees. The South Africa delegation, led by F. M. Smuts, contended that this question was essentially a domestic question of South Africa and therefore under Article 2(7) of the Charter UNO had no right to discuss the matter. They therefore wanted the whole question to be referred to the International Court of Justice for legal clarification on this point.

The Indian delegation led by Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, emphasised that this was not a domestic question. During the course of discussions South Africa's racial policy came in for much criticism. Various resolutions were proposed but the Committee passed the joint French-Mexican resolution, to which India had agreed.

The resolution after stating that because of the treatment of Indians in South Africa friendly relations between the two countries had been impaired, expressed the opinion of the General Assembly that such treatment "should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two Governments and the relevant provisions of the Charter". It requested the two Governments to report at the next session of the General Assembly the measures adopted to that effect. This resolution was passed by the General Assembly by 2/3rd majority.

After his return to South Africa F. M. Smuts in his public speeches strongly criticised the resolution. He attributed the resolution to ignorance and a "solid wall of prejudice" against the colour policies of South Africa. According to him the General Assembly had taken the decision on this question under the influence of a "flood of emotion" and 'mischievous propaganda'. He accused the Assembly of having been unfair to the Union and of having denied it the most elementary and fundamental right of access of the International Court. He did not regard what had happened at the UNO as final and decisive.

One of the direct results of the UNO resolution was the intensification of anti-Asiatic feeling in South Africa. A movement was set afoot among Europeans to boycott Indian traders. The Indian community continued its passive resistance. The Union Government did not take any initiative to give effect to the resolution. Then Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, in a personal letter to F. M. Smuts, expressed the Government of India's readiness to enter into any discussions the Government of South Africa might see fit to initiate for implementing the UNO resolution. This was the beginning of correspondence between the two Governments but it ended without any result. The Union Government desired the

return of the High Commissioner to South Africa for consultation. The Government of India preferred a Round Table Conference, but were willing to send back the High Commissioner for discussion provided the Union Government accepted the UNO resolution as the basis of such discussion. The Union Government declined to do so. They asserted that they had no agreements with India to which the resolution had referred.

Both the Governments submitted their reports to the General Assembly which discussed the question again in September-December 1947 session. The question was referred to the Political Committee which passed the Indian resolution as amended by Mexico. The resolution after reaffirming the last year's resolution requested the two Governments to enter into discussions at a Round Table Conference on the basis of that resolution, inviting the Government of Pakistan to such a Conference. But the resolution failed to secure 2/3rd majority in the General Assembly and hence was not effective. The present position is that while the South African Government are stating that the failure of the Indian resolution this year has wiped out the last year's resolution, the Government of India contends that 1946 resolution stands.

Education.—As a result of endeavours on the part of the High Commissioner for India, who felt that advancement of education was a real necessity for the Indian community, the Union Government agreed to set up a Committee to 'enquire into and report upon the facilities at present existing in Natal for University and technical education for Indians, and to make recommendations as to the policy which should be followed in the further development of such facilities.' The Committee reported in November, 1942, and made recommendations for the establishment of an Indian Technical College. This recommendation could not be put into effect for some time due to the refusal of Durban City Council to allot some suitable land for the college, but in 1946 a compromise was reached and a beginning has been made for the erection of the College building.

Although some progress in the education of Indians has been made, about 25,000 of Indian children of school going age do not go to school for lack of facilities.

EAST AFRICA KENYA COLONY

The grievances of Indians domiciled in this Colony were fully set forth in the published despatch of the Government of India, dated October 21st, 1920. The controversy centred round the following points:—

(a) FRANCHISE.—Indians had not the elective franchise. The Government of India, therefore, proposed that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis *plus* an educational test without racial discrimination for all British subjects.

(b) SEGREGATION.—Professor Simpson who was sent to East Africa to report on Sanitary matters, recommended segregation on sanitary grounds. The Government of India objected, firstly, that it was impracticable; secondly, that it was commercially inconvenient; and thirdly, that Indians were in practice unfairly treated in the allocation of sites.

(c) THE HIGHLANDS.—Lord Elgin decided in 1908 that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians. The whole area had by then been given out, and the Government of India claimed, that there was no land left to which Lord Elgin's decision applied. That decision was, however, extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land in the uplands to non-Europeans.

(d) IMMIGRATION.—Suggestions were put forward for restricting Asiatic immigration into Kenya. The Government of India claimed that there was no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions were in principle indefensible.

THE SETTLEMENT

The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parliament in July, 1923. It was held that the guiding principle should be that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," and in the light of this it was decided:—

(a) FRANCHISE.—A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one missionary representing the Africans, and a nominated official majority. One Indian was also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council.

(b) SEGREGATION.—The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics was abandoned.

(c) THE HIGHLANDS.—The old practice was maintained both as regards initial grants and transfers. A similar reservation in the lowlands was offered to Indians.

(d) IMMIGRATION.—Racial discrimination in immigration regulations was rejected. But in the economic interests of the Africans, further control over immigration was considered necessary. It was held that some arrangement was required for securing a strictly impartial examination of applications for entry into Kenya. The Governors of Kenya and Uganda were, in that connection, instructed to submit joint proposals for legislation.

The Government of India reviewed their decisions in a resolution published on August 18th, 1923, and recorded "their deep regret that His Majesty's Government did not feel justified in giving greater effect to the recommendations made by them" and reserved liberty to reopen the case on a suitable opportunity. They stated their intention of making representations regarding the action to be taken to implement those decisions, particularly in the matter of the Immigration regulations.

H. M. G.'s DECISIONS

Following upon the Kenya award, statutory action was taken by the local administration on the franchise question. Adult suffrage on communal lines was conferred upon Indians. As regards immigration, the Government of India took the opportunity to urge the postponement of the bill giving effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government until such time as the Committee proposed by their representatives at the Imperial Conference in 1923 had an opportunity of examining the question of the restrictions therein embodied. Accordingly the introduction of the bill was postponed at the instance of the Colonial Secretary. The Government of Kenya was also asked by His Majesty's Government for an explanatory statement regarding the method proposed for the administration of immigration measures. The Government of India received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that ample opportunities would be afforded for the expression of their views; and that earnest attention would be given to any representation which their Committee desired to make. As stated in a subsequent para, a Colonies Committee was appointed in March 1924. As a result of the representation of the Colonies Committee the following decisions were announced by the Secretary of State for Colonies in the House of Commons on 7th August 1924.

"(1) IMMIGRATION—No definite statistics were available to judge the extent of non-native immigration. Accordingly steps will be taken to create a statistical department to obtain accurate information with regard to persons of all races arriving in or departing from Kenya. Meanwhile the Kenya Immigration Ordinance will not be enacted.

(2) FRANCHISE—Communal system of franchise will continue.

(3) HIGHLANDS.—The present practice will continue.

(4) LOWLANDS.—It was proposed to reserve an area in the lowlands for agricultural immigrants from India. The Committee made it plain that it is averse from any reservation of land for any immigrant race, subject to the suggestion that before applications for land in lowland areas are invited an opportunity should be taken of sending an officer experienced in Indian settlement and agricultural methods to report on the areas.

The work of the Colonies Committee did much to abate the bitterness which existed in the relations between the different classes of settlers in Kenya, and the situation was further improved by the decision of the Indian community to relinquish their attitude of non-co-operation and to select five members for nomination by the Governor to the Legislative Council.

EAST AFRICA COMMITTEE

In June 1924, His Majesty's Government announced the appointment of an East African Committee, under the Chairmanship of Lord Southborough, to consider and report on certain questions regarding the administration and economic development of British East African dependencies. Since this enquiry was likely to affect Indian interests, the Government of India urged that the Indian point of view should be heard before the Committee came to any conclusions. This request was granted, but further action in the matter was suspended, pending the publication of the report of the Commission presided over by Major Ormsby Gore, which visited East Africa to enquire into certain aspects of the questions referred to the Southborough Committee.

The report of the Ormsby Gore Commission was published in the United Kingdom on May 7th, 1925. On June 9th, Major Ormsby Gore announced in the House of Commons that, in view of the completeness of the report presented by the Commission which, under his chairmanship, had visited East Africa, His Majesty's Government had decided that the Southborough Committee should not resume its sittings.

CLOSER UNION

In view of the issue of another White Paper in July 1927, in which it was announced that His Majesty's Government had authorised the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send to Africa a special Commission to investigate the possibility of securing more effective co-operation between the Governments of Eastern and Central African Dependencies and make recommendations on this and cognate matters, the question regarding the position of Indians in Kenya again came to the forefront.

In March 1929, the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent out Sir Samuel Wilson, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to East Africa to discuss the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission for the closer union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda (and such possible modification of these proposals for effecting the object in view as may appear desirable) with the Governments concerned and also with any bodies or individuals representing the various interests and communities affected, with a view to seeing how far it might be possible to find a basis of general agreement.

Sir Samuel was also directed to ascertain on what lines a scheme for closer union would be administratively workable and otherwise acceptable and to report the outcome of his consultations. At the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of India deputed the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., to East Africa to help the local Indian communities to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson on matters arising out of the Hilton Young Commission's Report and to be at Sir Samuel Wilson's disposal, if he wished to make use of him in dealing with the Indian deputations.

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 5th October 1929. Another meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held soon after to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Majesty's Government on the subject.

The conclusions of His Majesty's Government as regards closer union in East Africa were published in June, 1930, in the form of a White Paper and it was announced that they would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. In accordance with this decision a Select Committee was set up in November, 1930. The Government of India communicated their views in a despatch

to the Secretary of State for India on the scheme set out in the White Paper in so far as it affected the Indian population in East Africa. With the permission of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, as their representative to present their case and elucidate in the course of oral examination such questions as the Committee might consider necessary to refer to him. The Select Committee examined Mr. Sastri in July, 1931.

THE REPORT

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on the 2nd November, 1931, and the decisions of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Committee together with certain correspondence arising from the report of the Committee were also similarly published on the 24th August, 1932.

As regards the question of closer Union, His Majesty's Government accepted the view of the Joint Committee that apart from considerations arising out of the Mandatory position of the Tanganyika Territory, the time had not arrived for taking any far-reaching step in the direction of the formal Union of the several East African Dependencies.

There was no important development in regard to this question until 1935 when certain sections in Kenya attempted to revive the proposal for closer union. Early that year an unofficial conference of Europeans, held at Arusha, was reported to have expressed the view that since 1931 circumstances had changed so rapidly as to justify a reversal of the Joint Committee's decision and that immediate steps should be taken towards the closer union of East Africa. A "Memorandum on Union" was also forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the European Elected Members' Organisation of the Kenya Legislative Council. His Majesty's Government did not, however, consider that there were adequate grounds for reopening an enquiry into the matters which had been so carefully investigated by the Joint Select Committee as recently as 1931. This decision is contained in Malcolm MacDonald's despatch, dated the 12th October, 1935, to the Governor of Kenya which was published in all the countries concerned.

Franchise.—As regards franchise, His Majesty's Government stated in the White Paper of 1930 that "His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained, with an equal franchise of a civilization or education character open to all races." In 1931 the question of franchise was also referred to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union. After discussing the arguments that had been brought forward for and against a common electoral roll, the Select Committee stated in para. 100 of their report that it was impracticable under the prevailing conditions to advocate the adoption of the system of common roll representation in preference to the existing system of election. The Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee in the matter.

Highlands—The Joint Select Committee of Parliament had recommended that "in view of the nervousness among the native population as regards the land question, a full and authoritative inquiry should be undertaken immediately into the needs of the native population, present and prospective, with respect to land within or without the reserve held either on tribal or on individual tenure." In April, 1932, a Commission was accordingly appointed by His Majesty's Government and the terms of reference of the Commission included the following:

> 'To define the area known as the Highlands within which persons of European descent are to have a privileged position in accordance with the White Paper of 1923.'

The Commission in their report, which was published in May, 1934, recommended that the boundaries of the European Highlands should be safeguarded by Order-in-Council so that the European community might have the same measure of security in regard to land as the Commission had recommended for the natives. His Majesty's Government announced that they accepted this recommendation of the Land commission.

The Indian community was perturbed by this announcement as the proposed Order-in-Council would give statutory effect to restrictions which were originally considered necessary on grounds of administrative convenience and representations were made to His Majesty's Government both by the Government of India and the local Indian community.

In spite of protests from the Government of India and the local Indian community, the Order-in-Council was issued in February, 1939. Though the Order did not contain a definition of the 'privileged position' which persons of European descent were to have within the territorial limits to be included in the Highlands, His Majesty's Government made it clear that there was no intention of changing the administrative practice which had been followed for many years with regard to alienation and transfer of land in the Highlands.

This decision caused profound disappointment to all sections of Indian opinion both in Kenya and in India, in particular because of the preference which it accorded even to non-British subjects of European race.

Two Ordinances—In 1944 another important development took place. In the middle of the year the Kenya Legislature passed two Ordinances, namely (*a*) the Land Control Ordinance, 1944, and (*b*) the Crown Lands (Amendment) Ordinance 1944. The objects of the Land Control Ordinance were stated to be (*i*) putting land to the most beneficial use, (*ii*) empowering the Crown to acquire land for settlement purposes, and (*iii*) prevention of speculation in land to the prejudice of post-war settlement.

Under this Ordinance a Board called the Land Control Board has been established. The Board is to have, subject to any special or general direction of the Governor, absolute control over all transactions in land in the Highlands. It consists of three official members and 4 other persons appointed by a majority of the European elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya. One of the objects of the second Ordinance is to make the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance 1915 more effective by giving a power of veto to the Governor, in exercise of which he can disallow inter-racial transfers of shares in a landowning company, as is being done in the case of inter-racial transfers of land.

Both the Ordinances have been strongly denounced by the Indian community and the Indian members of the Legislature, who have always been opposed to the practice of reservation of the Highlands to the Europeans. The Government of India also made suitable representations against this legislation.

Subsequent to the announcement made in the House of Commons in 1924, in connection with the 'Lowlands,' the question of deputing an officer to examine these areas was considered by the Government of India but they thought it inadvisable to proceed any further with the idea.

REORGANISATION

Another matter which led to much controversy in 1945 was the reorganisation of the administration of Kenya. The Government of Kenya proposed to expand the Executive Council of the Governor. Under the proposals the official members of the executive council were to be made the members of the Executive Council incharge of Departments and the non-officials were to be allowed to hold portfolios in respects of two of the Departments, *viz.*, Agriculture and Natural Resources and Local Government portfolios.

The Indian community opposed these proposals on the ground that the appointment of non-officials who would invariably be Europeans as members in charge of Departments would be detrimental to Indians' interest. They suggested that if Government were keen on utilising the experience of non-officials it should be done by means of advisory bodies and that Indians should also be given a share in the Government. The proposals were debated in the Legislative Council of Kenya and were adopted in spite of the opposition of all non-European members. A non-official European has been given the charge of the new Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

INTER-TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION

Colonial Paper 191 published on December 12, 1945 contained the proposals of U.K. Government for an inter-territorial organisation in East Africa. Briefly these proposals were :—

(*a*) to set up an East African High Commission consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika,

(*b*) to constitute a Central Legislature, and

(*c*) to create a federal executive organisation for the services which are to be operated in common between the territories.

The Legislative Assembly was empowered to legislate on defined subjects throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and was to consist of 12 official and 24 unofficial members of whom 6 were to belong to each of the European, Indian and African communities. The equality of racial representation on the un-officials side considerably attracted Indian and African opinion which expressed itself in favour of the acceptance of the proposals, but these were subjected to criticism by the European community. Following the visit of the then Under-Secretay of State for Colonies, Mr. Creech-Jones, to East Africa in 1946, revised proposals were published in Colonial Paper No. 210 of 1947. In the revised proposals the principle of equality of racial representation on the un-official side of the Central Legislature has been given up; and instead, equality of territorial representation has been proposed. The composition of the Assembly under the original and the revised proposals is given below :—

Original proposals

12 Official members

Un-Official members :

6 European members, two from each territory, elected by the un-official European members of the Territorial Legislative Councils.

6 Indian Members, two from each territory, elected by the un-official Indian members of the Territorial Legislative Council.

6 members to represent Africans nominated by the High Commission.

2 Arabs nominated by the High Commission.

4 other members nominated by the High Commission.

Revised proposals

7 official members appointed *ex official* from the staff of the High Commission services.

5 members appointed from Kenya

5 members appointed from Uganda

5 members appointed from Tanganyika.

1 member of the Arab Community appointed by the High Commission.

The Indian community and the Africans have expressed their opposition to the revised proposals. The U. K. have however announced their decision to bring them into operation on 1st January 1948.

WAR-TIME RESTRICTIONS

In December, 1943, the Government of Tanganyika informed the Government of India that on account of extreme pressure on housing and other accommodation, it was proposed to restrict the entry into the territory of non-natives who were not essential for war work. Persons normally resident in the territory were, however, to be exempted from the restrictions provided they had not been away for more than two years.

The Government of India pointed out to the Tanganyika Government, among other things, that due to acute shortage of shipping it would not be possible for many Indians otherwise 'normal residents' of the territory to return within two years and asked for their exemption from the scope of the proposed restrictions. The Tanganyika Government while not agreeing to the exemption of such persons, assured the Government of India that the regulations would be enforced with due regard to the circumstances of each case. The Regulations were promulgated on the 14th February, 1944.

In the third week of February, 1944, the Governments of Kenya and Uganda also intimated to the Government of India that on account of acute shortage of housing and food they also proposed to enact legislation similar to that of Tanganyika and promulgated Defence Regulations imposing restrictions on immigration on the 1st March, 1944. The East African Governments assured the Government of India that the Regulations were not discriminatory and that they would be terminated after the war.

The restrictions, however, aroused great apprehensions among Indians in East Africa and India. Several representations were made to the Government of India and deputations waited on them. The matter was also raised in the Council of State and it was stressed by all that the restrictions were the outcome of strong anti-Indian agitation carried on by local Europeans and were only the thin end of the wedge, designed to exclude Indians from East Africa after the war. The pleas of housing and food shortage were described by the critics as groundless.

On representation by the Govt. of India the Colonial Government assured the Government of India that entry permits would be granted to all *bona fide* residents of the Colonies even though they might have been absent from the Colonies for more than two years.

With the cessation of hostilities in 1945, it was expected that the immigration restrictions which were introduced in the East African territories as a result of the War, would be removed. It was however made known that the war-time regulations would be withdrawn in the year 1946 and that in the meantime new proposals for post-war legislation on immigration were being examined and would be published early. In February 1946 the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act 1939 to 1945 of the British Parliament were abrograted and consequently the Defence Immigration regulations in East Africa lapsed. These were however revived as an interim measure till 31st December 1946 until the contemplated immigration legislation for the post-war period had been passed.

IMMIGRATION BILL

An Immigration Bill was published simultaneously by the Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda Governments in the month of April 1946. The Bill has produced agitation among the Indian community in East Africa who apprehend that although it is non-racial in terms it will be discriminatory in effect against them. This Bill is proposed to be enacted as a permanent measure with a view to tightening up the immigration restrictions.

Section 5 of the Bill specifies who are "prohibited immigrants". Any person born in the colony is not a "prohibited immigrant". Classess of persons who are "prohibited immigrants" have been defined. Persons other than "prohibited immigrants can enter the colony if they have residential certificate issued under the ordinance. Class of person who can apply for residential certificates for entering or re-entering the colony have been enumerated. An immigrant intending to engage in agriculture and animal husbandry has to prove that he possesses a sum of at least £800. Anyone wishing to engage in mining has to possess sum not less than £1,000. A person wishing to engage in trade on his own account has to show that he holds £2500. Most Indians wish to go to East Africa as traders and shopkeepers and thus the requirement of a large bank deposit of £2,500 will practically stop the Indian immigration.

As a result of the representation of the Indian community the second reading of the Bill was postponed till October 1946. In August 1946 the Government of India sent a delegation to East Africa under the leadership of Raja Sir Maharaj Singh to study the facts and circumstances relating to the Immigration Bill in East African Legislatures. The Delegation returned in the last week of September and submitted a report to the Government of India. The report expressed the view of the delegation that there was no material to indicate the absorptive capacity of the territories and suggested that before immigration is controlled a population census and an economic survey be held.

Revised Immigration has recently been introduced in the Kenya Legislative Council. The revised bill contains most of the objectionable features of earlier bills, but some suggestions made by the delegation have also been incorporated. Inter-territorial movement in East Africa, which was severely restricted in the orginal bill, has been liberalised in the revised bill in favour of permanent residents. The capital sums to be possessed by intending immigrants for trade have been reduced as follows:

	From	To
for mining	£1,000	£800
for trade	£2,500	£800
for manufacture	£10,000	£2,500

But some new restrictions have also been introduced. Under the revised bill mere intention to engage in trade, etc. and possession of the prescribed capital (as provided in the original bill) are not enough; but the prescribed authority should be satisfied that such engagement in trade, etc., of the person will not be to the prejudice of the inhabitants generally of the territory. Further if any licence is required by such person in engaging in the trade, etc., he must be in possession of such licence or he must satisfy that he will be able to obtain one, before he enters the territory. The bill has passed Second Reading and is before the Select Committee.

Government of India Agent.—Demand for an Agent of the Government of India in the East African territories has been voiced from time to time. At the request of the Government of India, which was repeated this year. His Majesty's Government in U.K. have agreed in principle to the appointment of Indian Agents in East Africa, Mauritius, Fiji and British West Indies subject to agreement being reached about their precise status and functions. Discussions are now in progress between the two Governments on these points.

Nyasaland, Rhodesias.—In May, 1938, a Royal Commission under the Chairmanship of Lord Bledisloe was appointed to enquire and report whether any and, if so, what form of closer co-operation or association between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was desirable and feasible, with due regard to the interests of all the inhabitants, irrespective of race. It was apprehended that if amalgamation took place, there would be danger of Indian residents in those territories numbering about 4,100 being subjected to restrictions similar to those obtaining in the Union of South Africa. The Commission reported to H.M.G. in March, 1939, recommending against the immediate federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland but in favour of organised closer relations with a view to eventual unification. H.M.G. were understood to have received the views of the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and discussed them with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, but further discussions were suspended due to war.

In October 1944, His Majesty's Government announced the setting up of a Standing Central African Council for bringing about the closest possible co-ordination between the Governments of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The Governor of Southern Rhodesia is its Chairman.

Proposals for Segregation.—In 1945 a bill known as the "Town and Country Planning Bill" was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rodesia. It contained a clause which provided for reservation of residential areas for occupation by non-Europeans. The Indians in the Colony objected to this clause and ultimately it was deleted from the Bill by a vote of the Legislature and did not become law. Towards the end of 1947 press reports indicated that certain municipalities in South Rhodesia were putting pressure on the Southern Rhodesian Government to introduce legislation for the segregation of Indians in the Colony. On 16th December 1947 at a special meeting the Bulawayo City Council passed a resolution calling on the Government of Southern Rhodesia to introduce legislation for bidding Europeans to sell, lease or hire property in a European area except to Europeans and providing that the local authorities may reserve specific areas for non-Europeans. This anti-Indian agitation has caused grave apprehensions among the Indian Community.

FIJI

Emigration to Fiji was stopped in 1917, under Rule 16 (B) of the Defence of India (Consolidated) Rules in pursuance of the general policy of stopping recruitment under the indentured system of emigration. With a view to secure, if possible, a renewal of emigration to the Colony, an unofficial mission composed of the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr. Rankine, Receiver-General to the Fiji Government, arrived in India in December 1919, and submitted a scheme of colonisation, which was referred to a committee of the Imperial Legislative Council on 4th February, 1920. To secure a favourable reception for the mission the Fiji Government cancelled all outstanding indentures of East Indian labourers from 2nd January, 1920, and also announced their intention to take early measures to provide for the representation of the Indian community on the Legislative Council on an elective basis by two members.

In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee the Government of India informed the mission in March, 1920, that they would be willing to send a Committee to Fiji provided that the Government of Fiji and the Secretary of State for the Colonies would guarantee that "the position of the emigrants in their new home will in all respects be equal to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects resident in Fiji." In May, 1920, the Government of Fiji informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies of their willingness to give the pledge, subject to his approval. Arrangements with regard to the contemplated deputation, however, were postponed until January 1921, owing to the announcement of Lord Milner's policy in regard to Indians in Kenya, and the desirability of consulting the new Legislature in India. After consultation with the Fiji Government as to the terms of reference and personnel of the deputation, an announcement was made on the 27th June, 1921. But owing to the inability of the two Indian members, Messrs. Srinivasa Sastri and Hirdaynath Kunzru, who had been nominated to join the Committee which as finally constituted consisted of Messrs. Venkatapati Raju, G. L. Corbett, Govind Sahai Sharma, and Lieutenant S. Hissam-ud-din Khan did not reach Fiji until the end of January 1922.

LABOUR TROUBLES

The labour troubles in Fiji in the years 1920-21 had produced an unexpected result in India. The Government of Fiji cancelled the indentures of Indian labourers, as from January 1920, while arrangements were made for the early repatriation of such of them as desired to return to their own country. In consequence, large numbers left Fiji. Many arrived in India comparatively destitute; while others, who were colonial born or whose long residence in the colonies had rendered them unfit for the old social conditions, found themselves utterly out of place—indeed foreigners—in their own country. Returned emigrants from other colonies also, being in difficulties owing to the unfavourable economic situation in India, strongly desired to return to the territories from which they had come.

During the early part of 1921, from all parts of India there was a steady drift of destitute and distressed labourers in the direction of Calcutta where they hoped to find ships to take them back to the colonies in which they were certain of work and livelihood. At the earnest representation of the Fiji Government, and after full consultation with representative public men, arrangements were made to relax the emigration restriction in favour of those Indians who were born and had property in any colony, as well as of such near relations as they desired to take with them.

Admirable work was done among these distressed persons by the Emigrants' Friendly Service Committee which had been formed primarily to deal with the applications

report a notification was issued by the Government of India in March, 1926, with the approval of the Standing Emigration Committee and the Indian Legislature, permitting reopening of emigration to British Guiana on certain terms. Certain recommendations of Kunwar Maharaj Singh relative to the improvement of the position of the existing Indian population in the Colony were also supported by the Government of India to the Colonial Government who accepted all of them in principle and stated that some of them were already being acted upon. The Colonisation scheme did not, however, eventually materialise; the Roy-Wilson Commission of 1926 recommended that it should not be brought into operation in view of the high cost involved, and in June 1927 the Colonial Government, with the concurrence of the Government of India, decided to postpone the scheme indefinitely.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

In March, 1928, following special inquiries by the Colonial Office, reports appeared in the press that a bill had been introduced in the House of Commons empowering His Majesty's Government to alter the constitution of British Guiana by Order in Council. The changes eventually introduced by the British Guiana (Constitution), Order in Council 1928, did not involve any differentiation against Indians and did not in any way infringe the provisions of the special declaratory Ordinance which was passed by the Colonial Government in 1923 and which confers equality of status on all persons of East Indian race resident in the Colony.

Nothing important about the Indian community in that colony was heard till September-October 1935, when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates. A Commission was appointed by the Governor to enquire into and report on (*a*) the causes which led up to the disturbances and (*b*), *inter alia*, the condition of labour on sugar estates; and to advise on the measures necessary to obviate the recurrence of similar disputes. From the report of the Commission, which was published in December 1936, it would appear that the disturbances were primarily of an economic character and were inspired by grievances and disabilities which the Commission found to be genuine and which were common to both African and Indian labourers whether resident or non-resident.

There is reason to suspect that the position of the Indian labourer has somewhat deteriorated in the last few years. The abolition of the indentured system was no doubt most desirable and constitutes a theoretical advance, but as things are at present the Indian labourer no longer enjoys the measure of security provided by the Immigration Ordinance in regard to pay, hours of work and other benefits and the supervision of the Immigration officers in his relation with the plantation authorities. In order to remedy this state of affairs, the Commission recommended:

(*i*) the creation by Government of some authority with such powers as were considered necessary for the efficient safeguarding of the interests of both employed and employer; and

(*ii*) the revision of the provision of the Employers and Servants Ordinance in the light of more modern conceptions of the relations between employer and employed.

In 1942, a Labour Ordinance (No. 2 of 1942) was passed. This Ordinance provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Labour for the regulation of the relations between employ and employees and for the settlement disputes between them. This brought the labour laws of British Guiana in line with modern conceptions of labour legislation. The Government of India were given an opportunity to comment on the Ordinance at the Bill stage and certain modifications suggested by them were incorporated in it.

ROYAL COMMISSION

The decision of His Majesty's Government to appoint a Royal Commission to conduct a comprehensive survey of the social and economic problems affecting the group of the West Indian Colonies was announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on the 14th June, 1938, in the course of the debate on the Colonial Office vote during which discussion largely centred around conditions in the West Indies. The actual terms of the Commission (which were announced in the House of Commons on the 28th July) were the following:—

"To investigate social and economic conditions in the Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and Windward Islands and matters connected therewith and to make recommendations."

In view of the large number of Indians in Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana and the importance of the Indian case in these territories being properly presented before the Royal Commission, the question of (deputing someone from India) safeguarding the interests of Indians engaged the attention of the Government of India.

As a result of representations made by them, they were able to secure the approval of His Majesty's Government to the deputation of an officer to represent their views before the Commission and to assist Indians in the West Indies in the presentation of their case. Mr. J. D. Tyson, C.B.E., I.C.S., who was secretary to the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, when the latter went as the first Agent in the Union of South Africa, and subsequently represented the Government of India before the Joint Select Committee in South Africa on the Transvaal Asiatics Land Tenure Amendment Bill in 1930, was the officer chosen in this connection.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission concluded taking evidence towards the end of March, 1939, and the report was made available to the press in October, 1939. Only a summary of the recommendations of the Commission were available; the report having been published by H.M.G. in June 1945. The Commission recommended that some officer or officers, preferably members of the labour department should specialise in East Indian questions and if suitable candidates were forthcoming should be East Indians.

The Commission also recommended that the possibility of the appointment of suitable East Indians to posts in the Government service should be carefully borne in mind by Colonial Governments. They expressed sympathy with the complaints regarding the arrangements for legitimisation and validation of East Indian marriages and recommended that these marriages should so far as the law was concerned be put on exactly the same footing as other marriages.

In effect the commission conceded practically all the demands to which Indians themselves attached importance. The general recommendations which related to matters of education, housing and labour administration appeared satisfactory and were likely to be of benefit to Indians. As an immediate step towards implementing the recommendations of the Commission His Majesty's Government announced their decision to increase the annual allotment to the Colonial Development Fund from £1,000,000 to a maximum of £5,000,000 for ten years and to sanction annually a grant up to £500,000 for the purpose of colonial research.

Marriage Bills.—In June 1945, an ordinance to make provision for the solemnization and registration of Hindu marriages in Trinidad and Tobago was enacted. The Ordinance provides for the appointment of Hindu priests as Marriage Officers and the solemnization by them of Hindu marriages. It makes the marriage officers to get the marriages solemnized by them registered with the Registrar of Hindu Marriages appointed for the Colony. Any marriage officer who fails to get registered a marriage solemnised by him, is made liable on summary conviction to a fine, but the marriage itself is not rendered invalid. Parties to any marriage can also apply to a Judge for an order directing the Registrar to register the marriage.

In British Guiana a Hindu Marriage Bill and a Muslim Marriage and Divorce Bill are receiving attention of the Government of the Colony. The Bills provide for the appointment of Marriage Officers and solemnization by them of Hindu and Muslim marriages. The duty for getting marriages registered here also is laid on the marriage Officers and no marriage is rendered invalid by reason only of its non-registration. Marriage solemnized by any person who has not been appointed as marriage officer or whose appointment as such has been cancelled, are deemed invalid and of no effect. The Muslim Marriage and Divorce Bill provides for Divorce Boards constituted of three marriage officers, each party selecting one and the two officers thus selected co-opting a third one, who would act as Chairman of the Board.

During 1939-40 Major G. Orde Browne was deputed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to investigate and report on labour conditions in the West Indies. The Government of India took steps to ensure that any measures undertaken to ameliorate the condition of labour as a result of Major Orde Browne's recommendations should reach also the Indian labour population in British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica. The Government of India suggested with reference to Indian labour in Trinidad that the Industrial Adviser should also concern himself with the evolution of machinery for collective bargaining among rural labour as in the sugar industry; and in regard to educational institutions in British Guiana, that the Colonial Government should make every endeavour to assume direct responsibility for their management and control.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Some of the recent developments, since the visit of the West India Royal Commission, in the Colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica which contain considerable numbers of East Indians (as Indians in these parts are referred to) deserve mention. In Jamaica where Indians are less organised and fewer in numbers than in the other two territories, there had been a demand for the revival of the post of the Protector of Immigrants to deal with Indians which was abolished in 1934 as a measure of economy and the revival of the appointment was also recommended by Mr. Tyson in his evidence before the Royal Commission. This claim has since been conceded.

It has also been proposed to introduce constitutional reforms in the three Colonies immediately by reducing the proportion of official representation in the local Legislative Councils and increasing the extent of elected representation, while retaining the method of nomination for representation of minority or backward interests. In Jamaica where there is not much likelihood of any Indian securing election to the Council in view of the paucity of Indian voters and they not being numerically strong enough in any electoral district to have their effect felt, the Government of India have suggested that the possibility of nominating a member to safeguard Indian interests should be kept in view. In Trinidad and British Guiana local committees having Indian representatives were appointed to examine franchise questions.

The reports of the Franchise Commissions in both the Colonies were published in 1944. The British Guiana Commission recommended that for the purposes of franchise, the income and property qualifications should be approximately halved and there should be a literacy test in English. The Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted all the recommendations of the Commission except the language test which he decided should be in any language. The Indian members of the Commission has supported universal adult suffrage. The decision of the Secretary of State caused disappointment to the Indians, the majority of whom are illiterate labourers. The Secretary of State, however made it plain that the aim of policy in British Guiana was the adoption of universal adult suffrage at an early date. In Trinidad universal adult suffrage as in the case of Jamaica, has been introduced.

CEYLON

A satisfactory settlement regarding the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of labourers was arrived at in 1927 and the legislation to give effect to it was passed by the Ceylon Legislative Council in December, 1927, as the 'Indian Labour

of repatriated Indians desirous of returning to Fiji. The Government of India gave discretion to this Committee to permit persons who could prove that they had been in Fiji to return there if they so desired. The local labour conditions stimulated the return of these unfortunate people by giving them assisted passages. The Legislative Assembly had made a grant of £1,000 for the maintenance of these labourers, until such time as they were able to find work and settle down in India. The deputation from India left Fiji on the 3rd April, 1922, and submitted its report to the Government of India. It has not been published.

REPRESENTATION

In February, 1929, Letters Patent under which the constitution of the Fiji Legislative Council was revised were issued. Provision was made, *inter alia*, for the election of three Indian members on a communal basis. On the 5th November, 1929, one of the Indian members moved a resolution recommending the adoption of a common electoral roll in place of the existing communal one. The resolution was supported by the three Indian members and opposed by the rest of the Council including the elected European and nominated Fijian members. As a protest against this vote, all three Indian members resigned their seats and, no Indian having subsequently offered himself for election, the seats remained unfilled throughout the life of the Council. A fresh election was held during 1932 and as a result two Indian constituencies returned their representatives to the Council, but no candidate offered himself for election from the third constituency.

In 1935, the elected Indian members of the Legislative Council advocated a system of nomination in place of the system of election and the proposal was opposed by the local Indian Association. European opinion was divided. The Government of India supported the principle of election and made representations to His Majesty's Government. The decision of His Majesty's Government is contained in the despatch, dated the 20th July 1936, addressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government of Fiji. The main points of the decision were :—

(*a*) the Fijian representatives should be selected as heretofore, *viz.*, by the Governor from a panel submitted by the Great Council of Native Chiefs ;

(*b*) some of the European and Indian members should be elected and the others nominated ;

(*c*) the circumstances were such as to make it impossible to arrange for representation of the three sections of the population by means of a general franchise. The Legislative Council should consist of the Governor, 16 official members, 5 European members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated), 5 Fijian members (all to be selected as at present) and 5 Indian members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated).

The Legislative Council as newly constituted met in September, 1937. Fresh elections to the reformed Legislative Council took place in 1940.

LAND TENURE

The most important problem affecting the Indian community in Fiji is that of land tenure. Out of the total Indian population of 94.966 estimated in 1939, a very large majority consists of agriculturist, but alienation of native-owned land is prohibited. More than 80 per cent. of the land in the Colony is held by native owners as tribal land, and the rest is held as Crown grants or as freehold property mainly by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Ltd. Indians hold land as lessees from the native owners for the cultivation of rice, sugarcane, etc., and from the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., for cultivation of sugarcane.

Practically the whole problem is one of security of tenure and the encouragement given to Fijians to cultivate their own lands with the most stable and profitable crop, sugarcane caused some alarm to Indians engaged in agriculture A number of practical difficulties connected with the leases which in main related to the procedure for obtaining leases and the administration of the land law were also brought to the notice of the Government of India.

In September, 1936, the Council of Chiefs of Fiji agreed that all lands (including leases) not required for the maintenance of the Fijian owners should be opened for settlement ; that to further this end a Committee should be appointed to inquire into and to determine the amount of land needed for proper development by the Native owners ; and that all land (including leases) not so required should be handed over to the Government to lease on behalf of the Fijians.

Land Trust Bill.—As a result of the examination of the question the Colonial Government came to the conclusion that the most satisfactory method of procedure would be for Government to take power to deal with *all* the native lands in the Colony, and then to appoint a Commission to determine the lands to be set aside for the exclusive use of the Fijians. These proposals were referred to the Council of Chiefs in October, 1938, and accepted by them. A Bill entitled Native Land Trust Bill was published by the Government of Fiji in the Gazette dated the 17th November, 1939 to give effect to the proposals referred to above. The Government of India made suitable representations on the Bill, and the Bill with certain amendments passed its third reading on the 22nd February, 1940, and was assented to by the Governor.

The Native Land Trust Ordinance, 1940, provides for the formation of a Native Land Trust Board to administer all native land in the Colony on trust. A Fijian Commission has been appointed to conduct enquiries into particulars of land needed for Fijian use and to report to the Board, but with a view to safeguarding the interest of Indians, it has been arranged to depute an Indian Assistant to the District Commissioner to accompany the Commissioner and to place before him any representations made by Indian lessees. The Colonial Government have also agreed that existing occupants of land should not as far as possible be disturbed.

Though there is no Indian representation on the Board, provision has been made for such representation on local committees which have been set up to advise the Board in respect of native land in those areas. Regulations have been framed regarding the terms and conditions of leases to be granted by the Board and provide *inter alia* for the grant of agricultural leases up to a term of 99 years.

Fiji Sugar Dispute, 1943.—In view of the rising cost of living due to war, the sugarcane farmers in Fiji, who are mostly Indians, demanded, in June, 1943, a higher price for their cane. The Sugar Refining Company, who has the monopoly of sugar production in the Colony, refused any increase in the price of cane until and unless the price of sugar was increased by the Ministry of Food, United Kingdom, to whom the Company was bound to sell all its produce. The farmers thereupon decided not to harvest their crop. They stuck to their decision in spite of appeals made by the Governor of the Colony. As the crushing season advanced, the feelings amongst the Indians ran high. Some of them even ploughed in their crops. All attempts on the part of Indian leaders to reach an amicable settlement having failed till the end of the crushing season, the major part of the cane crop in the Colony remained unharvested.

In March, 1944, the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced in the House of Commons his decision to send an independent expert to the Colony to report upon the matter and further informed the House that Dr. C. Y. Shephard of Trinidad had agreed to conduct the enquiry. Though the report has since been published. Most of the recommendations made of Dr. Shephard in his report have not yet been implemented.

WELFARE LEGISLATION

Three important Ordinances bearing on the subject were passed in 1941. These are (1) The Industrial Association Ordinance (No. 18 of 1941), (2) The Industrial Disputes (Conciliation and Arbitration) Ordinance (No. 19 of 1941) and (3) The Labour (Welfare) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1941). No. (1) provides for the formation, registration and regulation of Industrial Associations ; No. (2) provides for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes and No. (3) authorises the appointment of a Commissioner of Labour to safeguard and promote the general welfare of workmen in the Colony.

Education in general, and Indian education in particular, has made considerable progress in the last few years. In 1928 there were only one Government and 23 aided schools out of which one was Indian. The number of Indian schools now is 88 as against 230 European and Fijian Schools. Education in the Colony is under the control of a Board of Education consisting of 8 members of whom 2 are Indians.

Residential Tax.—According to the Fiji Residential Tax Ordinance, passed in July 1923, all male persons between the ages of 18 and 60 other than the Fijians and Rotuman residents in the Colony were liable to pay a tax not exceeding £1 per annum per person. The tax was imposed with the object of raising additional revenue for effecting improvements in the Colony. The Ordinance evoked very strong opposition among the Fiji Indians, but in course of time they became reconciled to the tax.

During the last war a further tax of 10sh. per head per annum was imposed, An assurance was however, given by the Government of Fiji that this additonal war tax would be lifted as soon as the war ended. The promise was kept but simultaneously with the lifting of the war tax, the Residential Tax was increased from £1 to £2 per head. Those who pay income-tax are exempted from the tax, with the result that almost the entire European population is exempt from the tax, as majority of them pay the income-tax. In actual practice therefore the incidence of the tax has mainly fallen on the Indians whose economic condition has not shown improvement proportionate to the increase in the tax now demanded.

BRITISH GUIANA

The Indian population in this colony belong almost entirely to the labouring classes and their grievances are mainly economic. Towards the end of 1919, a deputation consisting of the Hon'ble Dr. J. J. Nunan, Attorney-General, and J. A. Luckhoo, a prominent Indian who was a member of the combined court, visited India to put forward a scheme for the colonisation of British Guiana by means of emigration from India. This was examined by a Committee of the Indian Legislature, which advised that a deputation be sent from India to investigate conditions on the spot. Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances it was not found possible to proceed with the proposal until 1922, when a deputation consisting of Messrs. Pillai, Keatinge and Tivary visited British Guiana. Mr. Keatinge was a former member of the Indian Civil Service who had retired from the post of Director of Agriculture, Bombay ; Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai was an elected member of the Madras Legislative Council of which he was also Vice-President ; and Mr. Tivary was a member of the Servants of India Society who had done considerable amount of Social Welfare Work among the Depressed Classes in the United Provinces.

The two reports of the deputation were published on the 21st of January, 1924. Towards the end of the month a deputation from the Colony of British Guiana consisting of Sir Joseph Nunan, Kt., and the Hon. Mr. J. C. Luckhoo, K.C., arrived in India for further discussions. The Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature eventually reported that while they would be inclined to view with favour the colonisation scheme put forward by the deputation, they would, before making any definite recommendation, like the Government of India to depute an officer to British Guiana to report on certain matters.

Kunwar Maharj Singh, M.A., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, was deputed for this purpose. He proceeded to that Colony in September, 1925. His report was received on February 1st, 1926, and published. As a result of the

Ordinance No. 27 of 1927.' The standard rate of wages agreed upon were introduced with effect from the 1st January, 1929. In view of the considerable fall in the cost of living and the precarious condition of the rubber and tea industries during the slump, the rates of wages in mid and low country estates were reduced in 1932 and 1933.

Since September, 1935, there has been little or no recruitment of Indian labour owing to the depression in the tea and rubber industries. In September, 1937, with an increase of prosperity in these two industries, the demand from the planters for extra labour became insistent. The Government of India did not feel justified in permitting recruitment unless some revision of wages was promised and Indian estate labourers were accorded the village Committee franchise.

WAGE RATES

With effect from the 12th June 1939. The Ceylon Government restored the wages of Indian estate labourers to the levels prevailing before the slump period since February, 1932, *viz.*:

		Men	Women	Children
Up-Country	Cts.	49	39	29
Mid-Country	,,	47	37	28
Low-Country	,,	45	36	27

with provision for the supply of rice at a rate not exceeding Rs. 4·80 per bushel.

With the outbreak of war there was a general rise in commodity prices and a corresponding rise in the cost of living of the labourers. The period synchronised with a period of unrest and there was naturally a demand by the labourers and their associations for an increase in the rates of wages. With a view to meeting this demand the planters agreed to the grant of a war bonus at the discretion of the Superintendent of an estate. In order to place the scale of wages on a statutory basis, the Board of Indian Immigrant Labour recommended the following scale of wages after considering the varying recommendations of the Wages Boards:

		Men	Women	Children
Up-Country	Cts.	54	43	32
Mid-Country	,,	52	41	31
Low-Country	,,	50	40	30

with the old provision about the issue price of rice to labourers.

These rates were brought into force from the 1st February, 1941, the grant of war bonus being discontinued from that date.

The following increased rates of wages came into legal force with effect from the 1st May, 1942:—

		Men	Women	Children
Up-Country	..	57	46	35
Mid-Country	..	55	44	34
Low-Country	..	53	43	33

with issue price of rice not exceeding Rs. 4-8 per bushel together with a "dearness allowance" for each labourer based on the cost of living index number, in the proportion of 5 : 5 : 3 for men, women and children respectively. The dearness allowance was subject to variation according to the prices of foodstuffs from time to time, but from October, 1942, the rate of the allowance remained stationery at 30 cents for men and women and 18 cents for children, notwithstanding the increase in prices.

Dearness Allowance.—A special committee was constituted at the end of 1942 to examine the whole basis of the calculation of dearness allowances. The recommendations of the Committee were considered by the Board of Indian Immigrant Labour and certain modifications of the system of computing dearness allowance were brought into force in April, 1943.

As a result of further discussion by the Wages Boards. The following minimum rates of daily wage have been fixed from 1-8-45:—

when index is between 211-219

	Basic rate	Plus Dearness allowance	Total
	cts.	cts.	cts.
Male worker not under 16 yrs.	58	67	125
Female worker not under 15 yrs.	46	54	100
Child worker under 15 years	41	47	88

When the cost of living index for any month varies outside the limit 211-219, the dearness allowance for the following month is to be varied by 3 cents for a male adult and 2 cents for others for each complete unit of 5 points by which the index differs from 215. The minimum overtime rate is to be 25 per cent more than the minimum hourly rate during the day (7 a.m. and 7 p.m.) and 50 per cent more during the night.

One important feature of the new scale of wages is that the distinction hitherto made between the minimum rates for the up-country, mid-country and low country estates is not maintained.

INDO-CEYLON RELATIONS

In 1936, as a result of a resolution passed in the State Council, the Ceylon Government appointed an Immigration Commission to consider and report upon the problem of non-Ceylonese workers in Ceylon, particularly with a view to the restriction and effective control of immigration into Ceylon of workers from other countries, including assisted estate labourers.

The report of the Commissioner was published in April, 1938. The Commissioner came to the conclusion that, although in the absence of statistics it was not possible to estimate the extent of Indian immigration, the immigrant came to share the work when it was available and when it was not, he returned to his home; that the immigrant workers made possible an economic and general advance which could not have taken place without them; that Indians did not undercut wages; that the existing means of control of immigration were sufficient and that the restriction of Indian immigration for the protection of Ceylonese employment was not practicable.

Ban on Emigration.—Early in 1939, the Government of India came to know that the Ceylon Government had under consideration some scheme for the replacement of Indian daily paid employees in the Government Departments by Ceylonese. The Government of India at once communicated to the Ceylonese Government their strong objection to the proposed scheme and suggested that it should be held in abeyance pending discussions at the time of trade negotiations, which were to take place between the two countries very soon. The Ceylon Government did not agree to that and also to other requests from the Government of India and the latter were compelled to withdraw their offer to negotiate a trade agreement and also to impose a ban on the emigration to Ceylon of Indian unskilled labour from the 1st August, 1939.

The Ceylon Government however, continued their policy of replacement of Indian daily-paid employers and by the end of 1940 over 2,500 employees, including about 1,200 workers, retired from Ceylon Government service under the scheme.

NEGOTIATIONS

The vindication of the cause of Indian immigration into Ceylon by the Immigration Commission did not satisfy Sinhalese opinion. The Board of Ministers were intent on some measure to control Indian immigration and a memorandum containing a summary of certain far-reaching proposals designed to restrict the entry of persons into Ceylon, whether for purposes of permanent residence or for taking up any occupation in Ceylon, was referred to the Government of India in August, 1940, in accordance with an assurance given to them in the matter. It was agreed to discuss these proposals during the informal conversations arranged to be held in November, 1940, in New Delhi to consider all questions outstanding between the Indian and Ceylon Governments.

The Conference was held at New Delhi from the 4th to the 12th November, 1940. The proposals of the Ceylon Delegation were conditioned by one main purpose, namely, a substantial reduction in the number of Indians resident in the Island, and sought to limit full citizenship rights to Indians in Ceylon in the second or third generation while extending certain restricted rights to those Indians with only a Ceylon domicile of choice (which was to include among other conditions to be prescribed residence in Ceylon for a minimum period of five years). They further proposed that all other Indians in Ceylon and future immigrants should be debarred for ever from acquiring franchise or other rights of citizenship.

The Government of India, on the other hand, pressed for full citizenship rights for Indians who had put in five years' residence in the Island and produced evidence of a permanent interest in the Colony and for opportunity for all other Indians in Ceylon on a prescribed date to qualify for such rights in due course. As the Ceylon Delegation were not prepared to modify their attitude, the talks ended in a breakdown of the negotiations.

On 4th March, 1941, the Board of Ministers introduced two Bills in the State Council, one to provide for the registration of persons in Ceylon who did not possess a Ceylon domicile of origin, and the other to make provision for the regulation and control of the entry of non-Ceylonese into Ceylon. These bills were however held in abeyance by the Government of Ceylon pending an outcome of the India, Ceylon talks.

JOINT REPORT

In August, 1941, at the request of the Government of Ceylon, the Government of India agreed to a resumption of the informal conversations that had ended inconclusively at New Delhi in November, 1940. Delegations from the two Governments met at Colombo on the 5th September, 1941, and the conference ended on the 21st when agreed conclusions were reached on all the subjects discussed and a joint report was signed by the two Delegations.

The proposals in the joint report, however, came in for criticism from prominent Indians and Indian Associations in Ceylon, particularly in regard to the provisions about the establishment of domicile of choice, the reservation in the grant of franchise rights to the Indian population already in Ceylon, the absence of specific provision for the safeguarding of domicile rights of the children of holders of certificates of permanent settlement, the disabilities attaching to absences of more than a year, and the conditions on which future immigration might take place. Opinion in India was also strongly against the proposals in the joint report, and on 17th November, 1941, the Central Legislative Assembly rejected the joint report.

In view, however, of the developments in the Eastern political situation, it was agreed between the two Governments that further consideration of the Report should be suspended and that the *status quo ante* introduction of the Immigration Ordinance should be maintained. Considering the hardship caused to Indian labourers already in Ceylon on account of the ban, the Government of India relaxed the ban in respect of such labourers as were in Ceylon on 1st September, 1942. Soon after that, the Ceylon Government approached the Government of India for additional labour for rubber-tapping, on same terms of employment as those offered to Indian labour already in Ceylon and on the condition of compulsory repatriation to India at the end of war or after other agreed period. The Government of India set their face strongly against any suggestion of compulsory repatriation and made counter-proposals in this regard. But the Government of Ceylon did not agree to them.

DISCRIMINATION

In 1945 the Government of India had some correspondence with the Government of Ceylon for the resumption of Indo-Ceylon negotiations and the latter Government expressed a desire that the negotiations should be resumed when the first Government was formed in Ceylon under the new constitution. Accordingly, when the new Government was formed in Ceylon in September 1947, the Prime Minister of Ceylon came to Delhi in December 1947 for discussion with the Prime Minister of India on the Indo-Ceylon problem. and the two Prime Ministers agreed in principle on the question of citizenship rights of Indians in Ceylon subject to further discussion by the two Governments.

There are certain legislative measures enacted by the Ceylon Government which are in effect of discriminatory nature and have therefore affected Indians in Ceylon, the most important of them being the Land Development Ordinance the Omnibus Services Ordinance and the Fishing Ordinance under which Indians are prohibited from enjoying the rights and privileges conferred on the Ceylonese.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

There are certain executive discriminatory measures also which affect Indians for example, by a circular issued in 1940 the Ceylon Government have restricted appointments to public Services to those 'Ceylonese' who are defined as a British subject born in Ceylon and one of whose parents was born in Ceylon."

The proposals for constitutional reforms in Ceylon were revived, as a result of persistent demands in that country, by a declaration by H.M.G. on the 26th May, 1943, authorising the Ministers to proceed with the drafting of proposals for a new Constitution, to be examined in detail by a Commission or Conference. The declaration put full responsible government under the Crown in all matters of internal civil administration as the goal of the contemplated constitutional advance. H.M.G. then announced in July 1944 that a Commission would be sent to Ceylon at the end of the year to examine the proposals made by the Ministers and it would enter into consultation with all minority parties concerned with the Constitution.

The Commissioner under the chairmanship of Lord Soulbury arrived in Ceylon on 22nd December, 1944, and invited proposals for the reform of the Ceylon constitution. The Indian community in Ceylon presented their case before the Commission which completed its sittings and returned to England in March 1945.

The report of the Commission on constitutional reforms for Ceylon was published on the 9th October 1945. They recommended the continuance of adult suffrage on the present basis with a legislature composed of the House of Representatives (consisting of 95 elected and 6 nominated members) and the Senate (consisting of 15 elected from the lower House and 15 nominated members) and a Cabinet on the British model with full responsibility in all matters in internal affairs. All Bills relating to defence, external affairs, and currency were to be reserved by the Governor-General for His Majesty's assent while any Bill relating to trade and communication was to be reserved if it prejudiced the interest of any part of the Commonwealth.

The safeguards for minorities were contained in the statutory prohibition of legislation, discriminatory against persons of one community or religion and the reservation by the Governor-General of any bill involving oppression or serious injustice to any racial or religious community. The second chamber by impeding precipitate legislation and the Public Service Commission by its freedom from the taint of partisanship would also constitute additional safeguards.

The main demands of Indians in Ceylon that were placed before the Commission were the grant of franchise to the Indian community in Ceylon on a footing of equality with the rest of the population and of citizenship rights to Indians resident in Ceylon for a prescribed period and making a declaration of permanent settlement in Ceylon. Their demands were ignored by the Commission and they left the Indo-Ceylon question to be decided by negotiations between the two Governments.

INDEPENDENCE ACT

On 31st October 1945, H.M.G. published a White Paper which accepted almost all of the recommendations of the Commission, but deviated from them only in minor details. A resolution regarding the acceptance of the White Paper was debated upon in the Ceylon State Council on 8th November 1945.

The Ceylon (Constitution) Order in council was issued on the lines of the White Paper and published on 16th May 1946. A Delimitation Commission was also appointed by the Governor May 1946 to demarcate constituencies which would return Ceylon's first Members of Parliament under the new constitutions.

The General elections in Ceylon under the new Constitution took place in August-September 1947, and a new Government was formed in Ceylon in September, 1947.

The Ceylon Independence Act was afterwards passed by the British Parliament which Conferred Dominion Status on Ceylon with effect from the 4th February 1948. Before this status was Conferred on Ceylon, agreements were entered into between the Government of Ceylon and H.M.G. regarding external affairs, defence and public servants.

Exchange of Representatives.—In October, 1942, with the concurrence of the Government of India, the Government of Ceylon appointed their Special Representative in India to secure and maintain adequate food supplies for Ceylon from India and to improve relations between the two countries.

The Government of India also appointed, on a reciprocal basis, a Representative in Ceylon in August 1943 who has been since December 1947 redesignated as the High Commissioner for India in Ceylon. Towards the end of 1947, the Prime Minister of Ceylon, D. J. Senanyake paid a visit to India. At the end of his talks with the Prime Minister of India it was reported, that all outstanding questions including the one about citizenship were amicably settled. The post of the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon has also been continued.

MALAY

The position of Indians in Malaya before the occupation by the Japanese has been fully dealt with in the 1942-43 issue of the Year Book. On the cessation of hostilities in August, 1945 the country was put under military administration till the establishment of civil Government on the 1st April, 1946.

The old office of the Agent of the Government of India in Malaya at Kuala Lumpur, which ceased to function on the Japanese occupation of the country, started functioning on the 1st September, 1945 under the charge of Mr. T. G. Nataraja Pillai, the Assistant Agent. In October, 1945 the Government of India appointed Mr. S. K. Chettur, I.C.S. as their Representative and Liaison Officer with Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia. He opened his office in Singapore in January, 1946. His designation was changed to that of the Representative of the Government of India in Malaya with effect from 1st April 1946. Mr. John A. Thioy formerly President of the Malayan Indian Congress was appointed Representative in August 1947 in succession to Mr. Chettur.

Condition of Indians.—Soon after the establishment of the military administration reports received in India showed that large number of Indians had been arrested and were being prosecuted because of their connections with the Indian Independence League and the Indian National Army.

The reports also showed that the economic condition of Indians, particularly that of labouring class, was unsatisfactory. A large proportion of the Indian labourers who had been drafted by the Japanese for the construction of the Burma-Siam Railway were reported to have perished and the survivors were said to be in miserable plight. On account of the repudiation of the Japanese issued currency called 'Banana' currency the sufferings of the labouring classes were aggravated. Acute shortage of cloth and medical aid was being felt.

The Government of India, therefore sent their Representative, Mr. Chettur to Malaya in November, 1945 to study the condition of Indians in that country. Soon after his return in December, 1945 a non-official delegation consisting of the Hon'ble Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Member of the Council of State and Mr. P. Kodanda Rao of the Servants of India Society was also sent by the Government of India. In December, 1945 the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress decided to send Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Malaya and he accordingly visited the country in March, 1946.

RELIEF MEASURES

The number of Indians arrested on charge of collaboration with the Japanese was considerable. The policy of the Military Administration in Malaya caused great stir both in Malaya and India. The Government of India after considering the reports of their Representative and of the Kunzru delegation undertook the defence of the Indian arrestees by sending a panel of competent lawyers from India. The policy of the Military Administration towards collaborators underwent a change in March, 1946 and in pursuance of that all cases against Indians charged of mere collaboration were withdrawn.

The Government of India through their Representative in Malaya provided cash reliefs to deserving working class and middle class Indian families in Malaya. They also placed funds at the disposal of their Representative for assisting destitute Indians in their repatriation to India. Certain relaxations on the export regulations were made to permit of old and new clothes for charitable purposes.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress in December, 1945 decided to send a Congress Medical Mission to Malaya. In March, 1946 the Government of India Medical Mission headed by Lt.-Col. T. S. Shastry proceeded to Malaya and it was closely followed by the Congress Medical Mission under the leadership of Dr. M. R. Cholkar. The two Missions worked in close collaboration and did much good work. The Congress Medical Mission returned to India in August, 1946 and the Indian Government Mission in September, 1946.

Repatriation.—Soon after re-occupation there was a grat demand for passages from Malaya to India. Passages were however very scarce as there was no commercial shipping. Only a few berths became available on troopships from time to time. The Representative of the Government of India set up priorities committees at Singapore and Kuala Lumpur and whatever passages became available were allotted by those committees. The passage position however did not show much improvement by September-October 1946. To cope with the great demand for passages the Government of India specially chartered S.S. "Jalgopal" with a carrying capacity of 1,500 deck passangers for the Malaya-India run. It made 4 trips and considerably reduced the backlot awaiting repatriation. The shipping position improved in early 1947. The Representative of the Government of India provided free passages to a number of destitutes.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS

In January 1946, His Majesty's Government announced the policy on the future constitution of Malayan Union and Singapore. According to this the 9 States of Malaya and the British Settlements of Penang and Malacca were to constitute a Malayan Union. The Malyan Union and Singapore were each to be under a Governor and there was to be a Governor-General for the Malayan Union and Singapore. A common citizenship in the Malyan Union was also envisaged.

In July 1946 a Working Committee consisting of the representative of the Government, of rulers of Malayan States and of the United Malaya National Organisation was appointed to make proposals in regard to the future constitution of Malaya. The Working Committee submitted their report towards the end of 1946 and it was published in Janaury 1947.

According to these proposals there was to be a Federation of Malayan States and the Settlement of Penang and Malacca and a separate administration for Singapore. There was to be a High Commissioner instead of a Governor-General of the Malayan Union. A Federal Council of 23 persons including 2 Indians was suggested. Besides, there was to be a Federal Executive Council. His Majesty's Government announced their final decision on these proposals in July 1948. The Federation plan has been accepted. The Federal Legislative Council is to consist of 50 members. The constitution comes into force on 1st February 1948.

Labour Situation.—Most of the rubber estates were in a very poor shape after the re-occupation of Malaya. The British Military Administration offered employment to the labourers on the rubber estates on fixed wage rate at 60 cents per man and 57 cents per woman. Later in the year the Planters Association of Malaya fixed the basic rate of wage at 70 cents per man and 55 cents for a woman and 40 cents for a child, plus a cost of living allowance of 40 cents for an adult and 20 cents for a child.

As most of the commodities which the labourer used were in short supply and the level of prices was 400 to 500 per cent above the pre-war level, there was general dissatisfaction amongst the labourers. Shortage of rice, the staple diet, was another factor in causing this dissatisfaction. The events came to head in Kedah in July 1946 where there was serious trouble in the two large Amercian owned estates, the Dublin Estate and the Harvard Estate, the number of people affected being 1,200 and 2,000 respectively. At about the same time a series of strikes also broke out on the Estes of Perak State involving some 3,000 Indian labourers in the Sungei Siput area. There was also a wave of sporadic strikes in Selangor, Malacca and Johore States. Some of the strikes were amicably settled by the intervention of the Representative of the Government of India. Labour wages however remained at a low level but on account of a slump in the rubber market the labourers desisted from strikes and demonstrations to get their demands fulfilled.

BURMA

Burma was occupied by the Japanese in early 1942. For an account of matters affecting Indians there see the Year Book for 1942-43. The Allied Forces made some advance in Burma in early 1945 and occupied Rangoon on 16th May, 1945. The Japanese surrendered in August, 1945 and soon after a military administration was established in the whole country under the Civil Affairs Service (Burma).

The Governor of Burma, who had remained in Simla during the war returned to Burma on the 16th October, 1945 and established civil administration in the whole of Burma except the Tenasserim [illegible] from that date. The change-over from military to civil administration was, however, gradual and by the 1st January, 1946, the civil administration was established in the whole of Burma.

Political Changes.—H.M.G. made an announcement on the future of Burma in May 1945. The Governor of Burma appointed his Executive Council consisting of 9 members on 4th November, 1945 and a Legislative Council of 34 members on 1st January, 1946. He also appointed the Hon'ble Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, M.B.E. as his Advisor on India affairs. The main political parties in Burma did not participate in the formation of the Executive Council or the Legislative Council H.E. Sir R. H. Dorman Smith, the Governor of Burma resigned his post on account of ill-health and Major-General Sir H. E. Rance took charge on 31st August, 1946. As a result of his negotiations with political parties in Burma a national Government under the leadership of U. Aung San was formed on 26th September, 1946.

In January 1947, a Burmese delegation headed by U Aung San went to London to negotiate with H.M.G. the basis of transfer of power to Burma.

In accordance with the Attlee-Aung San Agreement General Elections to a Constituent Assembly were held in April-May 1947. The A.F.P.F.L. Party secured an overwhelming majority of seats in the Constituent Assembly. The Assembly adopted the final constitution of Burma in September 1947. The Constitution envisaged a Union of British Burma and the various States and tribal areas. It further provided that the Union of Burma would be a Republic outside the British Commonwealth. The transfer of power from British hands to Burmese took place on the 4th January 1948 when Burma was formally declared an independant Republic.

Indian Embassy.—The Office of the Representative of the Government of India with the Government of Burma which was functioning in Simla since October, 1944, moved to Burma in November 1945. Mr. Jamnadas Metha, the Representative of the Government of India resigned his post in June, 1946. Dr. M. A. Rauf was appointed Representative in October 1946. His Status was raised to that of High Commissioner in August 1947 after the independence of India. Later with effect from 4th January 1948 he was made Ambassader of India in Burma.

Burmese Embassy.—The Government of Burma appointed U. Win as their first High Commissioner in India in August 1947. His Status was raised to that of an Ambassador on 4th January 1948.

Immigration.—In 1944 the Governments of India and Burma were understood to be considering the question of future Indian Immigration into Burma. The discussions remained at official level and no progress appears to have been made.

On account of shortage of shipping and abnormal conditions prevailing in Burma immediately after its re-occupation, free entry of Indians was not allowed for some time. Passages to Burma were later controlled by the Government of India and facilities to proceed to Burma were provided by them to evacuees and such of the non-evacuees who desired to proceed to Burma on compassionate grounds or on business, etc.

The Government of Burma promulgated the Immigration (Emergency Provision) Act, 1947 on the 13th June 1947. Under this Act, no person can enter Burma without an entry permit issued by the Controller of Immigration, etc. or a valid passport duly visaed or endorsed by or on behalf of the Governor of Burma. It was stated that the measure had been necessitated by the large scale unauthorised entry of non-Burmans into Burma along the land frontiers adjacent to India, China and Siam. India lodged a protest against the promulgation of this Act, which they characterised as unnecessary and inopportune. The Government of Burma in reply stated that the legislation was designed to meet the existing emergency and pending the conclusion of satisfactory agreement with the Government of India and so long as the present emergency existed they had no alternative but to continue to apply the Act to Indians seeking entry into Burma.

Sometime after the establishment of the civil Government in Burma Mr. M. L. Doshi and five other Indians who were connected with the Indian National Army and Netaji's Relief Fund were prosecuted for alleged offences of extortion, dacoity, etc. committed during the period of Japanese occupation. In September, 1946, however, on the personal intervention of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Vice-President of the Indian Interim Government and Member-in-Charge of the Commonwealth Relations Department, the cases against them were withdrawn.

LEGISLATION

With a view to expediting rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country, the Government of Burma controlled the import and export trade of the country. They have also controlled the internal distribution of some of the essential commodities. To step up the imports from India, a Burma Supply Mission was set up in November, 1945 with its Headquarters at New Delhi. This office was merged into the office of the High Commissioner for Burma in India towards the end of 1947.

Emigration of unskilled Indian labour to Burma is prohibited under a ban imposed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, in July, 1941. In 1944, the Government of India, however, agreed to the recruitment of some labour by the military authorities. After the end of the war, though the ban was not lifted it was relaxed in favour of evacuees, but later the exemption in favour of evacuees was withdrawn.

With the termination of war certain emergency legislation was enacted in Burma. This legislation affected large number of Indians who had assets and properties in Burma. Some of the important Acts were as follows :—

(a) *The Liabilities (War-time Adjustment) Act*, 1945.—This Act aims at providing relief to the debtors who by reason of the circumstances created by the war, were unable to pay their debts. It confers on Courts in Burma certain powers in relation to remedies in respect of non-payment of money and non-performance of obligation, and also provides for the adjustment and settlement of the affairs of persons financially affected by reason of war circumstances.

(b) *The Custodian of Movable Property Act*, 1945.—This is a piece of emergency legislation to provide for the speedy recovery and return to owners of movable property of which the owners had been deprived by circumstances arising out of the war and for the appointment of Custodians of such property.

(c) *The Lands Disputes (Summary Jurisdiction) Act*, 1945.—The Act provides for a summary decision, by specially appointed "Commissioners" in disputes as to possession and boundaries of immovable properties without going into the question of ultimate right or title to the property. The Act aims at determining who was the last person in lawful possession of a particular immovable property during the short period between the dates when the British Administration began to disintegrate and finally ceased to function and leaves questions relating to periods prior to that or later to the decisions of competent civil courts.

The Tenancy Act, 1946.—The object of the Act is to provide regulation in certain respects of agricultural tenancies. It provides for the determination of rents in respect of tenancies by the Revenue Officers and the mode of payment of the same. Under the Act, the unpaid rent in respect of a tenancy and the unpaid wages of the labourers employed by the tenant rank equally and are the first charge on the produce of the land. This legislation is of some importance to Indians who own lands in Burma.

Under the provisions of Act, 1946, Burma will have its own currency with effect from the 1st April, 1947. The currency which is at present being managed and controlled by the Reserve Bank of India will be managed and controlled by a Currency Board situated in London. After independence, however the currency will be managed by a Board in Burma itself.

Immigration (Emergency Provision) Act, 1947. See para on Immigration above.

Courts (Emergency Provision) (Repeal) Act, 1947.—Under Section 7 of the Courts (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1943, the Civil Courts in Burma were deemed to be closed for the purposes of the Limitation Act with effect from 8th December 1941, until a date to be notified by the Governor of Burma. In 1946, 30th September was declared to be that date. Later however a notification fixing that date was cancelled. In early 1947 the Government of Burma enacted the Courts (Emergency Provision) (Repeal) Act, 1947, in accordance with which Section 7 of the main Act was to be in force upto the 31st March 1947. As a large number of Indians had evacuated to India during the war this piece of legislation was of particular interest to them.

The Accrual of Interest (Wartime Investment) Act 1947.—Under this Act debts, loans and mortgages made in Burma before 5th May 1942, do not bear any interest during the period of suspension of limitation. This measure was found necessary to prevent mounting of interest on debts, loans and mortgages for the period for which suits were not filed on account of suspension of limitation.

Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.—This Act places certain restrictions on the export of currency etc. from Burma. These are more or less similar to those imposed by the Government of India consequent upon the Financial Agreement concluded by them with H.M.G. The restrictions are designed to conserve foreign exchange.

The Agricultural Debts Moratorium Act 1947.—This Act debars creditors who have any debts to realise from agriculturists or have decrees of civil courts against them, from taking any legal action in enforcing their claims. They were further required to register within 6 months from taking any legal action in enforcing their claims. They further required to register within 6 months from 7th May 1947, certain particulars in respect of their claims with the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts in which the debtors resided. The Act further provided that claims not

may be admitted to prove the Will and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed may be granted to him of the whole estate or so much of it as may be unadministered.

After any grant of Probate or Letters of Administration with Will annexed, no other than the person to whom the same may have been granted has the power to sue or prosecute any suit or otherwise act as representative of the deceased until such Probate or Letters of Administration has or have been recalled or revoked.

SMALL ESTATES.

Administrator General's Certificate.—In cases where the value of the estate is Rs. 2,000/- or less, an Administrator General's Certificate can be obtained. The procedure for obtaining this Certificate is simple and less expensive. A fee of 3% on the value of the estate is payable. The value of the estate has, however, to be taken as at the date of the death of the deceased. These Certificates are equivalent to Letters of Administration.

East Bengal

EAST Bengal Province came into existence on August 15, 1947 through the partition of what used to be called Bengal. East Bengal comprises the whole of the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions; the Districts of Rangpur, Bogra, Rajshahi, Pabna and Khulna; parts of the Districts of Nadia, Jessore, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Malda and Sylhet—the last from old Assam. East Bengal which is one of the Provinces of Pakistan is also sometimes referred to as Eastern Pakistan.

The area of East Bengal is 54,091 sq. miles and the total population 41,949,710. Out of this, 29,481,099 are Muslims, 11,736,026 Hindus, 56,882 Christians and 1,197 Sikhs. The density of the population is 775.

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir Frederick Chalmers Bourne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

MINISTRY

Prime Minister-in-Charge of (1) *Prime Minister's Department, Planning Department, Prime Minister's Secretariat and Cabinet Secretariat,* (2) *Home Department and* (3) *Judicial and Legislative Department,* The Hon'ble Mr. Khawaja Nazimuddin.

Minister-in-Charge of Department of Civil Supplies and Department of Public Relations, The Hon'ble Mr. Nurul Amin.

Minister-in-Charge of Finance Branch of the Finance and Revenue Department and Commerce and Industries Branches of the Department of Commerce, Labour and Industries, The Hon'ble Mr. Hamidul Huq Chowdhury.

H.E. Sir Frederick Bourne

Minister-in-Charge of Education Branch of the Department of Education and Registration, The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hamid.

Minister-in-Charge of Department of Communications, Buildings and Irrigation, The Hon'ble Mr. Hassan Ali.

Minister-in-Charge of Agriculture and Co-operation Branches of the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Relief, The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Mohammad Afzal.

Minister-in-Charge of Department of Health and Local Self-Government, The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Habibullah Chowdhury.

Minister without Portfolio, The Hon'ble Dr. Abdul Motaleb Malik.

Minister-in-Charge of Relief and Rehabilitation Branches of the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Relief, Registration Branch of the Department of Education and Registration and Labour Branch of the Department of Commerce, Labour and Industry, The Hon'ble Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmed.

Minister-in-Charge of the Revenue Branch of the Finance and Revenue Department, The Hon'ble Mr. Tafazzal Ali.

THE GOVERNOR'S PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary, J. S. Treanor.

Military Secretary, Major W. J. B. Purcell.

Aides-de-Camp, Risaldar Major and Honorary Captain Dost Muhammad Khan, Sardar Bahadur.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Chief Secretary to Government, Secy., Home Dept., Aziz Ahmed.

Deputy Secretaries, D. L. Power; Khan Bahadur Manhi Ansar Ali; W. B. Kadri.

registered with the local authorities within the specified period would not be entertained by the civil courts and thus be extinguished. The Government of India gave wide publicity to this provision of the Act for the benefit of evacuees from Burma.

During the first week of December 1947, Thakin Nu and his colleagues on their way back from London, paid a courtesy visit to New Delhi, on the request of the Prime Minister of India. Advantage was taken of this visit for a preliminary and informal exchange of views regarding the settlement of certain questions outstanding between India and Burma. Both sides expressed cordial desire for the speedy and friendly adjustment of these questions and it is hoped that in the near future there will be an exchange of missions for this purpose.

ZANZIBAR

The small Protectorate of Zanzibar, consisting of the two islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, has an Indian community of nearly 15,000 out of a total population of 235,000. These Indians are mostly traders, and the trade in cloves—of which Zanzibar furnishes more than 80 per cent. of the world's supply—is largely in their hands. No problems of any magnitude faced this community until July, 1934, when a group of Decrees regulating the trade in cloves and prohibiting the free alienation of land by Africans and Arabs to others was passed by the Legislative Council of Zanzibar and received the assent of H.H. the Sultan. (*For full details see The Indian Year Book* 1934-44.)

MAURITIUS

In April, 1924, the Government of Mauritius requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a period of one year, but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation. The Government of Mauritius agreed to receive an officer for the purpose and to give him all facilities; and in December, 1924, Sir Maharaj Singh, left India to conduct the necessary inquiry.

Sir Maharaj Singh's report was published by the Government of India in August, 1925. The various recommendations made in the report were commended to the consideration of the Colonial Government.

In February, 1926, the Government of India received a reply from the Colonial Government stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Sir Maharaj Singh in regard to the renewal of emigration to Mauritius, *viz.*, that no more unskilled Indian labour should be sent to Mauritius either in the immediate or near future. With regard to Sir Maharaj Singh's suggestions relating to other matters of interest to the Indian population resident in the Island, the Colonial Government expressed their willingness to give effect to several of them.

Labour Trouble.—The condition of Indians in this Colony continued to remain satisfactory till 1937 when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates employing Indian labour. The Colonial Government appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on the disturbances. The commission reported during 1938 and the most important recommendations of the Commission related to the necessity for the formation of a Department of Labour and the enactment of suitable labour legislation in place of the Labour Ordinance of 1922 which mainly dealt with indentured labour.

Both recommendations have been given effect to and the Labour Ordinance of 1938 which closely follows the Malayan Labour Code should prove of considerable benefit to the Indian labourers, a large number of whom are employed on sugar estates. The Industrial Associations Ordinance of 1938 provided for the regulation of conditions of employment, the establishment of machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes and generally the formation of industrial Association. This Ordinance, it will be observed, provides for collective bargaining by industrial labourers.

The Government of India had under consideration for some time the question of deputing an officer to visit the Colony and to report on the condition of Indians resident there, as no officer of the Government of India visited the Colony since Sir Maharaj Singh's deputation in 1925. The suggestion was accepted by H.M.'s Government and in May, 1940, Mr. S. Ridley, I.C.S., Secretary to the Agent General for India in the Union of South Africa, was deputed to visit Mauritius. He stayed in the Colony for about five weeks.

In his report, which was published at the end of 1943, he made a number of recommendations, the more important of which are (1) minimum wage for labourers in the sugar industry, (2) grant of war bonus, (3) Government control over housing of labourers of estates, (4) introduction of compulsory education in suitable stages, (5) extension of franchise by adding educational qualification as an alternative to property qualification, and (6) adequate representation of the Indian community in the Council of Government and the Executive Council, etc., etc.

Disturbances on Estates.—In 1943 disturbances occurred on 4 estates pending settlement of a demand for higher wages. The police were reported to have been assaulted and in the course of firing which followed, 3 persons were killed and 3 wounded. A Commission of enquiry was appointed to investigate the cause of the outbreak and the Conciliation and Wages Boards examined the question of adjustment of wages. The report of the Commission was published on the 28th November, 1944.

The Commission observed that the main underlying causes of the disturbances were unsatisfactory economic conditions and low wages. It made far-reaching recommendations for the improvement of labour conditions, general welfare and health services and the general administrative machinery. The Government of Mauritius have taken action on certain recommendations in regard to the improvement of labour conditions and have set up a Central Statistical Bureau.

Proving of Wills

IN India if a person has been appointed executor of the Will of a deceased person, it is always advisable to prove the Will as early as possible. If the Will is in a vernacular, it has to be officially translated into English. A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the Will. All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the petition. Values must be shewn as at the date of the Petition and Probate Fees will be calculated on such value. The Values of immoveable properties are usually assessed at 16⅔ years' purchase on the nett Municipal assessment, in the absence of a report from a competent architect.

Scale of Probate Duty.—Up to Rs. 1,000—Nil.

For the next Rs. 9,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 10,000), 2 per cent.; for the next Rs. 40,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 50,000) 3 per cent.; for the next Rs. 50,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 1,00,000) 4 per cent; for the next Rs. 1,00,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 2,00,000) 4½ per cent; for the next Rs. 50,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 2,50,000) 5 per cent; for the next Rs. 50,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 3,00,000) 5½ per cent; for the next Rs. 1,00,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 4,00,000) 6 per cent; for the next Rs. 1,00,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 5,00,000) 6½ per cent.; for amounts exceeding Rs.5,00,000 (or the portion over Rs. 5,00,000) 7 per cent. In addition to this Probate Duty there is, at present, a surcharge of 25%.

Exemptions from Probate Duty.—In determining the amount of the value of the estate for the purposes of probate duty the following items are allowed to be deducted:

1. Debts left by the deceased including mortgage encumbrances.
2. The amount of funeral expenses.
3. Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest.

In addition, there is general exemption for service personnel killed in action or dying on service in certain circumstances.

Procedure.—The particulars of the property of the deceased and the particulars of all items allowed by law to be deducted have to be shown in separate schedules. It is the practice of the High Court to send a copy of these schedules to the Revenue Authorities and if the properties, particularly immoveable properties, have not been properly valued, the High Court issues a notice to the petitioner requiring him to amend the schedule of property accordingly. In certain cases the Court requires citations to be published and served on such persons as the Court thinks are interested in the question of the grant of probate. If no objection is lodged by any person so interested within the time mentioned in the citation to the effect that nothing should be done in the matter of the petition for probate without notice to the person objecting or to use the technical language the caveator, and if the Will is shown to have been properly executed, probate is ordered to be granted. If an objection or caveat is filed the petition for probate is converted into a suit in which the petitioner is plaintiff and the caveator is the defendant.

Probate Codicil, etc.—Probate has effect over all the property and estate moveable or immoveable of the deceased throughout the province in which the same is granted and is conclusive as to the representative title of the person to whom the probate is granted against all debtors of the deceased and all persons holding property which belongs to the deceased and will afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate is granted. Probate can only be granted to an executor appointed by the Will and the appointment may be express or by necessary implication. Probate cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind. Where several executors are appointed probate may be granted to them simultaneously or at different times. If a codicil is discovered after the grant of probate a separate probate of that codicil may be granted to the executor if it in no way repeals the appointment of executors made by the Will. If different executors are appointed by the codicil, probate of the Will will be revoked and a new probate granted of the Will and codicil together. When probate has been granted to several executors and one of them dies, the entire representation of the testator accrues to the surviving executor or executors. Probate of a Will when granted establishes the Will from the death of the testator and renders valid all intermediate acts of the executor as such. When a person appointed an executor has not renounced the executorship, letters of administration will not be granted to any other person until a citation has been issued calling upon the executor to accept or renounce the executorship, but when one or more of severel executors have proved the Will, the Court may, on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved. The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge or by a writing signed by the person renouncing and when made will preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate of the Will appointing him executor. If an executor renounces or fails to accept an executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof, the Will may be proved and letters of administration with a copy of the Will annexed may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy.

Residuary Legatee.—When no executor has been appointed by a deceased in his Will or when the deceased has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act or who has died before the testator or before he has proved the Will or when an executor dies after having proved the Will but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased, a universal or a residuary legatee

Addl. Deputy Secy. and Adm. Officer, Barracks, M. S. Zoha.
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Asst. Provincial Transport Commissioner and Ex-Officio Asst. Secy., Maulvi Abdul Bari Khan.
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Surgeon-General, Lt. Montgomery.
Accountant-General, Syed Hasan.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. T. D. Ahmed.
Postmaster-General, Abdul Hamid Khan.
Inspector-General of Registration, Khan Bahadur Maulvi M. S. Khan.
Director of Agriculture, A. M. Mustafa.
Director of Industries, Maulvi M. A. Azam.
Director of Fisheries, Maulvi Q. M. Rahman.
Chairman, Public Service Commission, A. J. Dosh.
Secy., P.S.C., Khan Badiur Rahman.
Registrar, High Court, Fazle Akbar.
Director of Veterinary Services, S. M. Ali.
Member, Board of Revenue, K. B. Md. Mahmud.
Secy., H.P.M.'s Secretariat, S. N. Bakar.
Asst. Secy. to H.P.M., Habibul Huq.
Commissioners of Divisions, M. N. Stuart (Dacca Dn.), H. Tufnell-Barrett (Chittagong Dn.), T. I. M. N. Chowdhury (Rajshahi Dn.).
Chief Inspector of Primary Education, Khan Bahadur Abdul Hakim.
Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Qudrat-I-Khude.
Excise and Taxation Commr., K. B. Afazuddin.
Director of Anti-Corruption, M. A. Abdullah.
Director of Supply and Distribution, K. B. Md. Mahtabuddin Sarkar.
Provincial Rationing Authority, W. A. S. Lewis.
Director of Agriculture, Marketing, Dr. S. A. Hossain.
Conservator of Forests, Y. S. Ahmed.
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Major M. Muinuddin.
Special Relief Officer, Mahtabuddin Ahmed.
Labour Commissioner and Chief Inspector, Shops & Establishments, S. E. B. Murshedi.
Electrical Adviser and Chief Electric Inspector, Yousufali.
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Special Officer, Paper Control, M. Rahman.
Special Officer, Jute Price Control, M. Ahmed Mea.
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Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. F. M. Khan.
Chief Engineer, Public Health, A. Latif (*Offg.*).
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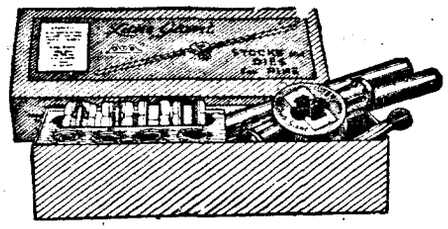

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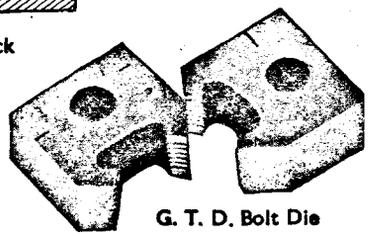

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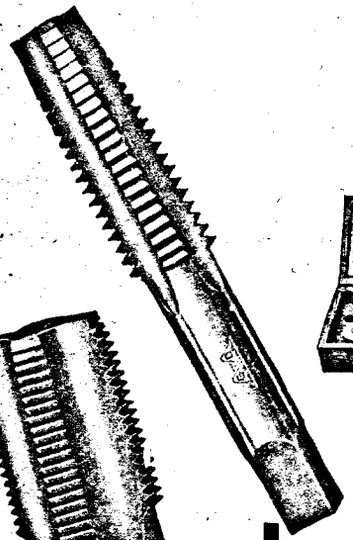

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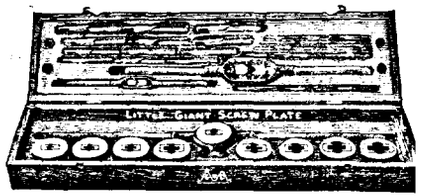

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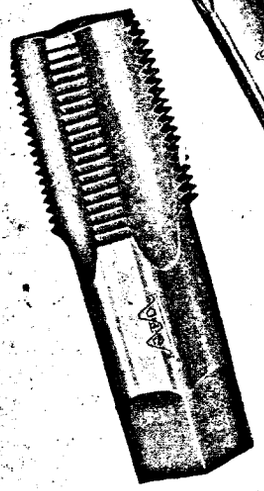

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1948

Who's Who in India & Pakistan

ABDOOLKADER, Tyebhoy, Active Social Worker, leading member of Dawoodi Bohra Community businessman and Landlord, Bombay; *b.* in August 1902; *m.* Nema Salehbhoy, 1932; *Educ.:* in Bombay; Established business since 1920 in Import and Export lines, undertook extensive business tour in England and Continent in 1935; visited several important Commercial and Industrial Fairs such as British Industrial Fair, London, Prague International Fairs, Pragus, Leipzig Fair, Leipzig; Partner, Tyfid Mercantile Corporation, Bombay and Universal Copy Apparatus (India) Agency, Bombay; established several Agents all over India; Representative and Sole Agents of several important Foreign Manufacturers; Member, Cricket Club of India Ltd., Bombay; Founder and Member Managing Committee, Ritz Club, Bombay. Member of the Bombay Historical Society and Reception Committee, Bombay; Western Indian Automobile Association, Bombay; the Islam Gymkhana, Bombay and the Society of Indian Magicians, Bombay. *Recreations:* Cricket and Swimming. *Hobbies:* Stamp and old coins and Photography. *Address:* Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

ABDULLAH, Shaikh Mohamad, Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir; Popularly known by the name of Sher-I-Kashmir; *b.* 1905, in the mud hut village of Soura, seven miles from Srinagar; *m.* Begum Abdullah; *Educ.:* Srinagar; Jammu; graduated with distinction from Lahore; M.Sc., Aligarh Univ.; while a college student formed a Union of Kashmir College, 1927; was a science teacher in the State High School; initiated a regular campaign for responsible Government, crystallising in the formation of the Kashmir Muslim Conference; created political consciousness among the people and took the opportunity of converting the Muslim Conference into the National Conference in 1938; launched the 'Quit Kashmir' movement in 1946, which aimed at complete democratisation of Kashmir; was put in prison; released in 1947; organised a Peace Brigade to maintain communal harmony in the State; threw in the entire weight of his organisation for national defence against the Kashmir raiders; was invited by the Maharaja of Kashmir as the Head of the Emergency Administration at the time of the signing of the Instrument of Accession; member, Kashmir Delegation from India to the U.N.O. *Address:* Srinagar.

ABERCROMBIE, Sir John Robertson, K.B.E. (1946); Kt. (1935), Chairman, Board of Administration, Canteen Stores Dept., Government of India, and Director, Latham Abercrombie & Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* June 11, 1888. *m.* Elsie Maude, *d.* of E. W. Collin, late I.C.S. *Educ.:* Cheltenham Coll. Came to India as Assistant in 1910; joined I.A.R.O., Feb. 1915. Joined 18th K.G.O. Lancers in France, May 1916; active service in France, May 1916—March 1918 and in Palestine, March 1918—Feb. 1919. Military Cross and mentioned in despatches. Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1925; President, 1930 and 1935; Member, Bombay Legislative Council 1925-26, 1930-31 and 1935-36; Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937. *Address:* Breach Candy House, Warden Road, Bombay.

ACHRATLAL, Haridas, President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association (1939) and a leading Millowner. *b.* 1881. *m.* 3 *s.* and 1 *d.* *Educ.:* Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Closely connected with the control and management of cotton mills; Agent, Maneklal Harilal Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., for 38 years; celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the Mills in 1939; founded and started The Vijaya Mills in 1931; bought the Whittle Mills, Broach and renamed it Gopal Mills Ltd.; Benefactions include Dharmashalas in Dakore, and Ahmedabad, a maternity home at Kanij; First President of Lad Farashad held at Bombay, Donated a good sum for Gaushala at Nathdwana and D. A. V. College, Ajmere, educational scholarships and many others at different places; appointed by Govt., as member of the Cttee. of Management of the Ahmedabad Municipality (1910-1915); Member, Advisory Board of the Central Bank of India Ltd., Ahmedabad since 1924; Chairman, The Deepak General Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay; The Gantam Oil Mills Co. Ltd., (Talod), Ahmedabad, The Dabhoi Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd., Dabhoi. Director, Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co. Ltd., Bombay; The Harivallabhdas Mulchand Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad; The Baroda Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Baroda; The Yamuna Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda; The Chhotalal Mills Ltd., Kalol; The Gujarat Corporation Ltd., Baroda; The Motor House (Gujarat) Ltd., Bombay and The Climax Engineering Co. Ltd. (Broach). *Address:* "Vasant Bhuvan", Shahibag, Ahmedabad.

ACLAND, Richard Dyke, The Right REV., M.A., Bishop of Bombay (Retd.) *b.* 1881; *Educ.:* Bedford and Oxford. Deacon 1905. Priest, 1906; Curate, St. Mary's Slough, 1905-10; S. P. G. Missions, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Dapoli, Bombay, 1911-1929. *Address:* Thornes House, Milerton, Towton, England.

ADENWALLA, Nariman Dadabhoy, B.A., G.D.A., F.C.I. (Lond.), Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. *b.* June 1900. *Educ.:* Sir B. J. P. C. Institute. Passed various commercial examinations with 1st class and distinctions; obtained the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy in 1923; started practice in 1928 as Registered Accountant and Auditor; Ex-president and present Vice-President of the Byramji Jijibhoy Old Boys' Union; on the Managing Committee of the Released Prisoners' Aid Society; the Bombay Shareholders' Assoc.; Managing Committee of Dadabhoy Nowroji Memorial Association, the Committee of the Parsi Federal Council. Member, Income Tax Cttee.; Indian Merchants' Chamber; supervising Cttee. of International Corporation of Secretaries of Australia, served on the Reception Cttee. of the National Liberal Federation of India during its last session in Bombay; is a Freemason and a past master of two masonic lodges and a past "Z" of a Chapter and a Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter Office-bearer; was an A.R.P. Warden, and on the National War Front Committee, Kalbadevi section; is on the "A" Ward, Municipal Local Schools Cttee. *Publications:* Guide to Income Tax refund and Income Tax Guide in English and Vernacular; Contributes articles to English and Vernacular papers on Income Tax matters. *Address:* 418, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road. *Residence:* 41, Queen's Road, Bombay.

ADVANI, Pritamdas Bhojraj, M.Sc., Tech. (Manch.); M.I.E. (India), A.M.I.E.E. (Lond.), J.P., Electrical Commissioner with the Govt. of Bombay. Chairman, Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. *b.* May 21, 1891; *m.* Parpati Vaswani. *Educ.:* Hyderabad, Sind, and Manch. Univ. Engr., Bombay Office of Metropolitan Vickers end of 1919, and later Mgr. till Aug. 1928; Director of Industries, Govt. of Bombay from August 1928 to Jan. 1944; Chairman, Board of Directors for Technical Education and Industrial Training, Bombay till Oct. 1944; member, Bombay Legislative Council 1932-36; on spl. duty in U.S.A. 1939 in connection with proposal for the establishment of the automobile industry in Bombay Prov.; Member of Senate, Bombay University. 1931 to 1945. *Address:* "Oceana," Marine Drive, Bombay.

AFGHAN, Major Nawab Sir Ahmed Nawazkhan Saddozai, Kt. (1936), C.I.E. (1934), O.B.E. (1920), M.L.A. Central, (1931-1945), Hereditary Nawab & Premier Peer of N.W. Frontier Province; *b.* Feb., 1878; *m.* Second *d.* of the late Nawab of Laharu State; *Educ.:* Punjab. Served European War, 1914-1919; Star, Victory Medal, General Service Medal, 1914-15; served 3rd Afghan War, Waziristan, 1919-21; Delhi Durbar medals, 1903 & 1911; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937. Nawab & Rais of Dera Ismail Khan; Public worker in N.W.F.P. *Address:* Allahanawaz Castle, Dera Ismail Khan, N.W.F. Province.

AGA, Jamshed Burjor, A.I.A.A. & S. (Lond.), F.I.I.A., M.I.S.E., G.D.Arch., Incorporated Architect and Surveyor. *b.* 27th Oct. 1916. *m.* Shirin D. Cooper, *d.* of Sir Dhanjishaw Cooper on 5th Dec. 1938. After passing the Matriculation, obtained Govt. Diploma in Architecture being the youngest in India then. Was elected Fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects, Member of the Indian Society of Engineers and an Associate also of the Association of Incorporated Architects and Surveyors of London, being the youngest Indian to acquire this distinction at the time; member, Insurance Institute of London; Partner, Messrs. Shapoorjee N. Chandabhoy & Co., Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, and Fire Loss Assessors for Insurance Companies as also under the Govt. of India's War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordnance, 1940 and War Risks (Factories) Ordnance, 1942. Member, Parsi Central Association and Political League, Iranian Zoroastrian Anjuman, Iran League, Parsee Architects' & Engineers' Union, etc. Charter Member, Rotary Club, Satara, Ex-President, Satara Suburban Municipality. *Clubs:* Royal Western India Turf, Ripon, Bombay Presidency Radio, Mahableshwar and Poona, and Ex-Hon. Secy., Satara Club. Is a Freemason being Founder of Lodges "Blackwell," (S.C.) and "Star of India" (E.C.) and member of Lodges Sir Lawrence Jenkins (E.C.), Universal Brotherhood (E.C.), Rustom Cama Conclave (E.C.) and same named Chapter. Toured India extensively and visited Iran, being State Guest at Teheran. *Address:* Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

AGA KHAN, Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, P.C. (1934), G.C.I.E. (1902), G.C.S.I. (1911), G.C.V.O. (1923), K.C.I.E. (1898), LL.D., Hon. Camb. *b.* 1875, Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1900, 1st Class; has many religious followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India; head of Ismail Mahomedans; granted rank and status of first class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War; led the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations Assembly in 1932, 1934 and 1935; accorded the unique honour of being the first Indian President of the League Assembly, 1937; celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his accession to the *gadi* of Imam, 1936; made an honorary citizen of Cannes, April 1947; presided over the League of Nations Session, Sept. 1937; celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of his Sultanate in 1945. *Publication:* *India in Transition.* *Address:* Aga Hall, Bombay.

AGARWAL, Anand Prasad, B.A., LL.B., Banker, Zamindar and Landlord. *b.* September 12, 1907, *s.* of late Rai Bahadur Vaidya Nath Das, B.A. *m.* Shrimati Chandraman Devi (died, August 1946); three *d.*; *m.* again Shrimati Kamla Devi (May 1947). *Educ.:* Agrawal Pathsala Harish Chandra School, Benares Hindu and Allahabad Universities; enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1930; appointed Hon. Munsiff, 1934 and Hon. Magistrate, 1938; Hon. Special Magistrate, First Class, 1940-1943; President Bankers' (Shroffs') Assoc., Krishna Samaj; Chairman, Board of Directors of the Great Eastern Industrial Corporation Ltd., Benares; Director, Benares Industries Ltd., Benares; Vice-President, Benares Industrial and Trades Assoc.; Secretary, Rotary Club; Manager, Harish Chandra Intermediate College; Member, Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P., Court of Wards Advisory Cttee., District Refugee Cttee.; Agra Province Zamindars' Assoc., etc. *Address:* Sundia, Benares City.

AGARWAL, Pusmal Papalal, Merchant; *b.* 1903; *m.* Miss Godavaribai Agarwal of Aurangabad, 1935; three *s.* and three *d.* *Educ.:* Dhulia. Joined business at the early age of sixteen; Proprietor, Papalal Shivchand & Co. Oil Mills, Dhulia; Chief groundnut oil and oil cake dealer; Manager & Manufacturer of Kamala Devi Oil; Treasurer, Dhulia City Congress Committee; Member, Dhulia Municipality for 8 years; was Chairman, Standing Committee of Dhulia Municipality; Unanimously elected President of the Municipality in 1947; Member, Dhulia Agricultural Produce Market Committee; Leader of Agarwal Community; Social worker. *Address:* Agra Road, Dhulia (West Khandesh District), Bombay Province.

AGARWAL, Ram Mohan, B.Com. *b.* June, 1915; adopted *s.* of late L. Raghubardayal (*s.* of Lachmandas), Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Raghubar Dayal Ram Mohan. *m.* Ved Kumari Visarada; One *s.*, Khetal Vijay. *Educ.:* S. M. College, Chandausi; graduated from D. A. V. College, Cawnpore (Agra University); a prominent social worker; founded Agarwal Sewak Force, Chandausi, 1934; Vaish Samaj, Adarsh High School, 1945; first Hindustani Adarsh Middle School in U. P., 1946, according to the scheme of Hon. B. Sampurnanand, Education Minister, U.P.; Secretary, Sikche Prasar Samiti; founded the Commerce Assoc., the Commerce Magazine and the Commerce Tournament; Secretary, Teachers' Assoc.; organised Dacca Fund, Kavi Sammelans, picnics, etc. at Atrauli; Secretary, Arya Kumar Sabha for several years; organised All-India Hindi Newspapers Exhibition in 1946 at Chandausi and All-India Communal Newspapers Exhibition in 1945; contributed many articles in Hindi and English to journals; Life member, Old Boys' Assoc., Mukerjee Memorial Tournament; Editor, Special Library Number of Sikcha Sudhe. *Recreations:* Collection of Commercial articles, pictures, paper cuttings on different subjects, journals, books. *Address:* Chandausi, U.P.

AGARWALA, Amar Narain, M.A., B.Com., Dean, Faculty of Commerce, and Head of the Depts. of Economics and Commerce, Univ. of Saugar, C.P. *b.* July 8, 1916. *m.* Rajeshwari Agarwala. *Educ.:* S. K. R. Inter. College, Firozabad; Lucknow Christian Coll., Lucknow, K.P.I. Coll., Allahabad, and Univ. of Allahabad. Had a brilliant academic career, winning most of the prizes and scholarships including Queen Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal (highest academic distinction, Allahabad Univ.), Univ. M. A. Silver Medal, Faculty of Commerce Medal and Golden Jubilee Medal; an economist of balanced and national views; an expert on social security and economic planning; his book *Samajvad ki Ruprekha* recognized the best book in Hindi on Socialism by All-India Sahitya Sammelan (1939) which gave him Muraraka Prize on it; regular contributor to many learned journals in India and foreign countries including *Economic Journal* (London) and *International Labour Review* (Montreal); was for some time on deputation in the Labour Department, Government of India; associated with 21 economists in issuing a Manifesto on Government's monetary policy in 1946; Edited a symposium on *Position and Prospects of India's Foreign Trade* (1946) with the co-operation of Trade Commissioners and on *Indian Labour Problems* (1947) containing articles of India's 24 leading labour experts; Managing Editor, *Indian Journal of Economics*, Organ of the Indian Economic Association, 1943-1947; Some times on the staff of the Faculty of Commerce, Univ. of Allahabad and Member of A. U. Committee of Courses and Studies, Faculty of Com-

merce, Academic Council and Court; Assistant Proctor, Alld. Un.: Secretary and Founder-Member, Indian Commerce Association; Founder and Research Secretary, Indian Research Assn., devoted to research and literary activities; Member, District Industrialization Cttee. *Hobbies:* Journalism, cinema and badminton. *Publications: Social Insurance Planning in India, Health Insurance in India, Pessimism in Planning, Gandhism: A Socialistic Approach, Socialism without Prejudice,* etc. *Address:* Kundu Gardens, Allahabad.

AGARWALA, The Hon. Sir Clifford Manmohan, Kt. (July 1943), Chief Justice, Patna High Court. *b.* February 5, 1890; *m.* Dorothy Muriel Lall; *Educ.:* Aldenham School, Herts., England. Called to the Bar in July 1911; appointed a Judge of the Patna High Court in July 1932; Acting Chief Justice, September 1946. *Publications:* "Workmen's Compensation"; "Law of Limitation"; "Trial by Jury". *Address:* Patna (Bihar).

AGARWALE, Shet Motilal Manikchand, *alias* Pratap Shet, *b.* 11th Dec. 1879; *m.* Bhagirathibai, *d.* of Sheth Sukhdeo Pannalal Agarwale, of Kala Dera in Jaipur State.

Adopted Shet Maganlal Motilal about 1922; Managing Agents, Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Amalner and New Pratap Spg., Wg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Dhulia; Director, Vidarbha Mills, Ellichpur, Pasari Flour Mills, Bhilsa (Gwalior State), Adarsha Chitra Kala Ltd., Bombay, Bacharaj Factories, Bombay, Hindusthan Housing Co., Ltd., Bombay; President, Amalner Co-operative Urban Bank, Ltd., Khandesh Education Society, Amalner, Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, Khandesh Medical and Surgical Aid Society, Amalner, Central Hindu Military Education Society and Bhonsle Military School, Nasik, Chopda Education Society, Chopda; Proprietor, Manakchand Ratiram Ginning Factory and Motilal Manakchand Press Factory, Chopda, Maganlal Motilal Oil Mills, Chopda; Partner, Maganlal Rameshwar Ginning & Pressing Factory and Oil Mill, Malegaon; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1917; Munificent Donor towards the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other Philanthropic institutions in various parts of the country; Member, Gosewa Sangh, Wardha. *Address:* Pratap Nagar, Amalner (E. Khandesh.)

AGASHE, Moreshwar Narayan, M.B.B.S. Medical Practitioner, Satara. *b.* Sept. 10, 1888; only *s.* of late N. K. Agashe, Pleader, Satara Bar, and a promoter and Director, Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Satara; *m.* Miss Kelkar, 1905, and on her demise, Miss Damle, 1924; six *s.* and seven *d.*; *el. s.* Madhav studying for F.R.C.S., in London, and *s. s.* Shridhar attending Anglo-Ayurvedic College, Satara; *Educ.:* Grant Medical College, Bombay; commenced practice during Influenza epidemic, 1918; joined Hon. staff of Satara Anglo-Ayurvedic Medical School, which institution has now developed into a full-fledged college with charitable hospital containing 50 beds, also maternity wards and charitable dispensary all patronized by Govt. and public; member, Board of Indian Systems of Medicine since 1938, also member, State Medical Faculty of 'Ayurved'; Started 'The Bhadkamkar Ayurved Research Institute' at Satara and founded 'The Ayurvedeeya Arka Shala in 1926; Chairman (since 1942) of Executive body of the Directorate of Western India Life Insurance Co. Ltd., Satara. *Address:* Shanwar Peth, Satara City.

AGHA, Hanif Hasan, Sec., Punjab General Knowledge Society; *b.* 5th May 1920, *y. b.* of late distinguished poet Allamma Agha Mahammad Sidique Hasan "Zia" Sabri; won 1st place in Urdu poetry 1935 on the Silver Jubilee occasion of late King George V. *Educ:* Islamia High School, Rawalpindi, American United Presbyterian Mission College, Rawalpindi, Islamia College, Lahore; Graduated in 1940 with distinction securing 3rd position in Philosophy in the Province; a great organizer, and a First class sportsman; held an inter-Provincial Collegiate Literary Contest at Murree Hills in 1946 presided over by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas; founder, Punjab General Knowledge Society, (an outgrowth of the Rawalpindi Society for the Promotion of General Knowledge), Standard Public Library in 1944; Organizer, Provincial Literary Contests and Debates and other literary gatherings at Rawalpindi and Murree Hill every year; Secretary, Anjuman Urdu, Rawalpindi; Organizer, Agha Hockey Tournaments; *Publications* "Khazina-I-Maalumat" a book on general knowledge. *Address:* Allah Diya Lodge, Ratta Amral, Rawalpindi (West Punjab), Pakistan.

AGNIBHOJ, Hon'ble Shri Rameshwar, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Public Works, C.P. and Berar since May 1946. *b.* May 23, 1911; *m.* Sh. Gulab Bai; *Educ.* Central Hindu College, Benares; M. A., Previous (Allahabad University), LL.B. (University

College of Law), Nagpur C.P.; was a merit scholarship-holder upto the matriculation class. Joined Congress movement from the time of Simon Commission and while a student, was taken into custody by police in 1930; was sentenced to 6 months while a matric class student for taking part in politics; practised as lawyer at Harda in Hoshangabad District (C.P.); jailed for 6 months as an individual satyagrahi in Nov. 1940, repeated satyagraha within 10 days on Gandhiji's advice and again imprisoned for 9 months on April 13. 1941; after release resumed practice; was sentenced to undergo 3 years' R.I. in the 1942 August revolution; after release sanad was suspended by the High Court of Judicature for some months and subsequently allowed to practise for the 3rd time: returned unopposed to C.P. Legislative Assembly in February 1946. *Publications:* Hindi poems, Hindi prose, lyrics and short stories, political essays in periodicals, all in tit-bits; *Hobbies:* Hindi literature, Drama, dancing and mimics. *Address:*—Minister for Public Works, C.P. and Berar, Nagpur.

AHLUWALIA, Prof. Sardar Dogar Singh. *b.* 1897, Rawalpindi. *Educ.:* F. C. College, Lahore and Technical College, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England. Was awarded Govt. of India Foreign Technical Scholarship in 1918 for studying Ceramic Technology; worked under late Dr. J. W. Mellor, F.R.S.; visited various Continental factories in France, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium and Germany for a special study of Industries in those countries; on his return in 1924, appointed Assistant Professor of Industrial Chemistry at the Hindu Univ., Benares, where he organized and established the Dept. of Ceramic Technology and later in 1926 he became head of the Department; in 1936 his services were lent to the Travancore Govt. where he brought into existence the Govt. Ceramic Concerns possessing India's biggest china-clay refining plant and an up-to-date Porcelain Factory in 1943; Mysore Govt. invited him to submit a report on their Ceramic Concerns; Adviser in Ceramic Industry in the Post-War Planning Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt., 1944-45; submitted a scheme for ceramic development which has been sanctioned by the Government; Consultant to Madras Govt. for Ceramic Industries; extensively travelled throughout India, conducted comprehensive survey about the availability of ceramic material in Southern India including Hyderabad, Travancore, and Mysore States. *Present Address:* Blue Mount Estate, Kotagiri.

AHMAD, Muhammad Basheer, M.A., M.Litt., F.R. Hist., Secretary, Pakistan Constituent Assembly and Reforms since August 1947. *b.* 1904; *m.* Tehzib Begam. *Educ.:* Aligarh, London and Cambridge; joined Indian Civil Service 1928; worked as Assistant Magistrate and then Joint Magistrate and later on became District and Sessions Judge, U.P.; appointed Member of the Meerut Riot Enquiry Commission, 1940; Founded the Aligarh Historical Research Institute, 1940; founded the Rotary Club at Fyzabad and became its first President; elected President of numerous Clubs and Literary Societies in North India. *Publications:* "The Problem of Rural Uplift in India"; "Meaning and Scope of Muslim Law"; "Islamic Culture in India"; "The Administration of Justice in Medieval India." *Address:* Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, Karachi.

AHMAD, Dr. Nazir, O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.), F. Inst. P., J.P., Secretary, Development Board. *b.* 1 May 1898. *m.* 1936, 1 *d.*, 2 *s.* *Educ.:* M. A. O. College, Aligarh; Government College, Lahore; Peterhouse, Cambridge. Head of the Science Department, Islamia College, Lahore, 1925-1930; Asstt. Director, Technological Laboratory, 1930-1931; Director, Technological Laboratory, 1931-45. *Publications:* "Cotton Research in India", various scientific and technical papers and reports of the Tariff Board. *Address:* Secretariat, Karachi.

AHMED, Shamsuddin, ex-Minister for Commerce, Labour and Industry, Govt. of Bengal. *b.* 1892. A lawyer, he gave up practice in 1920 during the non-co-operation movement, arrested and sentenced under sedition charge. Released, 1922. Elected to Bengal Legislative Council, 1929. Returned to jail, 1930 for taking part in civil disobedience movement. Councillor, Calcutta Corpn., 1933-35; Leader, Krishak Proja Party, Bengal Assembly, 1937-45; Minister for Agriculture and Veterinary Dept., 1938-39; Minister for Communications and Works, 1941-43; joined Muslim League, 1945. *Address:* Calcutta.

AHUJA, Mulk Raj, B.Sc., O.B.E. (1946), Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Canada since 1941 and in Newfoundland since 1946. *b.* Jan. 13, 1897. *Educ.:* Punjab University. *m.* Gianwati; 3 *s.*, 3 *d.* Dy. Director, Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, 1932-34; Dy. Trade Commr., London, 1934-35; Trade Commr., Milan, 1935-40 (Territory covering South Europe, including Mediterranean Islands); Trade Commr., London, 1940-41; Member, International Tea, Sugar and Rubber Cttees; Adviser to Indian Delegation, I.L.O. Conference, Philadelphia, 1944; Govt. of India's sole delegate on Governing Body of I.L.O., Quebec City, 1945; Economic Adviser, Indian Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1946; Delegate of the Indian Delegation to the Second Session

of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment, Geneva, 1947; India Government Trade Commissioner, New York, 1947. *Publications*: Numerous papers on international trade, with special reference to India. *Address*: Royal Bank Building, Toronto, Canada.

AIYANGAR, Diwan Bahadur, Raja Bahadur, S. Aravamudu, M.B.E., Senior Advocate, Federal Court. *b.* October 1874; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College and Law College. Apprenticed to the celebrated lawyer the late Eardley Norton; set up practise in Hyderabad Deccan; his father was connected as Legal Adviser, Judge and Diwan in the Gawda Samasthan, a tributory State subject to the Nizam; rose to the leadership of the Bar; appointed Government Pleader to the Residency; several times under-Secretary to the Resident; President of Hyderabad Lawyers' Conference, 1937; one of the pioneers of the Co-operative Movement in Hyderabad; President of the All-India Co-operative Conference, 1935, held at Indore and the Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Madras; keenly interested in civic affairs; was the Vice-Chairman of the Residency Bazars Committee until the rendition of the Residency Bazars to the Nizam's Government; connected as President or Vice-President of various public institutions like the State Temperance Committee, the Deccan Humanitarian League, the young Men's Improvement Society, Sri Vaishnava Conference, etc.; was appointed Chairman of the Reforms Committee of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government; Minister for Medical Department, 1945 and later on Minister for Law and Justice; H.E.H the Nizam's Govt., was made Rao Saheb (1918), Rao Bahadur (1920), Diwan Bahadur (1923), and M.B.E. (1930) in recognition of his public services; awarded the title of "Raja Bahadur" by H.E.H. the Nizam, 1946. *Address*: "Amritha Nivas", Hyderabad, Dn.

AIYAR, Sir C. P. Ramaswami, K.C.S.I. (1941); K.C.I.E. (1925); C. I. E. (1923); ex-Dewan of Travancore, Fellow of Madras University. *b.* 12 Nov. 1879, *o. s.* of late C. R. Pattabhi Ramayyar, Vakil, High Court and afterwards Judge, Madras City Court; *m.* Sitammal, *g. d.* of C. V. R. Sastri, the first Indian Judge in Madras; three *s.* *Educ.*: Wesleyan High School, Presidency College, and Law College, Madras. Joined the Madras Bar, 1903, and led the original side soon afterwards; enrolled specially as an Advocate, 1923; Fellow of University, 1912; Member of Madras Corporation, 1911, served on many committees; Member of the Indian National Congress and was its All-India Secretary, 1917-18; Madras Delegate to Delhi War Conference; Trustee, Pachayappa's College Trusts, 1914-19; gave evidence before the Southborough Commission on Indian Reforms and the Meston Committee on Finance, also before Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford; gave evidence in London before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1919; University Member of Legislative Council, Madras, 1919; Member of Committee to frame Rules under Reforms Act, 1919; Member of Legislative Council under Reformed Constitution for Madras, 1920; Advocate-General for the Presidency, 1920; engaged from 1910 in almost all heavy trials in Madras; one of the Indian representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926 and 1927; Rapporteur to the League of Nations Committee on Public Health, 1927; Law Member of Madras Government, 1923-28; Vice-President, Executive Council, 1924; resigned membership of Madras Government, March 1928 and rejoined the Bar, April 1928; delivered the Sri Krishna Rajendra University Lecture at Mysore, 1928; represented the State of Cochin before the Butler Enquiry Committee, 1928; member of the Sub-Committee to draft constitution for uniting British India and the Indian States in a Federation, 1930; Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and member of the Federal Structure Committee of the R. T. C., 1931; Acting Law Member, Government of India, 1931; Legal and Constitutional Adviser to the Government of Travancore; Member of the Consultative Committee of the R.T.C.; delivered the Convocation Address of the Delhi University, 1932; Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1932; Acting Commerce Member of the Government of India, 1932; Chairman of the Committee appointed by Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933; Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; Delegate to World Economic Conference, 1933; drafted a new constitution for Kashmir, 1934; Member of the Government of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure, 1935; Dewan of Travancore, 1936-47; Conferred the title of "Sachivothama" by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore; was instrumental in implementing the Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness, 1936; Chief Commissioner, Travancore Boy Scouts Association, 1937; Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, 1937. Was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1937. Was conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws by the Travancore University, 1939. Delivered the convocation address of the Osmania University, Hyderabad, 1942; appointed Member for Information in the Governor-General's Executive Council, 3-8-42, resigned on 20-8-1942; re-appointed as Dewan of Travancore 28-8-42; Chairman, Indian Rubber Production Board, Nov. 1942; Chairman, Travancore Steam Navigation Co., 1944; Member of the Govt. of India Post-war Reconstruction Cttee. and of the Central

Board of Education, 1944; President, 1st South India Brahmana Conference, 1946; Represented the Indian States before the British Parliamentary Delegation and the Cabinet Mission, 1946; Member, Negotiating Committee on behalf of the States under the Cabinet Scheme; was invested with the rank and title of Lieutenant-General of the Travancore State Forces by His Highness. Relinquished Dewanship of Travancore, August 1947. *Publications*: Contributions to various periodicals on political, financial and literary topics; A selection of his speeches and writings in two volumes. *Recreations*: Lawn-tennis, riding and walking. *Clubs*: National Liberal, Royal Automobile, Madras Cosmopolitan. *Address*: The Grove, Mylapore, Madras; Delisle, Ootacamund.

AIYAR, Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chandrasekara, B.A., B.L., Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* 25th January 1888; *m.* Sitalakshmi Ammal; *Educ.*: Conjeeveram, Tirupati and Madras (Christian College and Law College). Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court in 1910. City Civil Judge, July 1927; District and Sessions Judge (Dec. 1927); High Court Judge since July 1941. *Address*: "Sri Sadma," 96, Mount Road, Teynampet, Madras.

AIYAR, Rao Sahib N. N., J.P., Hony. Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Dy. Asstt. Controller, Mily. Accts. *b.* 1889. Field Service, Mes. Exp. Force, N.W.F.F. and W.F.F., 1917-20. Awarded British War Medal, Victory Medal, Indian General Service Medal, Afghanistan, Two Clasps N.W.F. and Waziristan and King's Silver Jubilee Medal. President, Ward Welfare Committee, Simla-New Delhi, 1933-34, S. I. Welfare Society, Bombay, 1937-39, S. I. Volunteer Corps, Bombay, 1938-39; Vice-President, S. I. Educ. Assn., Simla-New Delhi, 1933, S. I. Assn., Bombay, 1937-38; Member, Managing Committee, Mental Hospital, Calcutta, 1935, Prisoners' Aid Society and General Committee, King George V. Memorial Fund, Calcutta, 1936, S. I. Assn. and Asthika Samaj, Bombay. Vice-Chairman, King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, North Bombay, 1938; Chairman, Bombay School Children's Sports Committee, 1938. Did relief work in Delhi during Jumna Floods, 1933, and Bihar Earthquake. Member, Dohad Taluq War Fund Committee, 1942-43. Honorary Probation Officer, The Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society and Children's Aid Society, 1938 to 1941; Member, Local Municipal Schools Committee 'F' Ward, Bombay; Vice-President, Bombay Tamil Sangam, 1944-45; Vice-President, Shanker Mutt, Bombay; Member, Mg. Committee, Bombay Province Probation and Aftercare Association and Byramjee Jeejibhoy Home for Children, Matunga. Secy., Balkaji Basi readings. *Address*: 275, Telang Road, Bombay 19.

AJIT Singh Sahib, Maj.-Gen. Maharajadhiraj Shri Sir, third *s.* of His late Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Sardar Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur and the only uncle of H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur. *b.* 1st May 1907; *Educ.*: Rajkumar College, Rajkot and Mayo College, Ajmer; *m.* the sister of His Highness of Jaipur (Rajputana), has 2 *s.* and 4 *ds.* Director, Veterinary Dept. and Shikar Khana, 1927; President, Consultative Cttee. of Sardars, 1936; Advisory Board, 1938; Councillor to H. H. 1940; has been holding Portfolio of Home Dept. since Feb. 1941; Pres., Bombay and Motor Ambulance Fund, collection for which amounted to Rs. 5 lakhs; Leader, National War Front in Jodhpur State; Pres. of the Jodhpur Railway Grievances Cttee. and was Pres. of the Supervising Board in connection with the marriage of the Heir-Apparent. *Address*: Jodhpur, Rajputana.

AKALKOT: Raja Shrimant Vijayasingh Fattesinh Bhonsle, Rajasahib of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

ALI, H.E. Asaf, Bar-at-Law, Governor of Orissa since June, 1948. *b.* 1888. *Educ.*: Stephen's College, Delhi, and Lincoln's Inn, London; *m.* Aruna Ganguli, 1928. Tried under D. I. A. in 1918 and acquitted; jailed several times in connection with Congress movement; travelled widely in Europe. Municipal Commissioner, Delhi; Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934; active member, Nationalist Muslim Party; returned by large majority on joint votes of Hindus and Muslims of Delhi to the Legislative Assembly (1935); was member, Congress Working Committee and Secretary, Assembly Congress Party; arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules in Aug. 1942; released May 1945; re-elected 1945 by large majority defeating Hindu Sabha and Muslim League Candidates; Deputy Leader, Congress Party Central Assembly; Special subjects, External Affairs, Defence and Constitution. Member for Transport and Railways, Interim Govt., Sept. 2, 1946 to 7th Jan. 1947. First Indian Ambassador to Washington, Feb. 1947 to 14th April 1948. *Publications*: Constructive Non-Co-operation; Life of Stalin, in verse (Urdu); Report on N.W.F.P., etc. *Address*: Government House, Cuttack.

ALI, The Hon'ble Mr. Mohammed, Minister of Finance, Public Health and Local Self-Govt., Govt. of East Bengal. *b.* 1909. Grandson of the late Nawab Bahadur Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhury, first Muslim Minister in Bengal. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta. Parliamentary Secretary to Chief Minister, 1943-45; Member, Council, All-India Muslim League Central Parliamentary Board; was Member, Governing body, Indian Football Assoc. and Bengal Hockey Assoc. *Address*: 19, Mayfair, Ballygunge; Secretariat, Dacca.

ALI, Hon'ble Shaikh Karamat, B.A., LL.B. (Punjab) Minister of Education, W. Punjab. *b.* November, 1893, *m.* the daughter of Hakeem Mohd. Hassan Zubd-Atul-Hukma of Sialkot. *Educ.*: Forman Christian College, Lahore, and Law College, Punjab University. Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Committee, Sheikhupura (26 years) and President, Municipal Committee (10 years); President, Bar Association, Sheikhupura Dist. (twice, for 5 years in all), Public Prosecutor, both Special and Ordinary, Dist. Sheikhupura; M.L.A. since 1937; member, Board of Industries, Punjab and Sanitary Board (5 years); member, All-India Muslim League Working Committee (1942 to 1947). *Address*: Secretariat, Lahore.

ALI, Sir Syed Maratib, Managing Proprietor, Syed A. & M. Wazir Ali; *b.* 1884; Member, His Majesty Amir of Kabul's Entertainment Committee, 1906; Secretary, All-India Army Canteen Contractors' Association from 1922 to 1926; Director, Canteen Contractors' Syndicate Ltd. since 1927; Member, Trade Delegation to Afghanistan, 1934; has been Director, Reserve Bank of India; Member, Eastern Group Supply Conference, 1940, Vice-Chairman, All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Director, Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India, Ltd. since 1936. President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, 1944. Member, Committee of Management and Control, Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. President, Punjab Muslim Chamber of Commerce, 1943. Khan Bahadur, 1929, C.B.E. 1935, Knighted, 1940. *Address*: "Ashiana", Lahore.

ALLADIN, Khan Bahadur Ahmed (Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Jung Bahadur), O.B.E. *b.* 15th March 1885. *m.*, 2 *s.* and 2*ds.* Fellow of the Osmania and Aligarh Universities; Pres., Islamiah High School, Osmania School and Islamiah Girls' School; Hyderabad (Dn.) Chamber of Commerce & Industries, 1937-42; Proprietor, Alladin Industrial Estate, K. B. Ahmed Alladin & Co., Mg. Agents, Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd., Hyderabad Starch Products Ltd., Hyderabad Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd., and Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd.; Hyderabad Laminated Products Ltd., Dir., Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Hyderabad Gold Mines Ltd., Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., Azam Jahi Mills Ltd., Mahboob Shahi Gulburga Mills Ltd., Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd., Sirsilk Ltd., Deccan Fibreboard Mills Ltd., Hyderabad Tanneries Ltd., The Hyderabad United Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd., Member, Hyderabad City Improvement Board, Secunderabad Town Improvement Trust, H.E.H. the Nizam's State Rly., Advisory Cttee., and Secunderabad Municipal Cttee. and Standing Advisory Cttees., Commerce and Industries, Labour, H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt., All-India Tuberculosis Assen.; connected with several benevolent and philanthropic institutions; founder, Mecca Madina Alladin Endowment Trust (15 lacs) and Alladin Educational Endowment Trust, Trustee, Mader-e-Deccan; Khan Saheb 1916; Khan Bahadur 1925, O.B.E. (1936), Nawab by H.E.H. the Nizam 1943, Vazir by H. H. the Aga Khan 1944. *Address*: Alladin Buildings, Oxford Street, Secunderabad, Dn.

ALLSOP, James Joseph Whittlesea Knight Bachelor, Jan. 1, 1945. Retd. Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad; *b.* Feb. 11, 1887; *m.* Jessie Annie, *d.* of C. S. Delmerick. *Educ.*: Univ. Coll., London; Entered I. C. S., 1910; District and Sessions Judge, 1919; Judicial Secretary and Legal Remembrancer to U.P. Govt., 1931 and 1933-34. Judge, Chief Court, Oudh, July-November 1933; Judge, High Court, Allahabad, 1934. *Address*: C/o 16, Hastings Road, Allahabad.

AMARNAGAR (Thanadevli State): Darbar-shree Amrawala Saheb, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

AMBEDKAR, Hon'ble Dr. Bhimrao Ramji, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law; Minister of Law, Government of India; Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (*Labour*), July 1942 to June 1946; *b.* 1893. *Educ.*: Satara and Bombay; Gaekwar's Scholar at Columbia University to study Economics and Sociology; did Research in India Office Library and kept terms for the Bar at Gray's Inn. Professor of Political Economy, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 1917; went to Germany and joined Bonn University and then London University and took D.Sc. in Economics and Commerce; called to the Bar, 1923; gave evidence before Southborough Committee for Franchise, 1918; and Royal Commission on Indian Currency, 1926; member of the Round Table Conference, London, 1930-32, and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932. *Publications*: *The Problem of the Rupee, Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India. Caste in India, Small Holdings and their Remedies. The Annihilation of Caste Federation Versus Freedom, Thoughts on Pakistan, Ranade, Gandhi and Jinnah, What Congress, and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables, Who were the Shudras,* etc. *Address*: 1, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

AMRIT KAUR, Hon'ble Rajakumari, only *d.* of Raja Sir Harnam Singh of Kapurthala. Minister for Health, Govt. of India. Social worker of many years standing and Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi for 15 years. *b.* Kapurthala Palace, Lucknow, on Feb. 2, 1889. *Educ.*: Sherborne School for Girls, Dorsetshire, and London. Social Section Secretary, A.I.W.C., 1930, Chairwoman, A.I.W.C., 1931-33. Gave evidence on behalf of A.I.W.C., N.C.W.I., etc. before Lord Lothian's Franchise Committee in 1932 and on behalf of A.I.W.C., National Council of Women in India and Women's Indian Assn. in London in 1933 before the Joint Select Cttee.; President, A.I.W.C., 1938; Chairwoman, A.I.W. Fund Assn., 1937-41 and again from 1946; served on the Jullundur Municipality, 1934-36, first woman member of the Advisory Board of Education (Govt. of India) from inception till resignation in protest in Aug., 1942; re-appointed, 1946, for some years member, Board of Trustees, All-India Spinners' Assn. and member of the Board of Hindustani Talimi Sangh; member of the Standing Committees of the A.I.W.C., A.I.W. Fund Assn. Went with Indian Delegation to U.N.E.S.C.O. in Nov. 1945 in London, and in 1946 in Paris. Has won many Tennis Championships in Simla and Lahore. Appointed Minister for Health in First Dominion Cabinet, 1947. Appointed Chairwoman of the Executive Committee of the St. John Ambulance Association and Chief Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and member of the Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society, 1948. *Address* "Manorville," Simla West.

ANAND, Mulk Raj, B.A. (Hon.) 1924., Ph.D., 1928, Author, Novelist and critic; Editor, "MARG" Magazine. *b.* December 12, 1905; *Educ.*: Punjab University; The University of London and Cambridge; Lecturer in literature and philosophy to the London County Council adult education schools; Editor of various magazines; Leverhulme Fellow for research in Hindustani literature. Broadcaster at the B.B.C., Film script-writer at the M.O.I. *Publications*: *Novels*: The Big Heart, The Sword and the Sickle, Across The Black Waters, The Village, Two Leaves And A Bud, Coolie, Untouchable, Tractor and the Corn Goddess, The Barber's Trade Union. *Essays*: Apology for Heroism, Lines Written to an Indian Air, Persian Painting, etc. *Address*: C/o MARG Magazine, 25, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

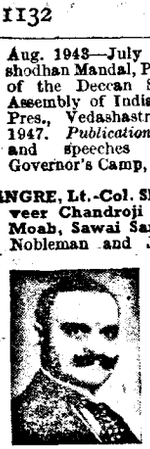
ANANDJI, Haridas, B.A., LL.B., Mg. Dir., Anandji Haridas & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta, Nagpur, etc.; *b.* at Bombay in 1896. Member, Cttee. of Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1922-24); Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1924-34); Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay; Calcutta Corporation (1929-32), Railway Rates Advisory Cttee., Asstt. Iron & Steel Controller (Govt. of India, 1941-42); founder and Senior Vice-Pres., Indian Chamber of Commerce (1924); Pres., Iron Merchants' Assen., Calcutta; Steel Traders' Assen., Bombay; Member, Managing Cttee., Bhatia General Hospital; Trustee, Khimji Jiwa, Keshavji Jadavji and other Charitable Trusts. *Address*: 29-D, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

ANANTANI, Biharilal Narayanji, B.A., D.Litt., Bar-at-Law, ex-Dewan, Jawhar State; *b.* June 22, 1892, at Kutch-Bhuj. *Educ.*: at Alfred High School, Kutch-Bhuj, and Middle Temple, London; called to the Bar in 1937. Started career in Zanzibar, as Interpreter in H.B.M.'s High Court; was Head Master, Indian School, for 10 years and journalist for 25 years; Proprietor and Editor, *The Zanzibar Voice*, a well known Weekly; was Mysore Govt. Trade Agent in East and South Africa and also acted as Trade Correspondent for the Govt. of India for a number of years; as Leader of the Indian Community, led deputations to London and Geneva on several occasions on behalf of Indians in East Africa; practised law in High Court of Bombay on the Original side and is still on the roll of Advocates; was Commerce Member in Nawanagar State for four years; acted as Advocate-General in Nawanagar State and Famine Relief Commissioner during the famine of 1939-40 and won the appreciation of the Maharaja Jamsaheb Bahadur and the public for his strenuous work; Controller of prices, Agent to the custodian of Enemy Property and President, Central Board, War Efforts Committee; was Pres., Stores Purchase Cttee., Nawanagar State; an active Rotarian and a Mason. *Publications*: Gujarati translation in verse of "*Karima*" by Shaikh Saadi, Great Persian Poet and Writer, "*Functions of Post-War Journalism*" and "*Genesis of Indian Struggle in East Africa.*" *Address*: Jawhar, Gujarat States.

ANEY, His Excellency Madhao Shrihari, B.A., B.L., Governor of Bihar since Jan. 12, 1948. *b.* August 29, 1880. *m.* Yamunabai (died 1925). *Educ.*: Morris College, Nagpur. Teacher, Kashibai Private High School, Amraoti, 1904-07; joined Bar 1908 at Yeotmal; Vice-Pres., Indian Home Rule League; Pres., Berar Provincial Congress Cttee., 1921-30; joined Civil Disobedience Movement; Ag. Pres., Indian National Congress, 1933; M.L.A. for Berar, 1924-26, 1927-30 and 1935; member, Congress Working Cttee., 1924-25 and 1931-34; founded Yeotmal District Assoc., 1916; member, Nehru Cttee.; Vice-Pres., Responsivist Party; General Secy., Congress Nationalist Assembly Party, 1935; General Secy., Anti-Communal Award Conference Working Cttee., 1935; elected member of Nagpur Univ. Court and Benares Univ. since 1938; member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Indians Overseas), 1941-43; Vice-Chairman, National Planning Groups, 1943; Pres., Hindi Sahitya Nirman Samiti, Agra since 1942; resigned membership, Executive Council in Feb. 1943; Representative of the Govt. of India in Ceylon,

Aug. 1943—July 1947; Pres., Vaidic Sanshodhan Mandal, Poona, 1944; Representative of the Deccan States in the Constituent Assembly of India, July 1947—Jan. 1948; Pres., Vedashastra Parishat, Poona, Nov. 1947. *Publications:* Collection of writings and speeches in Marathi. *Address:* Governor's Camp, Bihar.

ANGRE, Lt.-Col. Shrimant Sardar Dharmaveer Chandroji Sambhaji Rao, Vazarat Moab, Sawai Sarkhel Bahadur, a premier Nobleman and Jagirdar of Gwalior State and a scion of the House of Angrias of the Mahratta Empire fame; holds the Jagir of Neori-Bhonrasa and Panbihar in the Gwalior State; *b.* in 1896 at Gwalior; *m.* the aunt of Lt.-Gen. His Highness Maharaja Sir Jivaji Rao Scindia; 3 *s.*, Shrimant Kumar Sambhaji Rao *alias* Balasaheb Angre, Shrimant Kumar Shivaji Rao and Shahaji Rao Angre; 1 *d.* *Educ.:* Wilson High School, Bombay, Sardar School, Gwalior and the Agriculture Institute, Allahabad; has served the State as Keeper of His Highness' Privy Purse, Suba of Shivpuri, Master of Ceremonies, Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja Scindia, Huzur Secretary, Foreign & Political Minister and Vice-President, Executive Council, Gwalior Government; his family has been closely connected with the Ruling House of Scindia in all their conquests in Northern India; has rendered valuable services to the Scindia dynasty and the Gwalior State; has introduced in the State many outstanding reforms in the fields of administration and legislation; as Foreign & Political Minister and later as Vice-President, Gwalior State Executive Council, has brought forward many public utility schemes for the amelioration of the public; awarded the Scindia Medal, the highest honour in the State in recognition of his services. *Address:* Sambhaji Vilas, Lashkar, Gwalior.



ANKLESARIA, Nasservanji N., C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, D.E.S.P. (Paris). *b.* February 1881. *m.* Dossibai, *d.* of J. N. Ginwalla. Graduated with First Class Honours from Elphinstone College, Bombay, 1900. Studied at Cambridge, London and Paris, 1901-06. Passed examination in Paris for Diplôme de l'ecole des Sciences Politiques, 1905. Called to the Bar from Gray's Inn, London, 1906. Appointed Professor of History and Political Economy at D. J. College, Sind, 1907. Elected Member and President, Ankleswar Municipality and member of Taluka and District Local Board, Broach, 1913-1930. Vice-President, Gujarat Cotton Traders' and Factory Owners' Association, 1925-1931. Granted Honorary King's Commission and Viceroy's Commission in 12/2 Bombay Pioneers (I.T.F.), 1927. Elected member of Indian Legislative Assembly for Bombay N.D. (Gujarat), 1931-34. Made C.I.E., 1933. Sat in London on Indian Federal Railway Board and Reserve Bank Committees, 1933. Appointed member of the Tariff Board, 1938. Appointed Dewan and Huzur Court Judge, Rajkot, 1940. Deputy President, Civil Services Selection Board, 1946. *Address:* Ankleswar.

ANSARI, Hon. Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, Minister for Public Works, Cottage Industries, Backward Muslims' Welfare, and Relief & Rehabilitation, Bihar Government, since 1946; Pres., All-India Momin Conference. *b.* 1905 at Dehri-on-Sone. *s.* of late M. Abdul Huq; *m.* Asma Begum, 2 *s.* and 2 *d.* *Educ.* Aligarh Muslim, Calcutta and Allahabad Univs.; joined Khilafat and Non-Co-operation movements, 1920; imprisoned, 1922; joined Momin movement and formulated political demands of Momin community 1938; Pres., Bihar Provincial Momin Jamiat, 1938; Member, Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Excluded and Tribal Areas, of Constituent Assembly of India; Elected Member of Legislative Assembly Bihar, 1946. Fellow, Patna University; first Momin to be a Fellow of a University and a Minister. *Address:* Patna and Dehri-on-Sone, E. I. Rly.

ANTHONY, Frank Reginald, B.A. (Nagpur Univ.), Viceroy's Gold Medalist in English, Univ. Prizeman and Scholar; Bar-at-Law of the Inner Temple, London; *b.* Sept. 25, 1908. *Educ.:* Nagpur Univ. and at the Inner Temple, London. Leading criminal lawyer in the Central Provinces; elected President-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Assocn., All-India & Burma, in 1942, in succession to the late Col. Sir Henry Gidney; nominated to the Central Legislature in 1942; renominated in 1946; member of the Viceroy's National Defence Council; member, Sapru Conciliation Cttee., etc.; member, Central Pay Commission; one of India's Delegates to the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946; member of the Constituent Assembly of India. *Address:* New Delhi and Jubbulpore.

ARAWATTIGI, Dr. S. D., F.C.P.S., Chief Surgeon, Miraj. *b.* at Dharwar in 1902; *m.* Miss Pushpavati Gouder of Bijapur; four *s.* and three *d.*: *Educ.:* Dharwar and Miraj; had intensive medical training in the Miraj Medical Centre under the guidance of the late Dr. C. E. Vail; Chief Surgeon, Mission Hospital at Miraj; 1939-46, being the first Indian to hold that post; started the Vail Memorial Hospital at Miraj in memory of his Master in June 1946; has wide experience in abdominal (especially intestinal) surgery; has conducted research on intestinal disease, which closely resembles Tuberculosis; has contributed articles on the same disease in the Indian Medical Magazines; first Licentiate to qualify himself for the F.C.P.S., Bombay; was for some time Chairman, Maharashtra Mandal, Miraj Medical School. a leader of the Christian Church at Miraj. *Address:* Vail Memorial Hospital, Miraj (S.M.C.).

ARCHBISHOP Of The Indies. His Grace the Most Reverend J. G. Peters, M.A., D.D., Primate and Metropolitan of the Apostolic Church of India, Ceylon and Malaya, in federal union with the Apostolic Church of England. Consecrated in St. Goerge's Cathedral Church, Ambur, on 6th March 1938 and elected Exarch in the Indies of His Beatitude the Most Reverend Mar Georgius, M.A., D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Lord Patriarch of Glastonbury, England. *Address:* Archbishop's Residence, Ambur, India.

ARDESHIR, Hormasji, L.C.E., M.I.E., F.I.I.A., Architect and Chartered Engineer, *b.* 29th August 1875. *Educ.:* at the Elphinstone College, Bombay and the College of Engineering, Poona. After obtaining his degree in Engineering from the Bombay University in 1899, acted as Famine Engineer, Bhopawar Agency, C.I., and Irrigation Engineer, Nepal, till end of 1900. Established in Bombay as a Consulting Civil Engineer and Architect since 1901. One of the senior Architects in town. Elected Fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects in 1925, President, Indian Institute of Architects, 1942-43. Member, Bandra Municipal Council, 1920-1930. *Address:* 7, Colaba Chambers, Colaba, Bombay.

ARNOLD, Major-General Allan Cholmondeley, Military Cross (1916), O.B.E. (1919), C.B.E. (1941), ex-Food Controller to the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan; *b.* May 23, 1893; *m.* Dorothy Hamilton Webster-Wedderburn, 1934; *Educ.:* Wellington College; Royal Military College, Sandhurst. 2/Lt., Middlessex Regt., Feb. 1912; Captain 1915; Br. Major, 1919; promoted Substantive Major, Royal Fusiliers, 1930; Br. Lt.-Col. 1935; Col. 1938; Brigadier, 1939; Major-General, 1941; Military Attache and G.O.C., British Troops in Turkey, 1939-1945, retired 1946; joined Food Dept., Government of India as Regional Food Commissioner, N. W. Region; vacated Office of Regional Food Controller in Karachi in March 1947. *Address:* Harvington, Simla.

ARWADE, (Mrs.) Chandrabai Bhupal, *b.* Chikodi, 1916; *Educ.:* Chikodi English School. *m.* Bhupal-anna Arwade (well-known Sangli merchant) in 1928; has one *d.* and two *s.*; takes keen interest in social activities in Sangli; was Chairman of Reception Committee of the Sangli State Women's Conference held at Sangli under the Presidentship of H.H. Shri Sou. Ranisaheb of Sangli some years back; Deputed as Sangli State Delegate to the All-India Women's Conference held at Madras in December 1947; is a member of the Managing Board of the Sangli Jain Mahilashram; is fond of sports, especially badminton and has won prizes in many badminton tournaments held in Sangli from time to time; is an active member of the Sangli Mahila Club. *Address:* Extension Sangli (S.M.C.).

ASHAR, H. N., Managing Director, The Digvijay Insurance Co., Ltd. since 1942. *b.* in 1906 at Rajkot. Passed his Matriculation, book-keeping and accounts with National Union and London Chamber of Commerce in first class. Was Chief Scout Commissioner for Rajkot State and got a certificate from Mahatma Gandhi for his able leadership in Scouting in 1925. Started his career with Gresham; won a gold medal in the first year. Joined New India as Chief Agent for Cutch and Kathiawar; won twice gold medals for highest business production. Then joined as Branch Manager of Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd. Bombay, in 1937. Recipient of several medals and prizes for record business. *Address:* Dhan-Nur, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

ASSAM: Bishop Of, The Rt. Rev. Nirod Kumar Biswas, Licentiate of Medical faculty, 1928. *b.* December 26, 1905. *m.* Miss Violet Downey of U.P. *Educ.:* St. Paul's School and College, Calcutta; Univ. College of Science Calcutta (for B.Sc. course), Campbell Medical School, Calcutta (for Medical training), and Bishop's College, Calcutta (for Theological course). Medical Officer to C.M.S. and Oxford Univ. Mission (1929-31); Medical Missionary with the B.C.M.S., Bina, C.P. (1932-37) Surgeon to H. H. the Nawab of Kurwai State and Asstt. Palace Surgeon to H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior State (1938-41) Diocesan Chaplain, Katni, Nagpur, C.P. 1941-46. *Publications:* Author of many Christian Hymns in Bengali and Hindi. *Address:* Bishop's House, Dibrugarh, Assam.

ASTHANA, Dr. Narayan Prasad, M.A. LL.D. (1931 Agra Univ.), C.I.E. (Jan. 1, 1945) ex-Advocate General, U.P. *b.* April 20, 1874 *m.* Munno Devi. *Educ.:* Agra College; Began practice as Vakil at Agra in 1895; elected member, Agra Municipal Board in 1902 and Vice Chairman, 1913; elected member, Provincial Legislative Council, 1916-23; elected member,

Council of State, 1927-30; Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, 1929; Advocate General, U.P., July 1937-45. Practises in the Allahabad High Court. Thrice elected President, Kayastha Conference. Chairman of the Allahabad High Court Bar Council since 1937; re-elected Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, 1946; elected President, Kayastha Pathshala, Feb., 1947. *Address:* No. 23, Canning Road, Allahabad.

ATHALYE, Ganesh Krishna, M.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.Sc. Diploma of Imp. Coll., Senior Scientific Officer, Research Meteorologist, C.D.R.E., Cannanore. *b.* Feb. 8, 1909; *m.* Dr./Miss Shanta Gatne. *Educ.:* Fergusson Coll., Poona, Imperial Coll. of Science, London. Worked as Meteorological Officer with the R.A.F. in England. Returned to India in 1944 and was taken up in the Imperial Service. *Address:* C/o Sardar Babasaheb Biwalkar, 430, Shanawar, Poona 2.

AUCHINLECK, Field-Marshal Sir Claude John Eyre, G.C.B., *cr.*, 1945; G.C.I.E., *cr.*, 1940; C.B., 1934; C.S.I., 1936; D.S.O., 1917; O.B.E., 1919; A.D.C. General to the King since 1941; Col. 1st Bn. 1st Punjab Regt., the Indian Grenadiers and the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; C.-in.-C. in India, June 1943 to Aug. 1946; *b.* 1884. *s.* of late Colonel John Claude Auchinleck, R.A.; *m.* 1921, Jessie *d.* of late Alexander Stewart, of Innerhadden, Kinloch-Rannoch, Perthshire. *Educ.:* Wellington Coll. Served in Egypt, 1914-15; Aden, 1915; Mesopotamia, 1916-19 (despatches, D.S.O., Croix de Guerre, O.B.E., Brevet Lt.-Col.); operations against Upper Mohmands, 1933 (despatches, C.B.); Mohmand Operations, 1935 (despatches, C.S.I.); Imperial Defence College, 1927; commanded 1st battalion 1st Punjab Regt., 1929-30; Instructor, Staff College, Quetta, 1930-33; Commander, Peshawar Brigade, India, 1933-36; Deputy Chief of General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, 1936-38; Member, Expert Cttee. on the Defence of India, 1938; Comdr., Meerut District, India, 1938-39; Comdr. 4th Corps, 1940, G.O.C.-in.-C. Northern Norway (Narvik), 1940; G.O. C.-in-C. Southern Command, U.K., July to Dec., 1941; C.-in-C. in India, Feb. to July, 1941; C.-in-C., M.E.F., 1941-42; Croix-de-Guerre (France), 1917; Virtute Militare (Poland) 1942; War Cross (Czechoslovakia) 1943; Legion of Merit (U.S.A.) grade of Chief Commander, 1942; Order of the Star of Nepal 1st class, 1942. *Club:* United Service. *Address:* C/o New Delhi.

AUGUSTI, K. Joseph. *b.* on 1st Dec. 1884, in a family with long commercial traditions. Took to business early in life. Is a pioneer in joint-stock enterprise in Travancore. Was one of the first to introduce motor industry in the State. Is a landholder and businessman. Founded the Palai Central Bank Ltd., of South India. Is the Managing Director of the Bank from the beginning. *Address:* Palai, S. I.

AUROBINDO, Sri, *b.* Bengal, 15 Aug. 1872. *Educ:* Cambridge. *Publications: The Life Divine*, 2 Vols.; *Essays on the Gita*; *System of National Education*; *Ideal and Progress*; *Superman, Evolution*; *Thoughts and Glimpses*; *Ishopanishad*, text, translation and commentary, Hymns to the Mystic Fire *Renaissance in India*; *The Ideal of the Karmayogin*; *Yoga and its Objects*; *Uttarpara Speech*; *Brain of India*; *Kalidasa*; *The Mother*; *The Riddle of this World, Lights on Yoga*; *Bases of Yoga*; *Heraclitus*; *Views and Reviews*; *Bankim—Tilak—Dayanda*; *Letters of Sri Aurobindo*; *Collected Poems. Plays*, 2 Vols.; *Poems Past and Present*; *Savitri*: *An Epic Poem, Books I—III*. Published *Arabinder Patra, Dharma O. Jatiyata. Gitar Bhumika*; *Pondicherir Patra. Address:* Pondicherry.

AYYANGAR, Rao Bahadur G. N. Rangaswami, I.A.S. (Retired), B.A., F.N.I. *b.* May 19, 1887; *m.* Srimati Komalam; *Educ.:* Madras Christian and Presidency Colleges. Subsequently devoted to the genetics of Rice, Millets and Pulses at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, and retired as the Principal of the Institution in 1942; President, Agricultural Section, Indian Science Congress, Bangalore, 1932; Made an agricultural survey of the Andamans and Nicobars Islands, latter half of 1946 for the Government of India. *Publications:* Papers on the Genetics of Rice, Millets and Pulses in the Memoirs (Agricultural) of the Govt. of India. The Indian Journal of Agr., Science, Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, Current Science and the Madras Agricultural Journal. *Address:* 4, Ramaswami Street, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

AYYANGAR, The Hon. Shri N. Gopalaswami, B.A., B.L., Minister for Railways and Transport, Govt. of India since September 1948. *b.* 31st March 1882. *m.* Sri Komalammal. *Educ.:* Wesley, Presidency and Law Colleges, Madras, Asstt. Professor, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, 1904; entered Madras Civil Service by a competitive examination in 1905; Dy. Collector, 1905-1919; Collector and Dt. Mgte., 1920; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1927; Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Local Bodies, 1921-28; Collector and Dt. Mgte., Anantapur, 1928-31; Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, 1931-32; Secy. to Govt., P. W. Dept., 1932-34; President, Indian Officers' Assocn., Madras, 1935-37; Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1935-37; Prime Minister of Kashmir, 1937-43. Member, Constituent Assembly. Leader of the Kashmir Delegation to U. N. Security Council, 1948. *Address:* 6, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

AYYAR, Erode Ramaswamy Seshu, M.A., C.I.E., Offg. Deputy Auditor General of India. *b.* Oct. 26, 1892; *m.* Seethamma, *d.* of C. S. Doraiswamy Iyer, ex-Chief Justice, Mysore State. *Educ.:* Salem and Presy. Coll., Madras. Joined the Indian Audit & Accounts Service in 1914; Railway Accounts, 1930-1937; Appointed Accountant-General, Bengal, 1937; Director of Railway Audit, Simla, 1940-44; Accountant-General, Bombay, 1945. *Address:* Sylvan Hall, Simla.

AZAD, Abul Kalam, The Hon'ble Moulana, Education Member, Interim Government, January-August 1947 and Education Minister, Govt. of India, since August, 1947; eminent Muslim divine and thinker. Belongs to an old family of Delhi whose history dates back to Akbar's time. His father, a famous divine scholar of his time, went to Mecca in 1857 and settled there. *b.* in Mecca 1889, and in 1898 his father returned with his family to India and settled in Calcutta. *Educ.:* Privately, and when fourteen years old finished studies in Arabic and Oriental learning and had started teaching. Afterwards went for a tour of Iraq, Egypt, Syria, Turkey and France and acquired knowledge of European languages and literatures through private reading. In 1912, when Indian Muslims were still keeping away from national political movements and were regarded as opponents of Indian National Congress, he started his famous Urdu journal, "AL-HILAL", and invited Indian Muslims to join the National Congress which acquired extraordinary popularity and brought about political awakening among Mussalmans. Government suppressed "AL-HILAL" in 1914 and interned him in Ranchi. Was released in January 1920, took part in the Non-Co-operation Movement under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, arrested the same year along with other leaders and imprisoned for two years. Served several terms of imprisonment eleven years in all. Was last imprisoned in August 1942 for three years. President of the Indian National Congress in 1923 and again from 1939-46. Country's political destiny took shape during his Presidentship. Talks with Sir Stafford Cripps in 1942 were conducted by him on behalf of the Congress and in 1945 when Lord Wavell called the Simla Conference, he was the sole spokesman of the Congress. He conducted negotiations with the Cabinet Mission on behalf of the Congress in 1946. Oriental scholar and author of international renown, impressive speaker and powerful writer. *Publications:* Several books on different branches of Philosophy and Literature. His commentary on Quran is particularly well-known. Next to Mahatma Gandhi, his publications yield the highest royalty in India. *Address:* 19, Akbar Road, New Delhi and Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.

AZAD, The Hon'ble Mr. Prithvi Singh, Minister for Labour and Excise, East Punjab; Sahitya Acharya, Sidhanta Acharya, Harijan *sewa* throughout life. *b.* August, 9, 1911. *m.* Shrimati Krishna Azad, B.A., B.T. *Educ.:* Christian High School, Kharar, and studied Persian, Sanskrit and Hindi privately. Did social and constructive work in the Punjab under the guidance of Gandhiji. Remained Secretary, Provincial Harijan Sewak Sangh; General Secretary, All-India Depressed Classes League; first Harijan elected as Secretary of Sanatan Dharam Pritinidi Sabha, Punjab, and first Harijan Minister in East Punjab. Member of the Constituent Assembly. *Publications: Future of the Harijans, Azad Geet*, (Collection of poems). *Address:* Victoria Place, Simla-East.

BADJATIA, Seth Surajmal Gendalal, Rajya Bhushan, Jain Ratna, Millowner, Industrialist and Banker; Managing Director, Gendalal Mills, Ltd., Jalgaon, E. Kh; Director, Sagarmal Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Burhanpur and Kotah Textiles Limited, Kotah; President, Bada Sarafa Cotton Association, Indore; Trustee, Shree Gandhi Bhavan Trust Fund, Indore; Managing Trustee, Gendalal Badjatia Family Charitable Trust Fund, Indore and controls over Shree Dileep Oil Mills, Bangrod (Sailana State); he is connected with many institutions and organizations; takes keen interest in social reforms; is a philanthropist, generous donor to educational institutions, and to the poor without distinction of caste or creed; runs an Ayurvedic Dispensary; charities run into lakhs. *Address:* Kamal Villa, 10, Tukoganj, Indore.

BAGLA, Lala Rameshwar Prasad, businessman, of the respectable family of Baglas of Churu, Bikaner State; *s.* of Lala Dinnath Bagla, businessman and the founder of the Marwari Intermediate College, Cawnpore, and United Provinces' Chamber of Commerce. *b.* May 7, 1904; *Educ.:* Privately under the careful training and guidance of his father. Took to business at a very early age and enlarged his father's business considerably; Director and Managing Agent, Maheshwar Devi Jute Mills; Proprietor, Messrs. Gangadhar Baijnath, Cawnpore. Partner, Agarwal & Co.; Managing Agents of the India United Mills, Ltd., Bombay; the biggest Textile unit of India; Director, The Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., the Discount Bank of India, Ltd., and various other prominent business concerns; has certain other business propositions in hand and is contemplating a further extension of his industrial and commercial activities; has travelled widely over Europe and developed an industrial outlook after a close study of the

big industrial organisations of European countries; member, Cawnpore Municipal Board, and its Chairman, 1941-43; Hon. Secretary, U.P. Chamber of Commerce, 1931-40 and its Chairman, 1940-45; member, Executive Cttee., Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Upper India Chamber of Commerce for several years; member, Central Assembly from constituency of U.P., 1930-34; Employers' Delegation to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1931; tendered evidence before the Whitley Commission, Lothian Cttee., and Joint Parliamentary Cttee.; is connected with several other public institutions of the United Provinces; renounced the title of Rai Bahadur on 15th August, 1947; has donated liberally for the Dinanath Parbati Bagla Infectious Diseases Hospital in the revered memory of his parents; the hospital is equipped with 48 beds in the Administrative block and 24 beds in the Small-pox block each capable of providing double accommodation in case of emergency and is furnished with latest equipments. *Hobby:* Fine Arts, particularly Music. *Address:* Bagla Cottage, Cawnpore.

BAHADURSINGH, Indar Jit, M.A., B. Litt., Diploma in Economics & Political Science. Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple); Acting Political Representative for India in Japan. *b.* 12th June, 1915; *Educ.:* University of Oxford. Broadcasting Officer, British Embassy, Chungking; Indian Attache, Shanghai; Consul for India, Shanghai; Additional Secretary, Indian Embassy, Nanking; ex-President of the Oxford Union Society and Oxford University Majlis. *Address:* Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, Japan.

BAHAR, The Hon'ble Mr. Md. Habibullah, B.A., Minister, Health and Local Self-Government, Government of East Bengal. *b.* 1906 in a respectable family in Noakhali; *m.* Mrs. Anwara Bahar, B.A., B.T., Principal, Vidyamoya Girls' School, Mymensingh. *Educ.:* Chittagong Municipal School; Chittagong College; Calcutta Islamia College; Calcutta Univ., one of the leading Post-Tagore Bengali literators who ushered in cultural renaissance among the Muslims of Bengal; was Secy., All Bengal Muslim Literary Assoc.; presided over many literary conferences; has been taking active interest in politics from his early age; participated in the non-co-operation movement of 1921; after non-co-operation, joined Krishak Proja Movement and became joint Secretary of the Provincial Organisation; member, Muslim League Executive Cttee., 1928; member, working Cttee., Muslim League, 1937; was elected to Bengal Leg. Council, 1944 and to the Leg. Assembly in the last elections; member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly; is an orator; good sportsman; Secy., Provincial Muslim League; Chairman. Port Haj Cttee., Bengal; Pres., Bengal Forest Workers' Assoc., Railway Employees' Assoc., and East Pakistan Sports Federation; with his sister Prof. Shamsun Nahar, U.A., brought out and edited the monthly magazine 'Buldul.' *Address:* Secretariat, East Bengal.

BAHAWALPUR: Alahazrat Jalalt-ul-Malik His Highness Ameer Al-Haj Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan V. Abbasi, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Hon. LL.D., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

BAHUGUNA, Surendra Datt, M.A. (Economics), LL.B., Dip. Ed., M.R.S.T. Director of Education & Rural Reconstruction and Fellow of Utkal University, Mayurbhanj State, E.S.A., Educational Adviser for the Eastern States Agency. Principal, Ghananand Coll., Mussoorie, U.P. *b.* Dec. 14, 1905. *m.* Shrimati Shakambari Dev Uniyal. *Educ.:* Pratap High School Tehri, Garhwal State; D.A.V. Coll., Dehra Dun; Central Hindu Coll., Benares; Lucknow University; Leeds Univ.; Teacher, Cambridge School, Dehra Dun; Headmaster of the State High School, Nandgaon State. *Publications:* A thesis on the social, economic and political life of a tribe of the Himalayas and a thesis on the Educational ideals and methods of Sanderson. *Address:* P.O. Baripada, Mayurbhanj State, E.S.A.

BAIG, Mirza Rashid Ali, Consul-General in French Establishment and Portuguese Possessions in India since Sept. 1947. *s.* of the late Sir Abbas Ali Baig, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. *b.* 25th March 1905. *m.* Tara Gupta, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. B. C. Gupta and granddaughter of Sir K. G. Gupta, K.C.S.I. 3 *s.*, 1 *d.* *Educ.:* Clifton and R. M. C., Sandhurst, England. Commissioned, 1924 and posted to 16th Light Cavalry. Resigned after six years' service to enter business. President, Indian Progressive Group, 1939. Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Red Cross & Amenities for Troops Fund; Jt. Hon. Secretary, Mayor of Bombay's Citizens' Conciliation Committee formed during Riots, 1941; Sheriff of Bombay, 1942; Central Organiser, Field Publicity Organization, Govt. of India, till 1946; Consul at Goa in 1946. *Address:* Pondicherry.

BAJORIA, Kaluram. *b.* March 1903, at Alot (Dewas State), *s.* of Lachhiram Bajoria. *Educ:* Central Provinces. Belongs to Marwari Agarwal Community of Laxmangarh (Jaipur State)-Started cotton, grain and seeds business at Wardha, Nagpur & Chanda; Partner, Bharat Trading Co., Business Corporation, Bajoria Bros., Shri Ram Talkies, United Commercial Syndicate. Wardha, Lachhiram Bajoria & Sons, United Corporation, United Rubber Industries, Nagpur, 1923; Secretary, T.C.C., Chanda; member, P.C.C., C.P.; Political prisoner in connection with Jallianwala Hartal Day; political prisoner, Civil Disobedience Movement; Secretary, Cotton Seeds Importers & Distributor's Association, Nagpur, Bullion Exchange, Wardha, Marwari Seva Samaj, Wardha, [illegible] Prathibandhak Mandal; Wardha; member, Nagpur Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, Wardha. *Address:* Cotton Market, Nagpur City.

BAJPAI, Sir Girja Shankar, B.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. (Allahabad), K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary-General, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt. of India, since June 1947. *b.* 3 April 1891. *Educ.:* Muir Central College, Allahabad and Merton College, Oxford. Appointed to the I.C.S. in November 1915; Under-Secretary to Govt., U.P., 1920-21; Secy. for India at Imperial Conference, 1921 and at Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Washington, 1921-22; on deputation to the Dominions of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, 1922; Under-Secy. and Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, 1923-26; deputed to South Africa, 1925-26; Secretary to Govt. of India, 1927-29 and 1932-40; Deputed to Geneva, 1929 and 1930 and to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931; Adviser to Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, 1937; Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, Sept. 1935-Jan. 1936 and April 1940-October 1941; Agent-General for India in U.S.A., Oct. 1941-Nov. 1946. Chargé d'Affaires, Indian Embassy in Washington, Nov. 1946—Jan. 1947. India's Representative on Council of UNRRA, 1941-46; Leader of India Delegation, Conference on Civil Aviation, Chicago, 1944, and to F.A.O. Conference, Quebec, 1945; First Alternate Delegate, Economic and Social Council, United Nations, 3rd Session, 1946; Indian Representative Opening Meetings of Advisory Committee on Permanent Headquarters, United Nations, 1947. *Address:* 10, Queensway, New Delhi.

BAJPAI, Rai Bahadur Pandit Surajdin, O.B.E. (1939); B.Sc., 1st class 1908, Allahabad Univ.; LL.B., 1st class 1910, Allahabad Univ.; Rai Bahadur, 1929. *b.* August 31, 1887. *m.* Shreemati Yashoda Devi, 1906. *Educ.:* Muir Central Coll. and the Univ. School of Law, Allahabad. Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central Coll., Allahabad, March 1909 to April 1910; Appointed as Dy. Coll. in the U.P. Civil Service from Oct. 5, 1910. Secretary, Allahabad Dist. Board, 1914-16; Junior Secy. and Secy., Board of Revenue, U.P., 1919-23; Dy. Secy., Finance Dept., Govt. of U.P., since December 1923. Finance Secy. to the U.P. Govt., 1938. Retd. in August 1942. Re-employed as Dy. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, U.P. from June 1, 1942 to January 31, 1945, and again as Dy. Commr. Transport, U.P. from April 20 to Nov. 1945. *Address:* Shiva Dham, Mall Avenue, Lucknow.

BARHAWAR SINGHJI, Rao Bahadur Thakur, Inspector-General of Police, Jodhpur since May, 1947. *b.* 1887; *Educ.:* Phillaur Police Training School, Punjab, for Gazetted Officer's post: started career as Inspector of Police, Jodhpur, 1912; entrusted with task of organising Railway Police Branch; promoted Superintendent of Police, 1920; made D.I.G.P. 1934; first among local talents to be elevated to responsible post of Inspector-General of Police; has done public service by having killed, suppressed or brought to book several notorious gangs of dacoits and outlaws who had infiltered from outlying regions of Gujrat and Mewar, granted Local Honours, Sanads and Rewards in recognition of his services; and awarded King's medal for gallantry, 1929; Rao Bahadur, June 1946; organised Police Force during last war enabling Marwar and bordering States to remain in perfect peace and tranquillity; has been mainly responsible for keeping Marwar *free from the repercussions* of communal bitterness; a keen sportsman; fond of games, specially Pig-sticking. *Address:* Ratana Road, near Police Lines, Jodhpur.

BALRAMPUR: Maharaja Sir Pateshwari Prasad Singh Sahib, Kt. (1941). K.C.I.E. (1946), Maharaja of Balrampur Raj; Owner of the premier taluqdari estate in Oudh, situated mainly in Gonda, Bahraich, Lucknow, Fyzabad and Partabgarh districts. *b.* January 2, 1914. *s.* of the late Maharaja Bahadur Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., who *died* in 1921. *Grandson* of the late Maharaja Sir Digbijai Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who rendered unique loyal services to Government during the Indian Mutiny and enjoyed a salute of nine guns. *Educ.:* Privately and at the Chiefs' Mayo College,

Ajmer; *m.* Maharani Shrimati Raj Lakshmi Kumari Devi, daughter of H. H. the late Maharaja Sir Chundra Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.N.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, November 1932; invested with full administrative powers on 22nd March, 1937; is a Janwar Rajput, and his ancestors migrated from Pawagarh (Gujerat) in the 16th century; is mainly interested in administrative reforms and industrialisation of his estate; installed a large irrigation scheme in his estate for public benefit comprising 4 electrically driven river-pumping schemes, 38 electric tube wells and 3 big storage reservoirs, commanding in all an area of 72,000 acres with 130 miles of transmission lines and 843 miles of major water-courses built at a capital cost of about Rs. 23 lakhs, a powerful generating station which provides electricity to Balrampur town and also to Gonda 26 miles and Bahraich about 40 miles off; organised Consolidation, Agriculture and Rural Development Departments with 9 agricultural farms at a capital cost of about Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs and a recurring annual charge of about Rs. 1 lakh. About half a lakh is spent annually on Rural Development Works which include construction and repair of wells, crop protection measures, etc. Maintains 9 dispensaries including a Women's Hospital, spacious Dharamsalas and several schools. *Address:* P. O. Balrampur, District Gonda, U.P., Rly. Station, Balrampur, O. & T. Rly.

BANAJI, Burjor P., L. M. & S., F.R.C.S., F.C.P.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon. *b.* 1882; *m.* Dr. Miss Pesikaka. *Educ.*: in Bombay and United Kingdom; Late Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsee General Hospital. *Address*: Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

BANERJEA, Prof. Dr. Pramathanath, M.A. (Cal.), D.Sc. Econ. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Politician, Economist and Educationist; formerly, Leader, Nationalist Party, Indian Legislative Assembly, President, Indian Association, Fellow and member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University; President, Indian Economic Conference, 1930; President, Indian Political Science Conference, 1940. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Economics; member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-30; Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University 1920-35; President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calcutta University, 1931-33; delegate to the Congress of Universities, Oxford, 1921; Dean, Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, 1929-30; President, Bengal Economic Society, since 1927; Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, 1911, 1917 and 1920. *Publications: A study of Indian Economics, Public Administration in Ancient India, Fiscal Policy in India, History of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in the Days of the Company, Provincial Finance in India,* etc. *Address:* 4-A, Vidyasagar Street, Calcutta.

BANERJI, Amiya Charan, I.E.S. (Retd)., M.Sc., 1st Class (Cal. 1913), M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.A.S. (Eng.), F.N.I. 1st class Math. Tripos Part I (1916), Wrangler Math. Tripos Part II (Cantab. 1918), Professor and Head of Department of Mathematics, I.E.S., Allahabad University. *b.* 23rd Sept. 1891; *m.* Probha Neogy (1921). *Educ.:* Zilla School, Bhagalpur; Presidency College, Calcutta; Clare College, Cambridge; Behar Govt. Scholar to Cambridge, 1915. Foundation Scholar, Clare College, Cambridge. President of Clare College Debating Society for two terms in 1918-19. Appointed Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1920; became member, Indian Educational Service 1921; services lent to Allahabad University, 1922; President, Secondary Educational Conference, U.P., 1933 and 1943; Promoted to Senior Selection of the I.E.S., 1945; Hon. Secretary, 1926-44, Public Library, Allahabad. President, National Academy of Science, Allahabad; Fellow of Royal Astronomical Society (Eng.) and Member of Council, National Institute of Sciences (India). First President of Mathematics section of Indian Science Congress, which was separated from Physics section in Jan. 1940; President of Benares Mathematical Society, 1942-45: President, Calcutta Mathematical Society; President, University Teachers' Association, Allahabad; Vice-President; All-India University Teachers' Convention; Associate Editor in Mathematics for Indian Science Abstracts. *Publications:* Several research papers in Hydrodynamics, Nuclear Physics, Wave Mechanics, Relativity and Expanding Universe, Galactic Dynamics and Astronomy. *Address:* Gyan Kutir, Beli Road, Allahabad.

BANERJI, Sir Albion Rajkumar, Kt. (1925), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1921), C.I.E. (1911). *b.* Bristol 10 Oct. 1871; *m.* 1898, *d.* of Sir Krishna Gupta. *Educ.:* Calcutta University Balliol College, Oxford; M.A., 1892. Entered I.C.S., 1895; served as District Officer in the Madras Presidency; Diwan to H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, 1907-14; reverted to British service, 1915; Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah; services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, March 1916. Officiated as Dewan of Mysore, 1919. Retired from the I.C.S. Diwan of Mysore, 1922-26. Foreign Minister, Kashmir, 1927-29. Awarded I Class title "Rajamantradhurina" of Gandabherunda Order, with Khillats by H. H. the Maharaja in open Durbar, Oct. 1923; Chairman, Co-ordination and Finance Cttee. for Post-War Reconstruction, Mysore Govt. *Publications:* The "Indian Tangle" (Hutchinson), "An Indian Pathfinder" (Kemp Hall Press). "The Rhythm of Living" (Rider & Co.), "What is Wrong with India" (Kitabistan). *Address:* C/o The Imperial Bank of India, Bangalore.

BANERJI, Sukumar, Rai Bahadur B.A., Retd. Asstt. Commr. of Police, Calcutta. *b.* 5 October 1880. *m.* to Suhassini, eldest *d.* of late Kumar Satyeswa Ghosal of Bhukailas Raj. *Educ.:* St. Xavier College, Calcutta; Law Class, Govt. College, Krishnagar; Bengal Police Training School; obtained First prize in Law in the Final examination of the Police Training School. Joined Calcutta Police in 1902; has been on several occasions especially mentioned in the Annual Administration Reports of the Calcutta Police. Title of Rai Sahib conferred by Govt. in January 1931 and the title of Rai Bahadur conferred in June 1935. Appointed Justice of the Peace; promoted to Ag. Deputy commr. of Police, Calcutta, temporarily in 1935, retired in 1936; *Address:* 1, Parasar Road, Calcutta.

BANESINHJI, J. Jhala, M.A. (Cantab.), Dy Regional Commissioner, Gujarat State Region, Baroda. *b.* 19th August 1908. He belongs to the Ruling House of Wadhwan, a Salute State in Kathiawar, being the younger brother of the late Thakore Sahib Shri Jorawarsinhji of Wadhwan. *Educ.:* Boys' High School, Panchgini; Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot; St. John's Coll., Cambridge where he took the M.A. degree in Economics. On his return from England, was recruited direct by the Political Dept. in the cadre of the Dy. Political Agents in the Western India States Agency; was first appointed as Dy. Political Agent at Sadra in the late M. K. Agency and thereafter worked in different capacities as Magistrate and District Officer at Baroda, Eastern Kathiawar States, Palanpur in the Banas Kantha Agency, etc.; elected twice member of All-India State Ministers' Cttee. from Western India States Group, was also for sometime a member of the State Council, Wadhwan State; again joined the Govt. Service and was lent to the Rajkot State as the Dewan. On expiry of tenure of office of the Dewan, Rajkot State, was appointed by late Political Department, Government of India, as Administrator, Balasinor State. Subsequently elected by Rulers of Gujarat States as Chief Executive Officer of Gujarat States Joint Organisation. In August 1947, was selected by Dominion Government of India and appointed as Officer on Special Duty in the States Department and stationed at Rajkot for establishment of Thana system of administration on the lapse of Attachment Scheme from 15th August 1947; awarded M.B.E. title, 1948. *Address:* Baroda.

BANGALORE, Bishop of, Right Rev. Thomas Pothacamury, Hony. Chamberlain to H.H. the Pope, 1934, Domestic Prelate, July 15, 1938. *b.* Sept. 2, 1889. *Educ.:* Bellary, Trichinopoly and Papal Seminary, Kandy; Ordained priest at Kandy, Dec. 17, 1916, on completion of theological course. Appointed Asstt. priest at Royapuram, Madras, Jan. 18, 1917 and worked in several parishes of Madras till 1940; Editor, Madras Catholic Weekly, the Catholic Leader named later the New Leader, 1921-40; First Secy., Catholic Educational Council of Madras Presidency, 1926; later Vice-President; appointed Bishop of Guntur, April 9, 1940, took charge June 9, consecrated in Madras on June 29, 1940; translated to the See of Bangalore, Oct. 15, 1942, took charge Jan. 31, 1943; elected Secy., Catholic Bishops' Conference of India, Sept. 1944; visited Europe 1933, Europe and America 1939 July to March 1940 and travelled extensively in England, Ireland, Belgium, France, Italy and U. S. A. from October 1946 to the end of April 1947. *Address:* Bishop's House, Bangalore.

BANGANAPALLE: His Highness Nawab Mir Fazie Ali Khan Bahadur, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

BANSWARA STATE: Rajan Rai Mahimahendra Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Saheb Shree Chandraveer Singhji Saheb Bahadur Naresh Rajya, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

BAPNA, Wazir-Ud-Dowla, Rai Bahadur Sir Seraymal, Kt. (1936), C.I.E. (1931), B.A., B.Sc., LL.B. *b.* 24th April 1882. *m.* Shreemati Anand Kumari, *d.* of the late Mehta Bhopal Singh, Dewan of Udaipur. *Educ.:* Maharana's High School, Udaipur; Govt. College, Ajmer and the Muir Central College, Allahabad. For about a year practised law in Ajmer-Merwara; served in Mewar for about a year and a half as Judicial Officer, appointed District and Sessions Judge in Indore State, 1907; Law Tutor to H. H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao III, 1908, His Highness' Second Secretary, 1911 and First Secretary, 1913; Home Minister, 1915; retired on special pension, 1921; joined Patiala State as a Minister; rejoined Holkar

State Service as Home Minister, 1923; soon after appointed Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Appeal Committee of the Cabinet; Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet, 1926 to 1939; retired in June 1939; Prime Minister, Bikaner, 1939-1941; Chief Minister, Rutlam State, 1942; Prime Minister, Alwar State, 15-12-43 to 31-1-47; a substitute Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1931; Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1935. *Address:* Udaipur (Rajputana).

BARDALOI, The Hon. Mr. Gopinath, M.A., B.L., Premier of Assam; *b.* 1891. *Educ.:* Gauhati and Calcutta. Joined bar 1916; during Non-co-operation Movement suspended legal practice and got 1 year's S.I., 1922; Asst. Secy., Gauhati Congress, 1926; Chairman, Gauhati Municipality, 1934-38; Leader of Congress Party in Assam Legislative Assembly from 1937 and Congress Coalition Premier from Sept. 1938 to Nov. 1939 when resigned on Congress mandate; got 1 year's S.I. as 1st Satyagrahi from Assam; detained as a security prisoner from Aug. 15, '42 to Jan. 26, '44; President of several educational and other public instns.; again leader *of* the Assam Legislative Assembly 1946, member, Constituent Assembly of India. *Publications:* Contributions to journals; T. R. Phookan and what I know of him (Assamese). Life of Buddha in Assamese. *Address:* Gauhati, Assam.

BARIA STATE: Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharawal Shree Rajasinghji, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

BARLINGAY, The Hon. Dr. Waman Sheodas, B.A. (Nagpur), M.A., (Lond.), Ph.D., (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Minister, P.W.D., Govt. of C.P. since 1946. *b.* January 15, 1904 at Arvi in Wardha District. *m.* Shantabai, *d.* of Sit. Pralhad Ramchandra Deshpande of Sindi in Wardha District. *Educ.:* Patwardhan High School and Morris Coll., Nagpur, 1913-24; Univ. Coll., London, 1924-30, Cambridge, 1928-30. Began practising at the Nagpur Bar in 1930; courted imprisonment in 1932 and again from 24-8-42 to 19-1-44 in various jails in connection with Congress movement; suspended from practice between 1932 and 1935; Member of various Univ. bodies since 1930; elected member of the Prov. Leg. Assembly 1946 and appointed Minister-in-Charge of P.W.D. *Publications:* Several articles on the "Status of Sense—Data" in the Nagpur Univ. Journal. *Address:* Dharampeth, Nagpur.

BARODA: Major-General His Highness Furzand-I-Khas-I-Dowlat-I-Englishia, Maharaja Sir Pratapsingha Gaekwad, Sena Khab Khel Shamsher Bahadur, G.C.I.E., LL.D., the Maharaja of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

BARODA: Her Highness Maharani Shanta Devi Gaekwar, daughter of Sardar Mansingrao Ghorpade and Mrs. Yashoda Bai Ghorpade of Kolhapur. *b.* October 1914. *m.* January 1929, His Highness Maharaja Pratapsinha Gaekwar of Baroda—three sons and five daughters. *Educ.:* privately; has travelled extensively in India, England and the Continent of Europe. *Address:* Laxmi Vilas Palace, Baroda.

BARTOS, John Frank, Managing Director, Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., in India; also controls Bata Far Eastern Organisation. *b.* 21st November 1909 in Zlin, Czechoslovakia. *Educ.:* in Schools of Trade and Economy in Czechoslovakia, later obtained special technical and industrial education in the United States. Came to India in 1935 and assumed charge of Bata organisation here. Built up Batanagar, a town 12 miles south of Calcutta. Connected with various public bodies and organisations. Delegate of Czechoslovak Red Cross for East India; Member, Rotary Club, Calcutta Club, etc.; Vice-President, Bengal Olympic Association; Vice-Patron, City Athletic Club, Calcutta. *Publications:* *Evolution of Indian Shoemaking*—an outline of the History of Shoemaking in India. *Address:* Batanagar, 24, Parganas, Bengal.

BARWANI STATE: His Highness Maharana Shree Devi Singhji, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

BASHIR Ahmed, Mian, Barrister-at-Law, Lahore. Editor, "Humayun" Magazine. Urdu Organizer, Poet and author. *b.* 29th March, 1893. Only son of late Justice Shah Din. *m.* Geti Ara Begam, *d.* of late Sir Mohd. Shafi, has 1 son and 2 daughters. *Educ.:* at Lahore and Oxford; worked for some time as Hon. Prof. at Islamia College, Lahore. Founded in January 1922 in memory of his father the Urdu monthly "Humayun." Founded "Anjuman-i-Urdu Punjab" (1936); Fellow, Punjab University (1940); Member of Council of Anjuman-i-Hamayat-i Islam, Lahore; Member, Board of Directors, All-India Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Urdu (Delhi); Standing Committee, All-India Mohammedan Educational Conference (Aligarh); Working Committee, All-India Muslim League since July 1942; M.L.A., Punjab since Feb. 1946. *Publications:* "Talism-i-Zindagi," "Musalmanon ka Mazi Hal aur Mustaqbil." *Recreation:* Walking. *Address:* "Almanzar," 32, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

BASHIR, Sheikh Mahomed, Managing Director, Juggilal Kamlapat Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.; Partner, Indian National Tannery and proprietor, Auto Service Garage, Cawnpore. *b.* September 1902, *s.* of late Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Haji Hafiz Mohamed Halim; *m.*; Four *s. Educ.:* B.Sc., Allahabad; B.com. (Lond.), F.R.E.S., Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple). Member, Municipal Board and Cawnpore Development Board; Director, Reserve Bank of India (Northern Delhi area); Member, Iron and Steel Panels (both Major and Minor) of Govt. of India for Post-war Development; Ex-President, Rotary Club of Cawnpore and Merchants' Chamber of U.P.; was Honorary Magistrate; Captain, Indian Gymkhana Club in London, 1924 and 1925. *Recreations:* Shooting, Cricket and Tennis. *Address:* Bashir Lodge, Cawnpore.

BATHGATE, Gordon Murray, C.A., R.A., J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate. Partner, A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, Bombay and Branches. *b.* 3rd May, 1888. *m.* Jane MacWhirter. *Educ.:* Glasgow High School, Glasgow University. Served in 1914-18 War with Cameronians, Royal Flying Corps and R.A.F. Represented the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the Karachi Municipality, 1927-28; President, Caledonian Society of Bombay, 1940; Joint Chairman, Bombay Hospitality Cttee., Canteen Cttee., 1941-46. *Clubs:* East India and Sports, London; Byculla Club: Bombay. *Address:* Kamal Mahal, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

BATLEY, Claude, F.R.I.B.A., F.I.I.A., Partner Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Architects. *b.* Oct. 1879. *Educ.:* at Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich. Articled in Ipswich. Practised in Kettering, Northants and in London up to 1913 and in Bombay thereafter. *Publications:* The "Design Development of Indian Architecture" (in three volumes, 1934, second edition, 1940, in one volume). Oxford Pamphlet on "Architecture" in Indian affairs series and sundry articles and papers both in England and India on architectural subjects. Prof. of Architecture, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 1924-43. *Address:* Chartered Bank Building, Bombay.

BAVDEKAR, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajaram Shripad, B.A. (Bom. & Cantab.); Addl. Judge, High Court, Bombay; *b.* Sept. 16, 1898. *Educ.:* Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur, Deccan Coll., Poona, Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge. *Address:* 12A, Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay.

BEDEKAR, Rao Saheb V.P., B.Sc., B.E., A.M.I.E., State Engineer, Miraj. *b.* 18th Dec. 1896. *m.*; one *s.* and three *ds. Educ.:* at Miraj, Kolhapur and Poona. B.Sc. in 1919 and B.E. Civil in 1923. Was a Bombay Govt. Scholar in Engineering College; stipendiary help from Miraj State. Service in 1923. Consultant Engineer to Ichalkaranji Jahagir, 1927; has designed and constructed many Engineering works; Member of the Council of the Indian Roads Congress for two years; Associate Member of the Indian Institute of Engineers; Chairman, War Loan Committee in Miraj; Board of Directors of the Miraj State Bank Ltd., and the Miraj Electric Supply Co. Ltd.; Rao Saheb, 1942; Member, Local Advisory Committee, M. & S. M. Rly., Bombay Presy. *Address:* Miraj Senior State.

BEDI, Anup Singh, Managing Director, Bedi & Co. Ltd.; Bedi & Co. (Rewa) Ltd., Bedi, Sanghi & Co. Ltd., Bedies (Hyderabad) Ltd. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. Widely travelled on the Continent. Director: The Ballarpur Paper & Straw Board Mills Ltd.; The Rewa Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd.; The Bharat Refrigeration Corporation Ltd.; Publicity and Marketing Service Ltd.; The Nawa Samaj Ltd.; Partner, Ladha Singh Bedi & Sons, Calcutta. *Hobbies:* Music, Swimming, Riding and Bridge. *Clubs:* The Gondwana Club, Nagpur, C.P.; New Club, Poona; Jiwaji Club, Gwalior; Cricket Club of India Ltd., Bombay; Century Club, Bangalore. *Address:* Anjani Ambajhari Rd., Nagpur.

BEDI, Captain Baba Surindra Singh, M.B.E. (Military), Chief of Kallar and Bedi Family. *b.* February 22, 1897, son of late Raja Sir Gurbukhsh Singh Bedi, K.B.E., Kt., C.I.E.; direct descendant of Guru Nanak. Is fond of public service and an advocate of temperance movement. *Hobby:* Study, Games, Music, Horticulture and Agriculture. *Address:* Pilla Villa, Murree Road, Rawalpindi.

BEDI, Harikrishan Lal, M.A., LL.B., Dt. Mgr., Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Bombay, (C. P. and Madras) Circle; *b.* June 9, 1906; *m.* Sh. Sushila Devi, lineal descendant of Guru Nanak, founder of Sikh religion. *Educ.*: D. A. V. Coll., Lahore, and University Law Coll., Lahore; practised Law at Gurdaspur, 1926-28; entered banking in 1928; Senior Professor of Economics, Fatehchand Coll. for Women, for a short period; President, North Indian Association, Bombay, 1943-45; Committee member, Indian National Army Relief Fund, Bombay; member, Banking Cttee., Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; member, Executive Committee, Indian Banks' Assoc., Bombay; Fellow of the Royal Economics Society, London; Editor, The Punjab National Bank Magazine, since 1941. *Publications: A study of the Principles of Economics; Lahore—Old & New; Bombay—Old & New. Club:* Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address:* 520B, College Back Road, Bombay 19.

BELVALKAR, Shripad Krishna, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard Univ.), I.E.S. (Retd.), *b.* 11th Dec. 1881. *Education:* Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur and Deccan Coll., Poona and at Harvard, U.S.A. Joined Bombay Educ. Dept., 1907. Prof. of Sanskrit, Deccan Coll., 1914-1934; one of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, and for several years its Hon. Secy.; since April 1943, General Editor of the B. O. R. Institute's critical edition of the Mahabharata; Editor of the Bhishmaparvan (pub. 1947), and of the Shantiparvan (in progress). Recipient of Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal and the title Rao Bahadur. President of the All-India Oriental Conference, Twelfth (Benares) Session. *Publications:* "Systems of Sanskrit Grammar"; Edition and translation of Bhavabhuti's "Later History of Rama" in the Harvard Oriental Series; English translation of Kavyadarsa; critical editions with notes and translation of the Bhagavadgita, and Brahmasutrabhashya; Basu Malik Lecturer on Vedanta Philosophy, Calcutta Univ. 1925, and (in collaboration with Prof. Ranade) History of Indian Philosophy Vols. 2 and 7 (out of 8 projected); over 100 papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to learned societies. *Address:* "Bilvakunja," Poona No. 4.

BENARES: His Highness Maharaja Vibhuti Narain Singh Bahadur, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

BENJAMIN, Ven. T. Kuruvilla, B.A., Archdeacon of Kottayam, since July 1922; Formerly Incumbent of Pro-Cathedral, Kottayam, 1895-1922; Acting Principal, C.N.I., Kottayam, 1912-13, Archdeacon and Surrogate, 1922, Bishop's Commissary, 1923. Retired, May 1939. Bishop's Commissary, 1944; Retired May 1945. *Publications:* (In Malayalam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews; Notes on the Epistles to the Thessalonians: Devotional Study of the Bible. Editor of "Treasury of Knowledge and Family Friend." *Address:* Maramon *via* Tiruvalla.

BENNETT, George Ernest, M.Sc., M. Inst., C.E., M.I. Mech. E., J.P., Consulting Engineer. *b.* 1884. *m.* Frances Sophia Bennett. *Educ.:* Stockport Grammar School, Manchester University. Assistant Engineer (Bridges), G.I.P., 1910-1916; Port Engineer, Chittagong, 1916-1919; ex-Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1919-24; Senior Executive Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1924-26; Deputy Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, 1926-30; Chief Engineer, 1930-1940; Ag. Chairman, five occasions. Late member of Council, Institution of Civil Engineers; Controller of Supplies, Bombay, 1940-42. *Address:* 38, Kensington Park Gardens, London, W. 11.

BENTHALL, Sir Edward Charles, Kt. (1933), K.C.S.I. (1945); (Retd.) Senior Partner, Bird & Co., Calcutta, and F. W. Heilgers & Co., Calcutta. *s.* of Rev. Benthall and Mrs. Benthall, *b.* 26th November 1893. *m.* Hon'ble Ruth McCarthy Cable, daughter of first Baron Cable of Ideford, 1918; one *s. Educ.:* Eton (King's Scholar), King's College, Cambridge. Served European War, 1914-19; (wounded), Staff War Office, 1918-19. Director, Imperial Bank of India, 1926-34; Governor, 1928-30; President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and of Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1932 and 1936; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1931-32; Director, Reserve Bank of India, 1935-36; Indian Army Retrenchment Cttee., 1931; Council of State, 1932-33; Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1934-35; Bengal Leg. Council, 1937-38; Ministry of Economic Warfare, London, 1940-41; Board of Trade, 1941-42. Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (War Transport), July 1942—June 1946. *Address:* C/o 37, Ballygunge Park, Calcutta.

BEWOOR, Sir Gurunath Venkatesh, B.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), K.C.I.E., Kt., I.C.S., Dir., Tata Industries Ltd. since Sept. 1946. *b.* 20 Nov. 1888. *m.* Miss Tungabai Mudholkar. *Educ.:* Deccan Coll., Poona, and Sydney Sussex Coll., Cambridge. Under-Secretary to Govt., C. P.; Dy. Commissioner, Chanda and Nagpur; Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa, Central and Bombay Circles; Dir. Genl. of Posts & Telegraphs, 1934-1941; Addl. Secy., Defence Dept., 1941-42; Indian delegate to the Air Mail Congress at the Hague, 1927, to the Universal Postal Congress, London, 1929, the Imperial Telegraph Conference, London, 1937, Canberra, 1942 and London, 1945 and the International Civil Aviation Conference, Chicago, 1944; Secy. to Govt. of India in the Posts & Air Dept., July 1942 to June 1946; member for India on International Civil Aviation Organisation, 1945; member, Transport and Communications Commissions of U.N.O., 1946; member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Commerce & Commonwealth Relations), July and Aug. 1946. *Address:* Shri Krishna Niwas, Poona 4.

BHABHA, C. H., M.A., B.Com. *b.* July 22, 1910, *s.* of Khan Bahadur H. K. Bhabha. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College and Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay; Fellow of St. Xavier's College (1932-34); Fellow and Lecturer in Banking Law and Practice at Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay (1932-33); Justice of Peace and Presidency Magistrate (Hony.); Chairman, Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Company, Ltd., Apollo Mills, Ltd.; Director, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Oriental Government Security and Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Mill & Rubber Produce Co., Ltd., Rajagiri Rubber Produce Co., Ltd., New Galen Estates, Ltd., Barrackpur Electric Co., Ltd. Joined as Member of the Interim Govt. of India on its formation in September 1946. *Publications:* Contributions to Journals and Newspapers on banking and commercial topics. *Hobbies:* Riding, Swimming, Photography. *Address:* Bombay.

BHABHA, Homi Jehangir, B.A. (Cantab.) 1930, Ph.D. (Cantab.) 1934, D.Sc. Honoris Causa (Patna) 1944, F.R.S. 1941; Director and Professor of Theoretical Physics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay; Chairman, Atomic Energy Board, India. *b.* Oct. 30, 1909; *Educ.:* Cathedral and John Connan High School, Elphinstone Coll., and Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; in Cambridge he was Rouse Ball Travelling Student in Mathematics in 1932, and Isaac Newton Student from 1934; held the Senior Studentship of the Exhibition of 1851 from 1936: became special Reader in Theoretical Physics in 1940 at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Professor in charge of the Cosmic Ray Research Unit, Indian Institute of Science, 1942-45. *Publications:* Papers on quantum theory, the theory of the elementary physical particles and cosmic radiation. *Address:* Mehrangir, 12, Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

BHADARWA STATE: His Highness Shrimant Maherban (Namdar) Thakore Saheb Shree Natversinghji, Ranajitsinghji, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

BHAGWATI, The Hon. Mr. Justice Natwarlal Harilal, M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* August 7, 1894. *m.* Saraswati Natwarlal Bhagwati. *Educ.:* Baroda Coll. & Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Senior Daxina Fellow, Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Advocate (O.S.), High Court, Bombay; sometime Professor, Government Law Coll., Bombay; sometime member of the Bar Council. *Publications:* Translation into Gujerati of V. L. Mehta's 'Co-operative Movement,' for the Gujerat Vernacular Society. *Address:* Anand Bhuvan, Babulnath 2nd Cross Road, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

BHAIRUN Singhji Bahadur, Colonel Maharaj Sri Sir, K.C.S.I., A.D.C. Thikana Tejrasar, Bikaner State. *b.* Sept. 15, 1879. *Educ.:* Mayo Coll., Ajmer; Appointment: Companion to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1895, and accompanied him in his Indian Tour in 1896. Appointed Member of State Council, 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secy. to His Highness. Senior Member of Council and Vice-President of Council and the last Cabinet and Prime Minister, Bikaner. Also acted as President of Council during H. H.'s visits to Europe. Now in charge of the portfolio consisting of Govt. General Records and Copying and Zenana Depts., Bikaner State; is Hon. Col. of the Sadul Light Infantry. Uncle of H. H. the Maharaja. *Publications:* Bhairubbinod and Rasikbinod. Son and heir, Rajkumar Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib; Grandsons, Bhanwar Sri Pratabsinghji Sahib and Bhanwar Sri Roopsinghji Sahib. *Address:* Bhairavbilas, Bikaner.

BHAKTHAVATSALAM, The Hon'ble Sri M., Minister for Public Works and Information, Govt. of Madras. *b.* 1897. Gave up practice at the Bar in 1927; was connected with "India", a Tamil daily; Deputy Mayor of Madras Corporation, 1936 and was connected as member and Vice-President of the Chinglepet District Board for 6 years from 1932; Vice-President of Tamil Nad Congress Committee, 1935; acted as Secretary of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee for a number of years; member of the All-India Congress Committee; Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Local Administration in the first Congress Ministry, 1937; was also a member of the Prakasam Cabinet until he resigned in March, 1947. *Address:* Secretariat, Madras.

BHALERAO, Mahadeo Govind, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Amalner. *b.* 16 Sept. 1890; *Educ.:* Fergusson College, Bombay Govt. Law College; Scholar and has won Prize. *m.* Parvatibai in 1908; 3 *s.* and 3 *d.* Prominent Lawyer at Amalner, E. K.; Member, Tilak Home Rule League, 1917, Amalner Borough Municipality, 1920 to 1935; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1930 to 1932; President, Amalner Borough Municipality, 1932 to 1935; District Honorary Organizer, Co-operative Societies, Khandesh District, 1921 to 1929; Founder Member and Director, Amalner Co-operative Urban Bank, Ltd., Amalner, 1926 to 1938; Founder, Member and President, Amalner Supervising Union and Vice-President, Amalner Taluka Development Association, 1926 to 1932; Member, Divisional Board of Agriculture, Khandesh Division, 1928 to 1929; Director, Central Co-operative Bank, Jalgaon, 1939 to 1940; Examined as a witness before Bombay Banking Enquiry Committee; Member, Governing Body, Khandesh Education Society, Amalner, 1920 to 1946 and its Chairman from 1935 to 1946; Trustee, Indian Institute of Philosophy and Pratap Military Education Fund; Member, Managing Committee, Khandesh Medical and Surgical Aid Society; Recipient, Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; Chairman, Amalner Electric

BHATT, Dr. Hariprasad Vishvanath, L.C.P. & S. (Bombay), Leading Medical Practitioner. *b.* March 10, 1903; 2 *s.* and 1 *d.*; *Educ.*: National Medical College (Bombay); took his degree in 1927. Prominent Political and Social worker; Sitting Member for 2 years and Parliamentary Secretary, Baroda Assembly; President, Amreli Prant Praja Mandal; Member, Working Committee of Baroda Rajya Praja Mandal and Baroda Medical Council; Hon. Sec., Amreli Medical Union; Vice-President, Amreli Prant Vyam Sangh; Hon. Secretary, Shree Samarth Vyam Mandir, Amreli and K. K. P. & M.R.P. Vidyalaya (High School) which is one of the first High Schools in the District; Trustee, Mahila Vikas Mandir and Griha Udyog Sangh; joined Satyagrah Movement in 1930 at Dholera (Dist. Ahmedabad) along with his wife. Mrs. Sumitra Bhatt and both were sentenced to 6 months' R. I.; went as delegate to the banned Delhi Congress of 1931 and was arrested and kept in custody for a month; joined Satyagraha Movement in 1942 in Baroda State, and was arrested and sentenced to 6 months' R.I. at Amreli. *Address:* Amreli (Kathiawar).

BHATT, Madhavlal Makanji, Managing Director, Madhavlal & Co., Ltd., Bombay, *b.* in 1886; *Educ.*: passed Matriculation at 17; joined service, after three years started independent business as a coal merchant; appointed Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, 1926; elected President of the Society, 1943-44; a social worker; connected with educational and co-operative institutions; Chairman, Fort and Divisional Co-operative Institutes for about 12 years; President of the All-India Co-operative Insurance Societies Assoc.; one of the Founders and Chairman of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society; donated about Rs. 5 lakhs for scholarships, maternity help, medical help, famine help and Hostel for students; Founder of the Khar Gymkhana and the Khar Education Society; has contributed for a public Park in Khar; member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for several years; delegate of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the International Chamber of Commerce Congress, Berlin, 1937; elected President of the Indian Industries Association, 1939; Mason, Rotarian and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation; member, G. I. P. Rly. Advisory Committee; has travelled in foreign countries extensively in U.S.A., Europe and U.K., to study problems regarding coal trade and other industries and came in contact with several important commercial houses in these countries; advocated close trade relations between India and foreign countries for the industrial development of India; attended International Rotary Convention in San Francisco as Delegate of the Bombay Rotary Club in June 1947. *Address:* Alice Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay; Linking Road, Khar, Bombay.

BHATT, Prabhashanker Ramchandra, J.P., the only son of late Ramchandra M. Bhatt, C.B.E. *b.* 10-2-1909. *Educ.*: Elphinstone, College. *m.* Jyotsna; Interested in Insurance and Export-Import Business. Has donated a students' hostel in Grant Medical College; Chairman, the Children's Aid Society; Vice-President, W. I. A. A. and Hindu Deena Daya Sangh; Hon. Secy., Passenger Traffic & Relief Association; Treasurer, B. P. O. A., B. P. A. E. A; Member, Advisory Committee of J.J., G. T. and Thana Mental Hospital and is on the Mg. Committee of several charitable and public welfare organisations. *Clubs*: Willingdon, C. C. I., Radio, etc. *Address*: 487, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

BHATTACHARYYA, Chapalakanta, M.A., B.L., Editor, "The Ananda Bazar Patrika." *b.* January 1901; *m.* Srimati Lalita Debi; *Educ.*: Orthodox Sanskrit Schools; the Calcutta Aryan Institution, now named the Saradacharan Aryan Institution; Presidency College, Calcutta. Advocate of the Calcutta High Court; Secretary, Bengal Bankers' Federation and Editor of its Journal; edited an English weekly "The New Era"; editorial staff of "Forward" joined the Ananda Bazar Patrika as an Assistant Editor and now working as its Editor; Congress worker since 1920; Member of the Provincial Committee and the All-India Congress Committee; joined the Unity Conference at Allahabad, 1932; invited by late Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and also the Congress Nationalist Party and worked as a Secretary of the Party in Bengal; Member, Indian Association; Secretary, Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad, Bengal. *Publications*: "Congress in Evolution" in English; "Congress Sangathane Bangla" in Bengali. *Address*: 24A, Hemendra Sen Street, P.O. Beadon Street, Calcutta.

BHAVNAGAR: His Highness the Maharaja Col. Sir Shri Krishna Kumar Singhji, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

BHIDE, Mahadev Vishnu, B.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S. (Retd.); Chief Justice, High Court, Indore. *b.* Feb. 13, 1883; *m.* Godubai Pendse. *Educ.*: Fergusson Coll., Poona, and St. John's Coll., Cambridge. Entered the I.C.S., 1906, posted to the Punjab as Asst. Commr. in 1908; worked as Asst. Commr., Dy. Commr. and Dist. and Sessions Judge in various districts. Legal Remembrancer and Secy. to the Punjab Govt., Leg. Dept., 1925-27; Judge, Lahore High Court, 1927-43. Chief Justice, High Court, Patiala, 1943-45; Chief Justice, High Court, Indore since Nov. 1945. *Address*: Chief Justice, High Court, Indore (C.I.).

BHIDE, Shankar Vishnu, B.A., LL.B., Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Satara since June 1946. *b.* Satara, Feb. 15, 1899; his family hails from Bhor State, and his father settled at Satara as a Medical practitioner and public worker in 1897. *Educ.*: N.E. School, Satara, Fergusson College, Poona and Law Coll., Bombay. Started practice at Satara 1923; Edited 'Prakash' a local weekly, 1925-26; joined I.N. Congress; became Gen. Secretary and later President, Dist. Congress Cttee. joined Salt Satyagraha movement in 1930 and twice jailed; elected Councillor, Satara City Municipal Borough successively twice; also Director, W.I.L. Insurance Co., for few years on return from jail; convicted for one year for anti-war propaganda in 1941 and detained under War Ordi. as detenue on 9-8-1942 for several months. *Address*: Bhavani Peth, Satara City.

BHIDE, Vithal Shivaram, B.A. (Bom.), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, C.I.E. (1946), I.C.S., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust. *b.* 23rd September, 1890. *m.* to Yamutai, *d.* of the late M. V. Damle, Retired Judge, Kolhapur State. *Educ.*: Fergusson Coll., Poona and Fitz William House, Cambridge. (In Burma) Asstt. Commr. and Additional Judge, 1915-18; (In Bombay) Asstt. Collector and Magistrate, and Collector and Dt. Mgte., 1919-1937; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1927-29; Nominated Member of the Central Leg. Assembly, 1937; Offg. Commr. S.D. and N.D.; Offg. Secretary to Govt., General and Educational Departments, 1938; Secretary to Govt., Revenue Dept. till 14th October 1941; Commr. C.D., Oct. 1941 to Nov. 1946. Chairman, Land Improvement Enquiry Committee; Awarded C.I.E., June 1946. *Address*: Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.

BHINAI, Raja Kalyan Singhji of, Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana. *b.* 1913; Ascended to Gadi, 1917; *m.* 3rd *d.* of late Rao Raja Bahadur Madho Singhji, K.C.I.E., Sikar, 1932; two *d.* and one Rajkumar; *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer; Passed Diploma, 1931; studied for three years for higher Diploma; Invested with powers in 1934; takes personal interest in the administration of his Estate: has granted numerous reliefs to his tenants; to commemorate the Independence of India, he announced on the 15th Aug. 1947, the remissions of all sorts of cesses and Lags, abolished forced labour and proclaimed free entry of Harijans to all Estate temples; 122 sq. miles in area, having a revenue of Rs. 2,25,000. *Recreations*: Polo, Squash, Hockey. *Address*: Bhinai.

BHOPAL STATE: Col. Air Vice-Marshall His Highness the Nawab Sikandar Saulat-Iftikhar-ul-Mulk Muhammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., LL.D., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

BHOR STATE: His Highness Raja Shrimant Sir Raghunathrao Shankarrao Pandit Pant Sachiv, K.C.I.E., **Madar-ul-Maham,** the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

BHOSLE, Dattojirao Madhavrao, President of the Prince Shivaji Maratha Free Boarding House, Kolhapur. *b.* 15th June, 1903; *m.* Annusayabai, 8th May, 1920; *Educ.*: Panchgani, St. Mary's High School, Bombay and Baldwin's, Bangalore; Joined Kolhapur Government Service in 1920; Financial Secretary to His Highness, 1925-1929; Huzur Chitnis, 1929; Acting Dewan 1930-31; Chief Secretary, 1931; Acting Prime Minister, 1932-1933; Chief Secretary, 1933-1940; Home Member and Deputy Prime Minister, 1940-1942 when he retired; Chairman of the Kolhapur Agricultural Exhibitions held in 1927 and 1929 and also of the Reception Committee of 17th Session of the Marathi Literary Conference over which His late Highness Shri Sayajirao Maharaj Gaekwar, Maharaja Saheb of Baroda presided; Director, the Bank of Kolhapur, Ltd.; Secretary Kshatrya Maratha Mandal, Kolhapur; Assistant State Scout Commissioner, Kolhapur; Owner, Shahu Chitra (Cinema) Mandir, Kolhapur; Recipient of King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in 1936, and Coronation Medal in 1937. *Address*: Sukha Niwas, Kolhapur Residency.

BHUMKAR, Dinanath Yashavant, A.C.I.S. & A.L.A.A. (London), M.L.A., Deputy Speaker, Kolhapur Legislative Assembly; Auditor & Income Tax Expert & Practitioner, Kolhapur; *b.* Sept. 25, 1902, *s.* of Yashavantrao Bhumkar, Jeweller; *m.* Sarojinibai, *d.* of Vishwanathrao Agarkar; five *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.* Sir Parshurambhau College, Poona; Hislop College, Nagpur. Chartered Secretary & Certified Accountant. Hon. Lecturer for Banking, Company Law and Advanced Accountancy, Deccan Institute of Commerce, Poona: Chief Accountant & Auditor, Kolhapur Ilakha Panchayat (District Local Board), 1927-45; elected member, Kolhapur Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Combined Co-operative Societies Constituency since 1943; President, Kolhapur Government Servants' and Ilakha Panchayat Servants' Co-operative Banks for several years; Central Co-operative Stores Ltd., Kolhapur, for a long time; member, Finance Committee of the

Supply Co., Ltd., Amalner and Director, New Pratap Mills, Dhulia; occasionally contributes to "Readers' Views" Columns of *The Times of India*. *Address:* Pleader, Amalner, E. Khandesh Dist.

BHANAGAY, Chandrakant Trimbak, B.A., LL.B. (Nagpur), F.R.M.S., F.F.Sc. (London), Document Expert and Criminologist. *b.* Oct. 1910, *s.* of late Dr. T. B. Bhanagay, Retd. Civil Surgeon; *m.* Shr. Shanta Oka, *d.* of Capt. M. G. Oka, L.M.S., B.M.S. (retd.), Poona; *Educ.:* graduated in Arts and Law at Nagpur; studied the science of identification of disputed documents, fire arms (Forensic Ballistics) in London under Experts to Home Office, U. K and of Finger Print Bureau, New Scotland Yard, London. Started practice as Document Expert and Criminologist, 1937; is consulted by the C.P. Police, various Law Courts, Advocates, Banks, Military Department and others; undertakes examination of disputed documents requiring opinions on handwriting, finger prints and examination under Ultra Violet Rays and the identification of fire arms (Forensic Ballistics) and also photographying and microphotographying documents and copying of records and historical documents with latest types of apparatus; Hon. Lecturer, Univ. College of Law and Police Officers' Advance Course, Nagpur. *Address:* Ramdaspeth, Nagpur.

BHANDARI, K. N., Rajya Bhushan Rajyabhandu, Millowner, Industrialist and Banker of Indore. *b.* 1888; *Educ.:* Privately. Founder and Managing Director, The Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd.; Chairman, The Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Bhandari Mills Ltd., The Glory Insurance Co., Ltd., Proprietor, the Bhandari Iron and Steel Co., Indore, and Maharana Bhupal Electric Supply, Udaipur; Treasurer, Dewas State Junior; Hon. First Class Magistrate; Hon. Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society, Holkar State Branch, and Holkar State War Relief Fund; Member, Gyara Panch; Vice-President, Indore Millowners' Assocn.; Member, Governing Body, Mahatma Gandhi Central India Medical College, Indore; Member, Punjab Refugee Employment Sub-Committee, Indore; was a non-official member on several important committees appointed by the Holkar State; recipient of high honours of Gold Anklet, Ekori Tazim and Hathi Seropau from the Jodhpur Durbar; his family has donated about Rs. 17 lakhs for social, educational and religious uplift; has been running the Nandlal Bhandari High School imparting vocational teaching, a Boarding House and Maternity Home which caters for the needs of families of the labourers in Indore City free of charge; is an orator; takes keen interest in industrial uplift and Ayurved and Yogic sciences; has amenities for the labourers in his Mills. *Address:* Nandan Wan, 18, Tukoganj, Indore.

BHANDARI, Lt.-Col. Madan Gopal, C.I.E. (1942), M.B.B.S., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Bombay. *b.* Jan. 3, 1892; *Educ.:* at Lahore. On active service, Dec. 1914-Dec. 1919; on military service up to Oct. 1924; Bombay Jail Dept., from Oct. 1924. *Address:* Oval View, Queen's Road, Bombay.

BHARGAVA, Hon'ble Dr. Gopi Chand, Premier of East Punjab since August 15, 1947. *b.* March 1889 at Sirsa; belongs to an old respectable family of Hissar District. *Educ.:* in his home town, Lahore. Practised as a doctor; entered into the political arena under the leadership of the late Lala Lajpat Rai; was elected member, Municipal Committee and President, Lahore Congress Committee; chosen as member, old Punjab Legislative Council, 1927; resigned in 1928 as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government; was General Secretary, Reception Committee of session of Congress at Lahore; gave up practise in 1932 to concentrate on politics; arrested during non-co-operation movement in 1921; detained twice during C. D. movement, of 1942; released in 1943; elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937 and was elected as leader of the Opposition; is essentially a constructive worker; is a trusted devotee of Mahatma Gandhi; was returned to the Assembly 1946; was appointed member of the Partition Committee; elected leader of the Congress Assembly Party in the East Punjab; Leader, National Rural Reconstruction Movement sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi; President, Punjab Gram Seva Mandal; Trustee, Village Industries Association; Hon. Agent, All-India Spinners' Association; President, National Physical Institute; Secretary, Gulab Devi Memorial Trust; Chairman, Lahore Hospital Society; *Address:* Secretariat, Simla, East Punjab.

BHARGAVA, Munshi Ram Kumar, Raja Rai Bahadur of the family of Munshi Newal Kishore. Proprietor, Newal Kishore Estate: *b.* 14th Dec. 1915. *m.* Shrimati Lila Bhargava, *d.* of R. B. Pannalal Bhargava, a leading Barrister at Seoni (C.P.); 1 *s.* *Educ.:* La Martiniere Coll. Chairman, Improvement Trust, Lucknow; Managing Dir., U.I.C. Paper Mills Ltd., Lucknow; his Estate comprises of printing presses, book depots, home property, ice factories, carton factory and zamindari; organised A.R.P. at Lucknow and was Chief Warden; was formerly Vice-Pres., Chamber of Commerce and Pres., Oudh Hindu Mahasabha; Local Dir., Lucknow branch of Central Bank; member, B.I. Assen.

and Zamindar's Assen., Univ. Court, Upper India Chamber of Commerce; philanthropist; has made substantial contributions to the Red Cross and other equally deserving institutions. *Hobby:* Big game hunting. *Clubs:* Rotary, Rafiah-i-Am, Oudh Gymkhana. *Address:* Newal Kishore Estate, Lucknow.

BHATI, Thakur Bhairon Singh, of Khejarla, *b.* 31st August 1913; *Educ.:* Mayo College Ajmer. First Class Sardar of Jodhpur State; enjoys First Class Judicial Powers: Member of Advisory Assembly 1942-46 District leader, National War Front 1943-45; Member, Post-War Reconstruction Committee; Member of Consultative Committee of Sardars 1946; Member of Legislative Assembly 1946; Minister for Public Health, Jodhpur State, 1947. *Address:* Khejarla House Paota, Jodhpur, Rajputana.

BHATIA, Colonel Sohan Lal, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (London), F.R.S.E. (1932), F.C.P.S. (Bombay), C.I.E. (1946), M.C. (1918), I.M.S. Honorary Surgeon to H. E. The Viceroy (V.H.S.), 1947; Surgeon General with the Government of Madras, since 16th May 1947; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Shillong, Assam, from 1-6-45 to 9-5-47. *b.* 5 August 1891. *m.* Raj Kishorie. *Educ.:* Cambridge Univ. (Peterhouse) and St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Casualty Officer and Resident Anæsthetist, Clinical Assist., Children's Department; House Surgeon, Ophthalmic House Surgeon, St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Joined I.M.S., 1917; saw active service with Egyptian Expeditionary Force (105th Mahratta Light Infantry), 1918; appointed Professor of Physiology in 1920, Dean in 1925, and Principal, Grant Medical Coll. and Supdt., J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, 1937-41; Additional Dy. Director-General, I.M.S., 1941-45; Dy. Director General, I.M.S., 1943-45; Member of the Indian Scientific Mission, which visited U.S.A. and Canada in 1945. *Publications:* A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Medical Research and Indian Medical Gazette. *Address:* Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Madras.

BHATKAL, Shrimati Sushila Devi, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur. *b.* 19th Aug. 1909, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Balasaheb Naik of Bombay. *m.* M. A. Bhatkal in the year 1935. *Educ.* at the Chandaramji Girls' High School, Bombay. Visited United States, Canada, Havana, Costa Rica and Europe. *Recreations:* Riding, Shooting, Badminton, Swimming and indoor games. *Address:* Dharampur (Dt. Surat).

BHATNAGAR, C. B. L., Chief Editor, *Law & Order, Musafir, Hotels of India* and other publications. *b.* Nov. 10, 1908. Son of late Mathura Prasad Bhatnagar. *Educ.:* Government High School, Jagadhri, and Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow. Organiser, the All-India Railway Passengers' Conference, the Bombay Tenants' Conference, the Bombay Provincial Peoples' Food Conference, Legal Reforms Conference, Third Class Railway Passengers' Association, the Indian Law Revision Committee and other public bodies. Proprietor, The Dominion Publishers; social and public worker; was Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhumad Yusuf, Minister for Local Self-Government, United Provinces, for over 5 years ending 1936. Sponsored the 1938 Hardwar Kumbh Mela and the Gurhmukteswar Kartiki Fair publicity campaigns on behalf of the Government of India (Railways). Organised several educational tours throughout India for students. *Publisher*; *All-India Air Time Tables, Stamp Collecting, Magnificent Maheshwar, Introducing Indore, Indore War Effort, Glance into Bikaner Administration, Travancore: the Spice Garden of India.* and several other publications. *Address:* Sir P. M. Road, P. O. Box 524, Bombay.

BHATNAGAR, Sir Shanti Swarup, Kt. (1941), O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1943), F. Inst. P., F.I.C., F.S.C.I. (Hon.), D.Sc. (Hon., Patna), D. Sc. (Hon. Oxford). Director, Industrial and Scientific Research. *b.* March, 1895. *Educ.:* Lahore, London and Berlin. *m.* Shrimati Lajwanti (died, 3rd February 1946). Univ. Professor of Chemistry, Benares, 1921-24; Univ. Professor of Chemistry and Director, Univ. Chemical Laboratories, Lahore, 1924-1940; Research Scholar of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of Great Britain; Hon. Prof., Punjab Univ., Delhi Univ. and Benares Hindu Univ.; Fellow-Syndic and Member of the Council of the Benares Hindu Univ.; President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1928 and 1938. General President, Indian Science Congress, 1945. Delegate to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Liverpool, 1923, Centenary Celebrations of the British Assen., London, 1931, Faraday Centenary Celebrations, 1931, Empire Universities Congress, Edinburgh, 1931, Cambridge, 1936. Member, Governing Body, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, Industrial Research Utilization Cttee. and all the Research Cttees. Founder of various Research Schemes at the Punjab Univ. *Publications:* '*Principles and Applications of Magneto Chemistry*' (first book on the subject in Chemistry, Macmillan, 1935), '*Ilm-ul-Barq*', a treatise on electricity in Urdu and a number of scientific papers in various scientific journals. *Address:* 4, York Place, New Delhi.

Kolhapur Govt., and the Kolhapur Sahakari Mandir; takes keen interest in politics, social activities and especially in co-operation and allied activities; Auditor of a number of Govt. and semi-Govt. Institutions, Municipalities, Jahagirs, Joint Stock Companies, Banks and Co-operative Societies. *Address:* Laxmipuri, Kolhapur.

BIKANER : Hon. Lt.-Gen. His Highness Maharajadiraja Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharaja Shri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

BIKANER : Col. Maharaj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur, B.A. (Hons.), *b.* April 21, 1924; *s.* of Lieut.-General His Highness Maharaja Sri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., etc., Maharaja of Bikaner; *m.* Princess Sushila Kumari, *d.* of His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpur, February 25, 1944; *s.* Prince Narendra Singhji, *b.* January 13, 1946; *Educ.:* St. Stephen's College, Delhi; St. Xavier's College, Bombay; passed B.A. (Hons.) in History and Politics; conducting post-graduate researches in Mediæval Indian History for Doctorate of Philosophy at the Indian Historical Research Institute under the guidance of Rev. Father H. Heras. Visited the Middle East War Front in November 1941 with his grandfather General His late Highness Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., LL.D., awarded The Grand Commander of the Order of the Vikram Star (Bikaner); The Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of Honour (Bikaner); Africa Star; War Medal; India Service Medal. *Games and Hobbies:* Tennis, Golf, Mechanics, Photography, Shooting, Social Service and Flying. *Clubs:* Delhi Flying Club, Roshanara, Delhi, Rajputana, Abu, Bombay Presidency Golf Club, etc. *Address:* Lallgarh Palace, Bikaner, Rajputana.

BILKHA STATE : Darbar Shree Ravate-vala Sahib, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

BILLIMORIA, (Mrs.) Gulestan Rustom (nee Gulestan Bahadurji), M.A., Licentiate, Trinity College of Music, London. Obtained various University and College Scholarships. Was for a number of years Fellow and syndic of the Bombay University. Her paintings have won prizes at Art Exhibitions all over India and one has been bought by and hangs in the Prince of Wales Museum. Is Secretary, Junior Red Cross; Chairman, Bombay Branch, All-India Women's Conference and Member, Film Censor Board: President of The Bombay Presidency Women's Council in 1942 and 1943 and is actively connected with various other associations. Gave evidence before government commission on education, the University Commission and the Franchise Committee. Takes keen interest in her husband's Bel-Air Sanatorium at Panchgani for consumptives. Contributes articles to various papers; Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal. *Publications:* Joint Author of "*Governance of India*" and also of "*Constitution, Functions and Finance of Indian Municipalities*," a book favourably reviewed by the Press, including the *London Times Literary Supplement*. *Address:* Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, Hormusji Rustomji, Share and Stock Broker, brother of Khan Bahadur A. R. Billimoria, Bombay. *b.* 14th Dec., 1884 at Billimora. *m.* Miss Shirin, daughter of Merwanji Pestonji Megushi, late of Public Works Department, Bombay. *Educ.:* New High School, Bombay. Joined the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., in 1904. In 1906 joined Blackie & Son Ltd., Bombay, as Assistant Accountant; transferred to Madras, 1909 and to Calcutta, 1911, to reorganize both these branches. Joined Batlivalla and Karani, in 1912. Rejoined Blackie & Son Ltd., as Manager of their Calcutta Branch. Assistant Accountant in the Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, 1917. In 1919 bought his card and became a Member of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association. Member, Share Bazar Arbitration Board for the last fifteen years; elected Chairman of the Board for the current year. *Address:* 11A, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

BILIMORIA, Manchershah Burjorjee, B.Com. (1921). Cinefilm Distributor and Cinefinancier. *b.* 24th February 1899. Started career as clerk in 1922. Started own business, 1923. Has donated more than Rs. 2,00,000 to cosmopolitan charities. One of the founders of Wadia Movietone and All-India Theatres Syndicate Ltd. President, Indian Motion Picture Distributors' Association, Bombay. Vice-President, Motion Picture Society of India; Director, India Overseas Film Distributors, Ltd.; Trustee, Bilimoria Parsee Panchayat Funds. Mukhi, Bilimoria Vepary Mahajan. Chairman, Dominion Films Ltd. and Modern Films Ltd., Director, Vasant Insurance Co. Ltd., & Powell Industries Ltd., Jai Hind Publishers Ltd., Senior partner in film distribution firms of Goodwin Pictures Corporation, Wadia Paramount Pictures, Bilimoria and Lalji, Goodwin Agencies and Independent Releases, Bombay. *Address:* Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, Dr. Rustomji Bomonji, B.A. (1902), M.D. (1909), J.P. Medical Specialist, I. M. Hospital with honorary rank of Lieut.-Col. Was awarded Gold Medal in Surgery and a Prize in Midwifery; Grey's Medal for Anatomy. Lord Reay Lecturer at Grant Medical Coll., 1910-1913; Hon. Bacteriologist to the Parsee General Hospital from its beginning and for years Hon. Physician of the Hospital; acted as Hon. Consulting Visiting Physician to Dr. Bahadurji's Sanatorium at Deolali from 1910 till he resigned; and as Hon. Physician, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital; Examiner, Bombay Univ., in Bacteriology and in Medicine; Founder, Bel-Air Sanatorium, Panchgani, for Consumptives. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal in June 1936. C. B. E. in 1946. *Address:* Wassiamall Building, Grant Road, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, Sir Shapoorjee Bumonjee, Kt. (1928), M.B.E., J.P., Partner in the firm of S. B. Billimoria & Co., Accountants and Auditors and Sheriff for 1935. *b.* 27 July 1877. *m.* Jerbai, *d.* of Bhicaji N. Dalal (1906). *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College. Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Member, Auditors' Council, Bombay; Member of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1926-28; Member, Govt. of India Back Bay Inquiry Committee, 1927-28. President, Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29. Member, Indian Accountancy Board; Trustee, N. M. Wadia Charities, The Parsi Panchayat Fund and Properties, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Charity Funds and a number of other charity trusts and institutions. Nominated by Govt. of Bombay to be a member of the Board of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Member of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay; co-opted in 1934 by the Government of Bombay to represent the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Delhi; is Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of All-Scottish Freemasonry in India; Hon. Secretary & Treasurer, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Bombay; is the Grand Superintendent of the Dist. Grand Royal Chapter in India and founder and First Master of Lodge Justice and Peace (E.C.); is Rotary Governor of the 89th District (India) and Member, Extensions Committee for Asia. Director, Rotary International, 1943-44. *Address:* 15, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

BIRD, Lt.-Gen. Sir Clarence August, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., Divisional Food Officer, Ministry of Food, U.K. *b.* Feb. 5, 1885; *m.* Dorothea Marian, *d.* of Major W. E. Nichols; *Educ.:* Cheltenham Coll. and Royal Military Academy. Commissioned in Royal Engineers, 1904; to India, 1907; Indian Expeditionary Force, France, 1914-17; served with K.G.V.O. Bengal Sappers & Miners, Adjutant, 1917-20; Commandant, 1930-33; Staff Coll., Quetta, 1920-21; Chief Instructor, Field Engineering at S.M.E. Chatham, 1926-30; Army Course School of Economics, 1925-26; Chief Engineer, Aldershot Command, 1935-39; Engineer-in-Chief, India, 1939-42; Master-Genl. of Ord., G. H. Q., India, 1942-44. Retired, 1944; Regl. Food Commr., N. W. Region, 1944-45. Special Commr., Food Dept., Govt. of India, 1945-47. Fellow, Royal Society of Arts. *Address:* C/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

BIRLA, Braj Mohan, Managing Director, Birla Brothers Limited. *b.* 1905, Pilani, Jaipur, India; *s.* of Raja Baldeo Das Birla; *m.* Rukmini Tapuriah; Chairman, Calcutta Local Board, Reserve Bank of India, New Asiatic Insurance Co., Ltd. and Ruby General Insurance Co., Ltd.; Director, Central Board, Reserve Bank of India; Chairman, Birla Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.; Vice-Chairman, Hindustan Motors Ltd.; Chairman, Hindustan Motor Corporation Ltd.; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1936 and 1944; The Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., 1940; Indian Sugar Mills Association, 1934-35; Indian Paper Mills Association till June 1944; Employers' delegate, Labour Conference, Washington, 1937. *Address:* 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, India.

BIRLA, Ghanshyamdas. *b.* 1894. Son of Dr. Raja Baldevdas Birla, D. Litt. Managing-Director of Birla Brothers, Ltd., Member, 2nd Indian Legislative Assembly; resigned in 1930 as a protest against legislation for Imperial Preference; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1924; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1929; has been responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public institutions in various parts of the country. Member, Indian Fiscal Commission, Bengal Legislative Council, Royal Commission on Labour; Delegate, Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927; Member, 2nd Round Table Conference, 1930; Unofficial Adviser to Government of India for Indo-British Trade Negotiations, 1936-37; President, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. *Address:* 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

BIRNI, Colonel Eugene St. John, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, Pakistan; *b.* March 18, 1900; *m.* The Lady (Marguerite) Kathleen Courtenay, 3rd *d.* of the 16th Earl of Devon. *Educ.:* Charterhouse. Joined 25th Cavalry, F.F., 1919; Afghanistan and N.W.F., 1919; Q.V.O. Corps of Guides F.F., 1937; A.M.S. G.H.Q., India, 1939; G.H.Q., M.E.F., 1941; Private Secretary to C.-in-C., India, 1941-42; C.H.Q., M.E.F., 1942; Paiforce, 1942-43; A.F.H.Q., Italy, 1944-45; Director of Welfare, G.H.Q., A.L.F.S.E.A., 1945-46; "A" Pilot's Certificate, 1930; Kamet Expedition, 1931; awarded MacGregor Memorial Medal, 1932; Mount Everest Expedition, 1933. *Clubs:* Alpine, Cavalry. *Address:* Government House, Karachi.

BISWASROY, Hon'ble Mr. Radhakrishna, *b.* March 1905; *Educ.:* at Jeypore (Koraput Dt.); member, Orissa Legislative Assembly and Minister, Backward Classes Welfare, Govt. of Orissa; began political career in 1929 and joined Congress, suffered imprisonment in C. D. movements for a total period of more than eight years; elected to the legislature twice; had been President of Koraput Dt. Congress Committee continuously

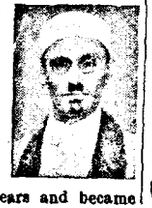
for 10 years; also had been president of Utkal P.C.C. for 5 years. *Address:* Nuaput Village, P. O. Jeypore, Koraput Dt.; Secretariat, Cuttack.

BIYANI, Brijlal Nandlal, Member, Indian Constituent Assembly. *b.* December 1896; *m.* Savitridevi; 1 *s.* 2 *ds.*; *Educ.*: Graduated from Morris College, Nagpur; Member, Prov. Legislature, 1926-29; Council of State, 1937-47; President, Vidarbha Prov. Congress for the last 12 years; imprisoned four times in connection with freedom movements; President, Free Berar Committee; owns a Printing Press in Berar and is identified with numerous Newspapers and Industrial concerns; is connected with many educational institutions and many other organisations; President of All-India Marwari Sammelan; takes keen interest in social reforms; Founder, Berar Chamber of Commerce; a popular figure in the public life of C. P. and Berar. *Address:* Akola (Berar).

BOAG, Sir George Townsend, M.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1928), C.S.I. (1936), K.C.I.E. (1941). *b.* November 12, 1884. *Educ.*: Westminster (1897 to 1903), and Trinity College, Cambridge (1903 to 1907). Entered I.C.S. in 1907 and joined the Service in Madras in 1908. Retired in 1943. Dewan of Cochin State 1943-47. *Address:* Manor Gate, Bishops Town, Tunbridge Wells, England.

BOBBILI, Rajah Sir Swethachelapathi Ramkrishna Rana Row Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Sri Ravu, Rajah of. Member, Contituent Assembly. *b.* 20 Feb. 1901. *Educ.*: Bobbili, privately. Ascended to *Gadi* in 1920. Member, Council of State, 1925-27. Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1930. Hon. A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor of Madras from Jan. 1930; Pro-Chancellor, Andhra University from 1931; Chief Minister to Government of Madras, 1932-37. *Recreations:* Polo. *Address:* Bobbili, Vizagapattam Dist.

BODE, Dastur Framroze Ardeshir, B.A. (Hons.), Parsi High Priest of Fasali Atash-Kadeh (appointed March 21, 1940). *b.* 17th May 1900. *Educ.*: at J. N. Petit Orphanage for priestly vocation; worked as a priest in the Anjuman Atash Beheram, Bombay. At the age of 20 started secular education and in one year completed all the seven standards and passed Matriculation. Passed B.A. (Hons.) in 1925. Holds M.A. Diploma of Sir J. J. Madressa of Iranian languages and a Gold Medalist of the Madressa. Worked as a religious teacher in the M. F. Cama Athornan Institute for 5 years and became the Principal of the Athornan Madressa, Dadar, Bombay. Joined Poet Rabindranath Tagore's Shantiniketan in 1933 and stayed there for a year. Started religious preachings in Bombay and Gujarat. Served as Secretary of the A. S. F. Patel Charity Fund from April 1936 to June 1943. Hon. Secretary of the Anjuman Atash Beheram, the Rahnumai Sabha, the Gatha Society, the Zoroastrian Research Society, etc., etc. Ex-Chairman, Tagore Society, Bombay. Committee Member of various Parsee Associations. Dastur and Leader of Mazdaznan Movement in India. *Address:* 44, New Marine Lines, Bombay.



BOMBAY, R. C., Archbishop of, since 1937; Most Rev. Thomas d'Esterre Roberts, S.J.; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, (June 1946). *b.* 1893. Ordained Priest, 1925. Rector of St. Francis Xavier's, Liverpool, 1935-37. Bishop to Forces of the Crown in India and S.E.A.C. for duration of the War. *Address:* Archbishop's House, Bombay 1.

BOMON-BEHRAM, Sir Jehangir Bomonji, Kt. *cr.* 1934, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay Univ.), J.P., Honorary Presidency Single Sitting Magistrate; Chairman, Advisory Committee of J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay; Member, Executive Committee of Society for the Protection of Children in Western India and of Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society. *Educ.*: Fort High School, and St. Xavier's and Elphinstone Colleges, Bombay. Fellow, Elphinstone College, Bombay, Jurisprudence Prizeman and Narayan Vasudeo Scholar. Attorney, Bombay High Court, 1896-1919. Entered public life, 1919. Elected first Mayor of Bombay, 1931; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, since last 20 years, and past Chairman of its Standing, Schools and Law Committees; won great distinction by inaugurating, and serving as President of the Permanent Conciliation Committee to prevent Communal trouble and to preserve the peace of Bombay, and also by inaugurating the Welfare of India League to promote co-operation between Indians and the British people and spread the Good-will movement of India; Director of Several Joint Stock Companies; past President, Society of Hony. Presidency Magistrates. Trustee, Parsi Panchayet Funds and Properties. *Clubs:* Ripon (Bombay). *Address:* Merwan Mansion, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

BOSE, Rai Bahadur P. C., C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., *b.* 1878; *Educ.*: Jubbulpore College, Started practice as a pleader in 1902; President, Mitkarnisabha, 1920-21, Jubbulpore Club, 1920-29, Municipal Committee of Jubbulpore, 1925-29; elected to the Central Provinces Legislative Council twice in 1923 and 1927, and was appointed Minister of Education in July, 1929, and Sole Minister for all the Portfolios of the Transferred Departments in July 1930; Executive Council, Nagpur University, 1942-45; President, Jubbulpore Municipality, 1942-47; Rai Bahadur, 1927, C.I.E., 1931: Cricketeer and tennis player; has been a shikari for 30 years and has bagged every game available. *Hobby:* Gardening. *Publications:* "Big Game Shooting in Central Provinces". *Address:* Jubbulpore.

BOSE, Sudhansu Mohan, B.A. (Cal.), M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.). History and Economics Tripos and Law Tripos; Barrister-at-Law, 1902; Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 2 June, 1878; *s.s* of Ananda Mohan Bose, first Indian wrangler and eminent religious and political leader. *m.* Romola, *d. of* G. C. Bannerji, Dist. and Sessions Judge; three *d. Educ.*: St. Xavier's, City and Presidency Colleges, Christ's Col., Cambridge; Foundation Professor, University Law College, 1909-37; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1920-23 and 1929-36; Member of important Select Committees, including those leading to the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, and the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932; Provincial Member of the Indian Franchise and the Delimitation Committees: General Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India for 2 years; Member, Managing Committee, Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, Brahmo Samaj Education Society, Brahmo Girls' School and Nari Siksha Samiti. Member, Public Service Commission, Bengal, 1937-43. *Publications:* Bengal Municipal Act, 1932; The Working Constitution in India (1921 and 1939); and the Meaning of Dominion Status, 1944. *Address:* 3, Federation Road, Calcutta.

BOURNE, Sir Frederick Chalmers, K.C.S.I., *cr.* 1946; C.I.E., 1941; Indian Civil Service; Governor of East Bengal since 1947. *b.* Aug. 12, 1891; *s.* of late Sir Frederick Bourne, C.M.G., Mayfield, Sussex; *m.* 1918, Heather Frances, *d.* of late Lt.-Col. F. W. Burbury. *Educ.*: Rugby; Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. Served in 4th Bn. Queen's Own (R.W. Kent Regt.), 1910-1920; entered Indian Civil Service, 1920; Secretary to Government, Punjab, Electricity and Industries Dept., 1934-37; Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, 1937-40; Secretary to Government of Punjab, Home Department, 1940-41; Chief Secretary to Govt., Punjab, 1941-45; Acting Governor, Central Provinces and Berar, May-Oct., 1945; Acting Governor of Assam, 1946. *Address:* Governor's Camp, Dacca.

BRAHMACHARI, S., Professor of Psychology, Spence Training College, Jubbulpore. *b.* 1912. After obtaining degree of B.A. (Hons.) in Philosophy and Psychology, went to England and secured the degree of Ph. D. in psychology from the University of London in 1937; Psychologist, Tata Child Guidance Clinic, Bombay; Lecturer on child psychology in the Training Colleges of Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow; Lecturer in the University of Calcutta, B.T. Section; visiting Professor to teach Mental Hygiene to the B.T. students of St. Edmund's and St. Mary's Colleges, Shillong; Publicity Officer for the Coal-mine areas of Bengal; Education Officer, Visva-Bharati (Santiniketan). *Address:* Spence Training College, Jubbulpore.

BRAMBLE, Courtenay Parker, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E. (1946); Cotton Broker. *b.* 1900. *m.* Margaret Louise, *d.* of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. (retd.); 2 *s.*, 1 *d.*; *Educ.*: Cranleigh School, King's Coll., Cambridge; Middle Temple. Joined the Bombay Company Ltd., in Bombay, 1923; Drennan & Co., 1933; Chairman, Children's Aid Society, 1931-1939; Nominated Member, Bombay Leg. Council, 1935-37; Member, Bombay Leg. Assembly, 1937 onwards wherein Leader of Progress Party since 1938; J.P. and Hon. Pres., Magistrate, Bombay; President, Chamber of Commerce, 1940, 1944 (part), 1945; Chairman, National Service Advisory Committee, Bombay Area since 1940; Chairman, Bombay Branch, European Assn., 1942-44; Member, Bombay Pres. War Committee Hon. Lieut., R.I.N.V.R. since 1941. Authorised Controller, Hattersley Mill, Aug. 1941-Jan. 1942; Vice-President, European Assn., 1944 and 1946; Trustee of Port of Bombay, 1946; Dy. Pres., Associated Chambers of India, 1945. *Clubs:* United University Club, London, Byculla Club, Bombay. *Address:* Neville House, Bombay; Ayme Intrinseca, Sherborne, Dorset.

BRELVI, Syed Abdulla, M.A., LL.B., Editor *The Bombay Chronicle*, since 1924; *b.* 1891; *Educ.*: Elphinstone Coll., 1910-11; Joined editorial staff of *The Bombay Chronicle* as leader-writer in April 1915; Junior Asst., 1917; Senior Asst. Ed., 1918; From April 1919—Sept. 1920, acted as Ed. on B. G. Horniman's deportation; Jt. Ed. with late Marmaduke Pickthall, 1920-24; Member, A.I.C.C.; Substitute member, Congress Working Cttee., 1930; Imprisoned in Nov. 1930 in connection with C.D. movement; released Jan. 26, 1931; Member, Working Cttee., Nationalist Muslim Party; Arrested with Congress leaders, 6th Jan. 1932, on launching of C.D. campaign and sentenced to two years' imprisonment; released Oct. 7, 1933; Member, Ed. Cttee., Social Service Quarterly; Textile Labour Inquiry Cttee., appointed by the Congress Govt.; Prov. Board for Education in Hindustani, and Standing Cttee. of A. I. Newspaper Editors' Conference; Elected Pres., All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, 1943 and re-elected for 1944-45. Member, Azad Muslim Board. *Address:* "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.

BRISTOW, Sir Charles Holditch, Kt. (1944), C.I.E. (1937), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., *b.* Dec. 28, 1887. *m.* to Alix Mildred, *d.* of H. J. Crafer, Houghton, Norfolk. *Educ.*: Bedford School, Christ's College, Cambridge. Arrived in India 1911; Asst. Collector, Ahmedabad; on military service, 1915-19; Collector of Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur; Settlement Commsr., 1930-32; Collector of Kanara; Secy. to H. E. the Governor, 1935-38; Commsr. N. D., 1938-40; Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, 1941-April to 1946; acted as Governor of Bombay, Aug.-Sept. 1945. *Address:* Brinton Grange, Melton Constable, Norfolk.

BROW, David Barrington, O.B.E., M.C., M.I.C.E., formerly Chairman, Port Trust, Karachi, practised as a Consulting Engineer. *b.* August 14, 1891. *m.* Anne Louise Franchomme of Brussells. Served in Royal Engineers in World War I and was awarded M.C. in France; came to India in 1919 and served on N.-W. Frontier in M.W.S.; joined Karachi Port Trust in 1923 and was Chief Engineer for 8 years before appointed Chairman; a member

of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London. *Address*: Sind Club, Karachi, or c/o Rendal Palmer & Tritton, 55, Broadway London, S.W.1.

BUCK, Sir Edward John, O.B.E. (1918), C.B.E. (1918), Kt. (June 1929), late Reuter's Agent with the Govt. of India; now Adviser to Associated Press of India; Chairman, Associated Hotels of India and of the Kalka-Simla Electric Coy. *b.* 1862; *m.* Annie Margaret, *d.* of late General Sir R. M. Jennings, K.C.B. *Educ.*: St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint. Asstt. and Joint Secy., Countess of Dufferin's Fund for 28 years, Hon. Secy., Executive Cttee. "Our Day" in India, 1917-18. *Publications*: "Simla Past and Present" (two Editions). *Address*: Simla and Delhi.

BUNDI STATE: Major His Highness Harendra Shiromani Deo Sar Buland Rai Maharajadhiraja Maharao Raja Bahadur Singhji Bahadur, M.C., A.D.C., Maharao Raja of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

BURN, Sir Sidney, Kt. (1939), B.A., I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court of Madras, 1934-42 (Retd.). *b.* June 19, 1881; *m.* Clara Blanche, *d.* of Dr. D. M. Williams, late of Liverpool. *Educ.*: Queen Elizabeth's School, Wakefield and the Queen's Coll., Oxford. Asst. Resident, Travancore and Cochin, 1907-1909; Sub-Collector, 1911; Supdt. Pudukkotai State, 1915-22; District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, 1924; Madura, 1925; Coimbatore, 1928; Salem, 1931. Offg. Judge, High Court, 1932. Permanent 1934; Now Chairman, Madras Public Service Commission. *Address*: Madras Club, Madras.

BURWAY, Ramkrishna, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.), Bombay High Court; Advocate Federal Court; ex.-Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Jalgaon; belongs to a historical family of Inamdars. *b.* 1899 at Gwalior, *s.* of Ganpatrao. *m.* (1919) Miss Shanta, *e. d.* of Sardar K. J. Dikshit; 3 *s.* 1 *d.*; *Educ.*: Holkar Coll., Indore, and Govt. Law Coll., Bombay; signed Articles (1921) with B. G. Kher, Solicitor and Prime Minister, Bombay; practised at Jalgaon and Bombay; studied the problems of Indian States; Jt. Author with his uncle and father (by adoption), the late Muntazim Bahadur M. W. Burway, of Indian Historical Series. Founded 'Friends Union' with the object of having lectures and discussions on all subjects except religious and political controversies; A Freemason. Director-in-charge, Jalgaon Branch, the New Citizen Bank of India, Bombay. *Publications*: *Marathas and Moghals, Ranojirao Sindhia, Malhar Rao Holkar, Devi Ahilyabai Holkar, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, Peshwa Bajirao I (Mss.)*; *Present Position of Hindu Women* (1941). *Recreations*: Tennis and Badminton. *Address*: Jalgaon, E. K.

CALCUTTA: Right Rev. George Clay Hubback, B.Sc., D.D; Bishop of. Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon, since 1945. *b.* 7th April 1882; *s.* of Joseph Hubback, J.P., Liverpool; *Educ.*: Rossall; University College, Liverpool. Civil Engineer on the Admiralty Harbour, Dover, 1902-05; in Port Trust, Calcutta, 1906-08; Oxford Mission to Calcutta, 1908-24, with two years as Curate of St. Anne's S. Lambeth, 1910-12, and War Hospital Chaplain, Bombay, 1916-17; Deacon, 1909; Priest, 1910. Bishop of Assam, 1924-45, Translated to Calc., 1945. *Address*: Bishop's House, 51, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

CAMBATA, Shiavax Cawasjee, J.P., F.C.C.S., Justice of the Peace and Hon. Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay. Chairman, of the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee; Ex-Chairman, Children's Aid Society, Bombay Suburban District; ex-President of the Society of the Honorary Magistrates of the Bombay Suburban District; ex-Delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court, Bombay; ex-Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Standing Committee; Member of several other public bodies and commercial associations; Managing Director of Shiavax C. Cambata & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Director of the Hirdagarh Collieries Ltd.; and several other commercial firms, etc. Prop., The Rakhikol, Bhakra, Nandna and Piparia Collieries. Merchant, Government and Railway Contractor; A pioneer in the Central Provinces Coal Industry. Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries. Managing Director, Eros Theatre and Restaurant Ltd. *Address*: Cambata Building, 42, Queen's Road, Bombay.

CAMBAY STATE: His Highness Najaind-Daulat Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Momin Khan Bahadur Dila Verjung Nawal Mirza Husain Yawar Khan Bahadur, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan.)

CAMPBELL, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter Fendall, K.C.I.E. (1946), C.I.E. (1941). *b.* 20th May, 1894, 2nd son of the late Brigadier-General G. P. Campbell, C.I.E., C.B.E., Royal Engineers. *m.* Nancy McLaughlin, *d.* of Thomas McLaughlin of Rosscommon, Ireland, on 22nd March, 1920. *Educ.*: Mount St. Mary's College, Chesterfield, England and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Commissioned in Indian Army, 1914; served with 52nd Sikhs F F. on N.-W. Frontier, 1914-16; Iraq, 1917-18; Joined Civil Administration, Iraq, 1918-20; Arab Rebellion, 1920 (mentioned in despatches); joined Indian Political Dept., 1921; served in Baluchistan, N.-W. F. Province, and various Indian States; Resident, Waziristan, 1939-40 (wounded); Adviser to Governor, N.-W. F. Province, 1940-42; Resident for Central India, Oct. 1942 to Nov. 1946. *Address*: C/o The Residency, Bangalore.

CANTLIE, Sir Keith, Kt., (1944), C.I.E., Member, Public Services Commission, Assam; *b.* Feb. 6, 1886; *m.* May Gordon Walker. *Educ.*: Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen; Aberdeen and Oxford Universities; joined I.C.S. in India, 1910; Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills; Commissioner, Assam Valley, 1937; Surma Valley, 1938. *Publications*: Notes on Khasi Law, Notes on Revenue Sale Law. *Address*: Shillong, Assam.

CARIAPPA, Major-General, K. M., Chief of the General Staff, Indian Army. *b.* January 28, 1900. *Educ.*: Coorg and the Presidency College, Madras. Joined the Army as a cadet in August 1918; commissioned into the Indian Army as a 2nd Lieutenant on December 1, 1919; on active service in Iraq, Waziristan, Syria, Iran and Burma, 1920-45; served on the Army Re-organization Committee, 1944-45 and then on the Army Sub-Committee for the partitioning of the Indian Army in 1947; was one of the first two Indian officers to attend the Imperial Defence College in London; received various staff appointments and commands up to and including a Brigadier's level until appointment as Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Indian Army. *Address*: Army Headquarters, Red Fort, Delhi; "Roshanara", Mercara, Coorg, South India.

CARTER, Malcolm Ogilvy, C.I.E., 1943, M.C., B.A. (Oxon.), Commnr., Chittagong Division, Nov. 1943 to Jan. 1947. *b.* 2nd July, 1898; *m.* Lily Iris Cowgill, (*nee* Lily Iris Thomson). *Educ.*: Edinburgh Academy, Bedford School and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Served in the R. F. A., 1917-1919, M. C.; joined I.C.S., 1921; served in different dists., 1921-28; Settlement Officer, Malda and Rangpur, 1928-34; Secy., Board of Revenue, 1934-35; District Mgte., Midnapore and 24 Parganas, 1935-38; Director of Land Records, June-Nov. 1938; Secy., Bengal Land Revenue Commission, Nov. 1938-April 1940; Dir., Land Records, April to July 1940; Secy. to the Governor of Bengal, 1940-42; Civil Representative, Govt. of Bengal with Eastern Army, 1942-43 November; released from I.C.S. July 1947; Secretary, South Western Regional Hospital Board, Oct. 1947. *Address*: Northside Leigh Woods, Bristol 8.

CASSAD, Dhanjisha Pestonji Ruttonji, M.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), B.Sc. (Bom.), M.R.S.I. (Lond.), M.M.G.I., M.I.E., Chartered Engineer; Managing Director, The Central Provinces Syndicate Ltd., Nagpur and ex-officio Director, The Kanhan Valley Coal Co. Ltd., Nagpur. *b.* Sept. 16, 1907; *m.* Kamalrukh Byramji; two *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.*: St. Paul's European High School, Rangoon, Burma; Deccan and Fergusson Colleges, Poona; Benares Hindu University and University College, London. Conducted Researches in London and Berlin in Water Filtration and Rigid Frame Structures formerly Consulting Civil Engineer, Bomba and Quetta; R.C.C. Engineer Designer, Tata Chemicals Ltd., Mithapur; Civilian Engineer, M.E.S.; Commissioned Officer, Corps of Indian Engineers; Professor, School of Military Engineering. Roorkee; member, Administrative Committee, Institution of Engineers; member, Willingdon Club, Bombay, Gondwana Club, Nagpur; keen Mason; widely travelled throughout, Great Britain, Europe, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Burma. *Address*: The C.P. Syndicate Ltd., Dolly Dale, Byramji Town, Nagpur; *Residence*: Shirin Lodge, Byramji Town, Nagpur and Currimbhoy Manor, Warden Road, Bombay (26).

CAVEESHAR, Sardul Singh, ex-Pres., All-India Forward Bloc; Managing Director, New Hindustan Bank and The People's Insurance Co. *b.* 1886 at Amritsar; Graduated from Punjab Univ. in 1909. Started the "Sikh Review" in Delhi in 1913; elected Fellow, Hindu Univ., 1917; in 1918 externed from Delhi, shifted to Lahore and started the "New Herald"; elected Secy., All-India Sikh League in 1920; Secy., P.P.C.C. the same year; elected Pres., Sikh League; sentenced in 1919 for five years' transportation in connection with non-co-operation movement; presided over the Punjab Provincial Conference in 1925; elected Member, All-India Congress Working Cttee. in 1928; acted as Congress Pres. in 1932 and 1933 and sentenced four times in connection with Congress Civil Disobedience Movement; resigned Working Cttee. membership on Office Acceptance question; elected Pres., Forward Bloc after Subhas Bose left India; charged with having contact with Subhas Bose and of being a party to his plans; detained for four years under D.I. Rules; Resigned Presidentship, 1948. *Publications*: Many religious and political tracts and books; "Non-violent Non-co-operation", "The Sikh Studies", "India's Fight for Freedom," "Gandhism versus Common Sense", "Indian Politics", "Successful Life Insurance Agent". *Recreation*: Cricket and Chess. *Address*: Sabzimandi, Delhi.

CHAGLA, The Hon. Mr. Mahomed-Ali Currim, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay, since Aug. 14, 1947. *b.* Sept. 30, 1900; *m.* Meherunnissa, *d.* of Dharsi Jivraj. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School and Coll., Bombay and Lincoln Coll., Oxford. Graduated at Oxford in Honours School of Modern History 1922; President, Oxford Asiatic Society, 1921; President, Oxford Indian Majilis, 1922; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1922; Prof. of Constitutional Law, Govt. Law Coll., Bombay, 1927-30; Hon. Secy., Bar Council of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1933-41; Fellow and Syndic of the Bombay University; Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court, 1941-47; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, April-August, 1947. *Publications*: *The Indian Constitution* (1929). *Address*: High Court, Bombay.

CHAINANI, Satramdas Khubcchand, M.B.B.S., B.Hy., Manager, The People's Insurance Co. Ltd., for Bombay; Pres., Central India and Hyderabad Dn.; Director, Eastern Investors and Financiers Ltd.; Western India Shipping Consultants and Advisers Ltd.; Western India Building and Finance Ltd.; Chemists (India) Ltd. *b.* Feb. 12, 1899, at Hyderabad, Sind. *Educ.*: D. J. Sind College, Karachi and Grant Medical College, Bombay. Worked as Fellow in Masina Hospital and J. J. Hospital and as tutor, Grant Medical College; Medical Officer-in-Charge, Fatechand Rawaldas Charitable Dispensary, Bombay, for three years; for some time Chief Medical Officer, People's Insurance Co. Ltd. *Address:* Lachman Bhavan, Marine Drive, Bombay; People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

CHALIHA, Kuladhar, M.L.A. *s.* of late Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Phanidhar Chaliha. *Educ.*: Cotton Coll., Gauhati and Presy. Coll., Calcutta; Advocate and Tea Planter; led Non-Co-operation Movement in 1920-21; suspended practice for ten years; elected unopposed member of pre-reform Assam Council in 1923; re-elected in 1926-29; resigned in 1929 as directed by Congress; member, A.I.C.C., 1920-45; Pres., Jorhat D.C.C., from 1920 to 1941, All-India Excluded Area Conference, Haripur Session (1939), All-Bengal Excluded Area Assoc. Conference (Kurseong), All-Assam Excluded Area Assoc. The Assam Provincial Congress Committee for a number of terms. Presided over Assam Congress Opium Enquiry Committee which recommended total abolition of opium. Visited Europe in 1935. *Address:* Manishi Lodge, P.O. Jorhat, Assam.

CHANDRA Bhal, B.Sc., M.L.C. (U.P.). *s.* of Dr. Bhagavan Das, M.A., D. Litt. and Chamali Devi. *b.* Sept. 20, 1894; *m.* Kripa Devi, *d.* of Shri Thakur Das of Haidaur (Bijnor, U.P.); 5 *s.* 1 *d.* *Educ.*: Central Hindu Coll. (Allahabad Univ.). Social Worker; connected with the Allahabad Seva Samiti and the Boy Scout Movement; elected member, Benares Municipal Board (1923-25); served on many of its committees; elected member of the U.P. Legislative Council for three years (1937); Parliamentary Secy., Local Self-Govt. Dept. (1937-38); member of various Cttees. of the Provincial Legislature and Govt.; re-elected to the U.P. Legislative Council for nine years (1940); Hon. Secy., Congress Legislative Party (U.P.), 1946; interested in problems of health and hygiene on which he has contributed many articles to the press. *Recreations:* Formerly riding and other Indian exercises, now walking and hiking in the hills. *Club:* Kashi Club, Benares. *Address:* Shanti Sadan, Benares Cantt.

CHAMBA STATE: Major His Highness Raja Lakshman Singh, the Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

CHANDA Rana, Premji Devji, B.Com. Personal Asstt. to Sir Padampat Singhania, Kt., M.L.A. *b.* 1898; *Educ.*: Bombay University; came first among the successful candidates in the B.Com. Exam.; Secretary, Sri Gangaji Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Mirzapur, 1921-25; Assistant to Langley & Co., Bombay, 1926-28; Manager, Jalan & Son, Patna, 1929-31; joined the J. K. Industries of Kanpur in 1932; Secretary, of the Central Board of Directors, J. K. Group, and Director, J. K. Commercial Corporation Ltd.; The Textile Engineers Ltd.; The Western India Shares Corporation Ltd.; J. K. Traders Ltd.; The National Insurance Co. Ltd.; The National Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.; and the Mysore Pectin and Starch Products Ltd. *Address:* Kamla Tower, Kanpur.

CHANDAVARKAR, Sir Vithal Narayan, M.A. (Cantab.); Maths. Trip. Pt. I (1909); Nat. Sc. Trip. Pt. I (1911); Hist. Trip. Pt. II (1912); Kt. (1941), Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, 1913; eldest *s.* of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar; Mg. Director, N. Sirur & Co., Ltd., Cotton Mill Agents. *b.* 26 Nov. 1887. *m.* Vatsalabai, 3rd *d.* of Rao Saheb M. V. Kaikini of Karwar (N. Kanara). *Educ.*: Aryan E. S. High School and Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay; and King's College, Cambridge; Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913-20; Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, July to October 1915; joined the firm of N. Sirur & Co., 1920; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926-1939; Chairman, Law Committee, 1928-29; Chairman, Standing (Finance) Committee, 1929-30; Chairman, Revenue Committee, 1930-31; Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33; Deputy Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay, March 1935 & 1942; Chairman in 1936, 1940, 1941, 1943, 1944 and 1945. Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1933-39; member, Textile Control Board; Chairman, Bombay City Branch, Indian Red Cross Society; Pres., National Indian Liberal Federation 1940-41 (Calcutta); Member, Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, since 1935; member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1933; M.L.A. (Central), 1941-45; President, Rotary Club of Bombay, 1942-43. *Address:* 41, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

CHANDRAMOULI, The Hon'ble Sri K., Minister for Local Administration, Govt. of Madras. Graduated in Aberdeen in 1924. Joined Congress in 1926; took active part in all National Movements under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi; was President, District Congress Committee, Guntur, for 4 years; member, All-India Congress Committee for several years; Joint Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for 2 terms and President, Andhra Provincial Congress Assembly for some time; President, District Board, Guntur, 1938-40; member, Madras Legislature, 1937; member, Parliamentary Board for selection of candidates for Central and Provincial Legislatures; imprisoned in 1930, 1941 and 1942. *Address:* Secretariat, Madras.

CHANDRAN, T. V. R., Managing Dir., The Lokaprakasam Ltd., since 1941. Managing Dir., The Eastern Enterprises Ltd., Governing Partner, Teevy Brothers; Dir., Pan-Asiatic Agencies Ltd., The National Coir & Oil Corporation Ltd., The Model Architects Ltd., etc. Proprietor, The Rugmony Press. *b.* 1916. *Educ.*: Trichur. Dir., West Coast Advertising Agency; joined *the Lokaprakasam* in 1933 as Manager and Associate Editor; Associate Editor, *The States of India* since 1942; has made extensive and special study of the administration, resources, industries and economic conditions of Indian States, visiting many places and Indian States and compiling works on States' War Efforts, War Industries, etc.; Founder and Editor of the English political weekly *Eastern Guardian*, and technical industrial monthly *Textile India*; interested in promotion of rural industries and industrial concerns; Partner and Director in several concerns; has extensive export-import trade with U. K., U. S. A. & Malaya. *Address:* Lokaprakasam House, Trichur (S. India); 6, Lalit Estates, Bombay 22.

CHANDRASEKHARAN, Rajyasevapravina, Dr. C. V., M. A. (Oxon.); Rajyasevapravina, Nov. 1942; Hon. D. Litt. 1943, ex-Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore. *b.* Dec. 12, 1889. *Educ.*: Madras and Oxford; Prof. and Principal, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum; Dy. Dir. and Dir. of Public Instruction, Travancore; Univ. Special Officer, Travancore; member, Indian Historical Records Commission, Central Advisory Board of Education. *Publications:* Report on "Unemployment in Travancore", 'Political parties with special reference to India.' *Address:* Trivandrum.

CHANDURKAR, Narhar Balwant, M.A., LL.B., Leading Advocate, Nagpur High Court; Proprietor and Chief Editor, Nagpur Law Journal since 1938. *b.* 1902, *s.* of late Balwant Rao of Berar; *m.* Shr. Shusila Bai; six *s.* and one *d.*; *el. s.* J. N. Chandurkar, Advocate, Nagpur High Court; *Educ.*: Amraoti, Hislop and Morris Colleges, Nagpur; Sanskrit scholar; awarded Gold Medal in M.A.; conducts a legal Magazine "NYAYA-BODH" both in Marathi and Hindi in co-operation with K. K. Pagey; founded Central Law House; takes keen interest in village uplift and social activities; is associated with several institutions in Nagpur; President, Indian Commercial Trading Co. Ltd., Nagpur; Secretary, Kalidas Memorial Society. *Publications:* Several Law books. *Address:* Dhantoli, Nagpur.

CHARKHARI STATE: His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Maharaja Jayendra Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

CHATTERJEE, Sir Atul Chandra, G.C.I.E. (1933), K.C.S.I. (1930), K.C.I.E. (1925), Member of India Council, 1931-36. Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, 1942. *b.* 24 Nov. 1874, *m.* (1) Vina Mookerjee (deceased), (2) Gladys M. Broughton, O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law. *Educ.*: Hare School and Presidency College, Calcutta and King's College, Cambridge; First in list, Calcutta B.A., B.A. with Honours (Cambridge); Hon. LL.D. (Edinburgh); First in list I.C.S. Open Competition. Entered I.C.S., 1897; Revenue Secy. and Chief Secy., U.P. Govt., 1917-19; Govt. of India Delegate to International Labour Conference, Washington, 1919 and Geneva, 1921, 1924-1933; (President, International Labour Conference, 1927): President, Governing Body, International Labour Office, 1933; has served on several League of Nations Committees. Member, Imperial Economic Committee, 1925-1931; Indian Government Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930; Member, Munitions and Industries Board, 1920; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, 1921; member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Industries and Labour 1921-25; High Commissioner for India in London, 1925-31. Leader of Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, Ottawa, 1932; Chairman of Council of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1940-1941; President, Permanent Central Opium Board 1938-1946. *Publications:* Note on the Industries of the United Provinces (1909); Joint author of "Short History of India." *Address:* The Athenæum, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1; C/o Allahabad Bank, Calcutta.

CHATTERJEE, Indubhusan, M.Sc. (Agr.), L.Ag., Assistant Agricultural Commissioner. *b.* December, 1888; *m.* Sh. Asrumoti Devi; *Educ.*: Central Hindu College, Benares; Agricultural College, Nagpur, Post-graduate course at Indian Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa; Post-graduate course at Indian Institute Dairying and Animal Husbandry, Bangalore; Physiological Chemist, Bengal; Agricultural Chemist, Bengal (Short period); Asstt. Agricultural Commissioner with the Govt. of India, I.C.A.R., New Delhi. *Publications:* Several papers on annual nutrition and agricultural subjects. *Address:* Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Keeling Road, New Delhi.

CHATTERJI, Nandalal, B.L., President, Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; India Bankers' Assen., Calcutta; City Clearing House, Calcutta; Lake-Side Civic Welfare Cttee., Tollygunge, Calcutta; Metropolitan Banking Assoen., Calcutta; Associate Member, Indian Institute of Bankers, Bombay. *b.* in August 1901. *Educ.:* University Law College, Calcutta. Served the Central Bank of India, Ltd. in various responsible capacities for about 17 years. Contributes to various newspapers and periodicals, articles on Banking, trains up Bank Officers for the Associate Examination held annually by the Indian Institute of Bankers, Bombay. Encourages the establishment of Clubs, Associations, Chambers, Bankers' Clearing House, etc. *Address:* 91, Dr. Dandor Rahaman Road, Tollygunge, Calcutta.

CHATTERJI, Suniti Kumar, M.A. (Calcutta, 1913), D.Litt. (London, 1921), Hony. Member, Socie'te' Asiatique (1946), American Oriental Society (1947), etc., Khaira Professor of Indian Linguistics and Phonetics, University of Calcutta. *b.* November 26, 1890; *m.* Kamala Devi (Mukherji), 1914. *Educ.:* Motilal Sil's Free School, Scottish Churches College and Presidency College, Calcutta; University College and School of Oriental Studies, London; E'cole des Hautes E'tudes, Paris, 1921-1922, Assistant Professor and Lecturer in English, Calcutta University, 1914; Khaira Professor, 1922; Philological Secretary and Vice-President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Vice-President, Vangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta; travelled in Malaya, Java, Bali and Siam with Rabindranath Tagore, 1927; represented University of Calcutta at several scientific conferences in Europe, 1935 and 1938. *Publications:* "Origin and Development of the Bengali Language", Calcutta, 1926; "Bengali Self-Taught", London, 1927; "A Bengali Phonetic Reader", London, 1928; "Indo-Aryan and Hindi", Ahmedabad, 1928; "Dwipamay Bharat", Calcutta, 1940, a large number of linguistic, historical, literary and general papers in English, Bengali and Hindi. *Address:* "Sudharma", 16, Hindusthan Park, Calcutta 29.

CHATTERJI, U. N., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., D. Phil., D.Sc., Fellow, National Academy of Sciences of India. Editor of Publications, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. *Educ.:* Ewing Christian College, Allahabad and the University of Allahabad. Lecturer, Agra College and Meerut College (Agra University); Assistant Editor of Publications, Indian Council of Agricultural Research. *Publications:* Research Papers in Plant Respiration; articles on various subjects. *Address:* Editor of Publications, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

CHATURVEDI, Rawat Pt. Chaturbhuj Dass, Honours in Hindi, Sahityacharya, M.R.A.S. (London); Curator, State Museum, Bharatpur. *b.* November 5, 1903; *m. d.* of Raj a Danadhyaksha and Sardar Raj Misra Amr Nath Chaturvedi, Bharatpur. *Educ.:* Sa tan Dharam College, Cawnpore. Elect d member, Royal Asiatic Society, Londo , India Society, London, New History Socie , America; Member, Museum Assoc. d Numismatic Society, Bombay, U.P. Histor Society, Lucknow, Arts and Crafts Socie , Lucknow; Organiser of State Museu , Bharatpur. *Publications:* "*Kamla*" (English); "Yogi and Arthur" (translatio of Hermit & Morte D.Arthur); "*Pananja* " (Hindi and English); "Chaturbhuj Sasa Jyotish Chintamani"; "Anant Verm Drama"; "Sushil Scout"; "Lawaris K Khata" and "Sculptures in the State Museum Bharatpur", etc., etc. *Address:* Sahity Kutir, Bharatpur.

CHAUDHRI, Hon'ble Mr. Girdhari Lal, M.A. (1940), Minister of Excise and Jails, U.P. *b.* November 16, 1912; *m.* Shrimati Parva Devi of District Bijnor; *Educ.:* D. A. College, Dehra Dun, and Hindu Universit Benares. One of the leading members of A India Depressed Classes League; also a active member of the Indian Nation Congress; elected member, U. P. Legisla Assembly, 1946; same year included in Provincial Cabinet; elected President of U.P. Depressed Classes League, 194 *Address:* Chukhu Mohalla, Dehra Dun.

CHAUDHARI, Joges Chandra, B.A. (Oxon. M.A. (Cal.), Bar-at-Law. *b.* 28 June 186 *m.* Sarasibala Devi, 3rd *d.* of Sir Surendrana Banerjee. *Educ.:* Krishnaghar Collegi School, Presidency College, Calcutta, t Xavier's College, Calcutta and New Colle Oxford. For some time Lecturer of Phys and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Ca cutta; Editor, Calcutta Weekly Notes sin 1896; Organising Secy., Indian Industri Exhibitions in Calcutta in 1901, 1902 an 1906-7; member, Bengal Council 1904- Promoted *swadeshi* movement; oppose Partition of Bengal; member, Legislativ Assembly, India, 1921, 1923; resigned in pro test at the doubling of the Salt Tax by Certif cation; for sometime Fellow of the Calcutt University; for sometime Chairman, Nationa Insurance Co. Ltd.; Vice-President, Nationa Council of Education, Bengal; President Ripon College Council. *Publications:* Ca cutta Weekly Notes, Bengalee Ed., Natio in Making. *Address:* 8, Hastings Street an "Devadwar," 34, Baligunge, Circular Road Calcutta.

CHAUGULE, Keshav Appaji, B.A., LL.B Pleader and a public worker in Sangli: 15th June 1908; Graduated from th Willingdon College, Sangli, with Hons. took his Law degree from the Sykes Law College, Kolhapur; began practice in Sangli in 1934; takes interest in social & educational work; actively helps rural uplift movement, co-operative and educational institutions; is an elected member of the Governing Council of the Sangli Education Society, Sangli; was a Sub-Editor of the Marathi Weekly "Pragati & Jinvij

for about 8 years; is the Chairman of the Jain Students' Hostel at Sangli; is a legal adviser to the Budhgaon Bank Ltd., The Sangli Bank Ltd., Sangli, and The Ratnakar Bank Ltd.; is the Director of the Ugar Sugar Works Ltd., The Vijay Industries Ltd., The Deccan Cement Products Co., Ltd., Sangli, The Ratnakar Industries Ltd., Kolhapur. etc.; is an elected member of the Constituent Assembly of the United Deccan State. *Address:* Pleader, Sangli (S.M.C.).

CHAVAN, Nilkanthrao *alias* **Raosaheb,** 1st Class Saranjamidar of Sangli State (of Digraj & Karnal villages in Sangli State). *b.* 1901; *Educ.:* Sangli High School; has hereditary title of "Himmat Bahadur" (conferred on his family by Rajaram Maharaj the 2nd son of Shri Shivaji Maharaj in 1688); takes keen interest in rural uplift and agricultural development: is President of Agricultural Association at Digraj; is Hon. A.D.C. to H. H. the Raja Saheb of Sangli; was elected member, Sangli Assembly in 1936; representing the Saranjamdars' Constituency; is now nominated member, Sangli State Legislative Assembly; helped war-efforts by getting recruits and contributions; is fond of Shikar & Sports; *m.* to Sou. Lilabai Ghorpade in 1924; has two *s.* and three *d.* *Address:* Post Kasbe-Digraj (near Sangli), S.M.C.

CHAVAN, Rao Saheb Raghunath Yeshawant-Rao, B.A., Rajiewa Chatur, Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur. *b.* 1908, *s.* of Yeshavantrao Chavan. *m.* Vimalabai, daughter of Raosaheb Bhausaheb Thorat of Nasik; has two sons and two daughters. *Educ.:* Rajaram College, Kolhapur. Personal Assistant to the Prime Minister of Kolhapur, 1930; was Deputy Collector, Southern Division, Kolhapur, 1937-42; Karbhari Bavda Jahagir, 1942-44; Chief Officer, Kolhapur Hakha Panchayat, 1945; again Southern Divisional officer in Revenue Department, Kolhapur; Special officer for famine and for some time Controller of Rationing in Kolhapur; keenly interested in improving agriculture and in the labour problem in Kolhapur State; the Maharaja of Kolhapur conferred on him the title of Rajseva Chatur in 1947 in appreciation of his loyal services to the State and the people. *Address:* Kolhapur, (Rajarampur).

CHEEMA, Sardar Ganda Singh, C.I.E. (Jan. 1946), B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., D.Sc., Principal, Coll. of Agriculture, Poona. *b.* 2-8-1894. *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Lahore. Joined Govt. service on 13-6-1921; continued in his appointment in I.A.S. from 31-7-1924; officiated as Director of Agriculture, B.P., Poona. *Publications:* The Fig Industry in Asia Minor (1925); Development of the Kagdi Lime Industry in Western India (1938); notes on the Lemon industry in Italy (1927); The die-back disease of Citrus Trees and its relation to the soils of Western India (1928); Papaya cultivation in the Bombay Presidency (1920); Report on the Export of Mangoes to Europe in 1932 and 1933 (1932); The Cold Storage of Fruits and Vegetables (1939); Investigation on the cold storage of Mangoes (1939); Improvement of Brinjals (Solanum Melongena. L) by selection in the Bombay Province (1942); A note on the cold storage of studies of Litchi fruit (Nephelium litchi) (1942); Fruit Research in India; its importance, history and scope (1934); Investigations on the effects of Cold Storage on Mosambi (Citrus Sinensis); The Fruit Industry in India. *Address:* Fruit Farm, Montgomery, Punjab.

CHETTIAR, Al. Vr. P. V. Vr. Veerappa, Zamindar of Rettayambadi (Madura District), Proprietor of many other Estates in Madura, Ramnad, and Tanjore Districts. Landlord and Banker. *b.* at Lakshmipuram, Ramnad District, South India. Was adopted by Al. Vr. P. Vr. Venkatachalam Chettiar. *Educ.:* at Devakottai, Ramnad District. *m.* Srimathi Unnamalai Achi, 1929. Has one *s.* Director, The New Tone Studios Ltd., Madras; Sree Meenakshi Electric Supply Corporation Limited, Devakottai. President, Committee of Supervision, Sree Mayuranathaswami Temple, which was built by his family at a cost of Rs.23 lakhs at Mayavaram, Tanjore Dist. His family have made endowments to various charities and funds organised by Government and Local Boards. Has business concerns in Burma. Is generous and philanthropic. *Address:* Devakottai, South India.

CHETTIAR, The Hon. Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam, B.A., B.L., Minister for Education, Madras. *b.* 5-5-1903 in Tiruppur. Belongs to an ancient family of merchants with large interests in the Coimbatore Dist. *Educ.:* Tiruppur, London Mission High School, Coimbatore, Pachaiyappa's Coll. and Law Coll., Madras. Enrolled as an Advocate of the Madras High Court in 1926; interested in public work from his young age; early influenced by the national ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and religious ideals of Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda; mainly responsible for erecting the Tilak's Bust in the Victoria Hostel and Gandhiji's Bust in the Pachaiyappa's Hostel; joined the Salt Satyagraha Movement in 1930 and was imprisoned for six months; in 1932 again courted imprisonment for one year in the C. D. Movement; jailed for six months in 1941 in the individual Satyagraha Movement; in 1942 was detained under the Defence of India Act but was later released in 1944; is interested in Education; founded in Coimbatore District the Ramakrishna Mission

Vidhyalaya, run on the ancient Gurukula ideals; has been connected with the Ramakrishna Mission for the last 25 years and continues to be a Brahmachari with ideals of service; Pres., District Congress Committee, 1930-46; responsible for collecting and presenting Rs. 26,000 to Gandhiji during his South Indian tour in 1934, with which the Harijan Hostel was founded in Coimbatore and also for the collection of Rs. 2½ lakhs from Coimbatore District for the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund in 1945; M.L.A. Central, 1935-45 during which was member of several Committees; elected M.L.A. Madras in 1946 and appointed Minister for Education, Madras. He is a leading writer in Tamil. *Publications:* *Thirukethara Vathirai, Inthia Porulathara Nool* and other books; has compiled and translated Swami Vivekananda's thoughts on 'Education'; translated in Tamil, Swamiji's Indian Lectures. Keenly interested in the development of South Indian languages, particularly Tamil; President of the Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam (Tamil Academy); continues to be the Minister for Education (Madras). *Address:* Secretariat, Madras.

CHETTIAR, Dr. R. M. Alagappa, M.A., D. Litt., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, *s.* of late K. V. A. L. Ramanathan Chettiar; *b.* April 1909. *m.*; Has one *d.* *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras and Middle Temple, London. Had two years' training in all the departments of The Chartered Bank, London, being the first Indian to be employed there. Took Pilot certificate while in London. Managing Director, The Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Ltd., Cochin State; The Alagappa Textiles Ltd., Travancore State: Director, The Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., The Ayer Manis Rubber Estate Ltd., The Indian Bank Ltd., The Travancore Rayons Ltd., and The Jupiter Airways Ltd., Chairman, The Modern Housing Construction and Properties Ltd. Awarded D. Litt. by the Annamalai Univ., and LL.D., by the Madras Univ. Nominated Life member of both Universities and also member of the Syndicate of Madras Univ. Contributed Rs. 5 lakhs to Annamalai Univ. Rs. 5 lakhs to Madras Univ. for Technological studies, Rs. 1½ lakhs to Cochin State for providing mid-day meals to school-going children, Rs. 1 lakh to Travancore Univ. for founding a Tamil Chair, Rs.75,000 to Madras Seva Sadan for construction of hostel to be named "Umayal Hostel". Donated the cost of land and partial cost for construction of Harijan School and Hostel, "Thakkar Baba Vidyalaya, Madras." Founded Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College, Karaikudi, South India, with an endowment of Rs. 1,75,000 to start with. Has constructed a hospital and maternity ward and creche at Alagappanagar for the welfare of his mill labourers. *Hobby:* Gardening and Horticulture. *Address:* Krishna Vilas, 67, Lauders Gate Road, Vepery, Madras.

CHETTIAR, M. Ct. M. Chidambaram, Banker. *b.* August 2, 1908; *s.* of late Sir M. Ct. Muthiah Chettyar, one of the richest members of the Nagarathar community. *Educ.:* Christian Coll. *m.* in 1923. Chairman, United India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., New Guardian of India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.; Mg. Dir., United India Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.; Dir., United India Provident Insurance Co. Ltd., Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., M. Ct. M. Banking Corpn. Ltd., Pudukottah, Ajax Products Ltd., Podar Mills Ltd., Bombay, M. Ct. Bank Ltd., Reliance Motor Co. Ltd., Emcete and Sons Ltd., Indian Bank Ltd. Director, The East India Distilleries, Sugar Factories Limited, Madras, Travancore Rayons Ltd. and Trustee, Hindu High Schools, Triplicane. President, Lady Muthiah Chettiar High School, Madras, Hindusthan Scouts Assocn. and Sir M. Ct. Muthiah Chettyar High School. Member, Board of Studies of Commerce for the Madras Univ. Cttee.; member, Southern India Chamber of Commerce; Chairman, The Indian Overseas Bank Ltd., Madras. *Clubs:* National Liberal, London; Cosmopolitan, Madras Flying Club. *Address:* 'Bedford' House, Vepery, Madras.

CHETTY, R. K. Shanmukham, B.A., B.L., ex-Finance Minister in the Cabinet of the Indian Dominion; *b.* 17 Oct. 1892. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College. Chairman, Indian Tariff Board, Nov. 1945. Member, Madras Legis. Council, 1920; Council Secretary to the Development Minister in 1922; Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1923; Visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India; visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September 1926; was re-elected uncontested to Legislative Assembly in the General Election of 1926; Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly; Member, Central Banking Enquiry Committee; re-elected to the Assembly in 1930 without contest; Dy. President, Legislative Assembly, January, 1931. Attended International Labour Conference at Geneva in April 1932 as Chief Delegate of Indian employers; was nominated by Government of India as one of its representatives at Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July-August 1932. Elected unanimously as President of the Legislative Assembly in March 1933, made K.C.I.E in 1933. Relinquished title in 1947. One of the Government of India delegates at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in Sept. 1938. Dewan of Cochin, 1935-41. Head of the Government of India Purchasing Mission in America, 1941-42; appointed Chairman, Industrial and Scientific Research Cttee., Feb. 1944; India's delegate to the World Monetary Conference, 1944; Constitutional Adviser to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, August 1945; Oct. 1945. *Address:* Coimbatore.

CHETTY, Rajasevasakta Pamadi Subbarama, Merchant and Industrialist. *b.* 15 March, 1883; *e. s.* of P. Mudduramiah Chetty; *Educ.:* Central College, Bangalore; Partner, Sree Rama Weaving Shed, Bangalore City; Served 20 years as an active councillor of the Bangalore City Municipality continuously and was its elected President thrice; was member of Representative Assembly for over 13 years and President, Mysore Chamber of Commerce twice; for 10 years, was member of Mysore Legislative Council; was Chairman of the Vysya Bank Ltd.; Director, Bangalore Chickballapur Light Railway Co., Ltd.; was member of Political affairs Committee and Reforms Committee of Mysore State; Director, the Bank of Mysore Ltd., the Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd., the Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Ltd., and the Kollegal Silk Filatures Ltd., and President of the Mysore State Harijan Sevak Sangha. In recognition of his public services, he was awarded the title of RAJASEVASAKTA by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in the Dasara Durbar of 1941. *Address:* 852, Chickpet, Bangalore City.

CHETTY, Thumboo, Amatyasiromani Sir T., Kt. (1946), K.C.S.G. (1946), O.B.E. (1935), K. S. G. (conferred by H. H. the Pope in 1938). Was conferred titles of Rajasabhabhushana and Amatyasiromani by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore in 1928 and 1942 respectively; Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore since 21st March, 1942. *b.* 18th Aug. 1877. *m.* Gertrude, *d.* of S. Rajarathnam Chetty of Madras. *Educ.:* St. Joseph's Coll., Central Coll., Bangalore. Joined Mysore State Service, 1904, as Asst. Commsnr.; Appt. Asst. Secy. to H. H. the Maharaja in 1914; was Deputy Commsnr. in 1921 and Huzur Secy. to H. H. in 1922; given the status of a member of Council in 1929. *Publications:* Articles on St. Philomena and other subjects to Catholic journals. *Address:* Park House, Mysore, and Ballabrooie, Bangalore.

CHHUIKHADAN STATE: Mahant Ritu-Parna Kishore Das, the Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

CHINOY, Dostmahomed Fazalbhoy, Director-in-charge, Bombay Garage (Poona) Ltd., since 1922. *b.* April 17, 1889, *el. s.* of the late Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Meherally Chinoy, C.I.E., J.P., Ex-Sheriff of Bombay, Founder of the firm of F. M. Chinoy & Co. Ltd., Bombay; *Educ.:* Bombay. Director of F. M. Chinoy & Co. Ltd., and Bombay Garage (C.P.) Ltd.; as Royal Mail Contractors to Government from Jan. 1, 1920 to March 21, 1935, he was mainly responsible for the efficient running of mail services to Panchgani, Mahableshwar, Wathar, and Poona local and surrounding districts; was member, Poona District War Gifts Fund Cttee.; Chairman, W.I.A.A. Local Advisory Cttee., Poona, Turf Club House Cttee., Poona; member, S.P.C.A., Finance Cttee., Wadia College, Poona; Senate, Modern Education Society, Poona; ex-President, Rotary Club of Poona. *Address:* "Nagin", Dostmahomed Chinoy Road, Koregaon Park, Poona 1.

CHINOY, Ebrahim Dostmahomed, Director, Bombay Garage (Poona) Ltd. *b.* October 18, 1913; *el. s.* of Dostmahomed Fazalbhoy Chinoy. *m.* Shireen, *d.* of Sir Sultan Meherally Chinoy, 1938; *Educ.* in Poona; proceeded to United States of America in 1935 for advanced technical training in Automobile and Refrigeration Engineering; returned to India after successfully completing Diploma courses in Mechanical and Service management at General Motors, Institute of Technology in Flint, Michigan, and Frigidaire Household and Commercial Refrigeration course at Dayton, Ohio. Joined family firm of Bombay Garage (Poona) Ltd., in 1937; Director, F. M. Chinoy & Co. Ltd., Bombay; elected member, Poona Suburban Municipality, 1945; member, Standing Cttee. and Medical Cttee. of Municipality; elected Hon. Secretary, Rotary Club of Poona successively for 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48. *Address:* "Nagin", 64, Koregaon Park, Poona.

CHINOY, Sir Rahimtoola Meherally, Kt., *cr.* 1936; member, Council of State; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1937-1938; Chairman of F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd., Bombay; *b.* Bombay, 11th February 1882. *Educ.:* Bharda New High School, Bombay. Served on several important Committees formed by Government War Purposes Board during European Wars, 1914-18 and 1939-45; member, Municipal Corporation, 1915-1929; Chairman of its Standing Finance Committee, 1923-24 and Mayor, 1926-27; elected member, Legislative Assembly, 1931; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1936; Life member, Indian Red Cross Society, 1921: member of Committee, Bombay Branch, since 1921 and its President in 1931, Non-Official Adviser to the Government of India in connection with the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations; member, Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, 1936-37; Director of several Joint-Stock Companies; connected with several benevolent and philanthropic institutions in the City. *Address:* Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

CHINOY, Sir Sultan Meherally, Kt. (1939), J.P.; Managing Director, F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd. *b.* 16th February, 1885; *m.* Sherbanoo, one *s.*, four *d.* *Educ.:* Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College; among the pioneers in India in the Motor Car and petroleum trade; responsible for the introduction of Wireless Telegraphy in India on a commercial scale and founded the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd.; Mayor of Bombay, 1938-39; President, Bombay Rotary Club, 1940-41; District Governor, Rotary I, 89th District;

raised large funds for the Bombay Hospitals as a member of Hospital Maintenance Committee and as Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Motor Parade Committee and the Motor Trade Sub-Committee of the King George V Memorial Fund; organised Pageant in 1937 in aid of funds for Red Cross and again in 1940 in Aid of the Amenities for Troops Fund, Bombay Presidency; Director, Reserve Bank of India, Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd., and other Companies. Chairman, The Manjri Stud Farm Limited. *Recreation:* Horse-flesh. *Address:* Dilabhar, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

CHITALEY, Vaman Vasudeo, B.A., LL.B., Senior Advocate, Federal Court. *b.* 1885; *Educ.:* Jaswant College, Jodhpur; *m.* Miss Oke in 1904; Seven sons, one daughter; First two

sons Law Graduates doing business; started practice in C.P. 1910; published C. P. Digest in 1920; started in 1922 All India Reporter, a legal monthly journal from Nagpur which stands first in British Empire and third in the whole world amongst similar publications; owns one of the biggest presses in India; fought against 1929 Bill which aimed at the prohibition of private law journals; from 1931 wrote commentaries on C. P.C.; Cr. P. C., Limitation, T. P., Court Fees and Suits Valuation, Registration and Stamp Acts, all reputed for accuracy and annotations; at present working on Manuals and Indian Digest; built up Tanning Factory at Amba-Vishalgad; founded Hindu Dharma Sanskrit Mandir in 1943. *Address:* Dhantoli, Nagpur.

CHITNAVIS, M. G., *b.* March 8, 1889, *s.* of Sir G. M. Chitnavis of Nagpur and the scion of the historical C. K. P. Family of India, which bears close ties with the House of Balaji Awaji Chitnis, The Chief Secretary of Shivaji the Great. *m.* daughter of late R. B. B. A. Gupte, 1906; one *s.* and 5 *d.*; *Educ.:* Graduated from Allahabad Univ., 1911; also studied for M.A., and Law. Has been managing part of his large ancestral Estate in 1918-29 and the whole Estate since 1929 after

the death of his father; travelled over Europe alone in 1919 and again with family in 1926; Hon. E.A.C., 1916-17; Municipal Councillor 1928-26; M.L.A. 1937-45; Chairman, Reception C'ttee.; All-India Hindu Mahasabha Session, Nagpur, 1938; associated with various institutions of Nagpur and outside as Director, Chairman, Executive member, etc., etc.; conducted the Municipal Voters' Assoc., C. P., Malguzar Assoc. and C. P. Hindu Sabha for many years; donated a lakh of rupees to the University of Nagpur in 1946 for founding a Chair for the study and research in Biochemistry. *Address:* Chitnavispura, Nagpur City.

CHITNAVIS, Shrimant Krishnarao, Shankar Rao, Landlord and Banker, Nagpur, Central Provinces. *b.* July 1915, the only *s.* of the late Sir Shankarrao Chitnavis, President of the Legislative Assembly, C.P. and Berar. *m.* Shrimant Soubhagyavati Padmavati Baisaheb, *d.* of Sir K. Nadkar, Dewan of Dhar State, 1931; one *s.* and two *d.* Owns an extensive landed property consisting of several up-to-date farms, Cattle-breeding centres and Rice Mills; an all round sportsman; keen at big game shooting, a patron and lover of music; has built up a private Library

consisting of modern books on various subjects; Director of Sondur Tobacco Company, Azad Hind Publishers, Ltd., The New Citizen Bank, Nagpur Branch, Nagpur Match Factory Co., and Sahyadri Insurance Co.; Vice-President, Hindu Cricket Association C.P. & Berar since 1934. *Hobbies:* Movie-Photography, Music, Shooting, Fishing, Cricket, Gardening, Tennis and Athletics. *Address:* Civil Lines, Nagpur.

CHITRAL STATE: Lt.-Col. His Highness Haji Mohammad Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

CHITRE, Atmaram Anant (Diwan Bahadur), Advocate (O.S.), J.P., Retired Chief Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. *b.* 17 May 1877. *Educ.:* Wilson College and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court from 1907 to 1916; acted as Chief Judge, 1916-17; confirmed as Chief Judge, Dec. 1928. Ag. Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1935. Member of the Arbitration Board appointed by H. E. the Crown Representative, as nominee of H. H. The Maharaja of Morvi, in Cutch-Morvi boundary disputes, 1940-41; Judge, High Court, Dharampur State, 1945-46; President, Kayastha Sobha, Dadar, Bombay. *Address:* 22, Perry Cross Road, Bandra.

CHOLKAR, Dr. M. R., Chief Medical Officer, Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, since 1933. *b.* Dec. 10, 1882, at Poona; *Educ.:* Neill City High School and Hislop College, Nagpur, Grant Medical College, Bombay; took his medical degree in 1907; had his post-graduate training in Vienna, Berlin and London; began private medical practice; was an ardent follower of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak; has been a consistent Congressman throughout his career; Secy., C. P. and Berar Provincial Congress C'ttee. 1918-20; member, A.I.C.C., 1916-24; Secy., Reception C'ttee. of the Indian National Congress held at Nagpur, 1920; member, Nagpur Municipal C'ttee., 1912-25; was elected Vice-Pres., Municipal C'ttee. 1918 and worked

with the President Dr. Sir H. S. Gour; President, 1921-25; as president, introduced many changes in the administration and public health service; celebrated Health Week and Baby Show in Nagpur, being the first in India; prosecuted for sedition in 1921, but was discharged; member, High School Education Board, 1926-32; member, Medical College C'ttee. appointed by the C. P. Govt., 1927 and by the Nagpur Univ., 1942; member, Medical Council of India, 1939-44; member, Nagpur Univ. Court since 1944 and of the Faculty of Medicine; Hon. Surgeon to the Mayo Hospital, 1932-43; Director, Blood Bank, Nagpur, and Blood Transfusion Officer, 1942-44; member and Deputy leader, First Overseas Congress Medical Mission to China, 1938; Director, Second Overseas Congress Medical Mission to Malaya, 1946; visited Siam, Java, Australia and New Zealand; visited all the universities and medical institutions in Australia and New Zealand; had been to Kabul in 1938 and travelled through Afghanistan; Director and member of the Medical Board, Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Chairman of the Board of Directors since 1940. *Address:* Itwara, Nagpur City.

CHOPRA, Lt.-Col. Sir Ram Nath, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., M.D., Sc.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (London), I.M.S. (Retd.); Kt., 1941; Director, Drug Research Laboratory, Jammu and Kashmir State. *b.* August 17, 1882. *m.* Miss Permeshwari. *Educ.:* Punjab Univ., Downing College, Cambridge, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Joined the I.M.S. in 1908 and remained in military Service till 1921; appointed Prof. of Pharmacology, School of Tropical Medicine and Medical College, Calcutta, in 1921; Director, School of Trop. Med. in 1935; Chairman, Drugs Enquiry Committee, Government of India, 1930-31; Director, Medical Services, Kashmir State; was Officer in charge of Indigenous Drugs Enquiry, Drug Addiction Inquiry, and the Medicinal Plants and Food Poisons Inquiry; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and President, National Institute of Sciences of India; Hon. member, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; served in the Great War, 1914-1919. Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, 1935-41. Hony. Physician to the King, 1935-39. President-elect, All-India Science Congress, 1947. *Publications: Anthelmintics and Their Uses in Medical and Veterinary Practice; Indigenous Drugs of India; A Hand-book of Tropical Therapeutics.* (In press). *Medicinal and Poisonous Plants of India*—2 Vols. *Address:* Srinagar, Kashmir.

CHOTA NAGPUR, Bishop of, since 1936; Rt. Rev. George Noel Lankester Hall; *b.* 25 Dec. 1891; *s.* of George Hall, Baldock, Herts; *Educ.:* Bedford School; St. John's College, Cambridge, Bishop's College, Cheshunt. 1st Class Classical Tripos pt. I. 1913, pt. II, 1914; 1st Class Theol. Tripos pt. II, 1915; B.A., 1915; Lightfoot Scholar, 1916; M.A., 1918; Deacon, 1917; Priest, 1918; Vice-Principal, Ely Theological College, 1919-25; S. P. G. Missionary, Chota Nagpur, 1925-36. *Publication:* The Seven Root Sins, 1936. *Recreation:* Idle conversation. *Address:* Bishop's Lodge, Ranchi, B.N.R.

CHOWDHURY, Hon'ble Mr. Hamidul Huq, B.Sc., B.L., Minister, Govt. of East Bengal, Advocate, Calcutta High Court; ex-Deputy President, Legislative Council and Bengal former Deputy Legal Remembrancer, High Court; Fellow, Calcutta University; member, Textile Control Board. *b.* April 1903; *m.* Mrs. Halima Banu; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Dacca Collegiate School, and Scottish Church Collegiate School, Calcutta. *Address:* Dacca.

CHUNDRIGAR, Ismail I, Ambassador for Pakistan in Afghanistan since May 1948. *b.* September 15, 1897; *Educ.:* Bombay Univ. Commenced practice at Ahmedabad; member of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, 1924-27; elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Ahmedabad Rural Constituency, Feb. 1937; began practice in the Bombay High Court, Sept. 1937; elected deputy leader of the Muslim League party in the Bombay Assembly, 1938; Pres., Bombay Provincial Muslim League, 1940-45; member of the Working Committee, All-India Muslim League, 1943-47; Commerce Member in the Interim Cabinet, Government of India, Oct. 1946 to August 1947; Minister of Commerce, Industries and Works in the first Pakistan Cabinet, August 1947—May 1948. *Address:* Pakistan Embassy, Kabul.

CLAYTON, Sir Hugh Byard, C.I.E. (1924), Kt., 1938, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1944), I.C.S. (Retd.); *b.* 24 Dec. 1877; *m.* Annie Blanch Nepean. *Educ.:* St. Paul's School, Wadham College, Oxford, 1st Class Hon. Mods., 1st Class Lit. Hum. Came to India, 1901; served Bombay Presidency; employed in Military Intelligence Branch of War Office, 1914-19. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1913-14 and 1919-1928. Chairman, Haj Enquiry Committee, 1929-30. Member, Council of State, 1929-30; Chairman, Bombay-Sind Public Services Commission, 1937-42; Chairman, Bombay Hospitality Committee, 1942-46. *Address:* Campbell House, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay or c/o The National Bank of India Ltd., Bombay.

COATES, Sir Eric Thomas, Kt. (1945), C.S.I. (1942), C.I.E. (1938), I.C.S. *b.* Oct. 1, 1897, *m.* Edith Vandyke. *Educ.:* Heath Grammar School and Queen's College, Oxford. Served in the Great War, 1916-1920; joined I.C.S., 1921; served in Bengal, 1921-1928; in various posts under Finance Dept., Govt. of India, from 1928 to 1945; member, Governor-General's Executive Council (*Finance*), 3rd July to Aug. 1946. *Address:* C/o 4, York Road, New Delhi.

COCHIN STATE: His Highness Shri Rama Varma, the Maharaja of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

CONRAN-SMITH, Eric, K.C.I.E. (1946), C.S.I. (1942), C.I.E. (1924), I.C.S. *b.* 3 Dec. 1890; *s.* of late Herbert Blomfield Smith, M.I.C.E.; *m.* 1922, Gladys, *d.* of H. R. Dunk; one *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* Dulwich College; Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1915; served with T. F. Batt. Devonshire Regt. in India and Palestine; Private Secretary to Governor of Madras, 1921; Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, 1928; Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, Madras, 1931;

Additional Joint Secretary, Reforms Office, Government of India, 1934. Offg. Pte. Secretary to Viceroy, June 1935; Jt. Secretary, Home Dept., Government of India, March 1938. Jt. Secretary, Governor-General's Secretariat (Public), 1938. Secy., Home Department, Govt. of India, 1939. Officer on special duty Home Dept., April 1945; Secretary, Defence Dept., July 1945; Reforms Commissioner and Secretary to the Governor-General (Public), August-Sept. 1945. Secretary, War Transport Dept., 17th Sept. 1945 to June 1946; member, Governor-General's Executive Council (War Transport, Railways, Posts and Air), 3rd July to Aug. 1946. *Club:* United University. *Address:* Aramby, Park Avenue, Camberley, Surrey.

COOCH-BEHAR STATE: Hon. Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

COOPER, Jal Manekji, F.R.G.S., Associate, British Philatelic Association Ltd.; Hon. Secy., The Empire of India Philatelic Society. *b.* 29th March 1905; *m.* Tehmi, *d.* of Hormusji Cawasji; one *d.* Member, Glasgow Philatelic Society, Philatelic Traders' Society, The Air Mail Society, Philatelic Society of India, etc. Editor and Publisher of the "India's Stamp Journal" (a monthly Philatelic Magazine), Auctioneer and Philatelic Valuer, Dealer in Rare Stamps and all kinds of Philatelic accessories, etc. *Publications:* "Indian Rocket Mails", "Early Indian Cancellations" and "Stamps of India." *Address:* Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

COOPER, Dr. Rustom A.F., M.S.; Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon; *b.* Feb. 2, 1904; *m.* Mehra S. Pochkhanawalla; Hon. Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon, Sir J. J. Battivalla Hospital, St. George's Hospital, Indian Military Hospital, B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital; Consulting practice (private). *Address:* Navsari Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

COSSIMBAZAR, Maharaja Srischandra Nandy, M.A., M.L.A. (Bengal), is the head of a premier Zamindar family of Bengal. *b.* 1897. *Educ.:* Calcutta University M.A., 1920. *m.* Second Rajkumari of Dighapatia (Bengal) in 1917. Ex-Minister, Government of Bengal, being in charge of Irrigation, Communications and Works during 1936-41. Presided over several All-India Conferences, *e.g.* Inauguration of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of All-India Hindu Mahasabha (Amritsar, 1943), All-India Anti-Hindu Code Conference (Benares, 1944), etc., etc. In politics he hold progressive views. He takes keen interest in literature, music and fine arts. Author of "Dasyu-Duhita", "Monopathy"—dramas in Bengali, "Which Way Lies Peace" (in Bengali), "Rationale of Food Crisis", "Bengal's River Problems", "Flood and its Remedy", etc., etc. He is also an all-round sportsman taking particular interest in Tennis and Billiards. Patron, Mohan Bagan Club; President, K. N. College, Berhampore; Bengal Table Tennis Association; Life-member, Viswa-Bharati; ex-President, British Indian Association; Trustee, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad; Vice-President, Bengal Lawn Tennis Association; Calcutta South Club; member, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Bengal Sanskrit Association; Asiatic Society of Bengal; Royal Agri-Horticultural Society of India; Empire Parliamentary Association; member, Bengal Legislative Council (new Assembly) since 1924. Chairman of the Board of Directors, Manindra Banking Corporation Ltd.; Manindra Mills Ltd; Cossimbazar Coal & Mineral Co., Ltd.; National Health Products Ltd.; Director, Calcutta National Bank Ltd.; Napier Insurance Co., Ltd.; New Jatinga Valley Tea Estate Ltd.; Bengal Potteries Ltd.; Bengal & Assam Airways Ltd., etc., etc. *Address:* Sreepur Palace, P.O. Cossimbazar Raj, Murhsidabad and "Cossimbazar House", 302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

COUSINS JAMES, Henry, *b.* Belfast, Ireland, July 22, 1873. *Educ.:* Various schools in Ireland and partly in Trinity College, Dublin. Private Sec., Lord Mayor of Belfast; Literary Editor, "New India," Madras; Principal, Theosophical College, Madanapalle, 1916-21 and 1933-37; Principal, Brahmavidya Ashrama, Adyar, Madras, 1922-28; Professor of English Poetry, Keiogijuku University, Tokyo, 1919-20, and College of the City of New York, 1931-32; Organiser of Indian Art Galleries, Mysore, 1924, and Trivandrum, 1935, Head of the Department of Fine Art, Travancore University; Art Adviser to the Government of Travancore. Lecturer on Indian Art and Culture in India, Japan, Europe and America; a Co-founder of the Irish Literary and Dramatic Revival, 1900, etc. *Publications:* Twenty-two books of poetry and drama, collected in an American two-volume edition, and in an Indian edition (Kalakshetra, Madras, 1940); twenty-two books of prose on art, education, philosophy, etc.; summarised in "A Study in Synthesis," 1934. *Address:* "Essendene," Trivandrum, Travancore, and "Sevashrama," Adyar, Madras.

CURRIE, Douglas Hendrie, C.I.E. (1947), C.B.E. (1943), M.C. (1917), D.C.M. (1917), Colonel, Ex-Military Secretary to H.E. the Viceroy. *b.* 29-5-1892; *m.* Maud Vernon, *y. d.* of Colonel George Wemyss Anson; served Great War (France, Belgium, Egypt, Palestine, Gallipoli, Greek Macedonia) 1914-1918, with City of London Yeomanry; joined 18th Lancers (now 19th Lancers) Jan. 1919; served in Afghanistan and N. W. Frontier with Alwar Lancers, May-Aug. 1919 (mentioned in despatches); N. W. Frontier (Kharsora Valley) 1936; G. H. Q. (India) 1939; Brigadier Director of Recruiting, 1941-44. *Address:* C/o Government House, New Delhi.

DABOO, Raj Priya Dinshaw Ruttanji, B.A., Ex-Naib Dewan and member, Executive Council of Baroda State, Zamindar, Public worker and Philanthropist. *b.* 25th Sept. 1885. Daboo family founded the Parsee General Hospital, Daboo Students' Hostels, and several other charitable and religious institutions. Himself, besides his other charities, gave a lakh of rupees to found a Girls' High School at Navsari to commemorate the name of his late mother Bai Dinbai. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay. Joined his father's business of Forest and Public Works contracts. Toured Europe in 1912. Married on 1st November 1923 to Miss Jerbai, daughter of Dr. Muncherji Jamasji Mistri, retired Civil Surgeon. Member, Baroda Legislative Council, 1918-1925, again from 1940 onwards. Appointed Development Minister according to new Baroda Constitution in 1944 by H. H. Gaekwar. Member, Navsari Municipality, 1914-1942, its first elected President 1923-1925, again 1934-1936. Member, Navsari District Board, 1917-1942, its Vice-President, 1918-1925, its first elected President in 1939. Director, District Co-operative Bank, 1922-1942, its first elected President, 1925-1942. Founded District Land Mortgage Co-operative Bank in 1936 and its President 1936-1942. Was member, Baroda Banking Inquiry Committee, Baroda Education Board, Agricultural Improvement Committee, Baroda Economic Board, Central Communication Board, and almost all other committees appointed by the Baroda Government to advise the State in its administration. Was given a Civic address by Public of Navsari for selfless services to people in 1925. Was awarded Titles of Raj Bhushan in 1927, Raj Ratna in 1936 and Raj Priya in 1943. Was awarded Gold Medal on the occasion of H. H. the late Maharaja's Diamond Jubilee. *Address:* Loonsikui, Navsari (Baroda State) and Race Course Road, Baroda.

da COSTA, Albert F. W., Major, D.T.M., F.R.C.S., V.D. *b.* Jan 13, 1889; *m.* Emilia da Rocha Heredia; *Educ.:* Bombay, L. M. & S.; Calcutta, D. T. M., Edinburgh, F.R.C.S.; entered C. P. Medical Service, 1913; Commissioned I.M.S., 1914; served as Medical Officer 2/9th Gurkha Rifles, World War I, Third Afghan War and Frontier Expeditions, 1921, Lecturer in Midwifery, Gynæcology, Pediatrics, Hygiene, Surgery and Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat in Robertson Medical School, Nagpur; 1927, Civil Surgeon C. P.; retired 1938, with the rank of Major; Chairman, Board of Directors, Midland Laboratories, Nagpur; President, Catholic Union, Nagpur; member, All-India Medical Services Association, Bombay Medical Union and former member of British Medical Association; Chairman, Board of Directors, Deccan Fruit Co., Nagpur; recipient of Volunteer Officer's Decoration 1929. *Hobbies:* Photography and Sport. *Publications:* "*Entire absence of the Uterus*"; "*Atresia of the Vagina and Cervi Uteri*"; "*Tonsils and Adenoids*"; "*Cholera*"; "*Strangulated Hernia*". *Address:* Chateau d'Emilia, Kamptee Road, Nagpur.

DADABHOY, Sir Maneckji Byramjee, C.I.E. (1911); Kt. (1921); K.C.I.E. (1925); K. C. S. I. (1936); LL.D. (Nagpur University) 1940. Ex-President, Council of State. *b.* Bombay, 30th July 1865. 2nd son of Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, J.P.; *m.* Bai Jerbanoo, O.B.E., 1884; 2 *d.* Joined Middle Temple, 1884; called to Bar, 1887; Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1889-90; Government Advocate, Central Provinces, 1891; President, All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta, 1911; member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908-12 and 1914-17; Governor of the Imperial Bank of India (1920-32). Elected to the Council of State, 1921; nominated to the Council of State, 1926, 1931 and 1937. Member, Fiscal Commission, appointed by Government of India, Sept. 1921; member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26; member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee, 1931; member, Municipal Board, Nagpur, for 39 years. President, Council of State, 1933 to November, 1946 when he retired. *Publications:* Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. *Clubs:* Royal Societies Club, London; Royal Automobile Club, London; Calcutta Club, Calcutta; Willingdon Club, Bombay; Asian Club, Bombay; Chelmsford Club, Delhi; Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, Delhi; Rotary Club of Delhi; Central Provinces Club, Nagpur. *Address:* Nagpur, C.P.

DAFTARDAR, Bhagvant Ambaji, B.A., Journalist, social worker, Sangli. *b.* 1903. *m.* Miss Vimala Diwan, has two *d.* *Educ.:* in Sangli High School, and Willingdon College, Sangli. Won Medals in Elocution Competitions in the College. Was for some time a tutor (in history) to Sangli Princess Shri Sou. Indumati Raje (now Mrs. Rajwade), was Headmaster, Model High School, Sangli for some time. President of the Sangli City Municipality, 1940-1942; again elected, 1948; and elected Director representing

Dalmianager (Bihar), Dalmiapuram (South India), Dalmia Padri (Punjab), and Shantinagar (Karachi-Sind). One of the biggest philanthropists of the present day, his charities include schools and other institutions such as hospitals, widows' homes, poor houses, and religious institutions being run by Dalmia Jain Charity Trusts; eats the plainest food and wears cheap and unostentatious clothing confining his personal expenses to the barest necessities of life; his connections are widespread and he is on terms of close friendship with leading politicians religious and social leaders etc., etc.; a staunch Hindu, orthodox in his living and having implicit faith in his own religion, he has respectful regard for other religions; has taken up the cause of protection of cows. *Hobbies*: Study of Hindu Philosophy and propagation of Adwait. *Address*: Dalmia Jain Nivas, New Delhi.

DAPHTARY, Chandra Kisan, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Advocate-General, Bombay. *b.* April 1, 1893. *m.* Sushila *d.* of the late A. C. Chatterjee, officer, League of Nations Staff. *Educ.*: St. Paul's School, London; Magdalene College, Cambridge; called to the Bar, January 1917, Advocate, O.S. High Court. *Address*: 68E, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

DAROGA, Jehangir Dadabhoy, B.E., M.Sc. (Eng.), (Lond.); A.M. Inst. C.E. (Lond.); A.M.I. Mech. E. (Lond.); A.M.I.E. (India); D.I.C. (Lond.); M.I.S.E. (Lond.). Assistant Mechanical Superintendent, Bombay Port Trust since Jan. 1947. *b.* June 30, 1912. *m.* Miss Perin Aderji Taraporewalla. *Educ.*: D. J. Sind Coll., Karachi; Coll. of Engineering, Poona; City and Guilds (Engineering) Coll., London; Imperial Coll. of Science & Technology, London. Served apprenticeship at the Loco. Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway and at the works of Mirrless Bickerton & Day, Stockport, Manchester; carried out research in Motive Power at the Goldsmith's Laboratory, Kensington, London, under Dr. C. H. Lander, C.B.E., D.Sc. (Lond.), M. Inst. C.E., M. I. Mech. E.; apptd. Estimating Engineer in the Bombay Municipal Workshop, 1936; transferred to Waterworks Dept., in 1937 and between 1937 and 1943 worked as Asst. Engineer, Survey, Asst. Engineer, Distribution, and Asst. Engineer, A.R.P. *Address*. Mechanical Superintendent's Office, Clarke Bunder, Mazagaon, Bombay.

DAS, Biswanath, B.A., B.L. (1920). *b.* March 1891. Gave up practice at the Bar early in 1921; was electd to the Legislative Council in Nov. 1920; and was the first elected President, Chatrapur Taluk Board in Nov. 1920 when the Boards were first thrown open to election; resigned in Jan. 1931 as per Congress decision after sitting in the Madras Legislative Council from 1920-30; convicted and imprisoned for 1 year during Salt Satyagraha; elected in Dec. 1936 to the newly created Orissa Assembly, and as Congress Party Leader in Feb. 1937; became Premier in July 1937; resigned on 5th Nov. 1939 on the war issue and then continued as Party Leader; convicted in Nov. 1940 and imprisoned for one year and Rs. 400 fine for anti-war propaganda; again, arrested, convicted and imprisoned in June, 1942 under D.I. Rules for opposing Govt.'s denial policy; detained in Jail even after serving the term of sentence; released in mid Jan. 1945; took a leading part in the Oriya agitation for a separate Oriya Province; has started tenancy organisations since 1920; set up the Ganjam Zamindari Ryots' Assen. 1922, the Andhra Zamindari Ryots' Assen. 1924 as also the Madras Proprietary Ryots' Assen. and carried on the tenancy agitation in Madras till 1927 when Sri N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. Central joined the movement. *Address*: Berhampur, Dt. Ganjam, Orissa.

DAS, Nabagopal, Ph. D. (Econ.) (Lond.), I.C.S. Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Bengal and Assam. *b.* 20th Feb. 1910. *m.* Uma Gupta, 1934. *Educ.*: Calcutta University and London School of Economics, University of London; Lord Irwin Gold Medalist, Bireswar Mitter Gold Medalist and Griffith Memorial Prizeman (Arts). In the I.C.S. since 1932. Served in the districts in Bengal and also in the Bengal Secretariat as Special Officer, Finance Department, and Employment Adviser, Agriculture and Industries Department. Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1941-43; Secretary, Post-War Reconstruction Cttee., Govt. of Bengal, 1944-45. *Publications*: *Banking and Industrial Finance in India*; *Industrial Enterprise in India*; *Industrial Planning—Why and How*; *Agriculture in India—Past, Present and Future*; *Unemployment, Full Employment and India*; a number of novels and short stories in Bengali. *Address*: C/o Grindlay & Co., Ltd., 6, Church Lane, Calcutta.

DAS, Pandit Nilkanta, M.A., M.L.A. (Central), 1924-30, again from 1935-45, Author: books for children on new lines; Critical Treatises, Essays, etc.; a new thesis on the Gita with commentary; Poet and Editor. *b.* August, 1884. *m.* Srimati Radhamani Debi (1905). Founded residential open air private High School at Satyabad on a new line; worked in flood and famine; appointed by Calcutta University for Post-Graduate Professorship in 1920. Joined Non-co-operation and started Congress organisation and a National High School at Sambalpur; imprisoned four times, fined heavily since; became Provincial Congress President, Utkal, and President, Utkal All-Party Conference; elected Chairman, Reception Committee, I. N. Congress, Puri Session. Member, Delhi University Court for 6 years; Chairman, Orissa University Committee; *Address*: Editor, the Nababharat, P. O. Chandnichowk, Cuttack.

DAS, Hon'ble Sir Omeo Kumar, B.A., Minister for Food and Supply, Govt. of Assam. *b.* 1896, at Gauhati: *m.* Sita Puspalata Das, M.A.; *Educ.* B.A., in 1917; joined Law College, but gave up studies in 1920 movement. Started his Career as a journalist on a Calcutta daily; edited "*Banhi*," a cultural monthly magazine of Gauhati; was editor of Weekly "*Assamiya*," an Assamese weekly of Gauhati; one of the student leaders of Assam since 1916; joined Non-Co-operation movement in 1920-21; imprisoned in 1930 movement; again gaoled in 1932, 1941, 1942 and detained till 1945; member of the A.P.C.C.; member, Constituent Assembly till 1947 when he resigned after his inclusion in the Assam Ministry; elected to Assam Assembly, 1937; again elected in 1946. *Publications*: Gandhiji's "*My Experiments with Truth*" in Assamese. *Address*: Tezpur (Assam), Shillong.

DAS, Hon'ble Mr. Ramnath, B.A., B.L., Minister, Government of Assam. *b.* 1910. *m.* Mrs. Urmila Das. *Educ.*: Cotton College, Gauhati. *Address*: Shillong, Assam.

DAS, Hon. Mr. Justice Sudhanou Kumar, B.A., Additional Judge, Patna High Court, since 1945. *b.* Sept. 3, 1898; *m.* Rabeya Choudhuri of Pabna, Bengal. *Educ.*: Collegiate School, Krishnagar (West Bengal), Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Oriental Studies, London. Joined the Indian Civil Service by competitive examination held in London in 1921; served in Bihar and Orissa as Asst. Magistrate & Collector; later as District & Sessions Judge; Registrar, Patna High Court; Judicial Secretary & Legal Remembrancer; Labour Commissioner, Govt. of Bihar; appointed Officiating Judge, Patna High Court, 1944. *Address*: Chhajjubag, Patna, Bihar.

DASGUPTA, Dr. Bhupes Chandra, B.Sc. (Hon)., M.B., M.R.C.P., D.T. M. & H., D.P.H., Dy. Director-General, Health Services, Govt. of India, *b.* March 2, 1895; *m.* Tarulata Sen; *Educ.*: Calcutta University; London; Dublin; U.S.A. (John Hopkins' University); Capt. I.M.S. in First World War; Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Govt. of Ceylon; Executive Health Officer, Municipal Corporation, Bombay. *Publications*: "*Care of the Child in Ceylon*"; "*Teaching of Preventive Medicine & Training of Health Personnel in Ceylon*; "*Study of Prenatal records with special reference to weight of baby at Birth*; "*Beggars—A menace to Public Health*." *Address*: C/o The Ministry of Health, Govt. of India.

DASPALLA STATE: Raja Bahadur Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

DATAR, Rao Bahadur Dattatraya Dhondopant, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, Chief Editor, Dominion Law Reporter and All-India Criminal Decisions, Nagpur, Maharashtra Brahmin. *b.* 23rd September, 1893; *Educ.*: Amraoti, Graduated. Jubbulpore, 1915; passed Law, 1920; *m.* Sow Durgabai of Joshi family, Alibagh, 1916; Two *ss.* and two *ds*; eldest *d.* Anusuya, married Madhusudan D. Gadgil, B.A., LL.B., son of Sardar D. G. Gadgil, first class Sardar of Deccan at Sholapur; eldest *s.* Madhu Datar, college student, and younger *s.* Vasant, High School student; second *d.* Pushpa. Formerly Chief Editor, All-India Reporter for several years; Chairman, Local Advisory Board of Bank of Maharashtra Ltd.; President, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, C. P.; Director, Provincial Transport Co., Ltd., Share and Stock Exchange Ltd. and Rotary Club, Nagpur; Proprietor, Nagpur Tobacco Works; member, Gondawana and C. P. Clubs, Nagpur. *Address*: 341, Tikekar Road, Dhantoli, Nagpur.

DATAR SINGH, Sardar Bahadur Sir, F.R.S.A. M.D.D.; Kt., 1939; Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, and President, Indian Central Cotton, Coconut, Jute, Tobacco, Sugarcane, Lac Cess, Oil & Oilseeds Committees & Indian Coffee Board. *Educ.*: After completing studies in India went to England in 1919 and took Dairy Diploma from Midland Agricultural and Dairy Coll. & certificate from the British Farmers' Assocn.; returned home in 1921 and started an up-to-date Dairy Farm; is a pioneer in Dairying in India having an up-to-date machinery; represented India at International Dairy Congresses, Copenhagen, 1931 and Berlin, 1937; Non-Official Adviser to Govt. of India for Trade Negotiations between H.M. Govt. in U.K. and Govt. of India and went to England in 1937 as such; Non-Official Adviser to Govt. of India in Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations; member, Central Board of Interview of Emergency Commissions in India; Central Food Advisory Council; General Policy Cttee. and Export Advisory Council; Examiner, All-India Dairy Diploma since 1935, led Indian Industrial Delegation to Australia & New Zealand in 1945; delegate to the International Wheat Conference held in London in 1947. *Clubs*: Cosmopolitan, Lahore, Chelmsford, New Delhi. *Address*: Montgomery, West Punjab, India; Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.

DATIA STATE: Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govindsingh Ju Deo Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

DATTA, Hemendranath. *b.* 1874 in Kastul, Dist. Mymensingh, Bengal. *m.* Sarajubala Devi, *d.* of Ramdurlav Majumdar of Nowgong, Assam; three *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.*: City and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; joined Brahmo Samaj in 1896; took up social career in 1897. Founded H. Datta & Sons. Ltd. in 1929; Ramdurlavpur Tea Co., Ltd.; Dehri Oil Refinery, Ltd.; India Oil Plastics, Ltd., "Matribhumi" monthly magazine; "Matribhumi" Printing Press; Janaseva Pottery Works; India Colour and Chemical Works; Murshidabad Silk Works; Roy Brothers Controls; Dooars Assam Union Tea Co., Ltd., Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.; Bengal Canning and Condiment Works, Ltd.; Dominion Insurance Co., Ltd.; National Drug Co., Philanthropic Institutions; founded Dacca Widows' Home; Society for the Improvement of Backward Classes, Bengal and Assam, Janaseva Mandali, Bengal. *Address*: 15, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

the shareholders of the Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Deputed as a delegate of the Sangli State to attend the Publicity and Information Officers' Conference at New Delhi under the auspices of the Chamber of Princes in Sept. 1944. Genl. Secy., Sangli Journalists' Assn. Member, Standing Cttee. of the Marathi Journalists' Conference; was Chairman, Sangli City Municipality, 1947; is Managing Director, Deccan Cement Products Co. Ltd., Sangli. *Address:* "Amba-Prasad", New Colony, Sangli.

DAHANUKAR, Mahadeo Laxman, Managing Director, M. L. Dahanukar & Co., Ltd.; Managing Agents, The Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd., and The Belvandi Sugar Farm Ltd.; *m.*; three *s.* working with him in his business; Director, Dahanukar Sons Ltd., New United Construction & Eng. Co. Ltd., The Amrut Oil Mills Ltd., The United Commercial Bank Limited, The Hindusthan General Insurance Society Ltd., The Great Social Life and General Assurance Ltd.; The Ambica Air Lines Ltd., The Madhusudhan Mills Ltd., and the Rajendra Collieries Ltd., Sheriff of Bombay; ex-President, The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce; Employers' delegate to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1939. Ex-member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers; member, Employers' Federation of India, Provincial Housing Advisory Committee, Regional Disposal Advisory Committee, Bombay, Port Committee, Bombay and other Government bodies; Regional Advisory Committee. (Disposals), Bombay; Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation (1932 to 1939), and Bandra Municipality (1930 to 1934); takes active part in all commercial, industrial and social activities. *Address:* "Shree Sadan," Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay; Industrial Assurance Bldg., Opp. Churchgate Station, Bombay.

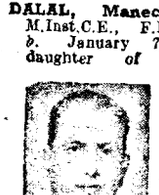
DALAL, Sir Ardeshir Rustomji, K.C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.). Director & Partner, Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited; Director, Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., The Associated Cement Cos., Ltd., The Andra-Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd., etc. *b.* 24th April, 1884. *m.* to Manackbai Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay, St. John's College, Cambridge. Assistant Collector, Dharwar, Colaba, Bijapur; Superintendent, Land Records, Belgaum; Collector, Ratnagiri and Panch Mahals; Deputy Secretary, Government of Bombay, Revenue Department; Ag. Secretary, Govt. of Bombay, Finance Department; Ag. Secretary, Government of India, Education, Health and Land Departments and Municipal Commissioner, Bombay; member, H.E. the Viceroy's Executive Council (*Planning and Development*) August 1944-February 1946. *Address:* Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

DALAL, Ardeshir Sorabji. Member, Bombay Stock Exchange. *b.* 20th July 1877. *Educ.:* Fort High School, Bombay. *m.* April 22nd, 1926, Miss Shirinbai Nasservanji Hiramanek. Joined the Bombay Stock Exchange at the early age of 18. On 29th April 1896, became partner of Seth Morarji Mulji who gave him a thorough training in the Share Business. On the retirement of Mr. Morarji the partnership was dissolved on 20th March 1926. Since then he has been conducting his business in his own name. Was a Director of the Bombay Stock Exchange, 1920-21. *Address:* 16, 17, Stock Exchange New Building, Fort, Bombay.

DALAL, Kshetranath, M.A., B.L. *b.* on 6th December 1890, son of Nabakumar Dalal, comes of a family possessing business tradition since the time of the East India Company. *Educ.:* Dacca College. Managing Director, Nath Bank, Ltd. and National City Insurance, Ltd.; Managing Director, United Iron & Steel Corporation Ltd. Pres., Eastern Chamber of Commerce. Took to law as profession at Noakhali; founded Nath Bank, Ltd., in 1926 at Noakhali, started National City Insurance Ltd. in August, 1940, a practical thinker and a writer on banking, finance and industrial problems. *Publications:* "*Economic Problems and Suggestions.*" *Address:* P. 398, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.

DALAL, Merwanjee Bomanjee. *b.* 12th October, 1901. Entered London School of Economics and Political Science, 1919. Son of the late Bomanjee Merwanjee Dalal and nephew of Sir Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, C.I.E., High Commissioner for India in 1923. After completing his education joined the firm of Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons and was one of its two active partners. He is now running a similar business in his own name. *Address:* Allahabad Bank Bldg., 4th Floor, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

DALAL, Maneckji Nadirshaw, J.P., M.Inst.C.E., F.I.A.A., F.I.A.S. (London). *b.* January 7, 1905. *m.* Perinbai, daughter of Hormusji Bhiwandiwalla. *Educ.:* Royal Institute of Civil Engineers, London. A Chairman, Council of State; Vice-Pres., Empire Parliamentary Assoc.; member, Central Advisory Council, Railway Board; Local Advisory Cttee., B. B. & C. I.; Civil Defence Cttee., Food Cttee., Industries & Civil Supplies Cttee., Supply and Munition Production Cttee., Roads Cttee.; member, Commonwealth Relations Cttee. and Industries & Supply Cttee.; member, Court Univ. of Delhi; Executive Cttee., All-India Tuberculosis Assoc.; member, Institute of International Affairs; Chairman, Bombay branch, Indian Roads and Transport, Development Assoc.; member, Famine Relief Cttee., Executive Cttee.; Passengers & Traffic Relief Assoc. Cttee. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; member, Board of Communication, Bombay; Bombay Food Council and Bombay Provincial Food Advisory Board; member, Provincial Transport Authority; member, Bombay Traffic Advisory Committee, Bombay Merchant; Director, Palanpur Vegetable Products' Ltd.; member, Advisory Committee, Bikaner Bank, Import Export Agent; Chartered Civil Engineer, Architect & Surveyor. Honourably mentioned Charles Hawksley Prize, 1931 of the Royal Institute of Civil Engineers (London); member, Institute of Civil Engineers (London); Fellow, Incorporated Association of Architects (London) and Incorporated Association of Surveyors (London). *Publications:* "*Whither Minorities,*" "*Value of Gold,*" "*A Plea for Industrial Development,*" etc. *Address:* No. 3, Cuffe Parade, Bombay.



DALMIA, Jaidayal, Chairman. The Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., Lahore. *b.* 1905, younger brother of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia; *Educ.:* Privately; m. Shrimati Krishna; 6 *ss.* and 2 *ds.* A leading industrialist and an able executive; has wide knowledge of machinery and plant; keenly interested in mass literacy, labour problems and maternity welfare; has travelled in India and Europe; has visited workshops of all important machinery manufacturers in Great Britain and the Continent and has made elaborate study of different processes of cement manufacture in Denmark and Germany; a keen student of mechanical and electrical engineering; Managing Director of Companies comprising the Dalmia-Jain Group; supervises and controls technical sections of sugar, paper, cement and chemical factories of the Group. *Hobbies:* Industrial Chemistry, Numerology, Tennis, Photography. *Address:* 2, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

DALMIA, Seth Ramakrishna, *b.* April 7, 1893, son of Seth Harjimal, one of the biggest industrialists and financiers. His ancestors, noted for their love of spiritual service, belonged to Dalma, a village in the Punjab States, from where they migrated to Rajputana. Has one *s.* Dhruvahari Dalmia, and seven *ds.* *Educ.:* Without help of tutor, by reading books in leisure time, practical experience and natural gift, acquired knowledge specially in finance, banking, commerce, economics and philosophy; also acquired good knowledge of Hindi, Bengali, Gujerati and English, all of which he speaks well and with ease; well read in Hindu scriptures. Started career at the age of 12 on Rs. 10 per mensem, as an apprentice with his maternal uncle. He is the founder and head of the Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries consisting of many companies including banks, insurance and investment companies, chains of cement and sugar factories, chemicals, biscuit factories, woollen, textile, and paper mills, aviation companies, railways, collieries, publishing houses and newspapers, some of the important companies of the Dalmia Jain Group are Rohtas Industries Ltd; South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd.; Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., Dalmia Cement Ltd., Dalmia-Dadri Cement Ltd.; Dalmia Jain & Co. Ltd., Universal Bank of India Ltd., Dalmia Investment Co. Ltd.; Rohtas Quarries Ltd., Dheris Rohtas Light Railway Co. Ltd.; Dalmia Cement & Paper Marketing Co. Ltd., National Safe Deposit and Coll Storage Co. Ltd.; Bharat Bank Ltd., Bharat Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.; Allahabad Law Journal Co. Ltd.; Patiala Biscuit Manufacturers Ltd.; Bharat Collieries Ltd.; Allen Berry & Co. Ltd.; Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd., ("The Times of India", "Evening News" & "Illustrated Weekly of India", "National Call," 'Navyug,' 'Indian News Chronicle, 'Nav Bharat,' 'Daily Gazette', 'Civil and Military Gazette', 'Eastern Express' and 'Bharat' (Bengali)); Govan Bros. Ltd. (Managing Agents for Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd. Indian National Airways Ltd., Rampur Maize Products Ltd., Industrial Credit Co, Ltd., the Shevaroy Bauxite Products Co. Ltd., Delhi Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Buland Sugar Co. Ltd., Raza Sugar Co, Ltd., Rampur Distillery and Chemical Co. Ltd., The Rampur Engineering Co, Ltd.); Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd., The Sir Shapurji Broacha Cotton Mills Ltd., Madhowji Cotton Mills Ltd., Indian Woollen Mills Ltd.; controling interest in Lothian Jute Mills Co. Ltd., Albion Jute Mills Co. Ltd., and New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd. Had numerous ups and downs in his career but his steadfastness and strong will power raised him to his present position; commencing his industrial career fifteen years ago, he is today one of the biggest industrial magnates in the country; his industrial enterprises are of public benefit and utility, and his centres of activity have grown into self sufficient towns, named after his ancestors and relations—

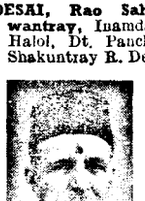
Jagatguru' of Karveer Peeth, 1938; five *s.* *Educ.:* Rajaram H. School, Rajaram College, Sykes Law College, Kolhapur; commenced practice at Karad and Patan 1939; was twice elected President, Rural Dev. Board, Tal. Patan since 1940; elected member and also President of Dist. Local Board, Satara, since 1941; member, Provincial Commodity Board since its foundation, being twice elected; member, Provincial Edu. Board, appointed by Congress Govt.; member, Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. *Address:* Shanwar Peth, Satara City.

DESAI, Gunvantrai Dhirajlal, B. Sc., Manager, Exchange Bank of India & Africa Ltd., Calcutta; Vice-Pres., All India Bank Employees' Assen. *b.* 17th September, 1898, *s.* of Dhirajlal Narbheram Desai, Zamindar and Watandar, Broach Dist., and Partner in the Agency of the New Broach Fine Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd. *m.* 1920, Miss Sushiladevi, youngest daughter of H. D. Chhatrapati, B.A., ex-Principal, Victoria Memorial School for Blind. 3 sons. *Educ.:* Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Started life in the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay; Chief Cashier, The Indian Bank Ltd., Bombay Branch; Manager, Bombay main office, International Bank of India, Ltd.; one of the promoters and Managing Director of the Shroff's Bank of India, Ltd., 1942-43; Secretary, the Hindusthan Mercantile Bank Ltd., Calcutta, 10th Nov. 1944. *Address:* Marwari Bungalow No. 7, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay, 23.

DESAI, The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Ranchhodji, B.A., Minister (Home and Revenue), Govt. of Bombay. *b.* 29th February, 1896; *m.* Gajraben, *d.* of Joagibhai Bhimbhai Desai. *Educ.:* Bai Avabai High School at Bulsar and Wilson College, Bombay. After graduation in 1917, was appointed Dakshina Fellow in the Wilson College and also received the Viceroy's Commission in the Indian Defence Force, in 1917-18; was appointed as a direct recruit in the Provincial Civil Service, Bombay; resigned in 1930 during the C. D. Movement; suffered imprisonment thrice between 1930-1934: (1) Three months, 1930; (2) Two years, 1932; (3) Two years, 1933-34; worked as Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Gujarat, from 1931 to 1937; a member of the All-India Congress Committee since 1931; was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937; Minister for Revenue and Forests, Government of Bombay. 1937-39; participated in the individual C D. movement in 1940; was detained in Jail from Aug. 1942 to 1945. *Address:* C/o Dr. Nanubhai R. Desai, 8, Swastik Society, Ahmedabad; Secretariat, Bombay.

DESAI, Narasinga Rao Shrinivasrao, M.L.C. (Bombay). *b.* July 1873. He is an Inamdar in Hangal Taluka; was Vice-President of the Hangal Taluka Local Board for 15 years; and President for three years; was also a member of the D.L.B. for several years, and is a member of Rural Development Board and War Efforts Committees and Vatandars' Association, Dharwar. He was an active Congress worker for several years. A portion of his Vatan was forfeited for taking part in the N.C.O. movement in 1922 but was restored in 1937 by the Congress Government. He fought hard against the Bombay Tenancy Bill introduced by Congress Government 1939-46 in the Leg. Council. *Address:* Kallapur, Post Alur-Hangal, Dist. Dharwar.

DESAI, Rao Saheb Rammohanray Jaswantray, Inamdar of Sultanpura, Taluka Halol, Dt. Panchmahals. *b.* 1874; one *s.*, Shakuntray R. Desai; Publicist, Novelist and Author; Editor for 20 years of 'Sundari Subodh", a Gujerati Journal; President. Samast (All-India) Nagar Mandal, Ahmedabad; Chairman, National Savings Certificate Committee, Halol; was President of "Prem-Bhakti Mandal" and V.N.G. Association, Ahmedabad, for many years; acted as Hon. General Secretary of City and District Co-operative Institute, Ahmedabad; one of the founders of Gujarat Sahitya Parishad, Gujarat Sahitya Sabha and Gujarat Stree Kelavni Mandal, Ahmedabad; worked as Hon. Lecturer in Mahila Pathshala (Women's College), Ahmedabad; was a member of the Text-Book Selection Committee of the Kurve University; was a member of the Taluka and District Local Boards, and of the School Board, Panchmahals; was awarded title of Rao Saheb during last World War. *Hobbies:* Social activities, emancipation of backward classes, Women's uplift. *Address:* Halol Dt. Panchmahals).



DESAI, Surendrarai Bhaurai, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (A.S.). *b.* 1907; Son of the late Rao Saheb Bhaurai Ranchhodrai Desai, a prominent social worker and member of several local bodies in the district of Panchmahals. *Educ.:* Graduated from Fergusson College, Poona in 1932; Sir Lallubhai Samaldas Law College, Ahmedabad (law degree, 1935). *m.* Upendrabala, *d.* of Manubhai Balabhai Desai, Pleader, Baroda, 1933. One *s.*, Sudhir, 13 years. Inamdar and Land-Lord. Chairman, Panchmahals Co-operative Education Committee; Vice-Chairman,

Panchmahals Co-operative Industrial Association; member, Working Committee, Panchmahals Prathmic Kelavni Mandal; member, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Panchmahals District School Board; Director, Vishvabharti Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, Shree Mahalaxmi Colour Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Jodhpur; Practised at the Bombay High Court, appellate side, 1935-37; Managing Director, Godhra City Co-operative Bank Ltd., 1941 to 1943; Chairman, Gujarat Urban Banks' Co-operative Supervising Union, Ltd., Surat, 1942 to 1943; Chairman, Committee of Management of Panchmahals District School Board, 1944 to 1946; member, Gujerat Prathmic Kelavani Sammelan, Ahmedabad 1945 to 1946; member, Panchmahals District Rural Development Board; Jt. Secy., Godhra Rotary Club. *Hobbies and Recreations:* Uplift of Aboriginals and Harijans, Indian Games, Physical Culture, Co-operative activities, Library, etc. *Address:* Shehera Bhagol, P.O. Godhra, District, Panchmahal.

DESHMUKH, Sir Chintaman Dwarkanath, B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1937), Kt. (1944). Governor, Reserve Bank of India, since 11th Aug. 1943. *b.* Jan 14, 1896; *m.* Rosina Silcox. *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, and Jesus Coll., Cambridge, B.A., Cambridge in 1917; entered the I.C.S., Nov. 1919; served in the C.P. & Berar as Asstt. Commsnr., Under-Secy. to Govt., Dy. Commsnr. and Settlement Officer from 1919 till 1930; one of the Secretaries to the 2nd Round Table Conference of 1931; Revenue and Financial Secy., Govt. of the C. P. and Berar, Feb. 1932-April 1939; Jt. Secy., Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands; Officer on Special Duty, Finance Dept., Govt. of India and Custodian of Enemy Property between April 1939 and Oct. 1939; Secy. to the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Nov. 1939-20th Dec. 1941; Dy. Governor. Reserve Bank of India, Dec. 1941-Aug. 1943; India's delegate to the World Monetary Conference, 1944. Governor for India on International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1946. *Address:* Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, DR. P. S., M.A. (Edin.), D. Phil. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, Federal Court; Political Member and Vice-President, State Council, Dewas (Junior) (1941-46). *b.* December 1898. *Educ.:* Fergusson College, Poona, M.A. (Hons.), Edinburgh. Dunlop Research Scholar, 1923-26. Called to Bar 1925. President, Shivaji Education Society, since 1937; Chairman, District Council, Amraoti, 1928-30; increased taxation by 50 per cent. for compulsory education and threw open public wells to untouchables. Member, C.P. Legislative Council, 1930-37; Minister (Education, P.W.D. and Agriculture), 1930-33. Reduced School fees for agriculturists; introduced Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, Cattle Disease Prevention Bill, established Provincial Village Uplift Board, sponsored Debt Conciliation Act, 1931, etc., Chairman, Co-operative Central Bank, Amraoti, 1934-40. Member, Nagpur University Court, 1935-37, Executive Council since Feb. 1945. Elected to the Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1942; re-elected 1944. Vice-President, Martial Races Union; Vice-Chairman, Sahyadri Insurance Co., Nasik, upto 1944, now Chairman, General Secy., Central India and other States Group, 1941-44. Presided over Kurma Kshatriya Maha Sabha, 1944; member, P. W. R. Policy Cttee. (Transport and Electric Power) of the Govt. of India, as States' Representative. Elected member, Constituent Assembly of India, July 1946. *Publications:* "Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature." *Address:* Amraoti Camp (Berar).

DESHMUKH, Ramrao Madhavrao, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Adviser to Raj Pramukh, Vindya Pradesh Union (Rewa); Graduated at Cambridge in 1916 and called to the Bar, 1917; President, Belgaum Maratha Conference, 1920 to 1930; M.L.C., Nagpur Council, except for 1926; 1928, M.L.A., first elected Chairman, Amraoti District Council, 1925; resigned his seat in Council consequent on resignation of Swarajist party; 1920 to 1925, member of A.I.C.C.; 1925, President, Maharastra Conference, Satara; 1927-28, appointed Minister, 1st Maratha to achieve honour in C.P., also member, A.I.C.C.; 1929, formed Second Nationalist Ministry in C.P.; 1930, resigned Ministry being ordered by Responsivist party to do so; 1933, President, Democratic Swaraj Party Meeting, Bombay; 1933, member, Hindu Sabha Deputation to England and Deputation for separation of Berar; 1935-36, Adviser to Raja of Sandur; 1937, M.L.A. (C.P.) and Minister, Dr. Khare's Ministry; 1938, resigned with Dr. Khare; 1939-41, Political Minister, Dewas (J.B.) State and Secretary C. I. and other States group; 1941, elected to Chamber of Princes Ministers' Committee; Finance Minister, Gwalior Govt., 1941-44; member, National Defence Council, 1940-44, 1945 to 1947, High Commissioner for India in South Africa; 1947 to 1948, Prime Minister, Vindya Pradesh Union, Rewa. *Address:* Morsi Road, Amraoti.

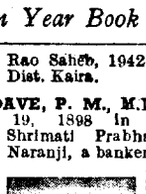
DESHPANDE, Bhaskar Balkrishna, B.A., B.Sc. First Class With distinction) D. I. B. (Bordeaux), D.I.C. (London). Principal and Professor of Physics, Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay. *b.* October 1897. *Educ.:* Satara High School; Fergusson College, Poona; University of Bordeaux, France; Imperial College of Science, London; Life-Member, Shikshan Prasarak Mandali, Poona. *Publications:* Thesis Published for D. I. C. Imperial College of Science, London; two notes published in Bombay University Journal; Thesis on H. F. Resistance of rocks and soils of the Deccan. *Address:* Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay 19.

DATTA, N., B. A., G. D. A., Secretary, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd. *b.* 14th July, 1892, in the district of Barisal, East Bengal; graduated from the Dacca College in 1912; joined Hindusthan as Chief Accountant in 1917; was appointed Branch Manager, Bombay, in 1923 and held the position till June, 1933; he was subsequently called upon to join the Head Office of the Society as Agency Manager; officiated for some time as General Manager in 1936; appointed Secretary and Chief Officer in 1937; ex-President, Indian Life Offices Association. *Address:* Hindusthan Buildings, 4, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

DAVAR, Prof. Sohrab R., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., J.P., Principal & Founder, Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay. *b.* June 16, 1879; *m.* Shirin Davar, J.P. Called to the Bar in 1910 at the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn, London. Advocate (O.S.), H. M. High Court, Bombay; First Indian Finalist of Chartered Institute of Secretaries, London and Incorporated Society of Accountants & Auditors, London and also a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries; first President of the Bombay Legislative Council under the Act of 1935; Vice-President, Parsi Central Association & Political League; member and founder of the Examination Board of Indian Merchants' Chamber; delegate to World's Municipal and Local Boards Congress, London, from Corporation of Bombay, 1932, Hon. Registrar for India of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries (Lond.), and other British Professional Boards. Examiner to Universities; an Ex-Syndic and Fellow of the University of Bombay; author of standard text-books on legal and economic subjects. *Clubs:* Willingdon, Ripon and Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Residence.—Ruby Mansion, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay; Chamber and College.—Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

DAVE, Rao Saheb Ghanshyamprasad Krishnaram, Banker and Sharebroker, Ahmedabad. *b.* 1901 at Anand, Kaira District; belongs to the Bajkhedawal Brahmin community; *Educ.:* Gujerat. Takes a keen interest in the Anand Municipality; was its President, 1940-46, being the first non-patel to be elected to that post; on the Governing Board, Charotar Education Society; Charotar Vidya Mandal; Charotar Gramodhar Mandal Ltd.; Anand Taluka Sale Purchase Union, Ltd.; member, Ahmedabad Sharebrokers' Assoc.; Chairman, Anand Education Society; Anand Cheap Grain Shop; Baj Khedawal Education Co-operative Society; Director, Gujerat Popular Provident Fund Insurance Co., Ltd.; Managing Director, Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd.; created Rao Saheb, 1942. *Address:* Bazar Anand, Dist. Kaira.

DAVE, P. M., M.I.E.S., F.R.E.S., *b.* August 19, 1898 in Rajkot, Kathiawar. *m.* Shrimati Prabhakunver, *d.* of Vithalji Naranji, a banker of Upleta. Two *s.*, three *d.* Joined service of Lakhtar State immediately after completing education, then joined service of Nawanagar State where he organised a new insurance department; on retirement after the death of the late Maharaja, went to England and opened a business in London (closed on account of war); is taking keen and active part in the post-war industrialisation of India; has an extensive and very valuable collection of rare historical and archæological specimens; Chairman, Federal Traders of Western India Ltd.; has visited Europe and East and South Africa and America for his business purposes; has covered more than 100,000 miles by air; Honorary Secretary of the Overseas League, Rajkot Branch and a Fellow of the Royal Empire Society, London; presented several old manuscripts and coins found at Luxor to the Watson Museum, Rajkot. *Recreation:* Reading and Farming. *Clubs:* Rotary Club, Orient Club, Overseas League, Royal Empire Society, Indian Empire Society, A. A., London and W.I.A.A., Bombay. Sir Lakhaji Raj Club, Rajkot. *Address:* Prabha Kunj, Rajkot; 18, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.



DAWOOD Hajee Nasser, Merchant, Millowner and Philanthropist; *b.* 1890; *m.* Zainabbai, *d.* of the late Ghulamhussein Mahomed; 6 *s.* and 5 *d.*; *Educ.:* Bharda New High School, Bombay. Senior Partner, Dawood Hajee Nasser & Co., The Alliance Silk Mills, The Alliance Oil Mills and the Dinar Oil Mills; Chairman, The Marine & General Insurance Co. Ltd., The Crescent Iron & Steel Corporation Ltd.; Director, The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd., The Silk and Artsilk Mills Association Ltd., The Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd., Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., and the Haydari Construction Co. Ltd.; President, The Africa & Overseas Merchants' Chamber, The Oil Merchants' Chamber, The Khoja Shia Isna-Ashari Boarding School, Mundra Cutch and Jaffarbhoy Rahimtulla Charitable Hospital Trust, The Khoja Educational and Welfare Society and the Khoja Shia Isna-Ashari Volunteer Corps; member, Export Advisory Council, Bombay Port Committee, Cotton Piece-goods and Yarn Advisory Committee, the Export Committee of the Textile Control Board, Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Silk Merchants'

Association and Woollen and Cotton Piece-goods Merchants' Association; Trustee of a number of Trusts including the Shia College, Lucknow and the Anjuman Faize Panjetani; member of the Indian Employers' Delegation to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1947. Has travelled extensively in Iraq, Iran, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, East and Central Africa, Malaya, China, Japan, England, France and Switzerland. *Recreations:* Reading. *Address:* Office, "Manekia Chambers," 1st Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay; Residence: "Belvedere", Warden Road, Bombay.

DE, Goshto Bihari, Rai Bahadur, Member, Special Tribunal, Calcutta; President, Special Tribunal, Amraoti; High Court Judge and Legal Adviser, Jaipur State, Rajputana. Judicial Member, Council of Administration, and Chief Justice, High Court, Dhar State, Central India; Advocate, Nagpur High Court; District and Sessions Judge, C. P. & Berar. *b.* March, 1881; *m.*; one *s.* Binay Kumar, a lawyer in C. P.; *Educ.:* Graduated in Arts from Patna College and in Law from Morris College, Nagpur. Joined the Bar in the Central Provinces, 1904; entered Government service, 1905; was a witness before the Civil Justice Committee, 1924; deputed to the Law Department, Government of India, 1928; Registrar of the C.P. High Court, 1929-31; nominated member of the C.P. Legislative Council, 1935; Rai Bahadur, 1934; awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; *Publications:* "A commentary on the C. P. Land Alienation Act". *Address:* 'Devalaya', Khare Town, Nagpur.

DEANE, Major Donald Victor, R.E., O.B.E. (1-1-1941), Master of H. M. Mint, Bombay. *b.* 19-10-1902. *m.* Dorothy Doreen (Nee Cuerden). *Educ.:* Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk, and R.M.A., Woolwich. Commissioned into the Royal Engineers on 31-8-1922; posted to India in Jan. 1925; transferred to H. M. Mints as Dy. Mint Master in Dec. 1932; appointed as Mint Master, Calcutta, in Feb. 1938. Awarded the O. B. E. in January 1942. Transferred to Bombay as Senior Mint Master in March 1947. *Address:* The Mint House, Ballard Rd., Bombay.

DENNEHY, Sir Harold George, Kt. (1946), M.A. (Cantab.), C.S.I. (1942), C.I.E. (1937), ex-Chief Secretary, Government of Assam. *b.* December 18, 1890; *m.* Constance Isolda Alexander, *d.* of late Col. Harvey Alexander, D.S.O. and Mrs. Alexander, Dorset. *Educ.:* Clifton and Emmanuel; Served in Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-1919; Indian Civil Service, Assam: On special duty with the Government of India, September 1926 to March 1927; Secretary, Transferred Depts., Govt. of Assam, June 1929 to March 1937 and from Feb. to May 1938. *Address:* C/o Lumpyngad, Shillong, Assam.

DESAI, Chandulal Chunilal, I.C.S., B.A. (Cantab.) 1922, C.I.E. (1945), Additional Secretary, States Dept., New Delhi. *b.* April 27, 1900. *m.* Kamala Desai. *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, 1917-1919 and Cambridge Univ., 1919-1923. Joined the I. C. S. in 1923 and was first posted as Assistant Commissioner in the C. P. and Berar. For sometime was Under-Secretary to Government and then became Deputy Commissioner of a District in 1927. Was Town Settlement officer in Berar from 1929-1931 and Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries in Central Provinces from 1936 to 1939. In 1939 became Secretary to Government in the Department of Local Self-Government, Medical and Public Health, and Commerce and Industries. Was also Chairman of the National Service Labour Tribunal in Central Provinces. His services were transferred in 1942 to the Government of India for employment as Deputy Director General of Supply in the Department of Supply and in that capacity organised contribution to war effort on the part of small-scale industries in the country; Controller-General of Civil Supplies in charge of the Administration of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, with office in Bombay, 1943-Oct. 1945. Was member and Secy. of the Indian Tariff Board and later became its President; *Publications:* "A Compilation on Nazul". *Address:* Bombay; States Department, New Delhi.

DESAI, Rao Bahadur Dhirajlal H., B.A., Dewan, Chhota Udepur State and President, Executive Council; *b.* 11th April 1883; *m.* Shrimati Motigauri, daughter of Thakerdas Mehta; has two *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.:* Baroda College, Baroda. Joined Bombay Revenue Dept. in 1907 and worked as District Deputy Collector, City Magistrate, Personal Assistant to Collector and, at the time of retirement in 1937, was Revenue Assistant Commissioner; was deputed by Bombay Govt. on special duty to Madras in connection with the Profession Tax and to Poona for improvement in the method of the levy of non-agricultural assessment; joined Chhota Udepur State as Dewan in 1937 and in the same year was conferred the title of Rao Bahadur; Director: Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd. (Jayant); Jayant Lead Mining Corporation Ltd., Natwarsinhji Glass Works Ltd. and Gujerat Marbles Ltd.; Chairman, Fatehsinhji Gymkhana. *Address:* Chhota Udepur, Gujerat.

DESAI, The Hon'ble Mr. Dinkerrao Narbheram, M.A., LL.B., Minister of Law and Civil Supplies, Govt. of Bombay; Advocate. *b.* 1st July, 1890. *m.* Srimati Bhanumati. *Educ.:* Broach and Bombay; passed LL.B. in 1913. Joined the Broach Bar in 1913; began to take part in social and political work in 1917; was Pres. of the Municipality for 5 years; member of the Provincial Assembly in 1937; went to jail several times. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay; or Jowahar Bazar, Broach.

DESAI, Doulatrao Shripatrao, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, President, Dist. Local Board, Satara. *b.* March 17, 1910; hails from a respectable Maratha family of Marali near Patan, Dist. Satara; *m.* Kumari Vatsaladevi, niece of Shree 'Kshatra

DESHPANDE, D. D., B.A., Managing Director, New Citizen Bank of India, Ltd. *b.* 23rd October 1898 at Rahuri. Took his B.A. degree from Fergusson College, Poona, in 1919, and worked for some time as teacher. Passed the Accountancy Examination of the Corporation of Accounts Ltd., Glasgow, and was later elected a Fellow of that body in 1929. Promoted the Commonwealth Assurance Co. Ltd., Poona. Was for 8 years its Managing Agent. Retired voluntarily in 1936; organized the promotion of the New Citizen Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, in 1937, of which he is the Managing Director. Is a student of economic and financial problems of India; has read papers before different conferences. Interested in literary pursuits; periodically contributes articles to a few English and Vernacular Journals. *Address:* The New Citizen Bank of India Ltd., Apollo Street, Bombay 1.

DESHPANDE, Dhondo Raghunath, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Education & Joint Director of Civil Supplies, Sangli State, from 11-11-1946 to 1-3-1948, Sangli. *b.* 1906; *Educ.:* Majid High School, Savnur, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, Willingdon College, Sangli, and Law College, Poona; *m.* Sou. Kamalabai Joshi, 1935; has three *s.* and one *d.*; began practice as pleader, Shirhatti Taluka (Sangli State), 1934; Vice-President, Shirhatti Taluka Local Board for three years and was member Shirhatti Municipality for 6 years; was Chairman, Lokmanya Vachanalaya for some time; elected member, Sangli Legislative Assembly, 1944 and elected Popular Minister of Sangli State, 1946; elected as member of the Constitution-making Body of the United Deccan State in November 1947. Has introduced many reforms in the educational department in Sangli State as a Minister; is a Life member of Karnatak Sahitya Parishad, Bangalore; took active part in Famine-Relief Work (Shirhatti) in 1934. *Address:* Shirhatti (Dist. Dharwar).

DEWAN, Kusumrai J., B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), Dewan, Amarnagar State. *b.* July 28, 1905; *s.* of the Jagirdar of Junagadh State; *m.* A. S. Nitilaxmi, *d.* of M.O.K. Jhala, ex-Finance Officer, Junagadh State; *Educ.:* Law College, Ahmedabad; Huzur Secy., Thanadevli State; Sar Nyayadhish and then Companion to the Heir-Apparent K. S. Ramwala Saheb (deceased); joined Vadia State in the year 1937 as Judicial Officer and was appointed Dewan of that State in the year 1942; services requisitioned from Vadia as Dewan by H. H. the Darbar Saheb, Thanadevli, since November 1945; was Dewan of both these States for one year, now in Amarnagar; was a member of the Ministers' Committee of the Chamber of Princes on behalf of Constituent States of the Chamber of Princes. *Address:* Dewan, Amarnagar State.

DEWAS STATE (Sr.): His Highness Maharaja Krishnajirao Puar, Sena-Sappa-Sahasri, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

DEWAS STATE (Jr.): His Highness Maharaja Shrimant Yeshwantrao Bhansaheb Pawar, the present Ruler of see section on States in India and Pakistan).

DEY, Biman Bihari, D.Sc. (London), F.R.I.C., D.I.C., F.N.I., ex-Director of Public Instruction, Madras. *b.* November 1, 1889; *m.* Amiya Ghosh, only *d.* of J. C. Ghosh of Nagpur, C.P. *Educ.:* City College and Presidency College, Calcutta; Imperial College of Science and Technology—Royal College of Science, South Kensington, London. Professor of Chemistry in Indian Educational Service at Presidency College, Calcutta and Madras; Chemical Adviser to the Munitions Board, Simla (1916-20); Chemical Adviser to the Government of Madras and the South Indian Native States for Gas Warfare (1943-45); Principal, Presidency College, Madras. *Publications:* "Laboratory Manual of Organic Chemistry", Part I & II; Memoirs of Researches in Chemistry published in the Scientific Journals of India, Europe & America numbering more than a hundred. *Address:* 68, High Road, San Thome, Madras.

DEY, Dr. Birendra Nath, B.Sc. (Hons.) Engineering, Glasgow University (1915); Doctor of Science in Engineering of Glasgow University (1924); M.I.E. (Ind.), Consulting Engineer, Calcutta since 1945. *b.* August 5, 1892; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Calcutta and University of Glasgow. Practising Consulting Engineer in London (1919-1929); Chief Engineer, Special Officer and Technical Adviser to the Corporation of the City of Calcutta (1929-1945); Planning Design and Execution of Drainage and Sewerage, Water Supply and Waterworks, Roads and Bridges, Irrigation, River Training, Multi-Purpose Dams, Hydro-Electric & Thermal Electric Power Installations, Docks & Harbours, Railways, Towns and Cities, Factories and Industrial Installations, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Works. *Address:* 11, Lower Rawdon Street, Calcutta.

DHANDA, Captain Harishchandra, B.A. Hons. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur, ex-Deputy Prime Minister, Indore State, May 1947. *b.* June 18, 1908; *s.* of Lala Dunichand, Ambala; *m.* Miss Ratnaprabha Jadhav. *Educ.:* Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Ambala; Government College, Lahore; St. Catherine's Society, Oxford; Inner Temple, London. Holkar State Service, 1932, as Honorary A.D.C. and Deputy Commissioner, Commerce and Industries; Commissioner, Commerce and Industries 1937; Municipal Commissioner 1939; appointed Commerce Member, 1942 and Commerce Minister same year; member, Labour Committee, which recommended standardisation of wages of textile labour; as Adviser for States, attended Paris Session of I.LO., 1945; member, States Industrial Delegation which visited U.K. and U.S.A.; Leader on behalf of Government in Indore Legislature; Director, Indore Bank and Malwa Vanaspati Company; Governor, Indore Plant Institute; member, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay. *Address:* 2, South Tukoganj, Indore.

DHANUKA, Murlidhar Ganpatrai, M.Sc., Merchant, Akola, *b.* 15th April, 1914; *s.* of Seth Ganpatrai Dhanuka of Fatehpur (Jaipur) and Akola; *m.*; 3 *s.* *Educ.:* at Akola and Nagpur; passed M.Sc. (Physics) and awarded Gold Medal. Director, the Kisanlal Baijnath Ltd., The Savatram Dairy Products Ltd., and the National Hosiery Mills Ltd.; General Manager, the Savatram Ramprasad Mills Co. Ltd., the Savatram Sons Ltd., and the Savatram Krishi-Karya Ltd. *Recreations:* Tennis, Ping-pong and Bridge. *Clubs:* Mitra Samaj, Savatram Sports and Rotary Club, Akola. *Address:* Dhanuka House, Civil Lines, Akola.

DHAR STATE: Hon. Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Saheb Bahadur, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

DHARAKOTE, Raja Sri Sri Sri Padmanabh Singh Deo, Raja of; a prominent zamindar owning one of the premier estates in the Ganjam District. *b.* 8th Oct. 1925; *m.* Srimati P. K. Devi, great-granddaughter of the Maharaja of Chhota Nagpur on 28th Feb. 1947. *Educ.:* Stewart Higher European College and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Assumed charge of the estate on 8th Oct. 1946 from the Court of Wards, Orissa. *Hobbies:* Newspapers and Magazines; Politics. *Address:* P. O. Dharakota, Ganjam District, Orissa.

DHARAMPUR STATE: His Highness Maharana Shree Vijayadevji Rana Saheb of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

DHAVLE, Sankara Balaji, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Adviser to H. H. the Rajasaheb of Sangli, and President of the Sangli Executive Council; *b.* Oct. 3, 1882; *m.* Kashibai, *d.* of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E.; *Educ.:* Rajaram College, Kolhapur; Elphinstone College, Bombay; St. John's College, Cambridge; Trinity College, Dublin; served in the I.C.S. retiring at 60 after 11½ years as Judge of the Patna High Court; then joined Sangli as Honorary Adviser and President of Council; worked as a member of the Commission of Enquiry into the Bombay Dock Explosions, 1944; President of the Special Tribunal, Calcutta, 1945. *Address:* Amrai Camp, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4.

DHAWAN, Rai Bahadur Purshottam Lal, C.I.E., M.A., 1902, Maclagan Gold Medal for coming first in Science in M.A. (Punjab Univ.). Passed out first from Thomason Civil Engineering College, winning Council of India Prize, 1906. Rai Bahadur, 1929, C.I.E., Jan. 1939. Member, Pacific Locomotives Enquiry Committee. *b.* 1st October, 1883. *Educ.:* at Government College, Lahore and Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee. *m.* Shrimati Dayavati, *d.* of late Dewan Bahadur K. B. Thapar, O.B.E., of Lahore, S.D.O. Construction, E.B. Ry., Gauhati, 1906-1909; O. & R. Rly., 1909-1916; N. W. Ry., 1916-1922; C. E. Prof. Roorkee, 1922-23; N. W. Ry., 1923-24; Dy. C. E. N., N. W. Ry., 1924-1931; Divisional Supdt., N. W. Ry., 1931-1934; Senior Govt. Inspector, Bombay, 1934; Chief Engineer, N. W. Ry., 1935; member, Federal Public Services Commission, 1935-40; member, Pacific Locomotive Committee, 1938-39; Chairman, Central Interview Board, 1942; member, N.W.R. Services Comm. 1943; Chairman, The Frontier Bank Ltd., Lahore 1943. *Club:* C/o "Cosmopolitan", Lahore. *Address:* C/o Danepur Road, Lahore.

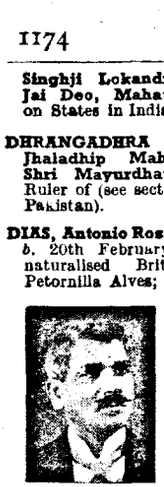
DHOLAKIA, Markand Ratanlal, Rao Sahab (1942) L.C.E., Rtd. Govt. Spl. Land Acqn. Officer. *b.* Dec. 22, 1887. *Educ.* at Poona Engineering Coll. *m.* Dinvantbehen; entered Govt. service in Consulting Surveyor's Dept. in 1921. Retired as Dy. Asstt. to Consulting Surveyor in 1942. Re-employed as Spl. Land Acqn. Officer, Hubli, 1942. Founder & President, Mother's Lodge, an institution of sisters and brothers for the propitiation of God as Universal Mother of all without caste, creed or colour through love, service, devotion and unconditional cheerful self-surrender. Explained Mother's creed at All Faiths Conference, Nasik, in 1933; delivered speech on Modern World and Motherhood of God at Indian Philosophical Congress, Poona, in 1934. Held several Mother's Lodge prayers for peace, plague subsidence, etc. *Publication:* *Mai-Poojan. Invitation to join Mother's Lodge, Mother and Mother's Thousand Names* (in 2 Vols.), *Mai Hindi Prarthna, Maiguruananyabhakti*, etc. *Address:* 34, Godhbunder Road, Malad, Bombay.

DHOLPUR STATE, Lt.-Col. His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Saramad Raj Hai Hind Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udai Bhan

Singhji Lokandra Bahadur Deler Jung Jai Deo, Maharaja Rana of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

DHRANGADHRA STATE: His Highness Jhaladhip Maharajadhiraja Maharaja Shri Mayurdhawaj Sanjit, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

DIAS, Antonio Rosario; Merchant & Landlord. *b.* 20th February, 1881, in Loutolim, Goa; naturalised British subject. *m.* Miss Petornilla Alves; 5 *s.* and 1 *d.* Founder of the firm of A. R. Dias & Bros., Bombay. President, Tailors' Association for 10 years; member of several communal and charitable Institutions. Creator of seamless suit which won Gold Medal at Catholic Exhibition in 1932 for which he was complimented by Sir Fredrick Sykes, then Governor of Bombay. Toured Europe in 1934; granted audience by Pope Pius XI and visited the Holy Land same year. During last war was R.I.N. contractor and helped Government in executing urgent contracts. *Residences:* A. R. Dias Estate, Grant Road, Bombay and Lourdes Villa, Hot Springs, Vajreshwari, Thana. *Office:* Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.



DIVATIA, The Hon'ble Sir Harsidhbhai Vajubhai, M.A., LL.B., Kt., Chief Justice, Sowrashtra, Retired Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay and President, Industrial Court, Bombay. *m.* Jolly Behn. *Educ.:* Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, Professor of Philosophy, Bareilly College, 1910-12; practised on the Appellate Side of the High Court, 1912-1933; Professor, Government Law College, 1928-1931; Hon. Secretary, Bar Council, Bombay, 1932-33; Chairman, Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee, 1938-40. Knighted in Jan. 1945. *Publications:* "Psychology" (in Gujerati language). *Address:* C/o "*Sans Souci,*" Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DIXIT, Mahendra Nath Bhalchandra, Government Examiner of questioned documents for C. P. & Berar, *b.* Sept. 19, 1903, *s.* of B. S. Dixit of Saugor. *m.* Shr. Indu Kirloskar, *d.* of Dr. Kirloskar of Hyderabad, Deccan; 4 *d.* *Educ:* Kanpur, Lucknow and Nagpur. Stood first in B.A. Degree examination, Nagpur University. Gold Medalist. Took special training in Examination of documents in England with Consulting Expert, Home Officer, U. K. Government. Examiner to C. P. and Berar, and to various Indian States. Forensic Ballistician. *Hobbies:* Travelling and Chess. *Clubs:* New Club, Poona, Gondwana and Maharaj Bagh Clubs, Nagpur. *Address:* Civil Lines, Nagpur.

DIXIT, Trimbak Vishnu, Pleader. *b.* 1885. *m;* five *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.:* Ratnagiri; Law education at Bombay. Joined Dhulia Bar in 1908; left practice in 1940 after a very successful career at the Bar; served as Director and Chairman of the Dhulia Urban Co-operative Bank; first Director of the west Khandesh Land Mortgage Bank; took interest in Co-operative Movement; President of the Swodharak Vidyarthi Sanstha, Dhulia (Association for self-made students); President of the Dhulia Education Society, which runs two High Schools at Dhulia; member of the Managing Committee of the Dhulia Kamalabai Girl's High School; Trustee of Shri Trivikram Mandir which is the main Hindu Mandir at Dhulia; Socia worker. *Address:* Dixit Bhuvan, Kholgalli, Dhulia (West Khandesh District, Bombay Province.)

DOAK, Sir James, Kt., C. A. (Glasgow). Managing Director, Madura Mills Co. Ltd., Madura, Tuticorin and Ambasamudram and Director, A. & F. Harvey Ltd. *b.* 1904; *m.* Miss Helen Gaylord in 1931; 2 *s.* Joined Madura Mills 1928; member, Textile Control Board, All-India Handloom Board; Chairman of the Board of Directors, Pandyan Insurance Co. Ltd., Punaiur Paper Mills Ltd., Pandya Bank Ltd., and India Cements Ltd. *Recreations:* Golf and Shooting. *Address:* Pasumalai Hills, Madura.

DOCTOR, Bhicaji Edulji, F.R.I.B.A. (Lond.), F.I.I.A., M.R. San. I. (Lond.), Chartered Architect. *b.* December 1901, *s.* of the late Dr. Edulji Pestonji Damanwalla; *m.* Miss Juliette Degaillez of Lausanne, Switzerland, 1933; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Bombay, architectural course completed; Bombay Art Society's Medalist; England and Continent for advance studies, 1929-34; specialized in intricate schemes; practising as Doctor and Vazifdar at Bombay and Ahmedabad; visited England, France, Italy and Switzerland on professional tour in the middle of 1947; a Freemason Lodge "Beaman," "Royal Arch," "Chapter Rising Star of W. I."; *Clubs:* Radio-Club, Willingdon Sports Club, Ripon Club, Bombay Presidency Golf Club, Chembur. *Address:* "Dhanur," Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay; Brahmin Vadi Building, Char Rasta, Khadia, Ahmedabad.

DONGRE, Vinayak Sadashiv, B.A., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C.; Social worker. *b.* Dec. 1893; *m.* Miss Manoramabai Katkade. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Capt. of College Eleven; head of Volunteer in Indian National Congress Session, 1915; was Capt. and Cricket Secretary of Hindu

Gymkhana; was member of Quadrangular Committee; started National Non-Brahmin Party; was Hon. Secy. of Bombay Presidency Cricket Association and member of Board of Control for Cricket in India; G.O.C. of Govt. Prohibition Guards; was imprisoned in 1942 for over a year; is a nominated member of Bombay Council since July 1946. *Address:* Dongre Mansion, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7.

DOSHI, Kanayalal Lallubhai, Businessman and Merchant (Sangli, Bombay & Calcutta). *b.* 1908 at Kathiawar. *Educ.:* at Jamnagar and Bombay. *m.* to Sou. Chandubai Mooni of Sihor in Bhavnagar State. Has two *s.* and one *d.* Belongs to respectable Doshi family of Sihor. Father was Asst. Dewan, Jamnagar State in the reign of Ranjit Singh—late Maharaja. Entered business in 1928. Started partnership business in 1935 at Calcutta. Started Kalco Creameries at Sangli in 1942—which provides butter, cheese, coffee; started Ice-Factory in 1947 under the auspices of H. H. Rajasaheb of Sangli (the first of its kind in Sangli state). Takes keen interest in dairyline and aspires to expand the same on modern and scientific basis. Fond of games such as Cricket, Football, Hockey, etc. Takes great interest in public activities and is a generous donor. *Address:* Radha-Krishna Extension, Sangli (S.M.C.).

DOSSANI, Gulamhusain Allidina, Sheriff of Calcutta for 1947; *b.* in Bombay, 1898, *s,* of Allidina Hajee Dossani and Jena Bai; *m.* Shirin Bai in Bombay, 1920; 2 *s.* Kassamally and Nazir, and 2 *d.* Mubarakbai and Sherbanoobai. Began career as a Jute and Gunny-broker and film distributor, 1916; Agent, H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar; President, Rotary Club of Calcutta for 1947-48; Director, Dossani & Co. Ltd., Diamond Products Ltd., Adamjee Jute Mills Ltd., Orient Movietone Corporation Ltd., Alliance Press Ltd., Adarts Ltd., National Fisheries Ltd., Calcutta Tanneries Ltd., The Orient Press of India Ltd.; Senior Partner, Dossani Film Corporation; F. Dossani, Dossani Bros.; Executive Committee, Indian Chamber of Commerce; Muslim Chamber of Commerce; Safety First Association; Bengal Tuberculosis Association; Society for the Protection of Children in India; English Speaking Union; Calcutta Art Society; Calcutta Historical Society; Chairman, Advisory Board in Calcutta, Habib Bank Ltd., Modern Mutual Life Insurance Ltd.; delegate to the Cleveland and Rotary Convention (International), 1939; President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, 1942-44; Worshipful Master, Lodge Courage with Humanity, 1939. *Clubs:* Overseas League (London), East India Association (London), Willingdon Sports (Bombay), Cricket Club of India (Bombay), Royal Western Turf (Bombay), Royal Calcutta Turf (Calcutta), Lake (Calcutta), Three Hundred (Calcutta), Mohammedan Sporting (Calcutta), Muslim (Calcutta), Punjab (Calcutta), Calcutta (Calcutta), Burra (Calcutta), Darjeeling Gymkhana (Darjeeling). *Residence:* 14/1A, Lee Road Calcutta. *Office:* 60, Bentince Street, Calcutta.

DRIVER, Darab Cursetji, Deputy Agent, Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Calcutta. *b.* 19th January 1888. *m.* Piroja, *d* of Meherjibhai Ardeshir Kookar; one *s.* Jamshed, and one *d.* Silloo. *Educ.:* B.A., Elphinstone College, Bombay; M.A., Emanual College, Cambridge; Bar-at-Law, Gray's Inn, London. President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1947; and Coal Consumers' Association of India, Calcutta, 1946-47, 1947-48; ex-President, Engineering Association of India, Calcutta; Vice-President, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi. *Address:* 102-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

D'SOUZA, Dr. Jos Alban, B.A., L. M. & S., J.P., M.L.A., Medical Practitioner and ex-Mayor of Bombay. *b.* December 4, 1880. *m.* Maria Nicastra deNoronha. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School and Coll., Bombay. Was Professor of Physics and later Biophysics at the Grant Medical College for about 25 years; member of the Municipal Corpn., Bombay, since April 1, 1926; elected Mayor of Bombay for the year, 1945-46; was member of the Standing Committee of the Corporation and its Chairman in 1935-36; was also a member of the Public Health Cttee., 1927-32; its Deputy Chairman, 1929-30 and Chairman in 1930-31; member of the Wells Cttee.; the Bombay Legislative Council, 1929-35; the Provincial Franchise Cttee. and the Silver Jubilee Celebrations Cttee.; as Mayor of Bombay he took keen interest in settlement of labour disputes; started the Pherozeshaw Mehta Centenary Commemoration Fund and the I.N.A. Relief Fund; is a keen sportsman; member of the Bombay Presidency Cricket Assocn. and was President of the Catholic Gymkhana and Chairman of the Sub-Cttee. of the Olympic Assocn.; is connected with the St. John Ambulance Assocn. and several other organisations and bodies and takes keen interest in medical relief, particularly Tuberculosis; Member, Constituent Assembly. *Address:* Pius X House, Dr. Viegas Street, Bombay 2.

DUBE, Dashrath Lal, M.A., LL.B., Revenue Member, Executive Council, of the pre-merger Nandgaon State, since April 1947. *b.* July 7, 1904; *m.* Shrimati Champa Devi. *Educ.:* Primary and Secondary Education at Raipur, C.P.; College Education at Nagpur. Pleader in Raipur, C.P., 1929; briefed for appellant in Second Civil Appeal before Privy Council; visited England in connection with Privy Council Appeal, June-Nov. 1932; enrolled as Advocate of Nagpur High Court, 1936; joined Nandgaon State service June 1938, as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate; also exercised powers of District and Sessions Judge and of High Court Judge; deputed to Bastar

State as Revenue Member, 1946, for 4 months. *Address:* Rajnandgaon, B. N. Rly.

DUDHORIA, Nabakumar Sing, *g. s.* OF RAI BUDH SING DUDHORIA BAHADUR OF AZIMGANJ. Zemindar and Banker. *b.* 1904. *m.* sister of Fateh Chand, present Jagat Sett of Murshidabad. *Educ.:* privately. Hon. Magistrate, Director, Sri Durga Cotton Mill Ltd., Calcutta. Member, Legislative Assembly—Central—1930-34; Member, British Indian Assocn.; Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Bengal Landholders' Assocn.; Marwari Assocn.; Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha; Indian Chamber of Commerce; Academy of Fine Arts; Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Kalighat Sports Assen. Patron, Bengal Music Association. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club; Royal Calcutta Turf Club; Bengal Flying Club; Life member, Automobile Association of Bengal and Mohan Bagan Club, Calcutta; Vice-President and Life member, Calcutta North Club. *Address:* Azimganj, Murshidabad, Bengal.

DUDUSKAR, Rao Bahadur Sambhajirao Kedarjirao. Retd. Mamlatdar, Satara. *b.* May 7, 1876, a descendant of Chandrarao Moray family, once rulers of Javli (Satara); three *s.*, Shivaji, Chandrasen, Pratapsinh and 5 *d.*, all educated. Created Rao Saheb, 1932 for meritorious services as Recruiting Officer, Poona, 1917; Satara, 1918; in N.C.O. agitation in Patan 1921-22; quelling Hindu-Muslim tension 1930, and C. D. Movement 1931 at Sangamner; Rao Bahadur in 1942 for Hon. services on all war committees during World War and public services in various spheres since retirement; recipient of costly robes from Gwalior Durbar, 1938, for Hon. recruiting work for Gwalior Army; keenly interested in Mahratta uplift since 1906; was Jt. Secy., 1935-36 and Auditor, 1913-16, of All-India Maratha Educational Conference; Member of various Maratha Assocs., Bombay, Poona; Trustee, Maratha V. P. Samaj, Satara; Secy., Shahu Smarak Mandal, Satara. *Address:* Pratapganj, Satara.

DUGGAN, Sir Jamshedji Nusserwanji, Kt., K. B. E. (1945), C.I.E., O.B.E., D. O. (Oxon), F.C.P.S., Colonel, I.A.M.C., L. M. & S., J.P., ex-Sheriff of Bombay, ex-Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay. *b.* 8 April, 1884. *m.* Miss Parekh. *Educ.:* Bombay, Oxford, Vienna and London. Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsi General Hospital, Bombay; is Private Ophthalmic Practitioner. Hon. member, Ophthalmological Society of Egypt. Superintendent, Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay; Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, ex. O.C. Indian Military Hospital, Bombay; Pres., Jt. War Cttee.; Chairman, Bombay Branch, Indian Red Cross Society; was awarded Silver Jubilee & Coronation Medals. *Publications:* A number of papers embodying research and of great scientific value and contributions to various periodicals. *Address:* The Lawnside, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DUNDAS, H.E. Sir Ambrose Dundas Flux M.A. (Oxon.), K.C.I.E., 1947, C.S.I., 1946, Governor, N. W. F. Province, Pakistan. *b.* April 14, 1899. *m.* Mary, daughter of Rev. Canon Bracewell of Sheffield, 1931. *Educ.:* Harrow, R.M.A. Woolwich, and Christ Church, Oxford. Political Agent, North-Waziristan, 1928-31; Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, 1934-36; Chief Secretary, N.W.F.P., 1937-41; Resident in Waziristan, 1941-43; Revenue Commissioner, N.W.F.P., 1943-45; Defence Secretary, Govt. of India, 1946-47; A. G. G. in Baluchistan, Oct. 1947 to April, 48. *Address:* Government House, Peshawar.

DUNGARPUR STATE: His Highness Rai-I-Rayan Mahimahendra Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

DUNNICLIFF, Horace Barratt, C.I.E., M.A. (Cantab.), M.A., Sc.D. (Dublin), F.R.I.C., F.N.I., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, University of the Punjab; Chief Technical Adviser, War Transport Department, Government of India, 1943-1946; Chief Chemist, Central Revenues Chemical Service, 1937-43; Principal, Government College, Lahore, 1936-39; Professor, Inorganic Chemistry, Punjab University, 1924 to 1945; (also Dean of the Science Faculty and Syndic). *b.* 23 Sept. 1885. *m.* Freda Gladys Burgoyne (Gold Kaiser-i-Hind, 1935), elder *d.* of F. W. Burgoyne-Wallace (1926). M.A.O. College, Aligarh, U.P., 1908-14; Khalsa College, Amritsar, 1914-17; Government College, Lahore, 1917-1939; Indian Munitions Board, 1917; Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, 1918-21; Member, Imperial Educational Conference, London, 1927; Special Chemical Adviser, Central Board of Revenue, 1928-1937; Vice-President, Indian Chemical Society; President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1934; Chairman, Naturally Occurring Salts Committee; Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1940; member, Drugs Act Advisory Board, 1940-43, and Drugs Supply Committee, 1939-45. *Publications:* Papers in Scientific Journals.

EASTLEY, Charles Mortimer, J.P., (Retd.) Solicitor and Notary Public. Late Solicitor to the Government of Bombay and Public Prosecutor. *b.* 2 September, 1890. *m.* Esme Beryl Chester Wintle, M.B.E., J.P. Served in the Great War from 1914-1919 as Lieut. R.F.A. (T.F.) as an Observer and Pilot in R.F.C. and Pilot in the R.A.F. *Address:* C/o Eastley Lam & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EDGLEY, The Hon'ble Sir Norman George Armstrong, Kt., *cr.* 1947, M.A. (Oxford), Judge, Calcutta High Court. *b.* 19th June 1888. *m.* Kathleen, Blanche Bridget Daley, 1914. *Educ.:* Switzerland and New Col., Oxford. Passed into I.C.S., 1910; Asstt. Magistrate, Bengal, 1911; Under-Secy. Political and Appt. Depts., 1916-1918; Registrar, Calcutta High Court appellate side, 1918-23; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1924; Dt. and Sessions Judge in Bengal and Assam, 1924-32; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1930; Judicial Secy. and Legal Remembrancer to the Govt. of Bengal, 1933; Offg. Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1934; Addl. Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1937; President, Bengal Election Tribunal, 1937; Puisne Judge, Calcutta High Court, since 1939; Vice-President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1944-45; President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1946; member, Central Archæological Advisory Board; Trustee, Victoria Memorial, Calcutta. *Address:* United Service Club, Calcutta.

EDMUNDS, Sir Percy James, M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1-1-1943), retired Chief Engineer, Indian P. & T. Dept., Kt. Bach. (22-1-1946). *b.* 1-2-1890. *m.* Susan Elizabeth Scott. *Educ.:* Christ Hospital and Queen's College, Oxford. Served in War, 1914-19; Captain, Royal Engineers; joined Indian Posts and Telegraphs Dept., 1919 and became Chief Engineer in 1941; represented India at International Radio Telegraph Conference, Washington 1927 and Madrid 1932; International Telecommunications Conference, Cairo 1938; Commonwealth Communications Council, London, 1944. *Address:* C/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., 6 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

EDWARDS, Lieut.-Col. Cosmo Gran Niven, C.I.E., Indian Political Service; Youngest son of the late Rev. James Edwards of Lossiemouth, Scotland, and Scottish Churches College, Calcutta; *b.* 1896; *m.* 1930, Emily Evelyn, *d.* of Dr. E. J. P. Olive of Leamington, Warwickshire. *Educ.:* at Fettes College and Edinburgh Univ. Served in Great War, 1914-19: Highland Light Infantry, 1914. France, 1915 (wounded); Indian Army 1941-47 Q.V.O. Corps of Guides N.-W. Frontier (Afghanistan), 1919; appointed to Indian Political Service, 1921; served in various capacities in N.-W.F.P. till 1929; Under-Secy. and Dy. Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept., 1930-32; Secy. to Resident in Mysore, 1934-37; Political Agent in Kalat, 1938-1940; Political Agent in Bhopal, 1940-42; Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, 1942-1944; Resident for the Madras States since 1944. *Clubs:* United Service, London. *Address:* C/o Grindlays Bank Ltd., London or Bombay. The Residency, Trivandrum.

ELMHIRST, Air Marshal Sir Thomas, Royal Air Force, K.B.E. (1945), C.B. (1944), A.F.C. (1918), Air Marshal Commanding the Royal Indian Air Force, since August 15, 1947. *b.* December 15, 1895; *m.* Katharine Gordon, *d.* of late William Black of Fife, Scotland; *Educ.:* Royal Naval Colleges, Osborne & Dartmouth. Royal Navy and R. N. Air Service in first World War; Royal Air Force since 1919 to present day. *Address:* 3, York Place, New Delhi; Air H.Q., Delhi.

ELWIN, Verrier, M.A., D.Sc. (Oxon.). *b.* Aug. 29, 1902, son of Bishop Elwin of Sierre Leone; *m.* Kosi 1940, two *s*; *Educ.:* Merton College, Oxford; (Fowler Exhibitioner, Charles Oldham University Scholar, Matthew Arnold Prizeman), First Class Eng. Lit. Finals. First Class Theology Finals, Vice-Principal, Wycliffe Hall, 1926 and Lecturer at Merton, 1927. Came to India in 1927 as a member of the Christa Seva Sangh, Poona, but after four years retired into lay life and in collaboration with Mr. Shamrao Hivale, founded the Bhumijan Seva Mandal, for the service of the aboriginals on a scientific and humanitarian basis: the Mandal now maintains schools, a leper home, dispensary and a research department. Appointed Hon. Ethnographer, Bastar State, 1940; Anthropologist, Govt. of Orissa, 1945; Deputy-Director, Anthropological Survey of India, 1946; F.R.A.I., F.N.I., F. R. A.S.B. Editor, *Man in India*, from 1942; awarded the Welcome Medal, 1942, the Roy Medal, 1945, B.B.R.A.S. Silver Medal, 1947. *Publications: The Dawn of Indian Freedom* (1930), *Mahatma Gandhi* (1931), *The Truth about India* (1932), *Songs of the Forest* (1935), *Leaves from the Jungle* (1936), *Phulmat of the Hills* (1937), *A Cloud that's Dragonish* (1938), *The Baiga* (1939), *The Agaria* (1942), *Maria Murder and Suicide* (1943), *The Aboriginals* (1943), *Folk-Tales of Mahakoshal* (1944), *Folk-Songs of the Maikal Hills* (1944), *Folk-Songs of Chhatisgarh* (1946), *The Muria and their Ghotul* (1947), and many contributions to learned journals. *Recreations:* Controversy, photography and museums. *Address:* Patangarh P.O., Dindori Tahsil, Mandla Dist., C.P.

EMERSON, Col. Ralf Billing, C.I.E. (1946), O.B.E. (1943), late Royal Engineers and Chief Commissioner of Railways. *b.* 3rd July, 1897. *m.* Grace Everard Napier on Sept. 18, 1926. *Educ.:* Bradfield Coll., Berkshire and R. M. A., Woolwich. Was 2nd Air Mechanic, Royal Flying Corps from Nov. 1915 to June 1917 and at R. M. A. June 1917-18; served in France in May-June 1916; Commissioned 2nd Lt. R. E. on 6th June, 1918, Lt.-Col. R. E. 30th June, 1944; Substantive Col., 7th May 1946; attached to Mov. & Tn. MEF from Jan. 1941 to July 1943; served with 8th Army and CMF July 1943 to Oct. 1943; reverted as General Manager, G.I.P. Rly., Dec. 1943; Chief Commissioner of Railways, 20th May, 1946. *Address:* C/o Railway Board, New Delhi.

ENGINEER, Sir Noshirwan Phiroshaw, Kt. (1945), B.A., LL.B., Federal Advocate-General; *b.* Jan. 22, 1884; *m.* Jerbai Jamshedji Kanga. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College; Additional Judge, Bombay High Court from 1936 to 1938. Advocate-General, Bombay, Sept. 1942 to March 1945. *Address:* 1, Race Course Road, New Delhi.

ENGINEER, Major (Dr.) Sorab Kaikhoshru, F.R.C.P.E., L. M. & S., F.C.P.S., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.F.P. & S.G., M.R.C.P., O.B.E. (Military), J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Consulting Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, since 1936, Divisional Surgeon, Parsee Ambulance Brigade since 1919. *b.* 28th April, 1882. *Educ.:* at Elphinstone High School; the Universities of Bombay and Edinburgh, Trinity Colleges, Dublin; The Royal Colleges and Infirmary, Edinburgh. Associated Officer, 1940, Associated Serving Brother, 1930 and Long Service Medal of the Order of St. John (1929), with Bar, 1934. The first Indian Dr. to have an Hon. Commission in the I.M.S. and the first medical graduate of an Indian University to be elected to the fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. First Tutor and then Professor of Pharmacology in the Grant Medical College, 1910-36, Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, for over 23 years. Hon. Major I.M.S. since 1919. Physician, the War Hospital for Indian troops, Bombay, 1914-21. President, Bombay Medical Union, the Grant Medical College Society, 1939-40 and the British Medical Association, Bombay Branch, 1934-40. Is associated with many Charitable Public Institutions. *Publications:* Some factors necessary for the Prophylaxis of Tuberculosis in Bombay; Treatment of Tetanus in Civil and Military Practice; Treatment of Diarrhœas; Dysenteries and Pneumonias, etc. *Address:* 25, Marine Lines, Bombay.

ERULKAR, Lt.-Col. Abraham Solomon, M.D. (Lond.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Eng.) F.C.P.S. Hon. Lt.-Col. I.A.M.C.; Consulting Physician. *b.* 23rd Feb. 1887. *m.* Kate Accles Scott, *d.* of Capt. J. D. Scott of South Shields, England. *Educ.:* Guys Hospital, London; Univ. Pres., a Medical Council of India; formerly Pres. Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay, Bombay Medical Union; Hon. Physician and Consultant Specialist, M. H. Bombay, K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay. *Publications:* Contributions to various Medical journals. *Address:* Javeri Mansions B., Little Gibbs Rd., Malabar Hill, Bombay and Amar Building, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

FAWCUS, Louis Reginald, C.S.I. (1946), C.I.E. (1939). *b.* 1887; *s.* of Lieut.-Col. L. E. Fawcus; *m.* Irene d'A Lesser 1914; one *d.* Evelyn Mary and one *s.* Arnold Douglas. *Educ.:* Uppingham; Trinity College, Cambridge and University College, London. Entered I.C.S. 1911; appointed Officiating Commissioner of a Div., Bengal 1936; member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, 1940; Adviser to the Governor of Bengal, 1945-1946. *Address:* C/o Grindlay & Co., 54 Parliament Street, S.W.1.; C/o Grindlay & Co., 6, Church Lane, Calcutta.

FERMIE, Otto William Patrick, B.Sc., B.E., C.I.E. (1946), B Sc., B.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), C.I.E. *b.* July 16, 1891; *m.* Miss Ellen Florence Wright. *Educ.:* St. Aloysius' High Sch., Vizagapatam, St. Xavier's Coll., Calcutta and Civil Engineering Coll., Sibpur, Calcutta. Asstt. Divl. Engr. Telegraphs, 1918-20; Divl. Engr., Telegraphs, 1920-32 and 1935-36; Supdt., Telegraphs, N. W. Rly., 1932-35; Dir. of Telegraphs, 1936-39; Dy. Dir.-Gen. of Telegraphs, 1939-1942. P.M.C. U.P. from 1942 to 1946, then a member of the Posts and Telegraphs Enquiry Committee at Calcutta from 1946 to 1947; retired from service July, 1947. *Address:* 8, Cassels Road, Lucknow.

FEUGA, Right Rev. Dr. R., B.A., D.D., Bishop of Mysore; *b.* 24th Sept. 1886; *Educ.:* in Paris; Rector, St. Mary's Seminary, Bangalore; Vicar, St. Philomena's Church, Mysore. *Publications:* Ed., "*St. Philomena's Messenger*," 1932-41. *Address:* Bishop's House, Mysore.

FIRODIA, The Hon. Mr. Kundanmal Sobhachand, B.A., LL.B., Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly. *b.* Nov. 12, 1885 at Ahmednagar. *Educ.:* Graduated from the Fergusson Coll. in 1907; was a Fellow of the same Coll. for one year; in 1910 he passed LL.B. and since then has been practising as a lawyer; from college days, he has been a Tilakite; Secy., Nagar District Conference, 1926; Secy., the Bombay Provincial Conference held in Nagar in 1919 and one of the five who bore the brunt of the loss incurred by the conference; one of the promoters of the National School at Nagar in 1920; took a leading part in the collection of Tilak Swarajya Fund and toured in Nagar District with Mahatmaji in 1927; 1930 and 1932, he supported both the Movements, by organising financial aid; took prominent part in the famine relief of 1918 and 1920 and worked as the Secy. of the Cttee.; member, Nagar Municipality and the D.L.B. of which he was elected Pres. in 1935; worked for twenty years as Secy. of the Pinjarapole; Pres., Ayurveda Maha Vidyalaya since 1917; is on the Managing Cttee. of the Nagar Educational Society and the Chairman of the Merchants' Assen.; he is on the editorial staff of the 'Sangha Shakthi' the organ of the Congress in Nagar; Chairman, Nagar Central Co-operative Bank, 1930. President of the City Municipality, Ahmednagar in 1940. *Address:* Ahmednagar.

FITZE, Sir Kenneth, K.C.I.E. (1941), B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1932). *b.* Jan. 6, 1887; *m.* Helena, *d.* of F. J. Bairsto. *Educ.:* Marlborough and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1911; joined Political Dept. 1915; held the posts of Resident for Central India, 1935-40; Political Secretary to H. E. the Crown Representative, 1941-1944 and Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, 1944-47. *Address:* Teal Hatch, Cross in Hand, Sussex.

FORRESTER, Charles, A.H.-W.C., F.R.I.C. Ph.D. (Edin.), F.R.S.E.; Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, Principal, Government of India School of Mines, Dhanbad, India, since 1936, *b.* 1895; one *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh: Assistant Lecturer, Department of Chemistry, Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, 1919-26; Prof. of Chemistry and Assaying, Indian School of Mines, 1926; Fellow of the Royal Inst. of Fuel; Assoc. Mem., Inst. of Chem., Eng.; specially interested in mineral chemistry and fuel technology. *Publications:* Contributions to Trans. of Mining and Geological Institute of India (Bronze, Silver and Gold medals, Govt. of India Prize twice) and Proc. of Nat. Inst. of Sciences of India, Ind. Sc. Congr. and to the Journal of the Inst. of Fuel. *Recreations:* Tennis, motoring, music. *Club:* Bengal United Service, Calcutta. *Address:* Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, E.I. Rly.

FOWLER, Gilbert John, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R. San.I., F.N.I. Hon. F.I.S.E.; *b.* 1868 *m.* Amy Hindmarsh, *d.* of George S. and Eleanor Scott. *Educ.:* Sidcot School, Somerset; Owens College, Victoria University: Manchester; Heidelberg University. For 20 years in service of Rivers Committee of Manchester Corporation. Responsible for treatment of the sewage and trade effluents of Manchester. Pioneer of "*Activated Sludge*" process of sewage purification. Consulted by cities of New York, Cairo, Shanghai and Hankow. First visited India in 1906 on special duty for Government of Bengal. From 1916 to 1924 Professor of Applied Chemistry and later of Biochemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Principal, Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, 1927-29; has been President of the Indian Chemical Society, is Honorary Corresponding Secretary for India of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland. Has published many scientific papers and discourses. *Address:* Central Hotel, Bangalore.

FRAMPTON, Henry James, M.A. (Oxon.); I.C.S.; C.S.I. (1947); C.I.E. (1941); M.C. (1918); *b.* August 14, 1897; *m.* Hilda Mary, *d.* of Rev. Alexander Brown. *Educ.:* Christ's Hospital and St. John's Coll., Oxford. Military service, 1916-1919; commissioned Duke of Wellington's Regiment, Jan. 1917; served in France and Flanders; demobilised with rank of Captain, 1919; joined I.C.S. in Dec. 1921; Asst. Mgte., Agra, Muttra and Roorkee till 1926; Dist. Mgte., Muttra and Jhansi till 1928; Asstt. Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, Agra and Bahraich, 1928-1932; Dist. Mgte., Cawnpore and Jhansi till Oct. 1932; Dy. Secy., U.P. Govt., till March 1937; Dy. Commsnr., Lucknow, 1937-38; Dy. and Jt. Secy. to Govt. of India, 1938-43; Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, U. P., 1943-44. Chief Secy. to Govt., U. P. March 1945 to July 1946; Commissioner, Allahabad, 1946-47; on leave preparatory to retirement. *Address:* Heathmere, Locksheath, Southampton, England.

FRY, Lt.-Col. Augustine Sargood, M.B. Ch.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.); C.I.E. (1944), Professor of Clinical Surgery and Principal, K.E.M. Coll., Lahore (Retired). *b.* Nov. 4, 1890. *m.* Ella Scott, *d.* of Rev. A. Scott of Oakbank, England. *Educ.:* George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh, and Univ. of Edinburgh. Commissioned, R.A.M.C., Feb. 14, 1915, and I.M.S., Mar. 12, 1916; Employed as a Civilian in I.M.S., Feb. 3, 1931. *Publications:* *Emetine in the Treatment of Amœbic Abscess of the Liver* (Ind. Med. Gaz., Oct. 1924); "*Bucket Handle*" *Fracture-Dislocation of the Medial Meniscus of the Knee Joint* (R.A.M.C. Journal, Vol. LII, 1929). Retired, November 4th, 1947. *Address:* Wood Grange Wetheral, Carlisle, England.

FYZEE, Asaf Ali Asghar, B.A., LL.B.; (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.), First class honours, Oriental Languages, Tripos, 1924 (PT.I), and 1925 (PT.II); of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law; Principal, Govt. Law College, Bombay, 1938-1947. Member, Public Services Commission, Bombay, since 1947. *b.* April 10, 1899; *m.* Sultana, *d.* of Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-Law. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. John's College, Cambridge, England; Hon. Secy., Islamic Research Assen.; Pres., Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu; Fellow, Univ. of Bombay; Vice-Pres., Bombay Cricket Assen. President, Rotary Club, Bombay, 1947-1948; Vice-President, Bombay Cricket Association. *Publications:* *Introduction to Muhammadan Law* (Oxford 1931), *Ismaili Law of Wills* (Oxford 1933), *Islamic Culture* (1944); and about 35 papers of a technical character on Law and Islam subjects. *Address:* Public Services Commission, P.W.D., Secretariat, Bombay.

GADAG, Nagappa Gurlingappa, B.A., LL.B., Finance and Education Minister, pre-merger Ramdurg. *b.* 1904. *m.* Saraswatewa; two *s.* Shankarling & Malikarjun; 2 *d.* Mrs. Nagutal and Miss Shantabai; *Educ.:* Ramdurg and Municipal High School, Gadag; won many prizes while in School; Karnatak College, Dharwar; Law College, Poona: Pleader in Ramdurg and Torgal since 1931. Member, Ramdurg Municipality for about six years; was elected its President in 1939; Chairman, Works Committee, District Local Board, Ramdurg, 1941-42; Member, Ramdurg State Representative Assembly, 1944; First Popular Minister in charge of the transferred departments, 1946-47; tried to lift the ban on the Praja Sangha, Ramdurg and to release the political prisoners; reappointed popular minister and member, Ramdurg State Executive Council, July 1947; helped to establish a Lingayat Boarding in Ramdurg; Director, Ramdurg Bank Ltd., Member, Veershaiva Samaj Sangha, Ramdurg. *Address:* Ramdurg (S.M.C.).

GAJAPATIRAJU, R. K. N., B.A., B.L., *b.* March 21, 1895. Landholder. *Educ.*: Madras University; practised as an advocate till 1939 and then took to industry. He represents the biggest industrial group in Andhra Desa. Managing Director, The Andhra Engineering Co. Ltd., and the Vizagapatam Electric Supply Corporation Ltd. of Vizagapatam; The Anakapalli Electric Supply Corporation Ltd. of Anakapalli; The East Coast Ceramic Industries Ltd., Rajahmundry and The Andhra Cement Co., Ltd., Bezwada. *Managing Partner*: Messrs. Gajraj & Co., Madras, Managing Agents for The Kamalapuram Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Madras and the South India Airlines Ltd., Madras; Chairman, Board of Directors, The Vizagapatam Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Anakapalle; The Sankar Foundry and Machinery Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bezwada; Director, Shree Vikram Sugar Mills Ltd., Alote, Central India, and the Vizagapatam Mercantile Corporation Ltd., Vizagapatam; President, The Andhra Manufacturers' Association, Bezwada, and member, The Federated Chambers of Commerce and Industries, New Delhi, All-India Commerce Association, Allahabad; The South India Chamber of Commerce, Madras; The Andhra Chamber of Commerce, Madras; The Vizagapatam Chamber of Commerce, Vizagapatam and All-India Manufacturers' Association, Bombay. Keen sportsman and interested in big game shooting; keen on Tennis and Billiards; greatly interested in Literature, English and Sanskrit and Telugu and made extensive studies in Hindu Philosophy and comparative religions. *Address*: The Andhra Cement Co. Ltd., Bezwada (M. S. M.).

GAJENDRAGADKAR, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pralhad Balacharya, M.A., LL.B.; Judge, High Court, Bombay; *b.* March 16, 1901; *m.* Shalini Shaligram; *Educ.*: Satara High School (1911 to 1918); Karnatak Coll. (1918-1920); Deccan Coll. (1920 to 1924); Law Coll., Poona (1924 to 1926); joined the Appellate Side Bar in 1926; edited the Hindu Law quarterly; published the Sanskrit Text of Nanda Pandit's Dattaka Mimamsa and its English translation. *Address*: C-11, Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay 26.

GANDHI, Bhanju Ram, B.A., LL.B., ex.-Finance Minister, N.-W.F. Province, *b.* October 1888; *m.* Shrimati Baldevi, *d.* of L. Sukhu Ram Jawa of Dera Ismail Khan. *Educ.*: C. M. High School, Dera Ismail Khan, D. A. V. College, Lahore, Dayal Singh College, Lahore and Law College, Lahore. Edited for some time "Frontier Advocate", Dera Ismail Khan, "Punjab Advocate," Mianwali, and "Bharat Mata", Lahore. Started practice as a lawyer in Mianwali in 1917, non-co-operated in 1922, convicted in 1930 for taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement; was President, Bar Association, Mianwali, for a long time; shifted to D. I. Khan in 1936; successfully fought Assembly election on Congress ticket. Joined Cabinet in Sept. 1937. Resigned from the Cabinet in Nov. 1939, in obedience to the orders of the Congress High Command. Remained in the wilderness till 16th March 1945, when he again joined Cabinet, when the Congress decided to assume office in N.W.F.P.; re-elected to the N. W.F.P. Leg. Assembly in the general elections, 1946. *Address*: D. I. Khan.

GANDHI, Manmohan Purushottam, M.A., F.R. Econ.S., F.S.S. Editor, Indian Cotton Textile and Sugar Industry Annuals, Hon. Professor, Sydenham College of Commerce. Technical Adviser, Indian Tariff Board (1947). *b.* 5th November, 1901. *Educ.*: Bombay and Benares; *m.* 1926, Rambhagauri, G. A. Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1926-36; Secretary, Indian Sugar Mills' Association, Indian National Committee & Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1929-30; Head, Credit Department, National City Bank of New York, Calcutta, 1936-37; Chief Commercial Manager, Dalmia Cement, Ltd., and Rohtas Industries, Ltd.; Director, Indian Sugar Syndicate, 1937-40; Member, U. P. and Bihar Power Alcohol Committee, 1938 and Bihar Government Labour Enquiry Committee, 1940; and U.P. & Bihar Sugar Control Board, 1940; Member, East Indian Rly. Advisory Cttee., 1940-41; Controller of Supplies, Calcutta and Bombay, 1941-42. *Publications*: An Annual each year on Cotton and Sugar Industries, and handlooms. *Address*: Jan Mansion, Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

GANDHI, Nagardas Purushottam, M.A., B.Sc., A.R.S.M., D.I.C., M.Inst.M.M., M.Inst.M., M.I.S.I., M.A.S.M.; Consulting Mining Engineer and Metallurgist. *b.* Dec. 22, 1886; *s.* of late Purushottam Kahanji Gandhi of Limbdi (Kathiawar); *m.* 1906. Shivkumvar, *d.* of Sheth Bhudar Lalchand, Ranpur. *Educ.*: Bahauddin College, Junagadh, Wilson College, Bombay, Imperial Coll. of Science and Technology, London. General Manager, Tata Sons Ltd., in Tavoy (Lower Burma), where wolfram and tin mining was carried on during the first Great War; University Professor and Head of the Dept. of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University, 1919-42; President, Geology Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1933. President, Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Society of India, 1935-36. President, Bombay Metallurgical Society, 1944-47. *Address*: Kennaway House, Proctor Road, Girgaon, Bombay 4.

GANGULEE, Nagendra Nath, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., C.I.E. (1929), Author and Lecturer, and Broadcaster, Editor and Managing Director of the New India Publishing Co., Ltd., London. *b.* November 2, 1889; *m.* to *y.d.* of Babindranath Tagore. *Educ.*: at University of Calcutta, Illinois (U.S.A.), and London, Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economics in the University of Calcutta (1921-1931); Member, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (1926-1928); Imperial Advisory Council of Agricultural Research (1929-1931); Governing Body of the International Institute of Educational Cinematography, League of Nations (1934-1939). Member, International P.E.N. Club. *Publications*: *Problems of Indian Agriculture* (1917); *War and Agriculture* (1919); *Researches on Leguminous Plants* (1926); *Problems of Rural Life* (1928); *Notes on Constitutional Reform* (1930); *India: What Now?* (1933); *Christ Triumphant* (1934); *The Indian Peasant and his Environment* (1935); *The Making of Federal India* (1936); *Health and Nutrition in India* (1939); *Testament of Immortality* (1940); *The Mind and Face of Nazi Germany* (1941); *What to Eat and Why* (1940); *Constituent Assembly for India* (1943); *The Battle of the Land* (1943); *The Russian Horizon*; *The Teaching of Sun Yat Sen* (1945); *Selected Writings of Mazzini*, (1945); *Indians in the Empire Overseas*, (1947); *Selected Writings of Thomas Paine* (1947); Several books for juvenile readers. *Address*: 19C, Westbourne Terrace, London, W. 2.

GANS, Oscar, M.D. (Freiburg), M.D. (Rome), Skin specialist. *b.* 6th February 1888; *m.* Bertha Schweers, 1914, 2 children, Bruno, Gertrude. *Educ.*: Universities Berlin, Bonn, Freiburg. Grad. with honours, 1912. Research work in Pathology and Dermatology. During first Great War Military Service. 1919 lecturer, 1924 associate professor of Dermatology, University of Heidelberg. 1926 invited to lecture in U.S.A., *i.a.*, Mayo Clinic, Rochester (Minn.). 1930, Professor ord. in dermatology and syphilology, Principal, University Hospital for skin, ven. diseases, Frankfort-on-Main. Disposed 1934. Since, in India. *Publications*: 85 scientific papers on medicine, particularly dermatology. His book "Histologie der Hautkrankheiten", 2 vol., Berlin, 1925 and 1928, brought him international reputation. Honorary member of 12 European and American medical societies, *i.a.*, The American Dermatological Association; Member, British Assoc. of Dermatology and Syph. *Address*: 8, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

GARBETT, Sir Colin Campbell, B.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., K.C.I.E. (1941), C.S.I. (1935), C.M.G. (1922), C.I.E. (1917); Officer, St. John of Jerusalem (1938). *b.* 22 May 1881. *m.* Marjorie Josephine. *Educ.*: King Williams College, Isle of Man. Cricket and Football Colours (Captain), Victor Ludorum, Jesus College, Cambridge Senior Scholar. Football, Athletic and Rowing Colours Victor Ludorum, B.A. (1st Class Hons.), Classics, 1903; LL.B. (2nd Class), 1904; I.C.S., 1904; Asst. Censor, 1915; Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia, and also Administrator, Agricultural Development Scheme (Military), 1917 (despatches twice); Asst. Secy., India Office; Member, Secretariat Foreign Office Delegation, Turkish Peace Treaty, 1919-1920; Secretary, High Commissioner, Iraq, 1920-22; Senior Secretary, Revenue Board, 1922-25; Deputy Commissioner, Attock, 1925-29, Rawalpindi, 1929; Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, 1931; Commissioner, Multan, 1935; Chairman, Punjab Govt., Forest Commission, 1937; Financial Commissioner, Punjab, 1937; Chairman, Provincial Transport Authority (in addition to other duties), 1940. Retired, Dec. 1941 when appointed Chairman, Central Interview Board (G.H.Q.); Jan. 1943, O.S.D., Defence Department (Post-War Reconstruction); 1st Sept. 1943 Food Dept. (Regional Food Commsnr.). Revenue Minister, Bhopal State, 1944; retd. 1946. *Address*: Wishing Post House, Wallington, Surrey.

GARUD, Ramchandra Krishnarao, Landlord, *b.* 1898; belongs to Garud family; *m.* Miss Mirikar of Sardar Mirikar family of Ahmednagar, 1923; One *d.* *Educ.*: Garud High School, Dhulia and the Deccan College, Poona. Served as member of Dhulia Municipality for eleven years; President, Dhulia Municipality, 1931; was Chairman, Managing and Sanitary Committees of the Municipality; Honorary Second Class Magistrate and First Class Magistrate for nine years; was Secretary of the West Khandesh Co-operative Institute, Member, West Khandesh District Local Board and the School Board for three years; served as Director of the Dhulia Urban Co-operative Bank and as Chairman of the Bank; Secretary, Shri Trivikram Mandir Panch Committee, an important Hindu religious institution in Dhulia; Member, J. R. City High School, Dhulia. *Address*: Kholgalli, Dhulia (West Khandesh District), Bombay Province.

GARWARE, B. D., Governing Director of Garware Motors Ltd., Garware Finance Corporation Ltd., and Dominion Plastic Industries, of Bombay. *b.* at Tasgaon, District Satara, December 21, 1905. After completing education at Sangli, started business since 1921. All the companies are private-limited and owned by Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Garware; has one *d.* and four *s.*; keen sportsman; Plays all games with particular interest in Cricket and Badminton; *Clubs*: Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd., Bombay; Cricket Club of India Ltd., Bombay. *Address*: Chowpatty Chambers, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay.

GASSON, Sir Lionel Bell, *cr.* Kt., Feb. 18, 1944; *b.* Aug. 9, 1889; *m.* Kathleen Grace Moberly, *d.* of Henry Moberly, I.C.S. (Retd.). *Educ.*: Dulwich College; Joined the Indian Police, 1910; A. D. C. to H. E. Lord Pentland, 1914-1916; I.A.R.O., 1918-1919; Dt. Supdt., 1919; Asst. Inspr.-General 1930-1933; Dy. Inspr.-Genl., 1936-1937, Central Intelligence Officer, Home Dept., Govt. of India, 1938; Commissioner, Madras City, 1939-1942. Inspt.-General, Madras, 1942-1944. (Retd.) Aug. 1944. *Address*: Dulverton, Ootacamund, S. India.

GAVAI, G. A., *b.* 1888, in a Somavansheeya Mahar family at Thugaon, Amraoti Dist.; *Educ.*: Thugaon; English School, Akola; was initiated as Brahmo at Bombay Prarthna Samaj and then went to Calcutta to join the Theological School of the Sadharan Brahma Samaj; began his career as a social and religious reformer in his early age; founded the Chokhamela Hostel at Nagpur; conducted a fortnightly paper, the Bahishkrit Bharat (Depressed India), led a deputation on behalf of the Depressed India Assoc. before Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford at Bombay for the adequate representation of the Depressed Classes in the Montford reforms; further put forward the claims of the Depressed Classes before the Committee and Commissions that visited India in connection with the Reforms of 1919 and 1935; member, C. P. and Berar Legislative Council and Assembly continuously for 25 years; is called the father of the C. P. Legislature; visited England in connection with the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1933; has stood for joint Electorate for the Depressed Classes; is an atheist; member, Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha; Genl. Secy., All-India Depressed Classes Assoc., presided over the annual Conferences of the Depressed Classes of all India; presented an address to the Prince of Wales in 1921 urging that social and religious emancipation of the Depressed Classes should precede the political reforms; sponsored and got passed an Act in the C. P. Legislative Council, called the Public Places User Act for removal of certain social disabilities of the Depressed Classes, 1934; Member, Mahar Baluta Committee appointed by Government, 1918; persuaded people of his community to take the maximum advantage of opportunities offered by Govt. for Military career during the two world wars. *Address:* Amraoti.

GAZDER, Muhammad Hashim, B.E., M.L.A.; J.P.; Chairman of Karachi Port Haji Committee since 1938. *b.* 1st February 1893. Belongs to Sisodia Rajput Family originally hailing from Chitor. *m.* Alma Begum, 1914. Four *s.* and four *d.* B.E. (Civil) Engineer and Landlord; Founder member of the Sind United Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly, 1937; President, Karachi City Muslim League, 1939-42 and Vice-President, Sind Provincial Muslim League, 1941-43; Member, Council of the All-India Muslim League; took part in urging the restoration of the Manzalgah Mosque, Sukkur, and in placing the Muslim case before the Tribunal; Member, Karachi Municipal Corporation and Mayor of Karachi, 1941-42; member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1933-36 and member Sind Legislative Assembly 1937-to date; member Pakistan Constituent Assembly 1946-to date. Ex-Minister for Law and Order, Govt. of Sind. *Address:* "Gasrenaz", Garden Lane, Gandhi Garden, Karachi.

GENTLE, Sir Frederick William, M.A. (Cantab.), Chief Justice, High Court, Madras, July 1946 (Retd.); *b.* 12th July 1892, elder son of Sir William Gentle of Thetford, Norfolk. *Educ.:* at Queen's College, Cambridge, *m.* 1927, Ursula Willmer, *d.* of the late C. Percival White, M.V.O. and has one son. Called to the Bar in 1919; South Eastern Circuit, Recorder of Margate, 1935-36; Member of General Council of the Bar, 1921-26 and 1935-36. President, Rewa Commission, 1942. Served European War, 1914-19, in Sussex Yeomanry, Lt.; transferred to First Life Guard and served with that regiment in France and Flanders, and also attached to Guards Machine Gun Regiments. Retired in 1919; Captain; Judge, High Court, Madras, 1936-41; High Court Calcutta, 1941-May 1946. Recreations: Shooting and Fishing. Clubs: Carlton; Madras Club, Madras and Bengal Club, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Calcutta. *Address:* Eastwick Cottage, Great Bookham, Surrey.

GHANDY, Sir Jehangir Jivaji, Mem. of the Instt. of Engineers (India); Fellow of the Instt. of Fuel (Great Britain); Mem. of the Iron & Steel Inst. (Great Britain); C.I.E. (1941); Kt. (1945); Director, M/s. Tata Industries Ltd.; Mg. Agents, The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; *b.* Nov. 18, 1896; *Educ.:* B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Hons.), Bombay Univ., B.S., School of Business, Columbia Univ., U.S.A.; B. Met. (Eng.), Carnegie Technological Institute, U.S.A.; Joined the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, as Metallurgical Engineer, 1921; Supdt., Bar Mill, 1923; Asst. General Supdt., 1925; Gen. Supdt., 1930; Dy. Genl. Manager., 1937; Genl. Manager, 1938; Agent, Tata Sons, Ltd., 1944; Director, M/s. Tata Industries Ltd., 1946; Chairman, Metals Cttee., Board of Scientific & Industrial Research; President, Indian Institute of Metals; Member, Iron and Steel (Major) Panel; Mem., Industrial Research Planning Cttee.; Pres. Jamshedpur-Golmuri War Cttee.; Chairman, St. John Ambulance Assen., Jamshedpur Centre; Asstt. Commr. of St. John Ambulance Brigade (Overseas) Singhbhum Sub-District; Associate Commander of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Pres., Jamshedpur Rotary Club, 40-41. *Address:* The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur; and 102A, Clive Street, Calcutta.

GHARPURE, Dr. Krishna Chintaman, M.S., F.R.C.S., F.I.C.S. *b.* November 15, 1903. *m.* Dr. Vasundhara Vanikar (Kaiser-i-Hind medalist): *Educ.:* Poona Bombay and London. Honorary Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital., Poona. for the last 18 years; conducts private Surgical Nursing Home in Poona; recently toured widely throughout America to study latest developments and improvements in modern surgery; intends establishing an up-to-date Surgical Clinic in Poona on American model; elected Fellow of International College of Surgeons in America in 1947; President, Poona Rotary Club, 1946-47 and Poona Medical Society, 1935-37; Secretary, Poona Branch of All-India Medical Association; member, Surgeons' Association of India; keenly interested in scientific research and educational activities; is associated with all prominent scientific Institutions in Poona and Maharashtra including Drug Association and Maharashtra Scientific Association. Member, Executive Committee of Club of Maharastra. *Recreations:* Tennis, Badminton, Pingpong, Shooting, particularly Billiards. *Address:* 4, Thube Park, Poona 5.

GHARPUREY, Lt.-Colonel Khanderao Ganpatrao, I.M.S. (Retd.), B.A. (Cal.), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh), F.Z.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A. *b.* July 28, 1880; *m.* Miss C. Jog (Amraoti), (died 1939); *Educ.:* Morris College (Nagpur), Presidency College (Calcutta), Medical College (Lahore), School of Medicine (Edinburgh), University College (London). Passed competition into I.M.S. in February 1906; Somaliland (1909); Civil Surgeon in Bombay Presidency and Aden; In First World War 1914-1918 in East Africa and Persian Gulf; acted as Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, 1934-1935; retired 1935. *Publications:* "Snakes of India"; "Snakes in Maharashtra" (in Marathi); "Animals & Health" (in Marathi); Articles on Snakes in the Bombay Natural History Society journals. *Address:* "Pramod", Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4.

GHAZNAVI, Sir Abdul Halim Abul Hussain Khan, Kt. (1935), Landlord and Merchant. *b.* Nov. 11, 1876; *s.* of late Abdul Hakim Khan Ghuznavi. *m.* in 1896 Mariam Khatoon (decd.); elected Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, (Dacca *cum* Mymensingh Muhammadan Rural Constituency) since 1926. Delegate to all the three Round Table Conferences in London; member, consultative committee in India (1932); Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933; Member, Advisory Board, Indian Delegation to the World Economic Conference, 1933; Court, University of Aligarh; Royal Asiatic Society; Governing Body, I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin"; Industrial Research Utilization Committee, (1947); Governing Body, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (1947); Fellow, Calcutta University; President, Central National Muhammadan Association, Calcutta; Chairman, Trustees of Indian Museum, Calcutta; President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1939-1940); Sheriff of Calcutta, (1934-35); President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1945-46); Member, Advisory Committee, Central Bank of India Ltd.; Vice-Chairman, India Steamship Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Director of Lionel Edwards Ltd., J. B. Norton & Sons Ltd., United Press of India Ltd., and of many Collieries and Sugar Mills. Proprietor, A. H. Ghuznavi & Co., Calcutta; Member, B. N. Rly. Local Advisory Cttee., Calcutta. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club; Royal Calcutta Turf Club; New Delhi Aero Club and Gymkhana Club. *Residence:* 18, Canal Street, Entally P.O., Calcutta; Country House, Santikunjia, Tangail (Dist. Mymensingh), Bengal.

GHEEWALA, Abdul Majid Abdul Kadar, M.L.A. (Bom.), Govt. and Military Contractor and citizen of Belgaum. *b.* 1908; ex-President, Belgaum Municipal Borough first Muslim and the youngest to occupy that position; founder, Muslim League activities in Karnatak: first elected Deputy Whip of Muslim League Leg. Party in 1937, then acted for some time as Chief Whip of the party; re-elected Whip of the party in 1946; Member, Governing Body, Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference since 1938; Regional Transport authority, Karnatak region, 1940-43; renominated in 1946, Rural Development Board; Jail Committee, Central Prison, Belgaum; Member, Governing Body, Islamia Anglo-Urdu High School, Belgaum; Chairman, Reception Committee, Bombay Provincial Educational Muslim Conference at Hubli, 1940; General Secy., All-India Muslim Educational Conference at Poona, 1940; Member, Provincial Muslim League Parliamentary Board, Bombay, representing the Bombay Muslim League Legislative Party, 1945; Member of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Working Committee since 1936; Member of the Subject Committee of All-India Muslim League Session in 1936; takes keen interest in several activities of Muslims in Bombay Province in general and the Karnatak in particular. *Address:* Azim Manzil, Belgaum; 7, Wilson Garden, Poona.

GHOLAP, Laxman Triambak, B.A. (Hons.) (Lond.), I.C.S., C.I.E. (1946). Controller of Indian Shipping and Joint Secretary, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce. *b.* 4th Oct. 1903. *m.* Manik Patwardhan, B.A., B.T. *Educ.:* Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges; London School of Economics and Political Science: Inner Temple. Joined I.C.S., 1927; Asst. Collector, Surat, Ahmedabad and Thana; Collector, Thana, East Khandesh and Hyderabad (Sind); Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Sind; Secy., Sind Govt., Home, General and Legal Deptts., Finance Secy., Sind Govt., Dy. and Joint Secy., Govt. of India, Finance Dept. *Address:* "Chateau Marine", Marine Drive, Bombay.

GHOSAL, Sir Josna, Kt. (1936), C.S.I. (1929); C.I.E. (1918), K.-i-H. Gold Medal (1912). *b.* June 13, 1871; *Educ.:* Metropolitan & St. Xavier's Colleges, Calcutta; University College, Oxford. Passed into the I.C.S., Bombay Presidency, 1895; Retired as Ag. Executive Member of Council, 1930; Since then upto 15th Aug., 1947, Member, Council of State, and Government Whip. *Address:* 3, Sunny Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

GHOSE, Hemendra Prasad, Author and Journalist. *s.* of Girindra Prasad Ghose; *b.* 24 Sept. 1876; *m.* Monorama. *Educ.:* Calcutta Presidency College; B.A., 1899. Member, Institute of Journalists, London; was a member of the Press Deputation to Mesopotamia, 1917: representative of the Indian Press of Bengal in the Press Delegation to the Western Front, 1918; Chairman, Reception Cttee. of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference held at Calcutta. *Publications:* *Press and Press Laws in India, The Famine of* 1770, etc. *Address:* 12-10, Goa Bagan Street, Calcutta. 'Niladrinilaya' Basulisabi, Puri (Orissa).

GHOSE, Hon'ble Sir Sarat Kumar, I.C.S., M.A. (Cantab.), Kt.; Chief Justice, Jaipur; ex-Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Calcutta. *b.* 3rd July 1879. *m.* Belle, *d.* of B. De, M.A., I.C.S. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta; Trinity College, Cambridge; Inner Temple, London. Magistrate, Bengal; District and Sessions Judge; Acting Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1928; Confirmed, 1929, Knighted, 1938. Retd., 1939; Board of Judicial Advisers, State of Jammu and Kashmir, May 1943; Chief Justice, Jaipur, July 1943–46; Chief Justice, Jammu and Kashmir; Chief Justice, Jaipur (1948). *Address:* Jaipur.

GHOSE, Victor, Special Representative, "Amrita Bazar Patrika". *b.* March 4, 1919. Calcutta; *el. s.* of Rai Saheb D. K. Ghose Chaudhury, Advocate, Chhindwara, C.P.; *m.* Jayanti, 2nd *d.* of late Satyadhon Joardar, Calcutta; one *s.* *Educ.:* St. Joseph's Convent and St. Aloysius High School, Jubbulpore, later at Govt. High School, Chhindwara and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. Apprentice, Chhindwara Power House, 1940; Assistant Surveyor, C. P. Coal Mines, 1941-42; Surveyor, Military Engineering, 1942-43; joined "Amrita Bazar Patrika", 1943. *Publications:* English poems in "Hitavada", Nagpur; Cartoons, articles and photographs in "A.B. Patrika", Calcutta and Allahabad; "Independent", "Navabharat" and "C.P. & Berar Review". Nagpur. *Recreations:* Cartooning, photography, music composition and walking; Cartooning inspired by father and music by mother; well-versed in art of magic. *Address:* Abhyankar Road, Sitabuldi, Nagpur.

GHOSH, Sir Jnan Chandra, Kt. (1943), B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., D.Sc.; ex-Dir.-Gen., Industries and Supplies; ex-Dir., Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1939. *b.* Sept., 1894; *m.* Miss Nilima Palit; *Educ.:* Giridih High School, Calcutta Univ. and Univ. of London. Lecturer, Calcutta Univ., 1915; Prof., Dacca Univ., 1921-39; Pres., Indian Chemical Society, 1937 and Indian Science Congress, 1939; Pres., National Institute of Science; member, Indian Council of Agri. Research; member of the Board and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; Member, Indian Scientific Delegation which visited U.K. and U.S.A. during the war. Member of the Delegation to the Empire Scientific Conference, London (1946); President, Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India); Member, All-India Council for Technical Education. *Publications:* Numerous articles in scientific journals on problems of physical chemistry. *Address:* Secretariat, New Delhi.

GHOSH, Rai Bahadur Nibaran Chandra, B.A., M. Inst. T. (London), O.B.E. (1942); Member, Air Transport Licensing Board since Nov. 1946; *b.* Dec. 20, 1890; *m.* Prativa Dutt; *Educ.:* Scottish Church Coll. and Calcutta Univ. and later in England as an External Student, London School of Economics; joined East Indian Railway as a Probationary Officer in the Traffic Dept. in 1913; confirmed as Dist. Traffic Supdt. in Feb. 1925; Divisional Supdt., Indian State Railways, March 1934; Ran the biggest Kumbh Mela at Hardwar in 1938, while working as Divisional Supdt., Moradabad; appointed in 1939 as Transport Advisory Officer, Railway Board, Calcutta, to help in the movement of coal traffic; Chief Operating Supdt., E. I. Rly. (1940); President, Greater Bengal Section of 1944 Bengalee Literary Conference at Cawnpore; Pres., Rotary Club of Calcutta, 1945-46; and Bengal Provl. Br. of Indian Red Cross Society, 1946-47; Member, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and National Council of Edn., Bengal; Jadabpur Eng. College; Gen. Mgr., E. I. Rly., April 1944-Oct. 1946; Member, Air Transport Licensing Board, Govt. of India, November 1946-Sept. 1947; Ministry of Communications, Sept. 1947; Appointed Director-General of Civil Aviation in India. *Address:* Office of the Director-General of Civil Aviation in India, New Delhi.

GHOSH, Shusil Chandra, Managing Proprietor: Universal Trading Co., 33, Canning Street, Calcutta. Managing Director: South Jambad Coal Co., Ltd., New Gobindapur Coal Co., Ltd., Ghosh's Estate Ltd., Owners of Coal & China Clay Mines. *b.* in Calcutta on 15th February, 1888. Twice elected as Chairman of the Indian Mining Federation (1930 & 1940). Nominated by the Government of India as Employers' Delegate Adviser, 15th International Labour Conference, Geneva (1931). Elected President, Geological Mining & Metallurgical Society of India, 1946-47. Served as a Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. Elected on the Calcutta Port Trust (1931-32); Calcutta Improvement Trust (1927); Indian Coal Grading Board (1926-29 and 1932-33); Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee (1930-34); Coal Wagon Supply Committee (Railway Board); Railway Rates Advisory Committee (1930-33); E. I. Railway Calcutta Advisory Committee (1928, 29, 30, 31); Board of Income-Tax Referees, Bengal; Board of Industrial Conciliation Panel (Bengal); Asansol Mines Board of Health: Nominated by the Govt. of India as Delegate to the International Coal Mining Committee held in London in Dec. 1945. *Address:* 33, Canning Street, Calcutta.

GHOSH, Tushar Kanti, B.A. (1919). Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika", of Calcutta and Allahabad. *b.* Oct. 4, 1899, *m.* Bibharani Dutt. *Educ.:* Calcutta Univ., Bangabasi & Vidyasagar Colls. Started as sub-editor, 1920; founder of "Jugantar," a first class Bengali daily; President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference (1946-47); represented India at the Empire Press Union Conference in London, June 1946 and travelled extensively in Great Britain and Europe; President, Indian Journalists' Assocn., Andhra Journalists' Conference at Guntur, 1937; All-India Printers' Conference at Poona in 1939; All Jammu & Kashmir Journalists' Conference; Bengal Film Journalists' Assocn. and All-India Film Journalists' Conference, Lahore, 1941; a founder and Deputy President, Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society; Director, United Press: Rabindra Nath Tagore's Personal nominee for three years in the Council of Santiniketan; Founder, Allahabad "Patrika"; Director-in-Charge "Amrita Bazar Patrika". *Address:* "Patrika House," 14, Ananda Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta and 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

GIBSON, Sir Edmund Currey, M.A. (Oxon.), K.C.I.E. (1941), C.I.E. (1933). China Relations Officer, Calcutta, since 1944. *b.* 6th July, 1886. *Educ.:* Merchant Taylor's School; St. John's College, Oxford; University College, London. Indian Civil Service (Central Provinces), 1910; Indian Political Service from 1917-44. *Address:* 8, Council House Street, Calcutta.

GIDWANI, Choithram Partabrai, L.C.P.S., *b.* December 25, 1889. *Educ.:* Medical School, Hyderabad, Sind. Entered public life while student; participated in Swadeshi movement after partition of Bengal; Secy. and Founder Member, Brahmcharya Ashram; Pres., Indian Home Rule Branch, Sind; participated in Satyagrah Movement against Rowlatt Act, 1919; Secy., Political Conference Hyderabad, Sind, 1917-18; District Congress Committee, 1918-19; President, Provincial Congress Committee, 1920; Chairman, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress Session, Karachi, 1930; organised secret office of A.I.C.C. at Bombay, 1932; arrested and interned in Bombay for 1 year; externed from Bombay, 1933; President, Sind P.C.C. since 1920; Member, Congress Working Committee, 1921; Member, A.I.C.C. since 1920; elected to Sind Legislative Assembly, 1938; Chairman, Board of Trustees of "Hindustan", Congress Sindhi daily published from Karachi. *Address:* Swaraj Bhuvan, Karachi.

GILDER, Hon'ble Dr. Manchersha Dhanjibhai Dhorabji, B.A., L. M. & S. (Bombay), M.D. (London), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Minister (*Public Health and Medicine & Public Works Department*), Govt. of Bombay. *b.* November, 1882. *m.* Miss Hirabai Ardeshir Contractor, L. M. & S. *Educ.:* at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Grant Medical College, Bombay, University College, London. Formerly Hon. Physician, Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital and Physician in Charge, Parsi Fever Hospital, Hony. Physician, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Bombay, and Lecturer in Medicine, Seth G. S. Medical College. *Publications:* The Human Electrocardiogram (with Sir Thomas Lewis). The Pulse in Aortic Disease. *Address:* 67F, Warden Road, Bombay.

GILL, Lt.-Col. Gurdial Singh, C.I.E. (June, 1946), O.B.E. (Jan. 1942), M.B. Ch.B., I.M.S. *b.* 21st March 1896. *m.* Rena Leighton Lister of Edinburgh, 3 *s.* serving in the military. *Educ.:* Edinburgh Univ., M.B.C.B., 1919. Volunteered first Great War and served from Oct. 1915 in the Indian Volunteers Ambulance Corps; seconded to the Jail Department, U.P., 1930; transferred to Madras, 1931; appointed Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras, June 1941; in 1942 organised the Indian Hospitality Cttee. in Madras which catered for over half a million troops in the war years. *Address:* 2 Pycrofts Gardens, Nungumbaukam, Madras.

GINWALA, Sir Padamji Pestonji, Kt. (1927), B.A. (Hist. Tripos, Cambridge). Barrister-at-Law; Adviser to Steel Corporation of Bengal, the Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; Burn & Co., Indian Standard Wagon Co., Ltd. and Burn & Co., Ltd.; Director, Steel Corporation of Bengal; Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd.; British Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd. (London); Member, London Board, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. *b.* Nov. 1875, *m.* Frenny Bezonji. *Educ.:* Govt. High School and Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; Trinity Hall, Cambridge; called to the Bar, 1899; Advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma, 1905; Asstt. Govt. Advocate, 1915; Secretary, Legislative Council, Burma, 1916; resigned, 1920; President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation, 1922-23; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923; President, 1926-1930. Resigned July 1930; Delegate, Imperial Conference, 1930; Member, Round Table Conference, 1931; Ottawa Conference, 1932; World Economic Conference, 1933; President, Indian Air Force Pilots Selection Board, 1940 and 1941; Chairman, Iron and Steel (Major) Panel, 1945; Chairman, Calcutta Terminal Facilities Committee, 1947. *Address:* 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

GIRI, V. V., Barrister-at-Law, Government of India Representative in Ceylon. *b.* Aug. 10th, 1894, in Berhampore. *Educ.:* National University, Ireland. Trade Union leader for many years; General Secretary and President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation; twice President of the All-India Trade Union Congress; Indian Workers' delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1926; Member, Central Legislative Assembly for several years; Minister for Labour, Industries and Co-operation in the Madras Ministry during 1937-39; Minister in the Madras Government in 1946. *Address:* Representative, Govt. of India, Colombo.

GNANADICKAM, The Rt. Rev. Mgr. A., Vicar-General, Honorary Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Recipient of a gold medal from His Majesty's Government. Director of Religious Communities. Manager of St. Joseph's Girls' High School, Little Flower High School, and of Elementary Schools. Member, Advisory Committee of the Excise Dept. *b.* 1883. *Educ.:* Petiet Seminaire College, Pondicherry. Parish Priest of Mayavaram, Mandai, Michaelpatty, in succession. The Manager of St. Mary's Industrial School and Orphanage. Censor deputatus of Catholic Publications. As Honorary Registrar of Co-operative Societies, procured for Adi Dravidas house sites and cultivable lands in Tanjore Taluk; had a few of them trained as teachers and organised many Co-operative Societies among them. As a member of Tanjore Taluk Board, Tanjore District Board and Kumbakonam Municipality he rendered great service to the poor. As educationist, he built two high schools and several Elementary schools, and was member of the Selection Committee, Kumbakonam First Grade College. He built several churches and convents. On the death of Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. A. Xavier, the Bishop made him Vicar-General. *Address:* Bishop's House, Kumbakonam, S.I.

GODBOLE, Keshav Vinayak, B.A., LL.B., ex-Dewan and President of the Council of Ministers, Phaltan State. *b.* September 21, 1889; *m.* Miss Thakutai, *d.* of the late Rao Bahadur G. V. Joglekar, March 18, 1910; *Educ.:* New English School and Fergusson College, Poona; Govt. Law School, Bombay. Entered Phaltan State service as First Class Sub-Judge, October 1921; on special duty as Personal Representative of the Ruler of Phaltan; attended the 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conferences in 1931 and 1932; represented the States of Aundh, Akalkot, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad Senior, Miraj Senior and Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg before a Committee specially appointed by the Cabinet and also gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933; has always taken a leading part in political questions affecting the Deccan States; has been a prominent worker in the cause of the Union of the Deccan States. *Publication:* Maharashtra Shakuntala. *Address:* 895, Shivajinagar, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4.

GODBOLE, Dr. Mrs. Sumatibai, L.C.P. & S. *b.* 1904; *m.* Kashinath Narayan Godbole, head cashier of the Dhulia Branch of the Imperial Bank of India; *Educ.:* Sassoon Hospital, Poona; served as Maternity House Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital, Poona and Lady Doctor, Dharampur State and Lady Doctor at Cantonment General Hospital, Deolali; is conducting a Maternity Home at Dhulia; a social worker as well as a social reformer; Lady Doctor, Child Welfare Centre of the Red Cross Society, Dhulia; Hon. Secretary, West Khandesh Branch of All-India Women's Conference; Hon. Lady Doctor, Dhulia Municipal Dispensary. *Address:* 4th Lane, Dhulia (West Khandesh), Bombay Province.

GODBOLE, Yeshwant Anant, B.A. (Bombay), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), C.S.I. (1944), C. I. E (1941); Chairman, Public Services Commission, Bombay; *b.* Jan. 4, 1889 at Bombay; *m.* Kamala *d.* of G. P. Joshi of Nimboli, Dt. Amraoti; *Educ.:* Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya & Fergusson Coll., Poona and Cambridge; I.C.S. (1913) Magistrate and Collector 1928 and Divisional Commissioner, 1941; General Manager, Banaili Raj, 1925-31; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1934-37; Commissioner of Patna, 1938-39; Chief Secretary to Govt., 1939-43. Adviser to the Governor of Bihar, 1944 to March 1946. Member, Board of Revenue, Bihar, April to July 1946; Secretary to Governor-General (Public), August 1946 to April 1947. *Address:* P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay; Sudarshan Bungalow, Poona 4.

GOENKA, Keshav Prasad, Millowner, Merchant. *b.* 1912, *s.* of Sir Badridas Goenka, Kt., C.I.E. Partner, Messrs. Ramdutt Ramkissendass. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta; Senior Vice-Pres., Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Director, Central Board, Reserve Bank of India; Member of the Committee of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (1939-42); Indian Central Jute Committee (1939-42); Bengal Economic Enquiry Committee (1938-41); Chairman, The Hind Bank Ltd. (1943-46); Hindusthan Airways Ltd., Jaipur Investment Co., Ltd., Indian Malleable Castings Ltd., Commissioner, Calcutta Port Trust. Director, The Amalgamated Coalfields Ltd., Auckland Jute Co., Ltd., Anglo-India Jute Mills Co.. Ltd., Carew & Co., Ltd., Calcutta Investment Co., Ltd., Dalhousie Jute Co., Ltd., Indian Rubber Mfg. Co., Ltd., Karanpura Coal Co., Ltd., National Tobacco Ltd., Nazira Coal Co., Ltd., New India Investment Corporation Ltd., New Samanbagh Coal Co., Ltd., North-Western Cachar Tea Co., Ltd., Patrakola Tea Co., Ltd., Pench Valley Coal Co., Ltd., Raneegunge Coal Association Ltd., Standard General Assce. Co., Ltd., Tezpore Tea Co., Ltd., Triton Assurance Co., Ltd., United Provinces Sugar Co., Ltd. Upper Ganges Sugar Co., Ltd. *Club:* Calcutta Club. *Address:* 4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.

GOENKA, Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas, Kt. (1934), C.I.E. (1928), B.A., Merchant, Banker, Millowner and Zamindar, Hindu Marwari, *s.* of late Ramchander Goenka. *b.* 1883; *m.* Manorama, *d.* of the late Rai Bahadur Durga Prasad, Rais of Farrukhabad, United Provinces, 1899; *Educ.:* Graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta, 1905. Partner, Ramdutt Ramkissendass; one of the proprietors of Khaira Raj Estate; Chairman, Board of Directors, Hukumchand Jute Mills Limited; Hercules Insurance Co. Ltd.: New India Investment Corpn. Ltd.; Kamala Mills Ltd. Standard General Assurance Co. Ltd.; Hind Cotton Mills Ltd.: Director, Imperial Bank of India; Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd.; Hindusthan Motors Ltd.; Director, Reserve Bank of India (Central Board). 1935-41; President, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta Circle (1933); Vice-President, Imperial Bank of India; Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust. 1928-40, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta; President, Marwari Association, 1928-30; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-35; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1932-33; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1945-46; *Club:* Calcutta Club. *Address:* "Goenka House" 145, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta.

GOKAK, Vinayak Krishna, M.A., B.A. (Oxon.). Principal, Visnagar Coll., Visnagar *b.* 1909. *Educ.:* Majid High School, Savnur, Karnatak Coll., Dharwar, B.A. of Bombay Univ. with 1st Class Honours in English and Ellis Scholarship in 1929; M.A. with 1st Class in English (principal) and Kannada in 1931; B.A. with 1st Class in English in the Univ. of Oxford in 1938 (the first Indian to win this distinction on Literature side). Professor of English in Fergusson Coll., Poona, 1931-36; Prof. of English, Willingdon Coll., Sangli, 1938-40; Principal, Willingdon Coll., 1940-44; Professor of English, Osmania Univ., 1944-46; presided over the Conference of Kannada poets in Raichur in 1934; Wilson Philological Lecturer, Bombay Univ., 1943-44. *Publications: Kalopasaka, Samudra Geetagalu, Ijjodu*, etc., in Kannada: Collections of lyrics, a novel, and plays in Kannada; has contributed many poems and articles to various periodicals both in English and Kannada. *Address:* Principal, M. N. Coll., Visnagar, Baroda State.

GOKHALE, Bhalchandra Krishna, M.A., (Bombay), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1st Jan. 1946); C.I.E. (1st Jan. 1942); Secy. to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power since July 1946. *b.* July 23, 1892; *m.* Chhabu Oka in June 1919; *Educ.:* Fergusson Coll., Poona, Wilson Coll., Bombay, Fitz-William Hall, Cambridge. Asst. Magistrate & Joint Magistrate, Cuttack; S.D.O., Khurda; Settlement Officer, Chota-Nagpur; District Officer, Manbhum, Gaya and Monghyr (Bihar); Secretary to the Govt. of Bihar, Education & Development Depts. & subsequently Finance Dept.; Commissioner of Bhagalpur & Patna Divisions; Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Orissa; Administrator, Damodar Project, Hazaribagh. *Publications:* Final report of the Survey & Settlement operations in Manbhum District, 1927; Final report of Revision Survey & Settlement operations in Kodarma, Government Estate. *Address:* 20, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.

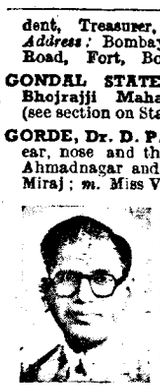
GOKHALE, Purushottam Pandurang, B.A., M.L.A., Author and Journalist, Karad, Dist., Satara. *b.* Nov. 15, 1899; *Educ.:* Graduated in 1925 from Fergusson College Poona.; *m.* Sulochana Devi, 1923: has 2 minor *s.* and 4 *d.* Initiated in public life as a volunteer in Fodder Famine Relief, Poona, in 1918 while a student; conducted coaching classes at Karad for over 17 years; Secy.. Karad Tal. Congress Committee 1931; Trustee, Bhadkamkar charitable Hospital since its inception in 1938. Chairman, S.M.C. Liter. Conf., 1941; Chairman, Shivaji Educ. Socy., Karad, since its start; active member, Servants of People's Socy., Satara, from 1937-42; Sub-Editor, "Dnyan Prakash" Poona, 1922; Acting Editor, SAMARTH, Satara 1941; elected Chairman, Karad Urban Co-operative Bank, Sept. 1947; ardent Congressman and as such jailed several times from 1930 to 1945 elected M.L.A. in last election with thumping majority; Non-official Secy., Rural Development Board, 1946-48. Chairman, Rec. Com. of Marathi Journalists' Conference Satara Session, 1948. *Publications:* 18 books and pamphlets in different languages; the more popular being 'Agarkar's Teachings', 'Awakened (JAGRUT) Satara' and 'GEETA'. *Address:* Somwar Peth, Karad.

GOLWALLA, Eruch Rustomji, Principal and Proprietor, Golwalla's Fort Tuition Classes. *Educ.:* Elphinstone and St. Xavier's Colleges. Fellow of the Indian Education Society. *m.* Miss Goolcher Dhondy of Lahore. 2 daughters and 1 son. Started the Golwalla Classes in 1910. Has published several educational, historical and religious works and has been the recipient of many high encomiums; is a prominent figure in the Parsi community as he has been doing very useful social work. As a public speaker and writer and a Gujarati poet also he is well known. He takes keen interest in social work pertaining to every community in general and the Parsi community in particular. His work entitled "The Perfect English Teacher" has been approved by various Government Educational Departments, as also by many native States. *Other publications are:* "Zoroaster's Gathas in Gujarati Verse," "Typical Errors in English Corrected," "The Greatness of Ancient Iran," "The Excellence of Zoroastrianism". He is also the Hon. Secretary, Vice-Presi-

dent, Treasurer, etc., of several Societies. *Address:* Bombay Mutual Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GONDAL STATE: His Highness Shri Bhojrajji Maharaja Thakore Saheb of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

GORDE, Dr. D. P., Specialist Surgeon in eye, ear, nose and throat. *b.* 1907: *Educ.:* at Ahmadnagar and Christian Medical School, Miraj; *m.* Miss Vimala (Ruth) Dutt in 1938., Served the Medical Centre at Miraj as a Surgeon and Specialist (Ear, Eye, Nose, Throat) for eight years; was a Professor of Opthalmology and Otolaryngology in the Medical School for 8 years; has to his credit the Corneal Transplantation Research; takes keen interest in social and public activities; was President of Miraj Municipality in 1939; is founder and was President of the Maharashtra Mandal at Miraj (Medical Centre); was editor of the Medical School magazine for several years; now conducts Gogde's Clinic at Miraj as a Specialist Surgeon; was member of the Miraj Senior State Legislative Assembly for three years; was a member of the Bakhale Constitutional Reforms Committee for Miraj Senior State in 1944; takes keen interest in church affairs. *Address:* Dr. Gorde's Clinic, Miraj (S.M.C.)



GORDON, Sir Archibald Douglas, Kt., Kings' Police Medal (1931), C.I.E. (1934), Officer (brother) St. John of Jerusalem (1939), Knight (1943). *b.* April 14, 1888; *m.* Aileene, *d.* of late J. M. Oliver. *Educ.:* Bedford School. Apptd. to Indian Police, Eastern Bengal & Assam, 1907; Dy. Inspector-General of Police, 1931; Officiated as Commsnr. of Police, Calcutta, 1935; Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, 1938-1942; Civil Security Adviser to G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Army, Nov. 1942-45. Director General of Enforcement, Civil Supplies, Bengal, 1945-46. *Publications:* Several Professional Treatises. *Address:* 7, Park Avenue, Bedford, England.

GOSALIA, Sir Harilal Nimchand, Kt. (1938), DIWAN BAHADUR (1933), M.A., LL.B. Administrator and Chief Minister, Jaora State, appointed by the Ministry of States, since January 15, 1948. *b.* September 5, 1877; *m.* Jadavbehen; *Educ.:* Alfred High School, Rajkot; Elphinstone College and Law College, Bombay. Started life as a Vakil in Ahmedabad; was Honorary Asst. Public Prosecutor, Ahmedabad; Sub-Judge in Ratnagiri and Thana Districts and transferred to Political Service under the Bombay Government in 1907; served as Deputy Political Agent, Kathiawar; Accounts and Finance Officer, Kathiawar Political Agency; Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur; Civil Judge, and District and Sessions Judge, Kathiawar; President, Council of Administration, Barwani State, 1930-41; Prime Minister, Kotah State, 1941-42; social reformer and pioneer of female education in Kathiawar; was a member of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore; represented the States of Central India at the All-India Conference on Medical School Education in India held in Delhi in November 1938; Dewan and Pres., Executive Council, Dhrangadhra, Jan. 1943-44. *Address:* Jaora, C. I.

GOUR, Sir Hari Singh, Kt. (1925), M.A., D. Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., Member, Indian Constituent Assembly; Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1921-34; Barrister-at-Law. *b.* 26 Nov. 1866. *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Saugor; Hislop Coll., Nagpur; Downing Coll. Cambridge. Pres., Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1918-22; First Vice-Chancellor, and Hon. D. Litt., Delhi University; re-appointed 1st May 1924-1926; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University (1936-8); Delegate to the Joint Committee of Parliament, 1933; Chairman of the Quinquennial Conference of the Universities of the British Empire. Hon. Member of the Athenæum Club, National Liberal Club and British Empire Society; Donated 20 lakhs for the foundation of a new Univ. at Saugor and organised its foundation, 1946. Now, Founder and Vice-Chancellor of that University. *Publications:* Law of transfer in British India, 3 vols. (7th Edition); Penal Law of British India, 2 vols. (5th Edition); Hindu Code (4th Edition). The Spirit of Buddhism (4th reprint); His only Love; Lost Souls, Story of the Indian Revolution; Random Rhymes and other poems. *Address:* Saugor (C.P.)

GRACIAS, The Right Rev. Valerian D.D. M.Agg., Rector of the Auxillary Bishop of Bombay and of the Pro-Cathedral. *b.* 23rd Oct. 1900. *Educ.:* St. Patrick's High School, Karachi; St. Joseph's Seminary, Mangalore; The Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon and The Gregorian Univ., Rome. Secy. to the Archbishop (1929-1936); Chancellor of the Archdiocese since 1929: Editor of "The Messenger of the Sacred Heart" (1935); Co-Editor of "The Examiner" (1938); Rector of the Pro-Cathedral since Dec. 1941; Appointed Titular Bishop of Tannis & Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Bombay, 16th May, 1946. *Publications:* "*Features of Christian Life;*" "*Heaven and Home*" "*The Vatican and International Policy*" *Address:* Cathedral House, Bombay 1.

GRADY, Henry Francis, A.B., Ph.D., LL.D. ex-American Ambassador to India. *b.* 1882 *m.* Lucretia del Valle Grady. *Educ.:* St Mary's University, Baltimore, Md., Catholic University, Washington, D.C., University of California, Berkeley, California, Columbia University, New York City; Lecturer, College of City of New York; Special Expert, Bureau of Planning & Statistics, United States Shipping Board; U. S. Trade Commissioner to London & Continental Europe; Acting Chief, Div. of Research, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Professor of International Trade & Dean of College of Commerce, Univ. of California; Chief, Div of Trade Agreements, Dept. of State and

Chairman of Trade Agreements Committee; Vice-Chairman of U.S. Tariff Commission; Asstt. Secretary of State; President, American President Lines, Ltd.; in March, 1942, headed the American Technical Mission to India to stimulate the production of essential war materials; served as Chairman (National) of the Board of Directors, American Relief for India, Inc. in 1945 and 1946. *Address:* C/o American Embassy, New Delhi.

GRAFFTEY-SMITH, Laurence Barton, K.B.E. (1947), C.M.S. (1944), High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Pakistan; *b.* 16 April, 1892; *m.* Evgenia Owen, (*nee* Coolidge.) *Educ.:* Repton and Pembroke College, Cambridge. In H. M. Levant Consular Service and combined Foreign Service, in Egypt, Turkey, Iraq, Albania, Madagascar and Saudi Arabia; H. M. Minister to Saudi Arabia, 1945-47. *Address:* Wood Street, Karachi.

GRAVELY, Frederic Henry, D.Sc., F.A.S.B., F.N.I. (Retd.) Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. *b.* 7th Dec. 1885. *m.* Laura Balling. *Educ.:* Ackworth and Bootham Schools and Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Demonstrator in Zoology, Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Asstt. Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta; Asstt. Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India; Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. *Publications:* Various papers on Indian Biology and Archæology mostly in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum and in the Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum. *Address:* 52, London Road, Reading, England.

GREAVES, Sir John, Kt. 1946, C.B.E. 1941, C. I. Mech. E. 1947. *b.* 1900. *m.* Doris Io Clifton 1927. *Educ.:* At Harrow and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Sheriff of Bombay 1945. Honorary Adviser, Raw Materials & Stores, Cotton Textiles, to the Government of India. Honorary Technical Adviser to Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., Bombay. Director, Ruston & Hornsby Ltd., Lincoln. *Address:* 1, Forbes Street, Bombay; 42, East Avenue, Bournemouth.

GRIFFITHS, Sir Percival Joseph, Knighted (1947), C.I.E. (1943); B.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.), I.C.S. (Rtd.), Political Adviser to Indian Tea Association. Services lent to Govt. of India as Publicity Adviser, Govt. of India. *b.* Jan. 15, 1899; *m.* Kathleen Mary (*nee* Wilkes). *Educ.:* Central Foundation School, London and Peterhouse, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1922; served in Bengal as Dist. officer; Govt. Whip in Central Leg. Assembly, 1936-37; retired from I.C.S. and became Political Adviser to Indian Tea Association and M.L.A. (Central), April 1937; Chairman, Public Relations Committee, Bengal, 1940; Controller, Film Publicity, Govt. of India, 1941-42; Publicity Adviser to Govt. of India; Central Organiser, National War Front; Director-General of Enforcement & Public Relations, Dept. of Civil Supplies, Govt. of Bengal; Indian Adviser to India-Burma Assn.; Leader, European Group, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1946-47. *Address:* C/o United Service Club, Calcutta.

GUHA, Dr. Bires Chandra, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.N.I. Chief Technical Adviser to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Food. *b.* 7th June 1904. *m.* Miss Phulrenu Datta, M.A., (Cal.), D.Litt. (Paris). *Educ.:* Calcutta, London and Cambridge. Specialised in Biochemistry with special reference to food and nutrition at Univ. Coll., London, and at Biochemical Laboratory, Cambridge; Professor of Applied Chemistry at Calcutta Univ. since 1936; on loan to the Govt. of India in the Food Dept. as Chief Technical Adviser since July 1944; President of the chemistry section of the Indian Science Congress (1945); serves on many scientific Cttees.; scientist of international reputation. *Publications:* numerous scientific publications on biochemical and nutritional subjects. *Address:* Dept. of Food, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

GULAMJILANI, Bijlikhan, Sardar, Nawab of Wai. First Class Sardar of the Deccan and a Treaty Chief. *b.* 28 July, 1888. *m.* sister of H. H. the Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Jaora, who died in 1930. *Educ.:* Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, 1906-08; was Additional member, Bombay Legislative Council; and member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923; appointed Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in 1929; was President of the State Council, Jaora State. *Address:* The Palace, Wai, District Satara.

GUPTA, The Hon. Mr. Ghanshyamsingh, B.Sc., LL.B., Malguzar of Drug & of some other villages in Drug District. Speaker, the Central Provinces and Berar Leg. Assembly from 1937 to date. *b.* 1886; *m.* Mrs. Jai Devi Gupta in 1911 as a social reformer out of the narrow limits of his sub-caste; *Educ.:* Raipur, Jubbulpore, Allahabad; President, M. C., Drug, 1925-28; Chairman, Dt. Cl., Drug, 1931-34; Chairman, Co-operative Bank, Drug, for some years; Member, C. P. and Berar Legislative Council (1923-29); Leader of the Congress Party and of Opposition in C. P. and Berar Legislative Council (1926-29); Member, A.I.C.C. (1921-36); M.L.A. (Central), 1934-37; President of the Arya Samajas of C. P. and Berar, 1920-40; President, International Aryan League and led successfully the famous Arya Samaj Satyagrah movement for religious liberty in Hyderabad State, 1937-41. *Publications:* *Bharat, Shiksha Adarsh* (*Ideal of Rational Education*). Author, Commentary on Arya Marriage Act XIX of 1937 which he pilotted through the Legislative Assembly. Pres., Satyartha Prakash Defence Cttee., set up to deal with situation created by the ban on Chapter 14 of Satyartha Prakash, the sacred book of the Arya Samaj. *Address:* Drug, C.P.

GUPTA, Hansraj, M.A., LL.B. *b.* 1905. *s.* of late Gulraj Gupta, Executive Engineer, (B.B. & C.I.); *m.* 1924; Four *s.* and two *d.* Managing Proprietor, H. G. Gupta & Sons

Managing Agent of Delhi Iron Syndicate Ltd., Hansraj Gupta & Co., Ltd., Raj Enamel Works Ltd., Raj Engineering Works Ltd., Evening Pictures Ltd., Delhi; Managing Director & Chairman: Raghu Engineering Works Ltd. Delhi, The Central Distillery & Chemical Works Ltd., Meerut, Meerut Match Works Ltd., Meerut, Tilak Insurance Co., Ltd., New Delhi; Director: The Scientific Apparatus & Chemical Works Ltd., Agra, Indian Porcelain Ltd., Delhi, The Hindustan Mutual Assurance Co., Ltd. Agra, Vital Chemicals Ltd., New Delhi, Kropki Oil Mills Ltd., Mainpuri, Pratap Bank Ltd., Delhi, The Rohatak & Hissar Dists. Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Hissar; Vice-President: All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay; Provincial Commissioner, The Hindustan Scout Ascn., Delhi; President: Delhi Iron & Hardware Merchants' Association, Delhi; Director-in-Charge, Delhi Registered Stockholders' (Iron & Steel) Association Ltd., Delhi Steel Scrap Merchants' Association Ltd., Iron & Steel Stockists' (Civil Supplies) Association, Delhi. *Address:* 20, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.

GUPTA, L. Ram Gopal, Managing Director, Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.: Director-in-Charge, Meyer Mills Ltd. *b.* 1920, *s.* of L. Ram Charan Agrawal, of the House of Beharilal Ramcharan of Cawnpore. Director, Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Gannon Dunkerley & Co., Ltd., Cawnpore Safe Deposit Co. Ltd., Lucknow Traders Ltd, B.R. Limited, Calcutta, B. R. Sons Ltd., Lakshmiratan Engineering Works Ltd., Aurangabad Mills Ltd., Discount Bank of India Ltd., India Supplies Ltd., Beharilal Ramcharan Ltd., Ahmedabad. Connected with a large number of public institutions; undertook a world-wide tour in 1939-40. *Recreations:* music, sport and travelling. *Address:* Behari Niwas, Cawnpore; Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GUPTA, Sachindra Kumar Datta, M.A. (Cantab.), LL.M. (Cantab.), LL.D. (Dub.), Bar-at-Law; Eshan Scholar 1923, Secy., Bengal Leg. Council; *b.* March 1, 1902; *m.* Nilima, *d.* of A. C. Sen, for some time President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, *Educ.*: Presy. Coll., Calcutta, Trinity Coll., Cambridge, Inner Temple, London, Practised at the Rangoon and Calcutta High Courts; Dean, Faculty of Law, Lucknow University, 1935-38; Member of Cttee. for the reform of Legal Education appointed by the U.P. Govt. in 1937; Prof., Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta; Secy., Bengal Leg. Council since 1940; Joint Secy., Empire Parliamentary Assn., Bengal Branch. *Publications: Thesis on the Modern Law relating to Criminal Appeals to the King in Council.* *Address:* Legislative Building, Calcutta.

GUPTA, Satyendra Nath, I.C.S. (Retd. Oct. 1943), B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1935), *b.* 29th July, 1895. *m.* to Frieda (*nee* Rogge). *Educ.:* St. Paul's School, London (foundation scholar) and Trinity Hall, Cambridge (classical scholar). Passed I.C.S. Examination, 1917; joined service, 1918; Asstt. Magistrate and Collector, Bengal; Magistrate and Collector, 1925; Deputy Trade Commissioner, London, 1928; Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, 1931-37; Collector of Customs, 1937; Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1938; Collector of Customs, Bombay, 1939; Collector of Customs, Karachi, 1940; Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, 1942-43. Economic Adviser, UNRRA, London 1945-46. *Publications: Annual Report of the Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg. Annual Reports of the Collector of Customs, Karachi. UNRRA Economic Surveys on Finland and Byelorussia.* *Address:* C/o Grindlay & Co., London. National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.I.

GUR-BAX, Dr. Gope Ramkrishna, B.A. (Eng.), Ph.D. (Hist.), Co-ordinating Officer, Reorganisation and Development, and Deputy Secy., Health and Education, Bikaner since 1947. *b.* Feb. 20, 1913. *s.* of Dewan Ramkrishna Gurbaxani; descended from the aristocratic Amil family of Hyderabad, Sind. *m.* Vimla Rani, M.A. (*Econ.*). *d.* of Capt. Sham Lall Narula, I. M. S., of Patiala. 2 *d.* *Educ.:* N. H. Academy, Hyderabad. D. J. Sind Coll., Karachi. St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; Graduated 1936; General Secy., Bombay Univ. Hostel Union 1936-37; conducted post-graduate researches in Modern History under Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Kt., C.I.E., D.Litt. and Rev. Father H. Heras, M.A., S.J., Awarded Ph.D. for thesis "Oudh Under Wellesly—The First Native State"; co-opted as the youngest member of the Indian Historical Records Commission by the Govt. of India, 1938-42; Research papers read at the Poona, Calcutta, Baroda and Mysore sessions of the I.H.R. Commission and also at the sessions of All-India Oriental Conference, Indian History Congress; Regional Secy., Numismatic Society of India, 1940; Mg. Director and Editor, International Exchange, Calcutta, 1941; Secy. and Translator, Sind Govt. National War Front; Editor, N. W. Front, Bombay, 1943; Elected Pres., Youngmen's Ashrama, Matunga 1943-44; Secy. New Delhi Welfare Society, 1944; Hon. War Propaganda Officer; member, Simla War Board, 1944-45; Organiser and Director, Indian Princes Historical Society, Simla, 1944; consultations with H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal, 1944; delivered speeches on Gandhiji's Birthday at Arya Samaj, 1944 and declared his intention of joining Mahatma Gandhi Ashrama and helped Kasturba Memorial Fund Committee; proceeded to Wardha, 1945 and stayed with Mahatma in the Ashrama to study Gandhian Philosophy of life, conducted social work and welfare Centres at Simla with Rajkumari

Amrit Kaur; organised visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Valmiki Organisations during Simla Conference; Elected Secretary, Himalay Brahmo Samaj 1944-45; Edited Investment and Finance, Delhi; Accepted post of Private Secy. to H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar, 1945, to work in the States with Mahatma's blessings; Director of Public Relations, Publicity and Editor, Post-War Reconstruction; Joined Bikaner Service 1946; A.P.S. to H. H. Bikaner; represented Govt. of Bikaner, at the Industrial Educational Conference, Bombay; participated in Asian Relations Conference, Delhi, as Member, Reception Committee, 1947; gave talks on A. I. R. Bombay. Chairman, Gope Gurbax Publications, Mt. Abu for publishing Princely India, Abu. The Free India, Delhi and organised International Social Service Centre, Bikaner. *Publications:* "Seven Weeks with Mahatma"; "The First Native State Oudh Under Wellesley", and historical sketches of Indian personalities, articles in Magazines on Economics, History, Politics, and Antiquities. *Recreations:* Tennis, Riding, Aviation. *Address:* Pioneer Amil Colony, Hyderabad (Sind) and Bikaner, India.

GURMANI, Nawab Mushtaq Ahmed, Prime Minister, Bahawalpur State. *b.* 25th Oct. 1905. *m.* Hajra Sultan Begam, *d.* of the late Col. Z. A. Ahmad, I.M.S. 3 *d.* *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Elected member, Punjab Legislative Council, representing Muhammadan Landholders of the Punjab, 1930; nominated member of Legislative Council, 1932-37; elected M.L.A., Punjab, 1937; Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, Punjab, 1937-42; served on various Committees appointed by the Central and Provincial Governments on Education, Medicine, Public Health, Land-Revenue, Agriculture, etc. Member, Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab and the Punjab Advisory Board on books; Director of Publicity and Recruitment (Technical), Govt. of India, 1942-45; Director-General of Resettlement and Employment, Government of India, 1945-46. *Address:* Baghdaduljadid (Bahawalpur State) and Thatta Gurmani, District Muzaffargarh (West Punjab).

GUZDER, Nusserwanji Sorabji, J.P. Hon. Magistrate, Bombay, Parsee Zoroastrian. *b.* 6th May 1871. Senior Partner: Nusserwanji S. Guzder & Co., Landing and Shipping Contractors. Has widely travelled several times in China, Japan, America and Europe. Freemason of 42 years standing, a Past Master, appointed Hon. Dep. Grand Master, A.S.F.I. in 1942; A Rotarian of 14 years standing. He was the only person from India to fly by Graf Zappelin from Germany to Buenos Ayres *Via* Rio-de-Janeiro in South America and back, a distance of 16,000 miles in 13 days. First 5,000 miles non-stop in 66 Hours. *Office Address:* Canada Building, also Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

GWALIOR STATE: Lt.-Gen. His Highness Maharaja, Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Iqtidar, Rafi-Ush-Sham, Wala Shikoh, mohat-Asham-I-Dauran, Umdat-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraj, Hisam-us-Saltamat, Sir Jiwaji Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., **Malik-I-Muazzam-I-Rafi-ud-Darji-I-Englistan,** the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

GWALIOR, Her Highness The Maharani Scindia of Gwalior, the former Kumar Lekha Divyeshwari Devi, is the grand-daughter of Prince Khadga Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, late Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, and an elder brother of the Maharaja of Nepal who recently abdicated. Her Highness's mother, Princess Chuda Divyeshwari Devi, was a lady of refined taste and culture and was married to Thakur Mahendra Singhji who belongs to the Yadava clan of Rajputs. Having lost her mother when she was only nine days old, she was brought up by her grand-mother at Saugor in Central Provinces. Educated upto B.A. Final; fond of painting and proficient in music; Deeply interested in girls' education and has played an important part in the all round rapid development of female education which has taken place in the State in recent years; An up-to-date Montessori School for children, the raising of the Kamala Raja Intermediate Girls' College to a degree college, the only one in Central India and Rajputana, and its equipment on modern lines of Education, further development of the Padma Vidyalaya into a centre imparting education to girls upto the High School standard, which covers an exhaustive curriculum about domestic science, and various other arts and crafts are some outstanding results of Her Highness's work. The needs of these and other institutions in the form of trained teachers and equipment are being met under the fostering care of Her Highness and the female education in the State, it is hoped, would come to be regarded as the most up-to-date in course of time under the guidance and administration of Her Highness who personally looks after all matters of female education. Founder, Vijaya Ladies' Club, Gwalior. Has 1 *s.*, Prince Madhav Rao Scindia (Heir-Apparent). *b.* on 10th March. 1945. 2 *ds.*, Princess Padma Raje Scindia, *b.* Feb. 23, 1942 and Princess Usha Raja Scindia. *b.* Oct. 31, 1943. *Address:* Jaivilas Palace, Gwalior.

GWYN, John Mervyn, B.A. (Oxon.) 1931; Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore. *b.* Mar. 18.1909; *m.* Dorothy Stanger, A.R.C.A. *Educ.:* Cranleigh School, Exeter Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Master, Aitchison Coll., Lahore, 1931-46. Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Raipur, 1946-47. *Address:* Principal, Aitchison Coll., Lahore and Lloyds Bank, Caterham on the Hill, Surrey.

GWYER, Sir Maurice Linford, M.A., D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Travancore and Patna), K.C.B. (1927), K.C.S.I. (1935), Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, since 1938.

b. 25th April 1878: *m.* Alsina Helen Marion Burdett, elder daughter of Sir Henry Burdett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. *Educ.:* Westminster; Christ Church, Oxford (Hon. Student, 1937); Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1902-1916. Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1902 (Hon. Bencher, 1937); K. C., 1930; Legal Adviser, Ministry of Shipping, 1916-19; Legal Adviser, Ministry of Health, 1919-26; H. M. Procurator-General and Solicitor to Treasury, 1926-33; First Parliamentary Counsel to Treasury, 1934-37; first Chief Justice of India, 1937-43. Editor of *Anson's Law of Contract* (12th-16th editions), *Law and Custom of the Constitution*, Vol. 1 (Parliament) and *Pollock and Mulla's Indian Contract Act.* (7th edition). *Address:* Delhi University, Delhi.

HAIN, Henry William Theodore, C.B.E., B.SC. (Hons.), Civil Engineering, Mg. Dir., Braithwaite & Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta since 1935. *b.* Aug. 17, 1899; *m.* Dorothy Kileen Wysard. *Educ.:* Warwick School; Army, 1918-19; Commissioned, Royal Garrison Artillery, Univ. of Birmingham; joined Braithwaite & Co., Engineers Ltd., Westminster, Aug. 1923; served in various capacities in Bombay, 1923-26; Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1926-28; England, 1928-30; transferred to Braithwaite & Co. (India), Ltd., Bch. Mgr., Bombay, 1930-34; Dir., Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop Construction Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Chairman, Indian Engineering Association, 1939-43. *Address:* Braithwaite & Co. (India), Ltd., Post Box No. 427, G.P.O., Calcutta.

HAKSAR, Col. Sir Kailas Narain, Kt., 1932; C.I.E., LL.D., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, *b.* 20th February, 1878; *s.* of Pt. Har Narain Haksar; *g.s.* of Rai Bahadur Dharam Narain Haksar, C.I.E., one *s.* three *d.* *Educ.:* Victoria College, Gwalior; Allahabad University, B.A.; Hon. Professor of History and Philosophy, 1899-1903; Private Secretary to the Maharaja Scindia, 1903-12; Under-Secretary, Political Department, on deputation, 1905-1907; Capt., 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, 1903; Major, 1904; Lt.-Col., 1907; Col., 1924; senior member, Board of Revenue, 1909-14: delegate to both Round Table Conferences and served on the Federal Structure Committee and its Sub-Committees, the Federal Finance Committee, Secretary-General of the Indian States' Delegation to the Round Table Conference; Political member, Gwalior Durbar, 1912-37; Prime Minister, Bikaner State, 1938-39. Personal Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir and Guardian to the Heir-Apparent, 1939-43: Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, July 1943 to February 1944. *Publications:* (with H.M. Bull) *Madho Rao Scindia*, 1925; (with K. M. Panikkar) *Federal India*, 1930. *Address:* 18, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

HALL, Sir John Frederick, Kt. (1938), C.S.I. (1937), C.I.E. (1931), O.B.E. (1919). *b.* April 14, 1882; *m.* Lucy Elizabeth Tate. *Educ.:* Hymers College, Hull; Clare College, Cambridge; Entered I.C.S., 1905; Asst. Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 1905; Collector and Dist. Magistrate from 1919; Secy. to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, 1926-28; Commissioner of Labour, Madras, 1933; Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1933-40; Retired from I.C.S., 1940; Chairman, Madras Public Service Commission, 1940-47; retired 1947. *Address:* Nenagh, Coonoor, S. India.

HAMEED, T.V.S., Landlord. *b.* 1896; *s.* of Janab V. Ismail Rowther, leading merchant in Tattamangalam, Cochin State; *m.* daughter of Jabab Noor Mohamed Rowther, 1929, four *s.* and three *d.* Proprietor, The Imperial Photo Studios, Tinnevelly, established in 1925 with branches at Tuticorin, Coimbatore and Viruthunagar; pioneers in Photography and Movie pictures; holder of certificates from Their Majesties King Gorge V and George VI; Director of the Palghat Textile Industries, Ltd., Palghat. *Publications:* 'Gnanandam'. *Address:* 'Imperial Bungalow', Tattamangalam, Palghat; Imperial Studios, Tinnevelly Jn.

HAMID HUSAIN KHAN, Syed, Khan Bahadur, O.B.E., Rais Wasikadar, Life Magistrate, Lucknow; *b.* May 1885. A public and social worker, has constructed the Hamid Park, Gwynne Clock Tower and a public well at Lucknow; Chairman, District Excise Licensing Board; Member, General Charity Committee, Provincial Red Cross Society, Anti-Tuberculosis League, U.P.; Trustee, Shia Inter-College, Lucknow; travelled in Iran, Iraq, Syria and Palestine. *Address:* Sultanat Manzil, Hamid Road, Lucknow.

HAMID, Lt.-Col. M. Abdul, former Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras. *b.* November 1896. *Educ.:* Balliol College, Oxford, and London School of Economics. Government of Madras scholar, Oxford University. Sometime Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras; Special Officer for the Quinquennial Report on Education for 1927-1932; Secretary of the Madras Rotary Club, 1936-1940; Secretary of the Madras University Students' Information Bureau, 1937-1940; awarded M.B.E. in the Coronation Honours of 1937; Campaign Awards, 1914-18, British War Medal, Victory Medal, Africa Star 1943, 1939-45 Star, Italy Star 1944, Burma Star 1945, Defence Medal 1945; A.A.G., A.G.'s Branch G.H.Q. (I) 1944-46; military duty overseas during the War. *Address:* C/o Grindlay's Bank, Madras.

HAMIED, Dr. A. Khwaja, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin), F.R.I.C., F.C.S. (London), M.L.C., Bombay. *b.* October 31, 1898. Graduated in science from Allahabad University in 1920 and was on the staff of the National Muslim University, Aligarh, as Reader in Chemistry upto 1923. In 1924 left for Europe and joined the Berlin University where he worked under Professors Rosenheim, Nernst, Haber, Spranger and Freundlich. Obtained Doctorate from Berlin University in 1927 and stayed several years in Europe for study of pharmaceutical, chemical and allied industries. Settled down in Bombay in January, 1931, and soon established a business in chemical and pharmaceutical products and several other lines. Is regarded as technical expert in Chemical Industries. Member of the Syndicate of the Aligarh Muslim University till October 1936, and at present member of the Court. Managing Director and Technical Expert of the Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd. Director of several firms in Bombay. President of Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association. Member of the Drugs Committee appointed by the Government of India. Leader of the Indian Chemical Delegation to U.K. and U.S.A. in 1945-46. Member, All-India Council for Higher Technical Education; Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; Scientific Man-Power Committee, Govt. of India. *Address:* 289, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

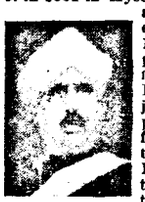
HAMMETT, Roy Hesseltine, M. Inst. C.E., C.I.E. (1946), Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government of Bombay (Irrigation). *b.* October 17, 1892; *m.* Gladys Mabel Gibbon. *Educ.:* Cardiff High School; Sheffield University (Mining Course); articled pupil to City Engineer, Cardiff. Served in 1914-1918 War in Royal Artillery; twice wounded; mentioned in despatches; Rank Major; joined P.W.D., Bombay, 1919; Hon. Lieut., R.I.N.V.R., 1941-1943. *Address:* P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay.

HANCE, Sir James Benett, K.C.I.E. (1946), C.I.E. (1939); O.B.E. (1920); Knight of Grace Order of St. J.J., M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.). F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. *b.* April 21, 1887; *m.* 1st, 1916, Catherine Herriette Lawson, *e. d.* of late Charles Lester Leonard, A.M., M.D., of Philadelphia, U.S.A., 2 *d.*; 2nd, 1938, Frau Richildis Von Kaan. *g. d.* of late Richard Von Warton of Vienna and Ehrenhausen, Styria. *Educ.:* Oundle Sch., Cambridge Univ., Guy's Hospital. House Surgeon, Royal Surrey Hospital, Guildford; entered I.M.S., 1912; Field Service, France, 1914-16; South Persia, 1917-19 (despatches twice); Agency Surgeon, Foreign and Pol. Dept., Govt. of India from 1919; services lent to Jodhpur State as P.M.O., 1925-28; Chief Medical Officer, States of Western India, Rajkot, 1928-33; Residency Surgeon in Mysore, Bangalore, 1933-40; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Director of Public Health, C.P. & Berar, 1940-42; Dy. Director-General, I.M.S., 1942-43; Director-General, I.M.S., 1943-46: Medical Adviser to Secretary of State for India 1946 to August 15, 1947. *Publications:* Articles in Guy's Hosp. Gazette, 1926-28, Ind. Med. Gazette, 1929 and 1938. *Address:* C/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament St., London, S.W.1.

HANCOCK, Lt.-Col. Sir Cyril Percy, K.C.I.E. (1946), C.I.E. (1941), O.B.E. (1930), M.C. (1919), Representative in India of Findlay, Durham & Brodie, 6, Bloomsbury Sq., London, W.C. 1; *b.* Sept. 18, 1896; *m.* Joyce Hemingway. *Educ.:* Wellington Coll. and Sandhurst. Indian Army, 1914-1920; Indian Political Service, 1920 to 1947. *Address:* C/o Lloyds Bank, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HANSRAJ, Anandji Haridas, LL.B., Director, Anandji Haridas & Co. Ltd., Nagpur. *b.* January 7, 1920 at Bombay; *s.* of Anandji Haridas, B.A., LL.B. *Educ.:* New Era School, Wilson College and Law College, Bombay. Entered business as Director of Anandji Haridas & Co. Ltd., in 1941; Partner, Messrs. Sampat Brothers; Partner, Messrs. Udayasing and Co., Hardware and Iron Merchants, Hardware and Steel Trading Co. and Anandji Haridas & Sons. President, C. P. & Berar Badminton Association; member, Managing Committee, C. P. & Berar Cricket Association; C. P. & Berar Chamber of Commerce; has widely travelled; is a Sportsman. Member, Managing Committee, Malak Itwari Gujerat School, Nagpur. *Clubs:* Rotary Club; Gondwana Club; Maharaj Bagh Club; W.I.A.A. Club and the Cricket Club of India Ltd. *Address:* Anandji Haridas & Co., Ltd., Dhannaram Building, Mayo Hospital Road, Nagpur (C.P.).

HANUMANTHAPPA, Dharmapravartha Rajanahalli, Cotton Merchant and Managing Agent, The Davangere Cotton Mills. Ltd. *b.* in 1881 in Mysore State. Started career as a jeweller in 1901 and later entered cotton business. In 1909, he opened ginning and pressing factories of his own in Davangere, Chitaldrug, Banavar and Nanjangood; jointly with his son Dharmaprakasa R. Rama Setty, he founded the Davangere Cotton Mills Ltd.; floated the Davangere Vanaspati Vegetable Oil Co., Ltd.; constructed a Dharmasala costing over Rs. 1,00,000 opposite the railway station at Davangere which was opened by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in July 1942; has offered to donate a substantial amount for the construction of a Girls' High School. *Address:* Davangere.



IARBANS Singh Brar, Major Sirdar, Bar-at-Law, Deputy Assistant Welfare General; ex-Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State; landowner in Ferozepore and Hissar Districts (Punjab); *b.* September 1905. *Educ.:* F. C. College, Lahore, Edinburgh University and Middle Temple, London. Called to the Bar in 1927, M.R.A.S. (1925), F.R.G.S. (1926) and Governor, Royal Agricultural Society of England (1927), took training in Railway Traffic on L.M.S. (England); *m.* Jaswant Kaur, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., daughter of Rai Bahadur S. Bishan Singh, I.S.E. of New Delhi; two *s.* five *d.* Has travelled extensively in almost all parts of India and has visited Europe twice; President, Khalsa Jatha (Association), British Isles (1926-27); Joint Secretary, Indian Majlis, London (1925-26); Vice-President, Bhupindra High School, Moga; member, Central Gurdwara Board, Punjab (1930-36), Sirhind Canal Advisory Committee (1932-37), District Board, Ferozepore since 1930 and as Senior Vice-Chairman held charge of the Departments of P. W. D., Public Health, Medical, Fairs and Ferries, and was Chairman of the following Committees of Board: Rural Reconstruction, Development, Mass Female Education (1934-37); elected member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1930-34; member, Standing Finance Committee, Government of India (1931-34); Standing Finance Committee for Railways (1932-34); Central Advisory Council for Railways and Assembly House Committee (1932-34): in 1934 was elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly, a member of the Court of Delhi University; practised as an Advocate in Ferozepore (1927-32); appointed Judge, High Court, Patiala State, in April 1932; Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State, 1936-42. In-charge of the Departments of Law and Justice, Jail, Municipalities and P. W. D.; held charge of Education and Medical (1936-40); was also President, Claims and Advances Committees, and State Scout Commissioner 1938-42; resigned office in Malerkotla State for joining the Army for the duration of the war and served as Deputy Assistant Welfare General and Deputy Assistant Adjutant General in the Indian Army from 1945-1947. Now Chief Labour Officer, Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Kanpur (A combine of all Sugar factories in U. P. and Bihar). *Recreations:* Riding, gardening and Tennis. *Address:* Carlton Hotel, Lucknow.

HAR Bilas Sarda, Diwan Bahadur, 1932, F.R.S.L., M.R.A.S., F.S.S.; *b.* 3 June 1867, Apptd. Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in 1894; was Subordinate Judge-First Class, at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and Judge, Small Causes Court, Beawar, till 1921; Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer, 1921-23; officiated as Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge; retired, 1923. Senior Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur, 1925; member, Leg. Assembly, 1924, re-elected, 1927 and 1930; was Dy. Leader, Nationalist Party in Legislative Assembly. Was one of the Chairmen of the Leg. Assembly. Presided over Indian National Social Conference at Lahore, 1929 and All-India Vaish Conference at Bareilly in 1925; awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935 and Coronation Medal. Author of Child Marriage Restraint Act, popularly known as the "Sarda Act". *Publications: Life of Dayanand Saraswati; Hindu Superiority; Ajmer Historical and Descriptive; Maharana Sanga, Maharana Kumbha, etc.* Editor of the Dayanand Commemoration Volume and Secretary of the Paropakarini Sabha of India. Commemoration volume was presented to him in Oct. 1937. *Address:* Harniwas, Civil Lines, Ajmer.

HARES, Walter Pullin, B.A. (Durham), M.B.E., 1st class Camb. Prelim., 1903. C. M. S. Missionary. *b.* 12th April, 1877. *m.* Marion Pullin. *Educ.:* at King's Lynn, Durham University. Principal and Warden of St. John's Divinity College, Lahore, 1912-1913; Missionary-in-Charge, Narowal, 1906-1911 and 1913-1916; Missionary in charge, Gojra, 1916-1939; Hon. Canon of Lahore, 1928; Examining Chaplain to Bishop of Lahore, 1916; Staff Major of Civil Liaison Organisation General Headquarters, 1940. Archdeacon of Sind and Baluchistan, 1946. *Publications:* An English-Panjabi Dictionary; compilation of 900 Punjabi proverbs and 6,000 idiomatic sentences in Roman Punjabi; history of the Christian Church of the first Six Centuries, in Persian Urdu (2nd Edition); *The Story of the Jhang Bar Mission; The Teaching & Practice of the Church of Rome in India* (3rd Edition), etc. *Address:* 753, Lawrence Road, Karachi 1.

HARI Singhji Sahib, Major Maharaj Sri, third *s.* of His late Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur, Air Vice-Marshal, Lieut.-General, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., LL.D. *b.* September 20, 1929. *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer; received Military training at Royal India Military Academy, Dehra Dun, U.P.; *m.* grand-daughter of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib of Jaisalmer (Rajputana); holds Portfolio of His Highness' Household. *Address:* Jodhpur (Rajputana).

HARISH Chandra, B.A., Judicial Minister, Jodhpur State. *b.* 22nd May, 1904. *Educ.:* Dayalbagh, Agra; Agra College; Jaswant College, Jodhpur. District Officer and 1st Class Magistrate, 1926; Secy. to Councillor to H. H., Jodhpur, 1942; Organising Secy., National War Front in Jodhpur State, 1943-45; assistant to the Councillor to H. H. Jodhpur. 1945; Chief Secy. to Government of Jodhpur, 1946. *Address:* Paota, Jodhpur, Rajputana.

HARKISONDASS Lukhmidass, J.P., Proprietor, Harkisondass Lukhmidass; Director, The Native Share & Stock Brokers' Assocn., The Shree Nivas Cotton Mills Ltd., The Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd. *b.* 31st October, 1904. *Educ.:* Bharda New High School in Bombay; joined his father's firm of Freight Brokers, Aspinwal Lukhmidass & Co., in Bombay, at the early age of 18; soon after was taken as a partner; associated with his father's business for ten years; came in contact with many businessmen as well as shipping and export houses; became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1932; set up the firm of Harkisondass Lukhmidass in 1932; has developed a statistical department which publishes from time to time wall-charts as well as special surveys of the industries; has given financial assistance privately to many institutions and individuals. *Address:* 17, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

HARNAMSINGH, M.A., B.Sc., Agr., Ph.D. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, F.R.E.S., Officer, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India since September, 1, 1947. Member, Royal Agricultural Society (England), P.E.S. (Class 1); Inspector of Schools, Ambala Division. *b.* 12th Dec. 1898; 2 *s.* 1 *d.* Head of the Economics Dept., Khalsa Coll., Amritsar, 1924-36; added member (Pb. Univ.); member, Board of Studies, Economics (Pb. Univ.); President, Tennis Club and the Khalsa College Co-operative Society; Senior Lecturer in Economics, Govt. Coll., Lahore, 1936-41; Pres., Coll. Rifle Club and Round Table Club; member, U.T.C., King's Commission, April 1939: received training 10/8th and 14/8th Pb. Regt., Lahore; offered unconditional services for war; Asst. Divisional Inspector of Schools at Rawalpindi and Lahore, 1941-45; O. C., "C" Company at Rawalpindi, 1941 and "A" Company at Lahore 1942 (6th Pb. Urban Infantry) in addition to own duties; enrolled many recruits to the Urban Infantry and also technicians under the Technical Training Scheme (Govt. of India); contributed to several funds; resigned King's Commission, 1943 on disbandment of the Unit; Asst. Provincial Scout Commnr. since June 1945. *Publications:* "Thesis on Agricultural Education in the Punjab"; "Intermediate Economics"; "English Grammar and Composition." *Address:* Inspector of Schools, Ambala.

HARTY, Major General Arthur Henry, I.M.S., M.B.B.S. (Canada), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. England), Ex-Surgeon-General, Bombay, *b.* Aug. 13, 1890; *m.* Gladys Maud Davies; *Educ.:* Jamaica College, Jamaica, B.W.I., Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. Served in Royal Navy, 1914-19: joined I.M.S., 1919; served in Military and in Bombay Civil; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, 1942-45. *Address:* Grindlay's Bank, Bombay.

HASAN, Dr. Mahmood, M.A., B.L. (Cal.), M.A., D. Phil. (Oxon.), Diploma in Phonetics, I.P.A. (Paris), Barrister-at-Law, Khan Bahadur (1936), Vice-Chancellor, Dacca Univ. *b.* March 1898. *m.* I. F. Khuda Bakhsh of Lahore. *Educ.:* Aligarh, Calcutta, Oxford, London and Paris. Was Professor and Head of the Dept. of English and Provost of Muslim Hall before appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. of Dacca. *Publications:* Book on Nathaniel Lee and Restoration Tragedy to be published by Clarendon Press, Oxford. *Address:* Vice Chancellor's House, Ramna, Dacca.

HASAN, Saiyed Najmul, Proprietor, N. Hasan & Sons, Patna. *b.* 24th February 1911. *m.* 1926; seven *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.* in Patna. Graduated in 1933. Member, South Bihar Regional Transport Authority; member, Bihar Legislative Assembly, 1937-45; nominated Municipal Commissioner 1938; member and Joint Secretary, Bihar Provincial War Committee, 1940-46; member, Executive Committee, Bihar Provincial War Committee, 1940-47; member, Utilisation Committee of Industrial Research Board 1942-45; served on the Fishery Sub-Committee of the Policy Committee of the Government of India as member from Bihar, 1944-45; President, Bihar Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Patna; Director, India Reconstruction Corporation Ltd., Cawnpore; Partner, Alliance Traders, Cawnpore; Director, Dehri Oil Refinery Ltd., Calcutta; Nalanda Airways Ltd., Patna; Jalan Safe & Steel Furniture Ltd., Patna; Bihar Stores, Patna; Mg. Director, Patna Transport Ltd., Patna; Director, Hindustan Bicycle Manufacturing & Industrial Corporation Ltd., Patna; Chairman, Oriental Film Corporation Ltd., Patna; Director, Building & Land Trust (India) Ltd. *Clubs:* Patna Rotary Club, Royal Calcutta Turf Club (Stand), Cricket Club of India Ltd., Royal Western India Turf Club (Stand), New Patna Club and Bihar Flying Club. *Address:* Sultan Palace, Patna.

HASHIMI, Syed Mahmood Ali, Member, Hyderabad Legislative Assembly, and one of the oldest national builders of the country; began his political activities from the days of the Nizam's People's Association which championed the cause of Hindu-Muslim amity; is a pivot among several muslim organisations and movements in the State; member, Defence Council, Advisory Food Committee, Post-war reconstruction Cttee.; Secretary and Chief Whip of the party; is keenly interested in the advancement of the industries in the State; Director of many big commercial concerns. *Address:* Hyderabad Legislative Assembly, Hyderabad (Deccan).

HATTIANGDI, Gopal Shankar, B.Sc. (1941), M.Sc. (1943), Ph.D. (1944); A.R.I.C. (London) (1946), senior member, American Chemical Society (1947). Research Associate, University of Southern California, Los Angeles (U.S.A.). *b.* December 15, 1921; *m.* Malati Kowshik; *Educ.*: University of Bombay and University of Southern California. Research Scholar of the University of Bombay (1943-45); Technical Secretary, Heavy Chemicals & Chemical Industries Committee, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (1945-47); Research Assistant, U.S. Office of Naval Research, Los Angeles (1947-48). *Publications*: Numerous scientific papers on the Behaviour of Soap-Oil system; articles on the Chemical Industry in India; short stories and essays. *Address*: 2, Laburnum Road, Bombay 7 (India).

HAY, Maj.-Genl. Robert, M.B. (Edin.), D.P.H., D.T.M.&H., C.I.E. (1942), Knight of Grace Order of St. J. J., Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Retired) and Hon. Physician to H. M. the King. *b.* March 8, 1889; *m.* Mary Carnegie McAusland. *Educ.*: George Watson's, Edinburgh, Edinburgh Univ., First Commission in October 1914; served in the Great War 1914-18; Iraq, Kurdistan, 1918-21; N.-W. F. P. 1930; various medical appointments in the Political Dept., 1925-35; Chief Medical Officer of Rajputana, 1935-38; Dy. Dir. General, Indian Medical Service, 1939-42; Inspector Genl. of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, 1942-44; Surgeon General with the Govt. of Bombay from July 1944-Oct. 1945. *Address*: 3, King Edward Road, New Delhi.

HAY, Lt.-Col. Sir William Rupert, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Indian Army, Indian Political Service, Political Resident, Persian Gulf, since 1946. *b.* 16 Dec., 1893, *s.* of William Alfred Edward Hay and Louisa Tucker. *m.* 1925, Sybil Ethel, *d.* of late Sir Stewart and of Lady Abram Reading; three *s.*, two *d.* *Educ.*: Bradfield; University College, Oxford. Served European War in Mesopotamia; entered Political Dept., Government of India, 1920; Political Agent, South Waziristan, 1924-28; Assistant Commissioner or Joint Deputy Commissioner, Mardan, 1928-31; Political Agent, Malakand, 1931-33; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1933-36; Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India in the External Affairs Department, 1936-40. Resident in Waziristan, 1940-41. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and H. M.'s Consul-General, Bushire, 1941-42. Revenue and Judicial Commsnr., Baluchistan, 1942-43. Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1943-46. *Publications*: *Two Years in Kurdistan*, 1921; articles in the Royal Geographical and Royal Central Asian Society Journals. *Recreations*: Tennis and Shooting. *Address*: The Residency, Bahrain, Persian Gulf.

HAYLES, Alfred Arthur, Editor and Managing Director, *The Mail*. *b.* March 7, 1887. *m.* Sybil Anne Copeland, 1928. *Educ.*: London and Paris. Freelance Journalism London, till 1912; joined staff of *The Madras Times*, 1912; Asst. Editor, *The Mail*, 1921; became Editor, 1928; Chairman, Automobile Association of South India; Chairman, Madras Bathers Protection Society and P. D. G. W., Madras. *Publications*: "10,000 *Miles in Africa*." *Address*: Sunnyside, White's Road, Royapettah, Madras.

HAYLEY, Thomas Theodore Steiger, M.A. (Cantab.), M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.A.I., F.R.E.S., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Sibrogar District, Assam. *b.* 4th Oct. 1913. *Educ.*: Clifton Coll., Bristol; Peterhouse, Cambridge, Exeter Coll., Oxford. Field work in social anthropology in Uganda, 1936-37; Asstt. Commissioner, Assam, 1938-40; Under Secretary to the Govt. of Assam 1940-43; Director of Publicity and Rural Development, Govt. of Assam, 1943-1946. *Publications*: *The Anatomy of Lango Religion and Groups*. *Address*: C/o The Secretariat, Shillong, Assam.

HEANEY, George Frederick, Brigadier (late Royal Engineers), C.B.E. (1943), Surveyor General of India since October 1946. *b.* 1897. *m.* Doreen Marguerite Hammersley-Smith, 1929; two *s.* two *d.* *Educ.*: St. Lawrence, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Cambridge University. Commissioned Royal Engineers, 1916; served War 1914-18; served in France, wounded, twice mentioned dispatches. Joined Survey of India, 1921. War 1939-45; Dy. Director, Survey in Persia-Iraq, 1941-43. Director of Survey, S.E.A.C., 1944-45. *Address*: Old Secretariat, Delhi.

HERRING, Edgar John Cruickshank, M.I.E.E., M.Amer. I.E.E., J.P., Managing Director, Jost's Engineering Co., Ltd. *b.* 12th March 1891. *m.* Helen May Booker, 1*s.* 2*d.* *Educ.*: Wallington Grammar School and South Western Polytechnic, Chelsea. Chairman, Engineering (Imports) Sub-Cttee., Bombay Chamber of Commerce. *Recreations*: Music, Golf. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay Club, Bombay Gymkhana. *Address*: Carmichael House, off Pedder Road, Bombay.

HIDAYATULLAH, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M., B.A. (Nagpur), B.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, O.B.E. (1946), Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Nagpur. *b.* Dec. 17, 1905. *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Raipur (1922); Phillip's Scholar, Morris College, Nagpur (1926); B.A. 2nd Order of merit; Malak Gold Medallist, Trinity College, Cambridge (1927-30), English and Law Tripos, Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (1930); President, Indian Majlis, Cambridge (1929); Advocate, Nagpur High Court (1930-46); Lecturer, University College of Law (1935-43); Government Pleader (1942-43); Advocate-General, C.P. & Berar (1943-46); Puisne Judge (1946); member, Nagpur Municipal Committee (1932-33); member, Nagpur Improvement Trust; member, Nagpur University Academic Council, Court, Faculty of Law, etc. (1934-47); member, Nagpur Bar Council, 1943-46. *Publications*: Miscellaneous papers. *Address*: Byramji Town, Nagpur.

HIDAYATULLAH, H.E. Sir Sheikh Ghulam Hussain, Governor of Sind since August 15, 1947, after the establishment of Pakistan. *b.* January 1879. *Educ.*: Shikarpur High School, D. J. Sind College and Government Law School, Bombay. Graduate in Arts and Law of the Bombay University, and in legal practice for a considerable period. In public life since 1904 up to the present time, without any break. Vice-President of the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality, and first non-official President of the Hyderabad-Sind District Local Board. Entered the Bombay Legislative Council in 1912, and was a non-official member of that body till 1920. A Minister of the Government of Bombay, January 1921 to June 1928, three times in succession; was a member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, 1928 to 1934. Was also Leader of the Bombay Legislative Council, and Vice-President of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Deputed to the Round Table Conference by the Government of India on two occasions. Member of the Council of State for six months. Subsequently elected as a member of Indian Legislative Assembly. President, Sind Advisory Council on the separation of Sind in April 1936. Member, Sind Legislative Assembly. Played most important part in Sind politics, having been either Premier or Minister in one Cabinet or the other since 1937. After the death of Mr. Allahbaksh, Sir Ghulam became the Premier, which position he held till the partition of India was announced. In accordance with the Muslim League Council's mandate, he renounced all his titles including Knighthood. Attended the Simla Conference convened by the Viceroy and later took active part in the discussions in May 1946 preceding the British Cabinet Mission's proposals for India. Following the partition of India and the establishment of Pakistan, Sir Ghulam Hussain was appointed first 'Sindhi' Governor of his own home province. *Address*: Governor's House, Karachi.

HIMMAT Singhji Sahib, Major, Maharaj Shri, second *s.* of His late Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur, Air Vice-Marshal Lieut.-General, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., L.LD. *b.* on 21st June, 1925; *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer; received Police training at Police Training College, Phillaur (Punjab); holds portfolio of Home Department since October 1947. *Address*: Jodhpur (Rajputana).

HIMATSINGKA, Prabhu Dayal, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Assam, Senior Partner, P.D. Himatsingka & Co., Calcutta. *b.* Aug. 16, 1889. Graduated from the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, in 1911. Degree in Law 1914 and enrolled as Attorney of High Court, Calcutta in 1921. Arrested on suspicion of violent political activities in Aug. 1914 and later prosecuted in the Bowbazar conspiracy case but was discharged by Court; externed from Bengal in March 1916 under the Defence of India Act, and home interned at Dumka, May 1916 to Jan. 1, 1920; connected with various public bodies; Founder-member, Marwari Relief Society; returned uncontested to the Bengal Leg. Council for several terms from the Calcutta West Constituency; resigned from the Council in 1930 in obedience to Congress mandate; elected member, Calcutta Corpn., 1924-43; a Trustee of the Calcutta Improvement Trust representing the elected Councillors, June 1927-36; Vice-Pres. and Pres., Barabazar Congress Cttee., for some years; elected M.L.A, Bengal from Calcutta West Constituency 1937; resigned June 1938; started in Calcutta a branch of the Seva Samity Boys' Scout Assen. in 1927 and is now the Provincial Commnr. of the same in Bengal (now called Hindustan Scout Assen.); Pres., Marwari Girls' High School, Matree Seva Sadan, and of several other physical, cultural and public assocns.; Director of several public companies; returned to Assam Legislative Assembly 1946. Resigned, in Feb., 48, elected M.L.A., West Bengal Legislative Assembly. *Address*: 51A & 51B, Gariahat Road, Calcutta.

HIRALAL, Lieut.-Colonel, Rao Raja, Rajya Ratna, Rajya Bhushan, M.L.C., Indore; Millowner. *b.* Ajmer, June 12, 1898; President, All-India Jain Mahasabha, Aman Cttee., Holkar State; Imm. Past Pres., Rotary Club of Indore; Vice-Pres., Indian Red Cross Society, Holkar State, C.I.; Hockey Assoc., Central Gymkhana, Indore; Holkar State Cricket Assoc., Holkar State Olympic Assoc., C.I. School Athletic Assoc.; Patron, Indian Adult Education Assoc.; member, Red Cross Society, Indore Residency and Mhow, Economic and Industrial Development Board, Holkar State, Central Grain Advisory Cttee., Holkar State; Executive Cttee., Holkar State; Anti-Tuberculosis Assoc. and Board of Economic Development, Gwalior State; Chairman, The Dewas Bank Ltd., Dewas Senior; Managing Agents, The Kalyanmal Mills Ltd., Indore, and Shri Vikram Sugar Mills Ltd., Alote (Dewas Senior); Director, The Bombay Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay; The Electronics Ltd., New Delhi; Bombay Cinetone Ltd., Bombay; Glory Insurance Co., Ltd., Indore; The Sagarmal Spinning and

Weaving Mills Ltd., Burhanpur; National Microfilms Ltd., Bombay; Proper Kajora Coal Co., Ltd., Calcutta; United National Industrial Corporation Ltd., Calcutta; the Malwa Vanaspati and Chemical Co., Ltd., Indore, Etc.. Owner, The Trilokchand Jain High School, The Kalyanmal Nursing Home, The Kalyan Jain Hostel, and The Kalyan Aoushdhalaya; Mahatma Gandhi was his guest when he came to Indore to preside over the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan; arranged the Foundation Ceremony of the first Bhangi Colony being performed at the hands of Rajkumari Amrit Kuar, Health Minister, Govt. of India; is intimately connected with eminent political leaders, commercial magnates, ruling princes and high officials; is keenly interested in sports, his Hockey Team having won many prominent Cups and Trophies in India. *Recreations:* Tennis, Polo, Swimming. *Clubs:* Yeshwant Club, Indore; Madhav Club, Ujjain; The Cricket Club of India, Bombay; The Turf Club, Bombay; the Roshanara Club, Delhi; the Chelmsford Club, Delhi; The Jiwaji Club, Gwalior; the Residency Club, Indore; and the Central India Club, Mhow. *Address:* Kalyan Bhawan, Indore (C.I.).

HOLLAND, Sir Henry Tristram, Kt. (1936), C.I.E. (1929), M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E., F.I.C.S. (Hon.), Kaiser-i-Hind Medal 2nd class (1910), Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1925), Bar to the Kaiser-i-Hind (1932), (Retd.); was incharge of C. M. S. Hospital, Quetta. *b.* Feb. 12, 1875; *m.* Florence Ethe Tunbridge. *Educ.:* Loretto School and Edin. Univ.; came to C. M. S. Hospital, Quetta, May 1900; Civil Surgeon, Sibi, 1914; Hyderabad, 1915-17; C. M. O., Baluchistan and Civil Surgeon, Quetta, 1917-18. *Publications:* Joint Author of Text-book on Cataract; Articles in the Indian Medical Gazette, etc. *Clubs:* Overseas, London; Quetta Club. Silver Jubilee Medal 1935, Coronation Medal 1937. *Address:* C/o C. M. S. Hospital, Quetta, Baluchistan.

HOOD, Sir Hugh Meggison, K.C.I.E. (1942), C.S.I. (1939), C.I.E. (1934). *b.* June 5, 1885, *s.* of Christopher Hood; *m.* Alice Fenton Millar, 1916; one *s.* *Educ.:* Middlesbrough High School; Jesus College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1909; War Service, 1916-19; Collector, 1923; Registrar, Co-operative Societies, 1923-24 and 1926-29; Chairman, Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929-30; Financial Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1931; Collector, 1935; Home Secretary, 1936; Ag. Chief Secretary, 1938; Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Madras, 1939-44; member, Bengal Administration Enquiry Cttee.; retired from I. C. S., 1945; Adviser, Co-operative Dept., Govt of Bengal 1945. Principal Secy., Fin. Dept., Govt. of India, 1946. *Address:* C/o Lloyds Bank, Middlesbrough.

HOOD, William, A.R.T.C., A.M.I.C.E., Fellow, P. W. Inst., O.B.E., awarded New Year's Honours, 1946. General Manager, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, (Retd.). *b.* 5-9-1893. *m.* Agnes McAdam Thomson. *Educ.:* Royal Technical College, Glasgow. Civil Engineer, M.E.S., India, 1917-23; Bridge Engineer, G.I.P. Rly., 1924-32; Deputy Chief Engineer (Bridges), G.I.P. Rly., 1932-38; Deputy Chief Controller of Standardisation, Railway Board, 1938-40; Deputy Chief Engineer (Construction), G.I.P. Railway, 1940-45; Chief Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, 1945-46. *Address:* C/o "Glenogle," Mt. Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

HORNIMAN, Benjamin Guy. *b.* 1873. *Educ.* Portsmouth Grammar School and Queen's Service House. 50 years of intensive activity in journalism following on early experiments in other walks of life. Connected at different times with various leading journals of Britain and India. President, Journalists' Association of India; Editor, *The Bombay Sentinel*, 1933-45. *Address:* "Marlow", New Worli, Bombay.

HORWILL, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lionel Clifford, A.R.C.Sc., B.Sc., (1st Hons. Maths.), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* 19th September 1890. *m.* Vera Merrick Walker, M.B. Ch. B. (Ed.). *Educ.:* Plymouth Technical School; Royal College of Science; University College, London; and Wadham College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. in October 1915; served in the 21st and 22nd Cavalry in India and Mesopotamia, 1916-1919; Asstt. Commissioner, Vizagapatam Agencies, 1919-1924; appointed Acting District Judge, 1925, confirmed, 1929; Acting Judge, Madras High Court, 1936-40; Judge, Madras High Court, since February 18, 1940. *Address:* Madras Club, Madras.

HUQ, Abul Kasem Fuzlul, ex-Chief Minister, Bengal. *b.* October, 1873, in the famous Kazi family of Chakhar, District Barisal (Bengal). *Educ.:* at home and Barisal Zilla School, graduated from Presidency College, Calcutta, with triple honours, 1894; M.A., 1895, in Mathematics; B.L., 1897, *m.* 1896, eldest daughter of late Nawab Syed Mohammad Khan Bahadur. 1 *s.* and 1 *d.* Enrolled Vakil, High Court, 1900; Professor, Rajchandra College, 1903-04. Editor, *Balak*, 1901-06; Jt. Editor, *Bharat-Surhid*, 1900-03; Dy. Magt. Collector, 1906. Asstt. Registrar, Co-operative, Bengal, Bihar and Assam, 1908-12. Resigned Government Service due to difference with higher authorities; joined Bar, gave evidence before Royal Commission on Public Services in India, 1913; elected member (Jt. electorate) old Bengal Legislative Council, 1913-20; elected member, Montford Reformed Council, 1920-35; Central Legislature, Delhi, 1935-37. Education Minister, 1924; Secretary, Provincial Muslim League, 1913-16; President, Muslim League, 1916-21; President, All-India League Session, Delhi, 1918; General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1918; President, Bengal Provincial Conference, Midnapore, 1920; Signatory to the famous League-Congress Pact, Lucknow, 1916; member, Round Table Conference, 1930-31 and 1931-32. Founder, Leader and President, Krishak Proja Party since 1927. Mayor of Calcutta, 1935-36; elected member, Reformed Provincial Assembly. Chief Minister, Bengal from 1st April, 1937 to 28th March, 1943; Leader of Opposition, 1943. *Address:* 88-2, Jhautola Road, Calcutta.

HUSAIN, Dr. Iqbal, M.A., B.L., Ph.D., Senior Professor of Persian, Patna College. *b.* 22 November 1905. *Educ.:* Patna and Law Colleges, Patna; University Prizeman, Gold Medalist and Research Scholar, first Ph.D. of Patna University. Entered Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, 1935; appointed to Class I of the Bihar Educational Service, 1944; Lecturer in Persian, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1935-36; Asstt. Prof. of Persian, Patna Coll., 1938-44. Nominated by H.E. the Chancellor to be a Fellow of the Senate of the Patna Univ., 1943; Fellow Member of the Faculty of Arts; elected Member of the Faculty of Law; member, Boards of Studies in Persian and Urdu of Patna University; member, Bihar and Orissa Madrasa Examination Board, 1938-44. Examiner in Persian upto M.A. standard in various Universities of India and Pakistan. Convener, M.A. Board of Examiners in Persian of Patna University. Representative of Patna Univ. to the 12th All-India Oriental Conference held in Benares; member, Governing Body of the Madrasa-i-Islamia Shamsul Huda, Patna; member, Editorial Board of the Patna Univ. Journal. *Publications:* "*The Early Persian Poets of India*" and the "*Tuhfa-i-Sami.*" *Address:* Patna College, Bankipore, Patna.

HUSAIN, Zakid, M.A. (1917), Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh; *b.* January 6, 1895. *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service in March, 1918; became Financial Adviser, Supply Department in 1940; was Financial Commr., Railways from 1943-45; Finance Member, H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council, 1945-47. *Address:* Muslim University, Aligarh, U. P.

HUSSAIN, Sir Ahmed, Nawab Amin Jung Bahadur, the Nizam's Own Colonist, C.S.I. (1911), Nawab (1917), K.C.I.E. (1922), Peshi Minister, *i.e.*, Minister in waiting to H.E.H. the Nizam from 1915 to 1935. *b.* 11 Aug. 1863. *m.* Ayisha (1882) who died, next *m.* Fatima, Lady Amin Jung, 1907. Has 4 *s.*, 2 *ds.* *Educ.:* Christian College and Presidency College, Madras, Miller's Prizeman, 1882; Governor's Scholar, 1882-1885; B. A. (1886), B.L. (1889), M.A. (1890), LL.D., Osmania (1926), High Court Vakil (1890); Advocate (1928); Deputy Collector and Magistrate, 1890-92; Asstt. Secy. to the Nizam, 1893; Personal Secy. to Nizam, 1895; Chief Secretary to Nizam's Govt., 1905. Law member, Nizam's Executive Council, 1922-28. One of Hyderabad Delegates to the First Round Table Conference, James Palace, London, 1930-31; member of the Hon'ble Sarfikhas Committee, 1904-1936. Retired, 1937. *Publications:* "*Notes on Islam,*" "*Philosophy of Faqirs*" articles in Periodicals. *Clubs:* Cosmopolitan (Madras), Secunderabad and Calcutta Club. *Address:* Amin Munzil, Hyderabad, Deccan.

HUSSAIN, Mrs. Iqbalunnisa, B.A., Gold Medalist, Dip.-in-Education, Writer & Special worker. *b.* January 21, 1898. *m.* Syed Ahmed Hussain, Asstt. Engineer, Mysore Govt. *Educ.:* Univs. of Mysore & Leeds (England). Started educational career after marriage; graduated in 1930; worked for the social uplift and educational progress of women; represented India at the World's Girl Guide Conference, Switzerland in 1934; led Indian Delegation to the International Women's Congress at Islambool, 1935. *Publications:* "*Changing India,*" *1940*; "*Purdah & Polygamy*"; "*Harem House*" a play has also been published; "*A queer education*" a novel is under publication; another novel "*The biography of an Indian Muslim Woman*" is being written. *Address:* 1C, Palmgrove Road, Bangalore.

HUSSAIN, K. B. Syed Bunyad, M.B.E. (1946). *b.* 2nd February 1886. *Educ.:* Muslim University, Aligarh; Joined the Punjab Civil Service in 1912; rendered valuable services in India in connection with the War, 1914 to 1918 (Punjab Gazette dated 18-4-19, Notification No. 9883 dated 10-4-19); Revenue & Nazul Officer, Delhi, 1922 to 1928; Officer-in-Charge, Revenue Training School, Gurdaspur in 1929 and 1930 coaching I.C.S., P.C.S., and Political Probationers; Deputy Commissioner, 1931 to 1940; nominated by the Punjab Government to Central Assembly, 1940; awarded Recruiting Badge in 1919, Khan Bahadur from 1929, Silver Jubilee Medal in 1936, Coronation Medal in 1937, in 1946. *Address:* Jaora, (Central India).

HUTTON, Lt.-Gen. (Retd.) Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E. (1944), C.B. (1941), M.C., I.D.C., P.S.C., Col. Comdt., R.A. since 1942; Ministry of Health, London, 1947. *b.* 27 March, 1890; *e.s.* of W. H. Hutton, J.P., Clevedon, Somerset; *m.* 1921, Isabel, M.D., *d.* of James Emslie, Edinburgh. *Educ.:* Rossall; R.M.A., Woolwich. 2nd Lt., R.A., 1909; Capt., 1915; Bt. Major, 1918; Major, 1927; Bt. Lt.-Col., 1927; Col. 1930; Major-Gen., 1938; Lt.-Gen., 1941; served European War, 1914-18 (wounded thrice, despatches four times, Bt. Major, Legion of Honour, French and Italian War Crosses, M.C. and Bar); Palestine, 1936; G.S.O.3, 1918; Bde.-Major, 1918-19; Asst. Mil. Secy., 1919-20; D.A.A.G., War Office, 1923-24; G.S.O.2, E. Command, 1924-26; Mil. Asst. to C.I.G.S., 1927-30; G.S.O.I., Mil. Operations, 1933-36; G.S.O.I., 1st Dn., 1936-38; G.O.C., Western Independent Dt., India, 1938-40; Dy. Chief of General Staff, Army H. Q., India, 1940-41; Chief of the General Staff, India, 1941; G.O.C., Burma, 1942; Secretary, War Resources and Reconstruction Committees of Council (India), 1942-43; Offg. Secy., Viceroy's Executive Council; Secretary, Planning and Development Dept., 1944. *Recreations:* Riding, Shooting, Sailing. *Club:* Army and Navy. *Address:* 5, Spanish Place, London, W. 1.

HYDARI, H. E. Sir Muhammad Saleh Akbar, (*s.* of the late Rt. Hon'ble Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari), K.C.I.E. (*Cr.*, June 1944), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1941), C.I.E. (1935), Governor of Assam since May 1947.

b. 12th October 1894. *m.* Sigrid, *d.* of W. Westling, Pitea, Sweden; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* at Bombay University; Balliol College, Oxford; District Officer, Madras Presidency, 1920-23; Under-Secretary, Development Department, Government of Madras, 1923; Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924; Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon, 1927-29; Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, 1929-31; Joint Secretary to the Indian States Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference, London, Second Session, 1931; Adviser to Delegation from Hyderabad (Deccan) to the Indian Round Table Conference, London, and Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, Third Session, 1932-34; Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1934-38; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour, 1938; Chairman and India's Representative on the Eastern Group Supply Council, 1941-43; Secretary, Industries and Civil Supplies Department, 1942 to Oct. 1945; leader of the Supplies Mission to U.K., February-March 1945; member for Information and Arts, Viceroy's Executive Council since Nov. 1945 and in addition for Labour, Works, Mines, Power and Health, 3rd July to Sept. 1946. *Address:* Government House, Shillong, Assam.

HYDERABAD STATE: Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur Nizam-ud-Daula, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah, the Nizam of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

ICHALKARANJI, Shrimant Soubhagyavati Satyabhamabai Saheb Vinayakrao Ghorpade, Pant Sachiv (Ranisaheb of Ichalkaranji Jahagir). *b.* 1910; *d.* of S. J. Kunte, of Sangli (retired Police Prosecutor, Poona & Nasik); *Educ.:* Sangli; *m.* Shrimant Vinayakrao Narayanrao Ghorpade, Pant Sachiv, 1924; has two *ds.*, Shrimant Kumari Pramila and Shrimant Kumari Durgadevi; is the President of the Mahila Seva Mandals at Kolhapur, Ichalkaranji & Ajra; takes keen interest in the uplift of women in the State; expert in knitting and fond of singing. *Address:* Ichalkaranji (S.M.C.).

ICHALKARANJI: Shrimant Vinayakrao Narayanrao Ghorpade, Pant Sachiv, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

IDAR STATE: His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Shree Himatsinghji Saheb Bahadur, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

INDORE: Maj.-Gen. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., LL.D., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

INDORE: Her Highness Shrimant Saubhagyawati Maharani Indirabai Holkar, granddaughter of late Rao Bahadur Anandrao Ramkrishna, J.P., and late Rao Bahadur Mukundrao Ramachandra. *m.* H. H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar in 1913; *Educ.:* Privately; has been thrice to Europe. Takes keen interest in charitable institutions and connected with the Ahilya Seva Sadan of Indore, Rajawade Historical Research Institute, Ramdas Research Institute of Dhulia, Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Vedic Research Society of Poona, Dharmakosha Karyalaya of Wai, All-India History of Indian Philosophy, village uplift and the Red Cross Society. Managed the Educational, Medical, Charitable and Household Depts. of the State during 1923-24. *Address:* Lalbagh Palace, Indore.

IRANI, Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Merwan, Merchant and Managing Partner, Jyoti Studios (formerly Imperial Film Co.); Partner, Majestic Cinema, Bombay; Partner, A. Shapoor & Co., Proprietor, Bombay Studio Properties; a pioneer in Indian cinema and film production. *b.* Dec. 1886; *m.* Banubai, *d.* of the late Beheram Sarosh; *Educ.:* Sir J. J. and the Bharda New High Schs., Bombay; Started life in the Asiatic Petroleum Co.; Later joined the Police Department for some time; First entered film business as an importer and exhibitor of foreign films; Apptd. India-Burma-Ceylon agent of Carl Laemmle's Universal Film Co.; Started producing Indian pictures as early as 1920 and was the first Indian producer to have a well equipped Studio; First produced talking picture in India with his pioneer Hindustani production "Alam Ara" and other successful productions in other Indian Languages including Persian and Burmese; In 1935 produced the first Indian All-process-colour pictures entitled "Kisan Kanya" and "Mother India" using the Cinecolor process of Hollywood; Founder-member and first Pres. of The Indian Motion Picture Producers' Assn.; First Producer-member apptd. to the Board of Film Censors, Bombay. Conferred Khan Bahadur in 1932,

the first to receive the honour among Indian film producers and the Irani community. *Address:* Jyoti Studios, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 7.

IRANI, Mrs. Motibai Khodamorad, *b.* 1901 in Poona; *m.* Khodamorad Jamshed Irani, 1918; three *s.* two *d.* *Educ.:* in Poona. First Woman President of the Poona Suburban Municipality, elected unopposed; was its Vice-President and Chairman, Standing Committee; member, Muncipality for the last seven years; keenly interested in social work, Women's welfare and uplift of labour class women and their children; founded maternity home at Yeravda for the benefit of the poor residents of Poona suburbs; Chairman, Food Grains Advisory Committee, Poona Suburbs; member, District Excise Advisory Board and Sassoon Hospitals Advisory Committee. *Address:* 42, Sassoon Road, Poona 1.

IRWIN, Joseph Boyd, C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C., B.A. (T.C.D.), I.C.S. (Retd.) *b.* 6th March, 1895; *m.* Helen Clark who died 29th March, 1945. *Educ.:* Trinity College, Dublin. Army service, 1915-1919; I.C.S. in Bombay Presidency, Revenue Department, 1920-1933; Revenue Minister, Jodhpur State, 1933-35; Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, 1936-38; Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1938-43; Additional Secretary to Government of India, 1943-1947. *Address:* 31, St. Andrews Road, Bedford.

ISHWARDAS Lukhmidas, Sir, Kt. (1936), J.P., Merchant and Landlord. *b.* 1872. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School, Bombay. Comes of a distinguished family which settled down in Bombay nearly 300 years ago, and which, since then, has been holding a high place in the community, Kapole Banias. Was President of the community for a time; second Sheriff of Bombay and fourth Knight in the family; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, for many years. Director, Port Canning & Land Improvement Co., Ltd., Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., S. S. & W. Co., Ltd., New Union Mills, Ltd., Khandala-Lonavla Electric Supplying Co., Ltd., Panvel Taluka Electric Supply & Development Co., Ltd., Oxy-Chloride Flooring Products, Ltd., etc. President, Managing Council, Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital, Bombay; Trustee and Member of the Managing Committee of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage; Member of the Board of G. T. Hospital Nursing Association; Bombay; Trustee, Pechey-Phipson Sanatorium for Women and Children, Nasik. Trustee of Peoples' Free Reading Room and Library, Vurgeevandas Madhavdas Kapole Boarding School; The Amreli Kapole Boarding School; Shree Barbhay Vanita Bala Orphanage; member of the Committee, Bombay Vigilance Association; served on the Committee of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates of Bombay for a number of years and was President in 1927-28; served on the Board of David Sassoon Industrial School; represented the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Municipal Corporation and Port Trust for several years; Sheriff of Bombay in 1924-25; travelled widely in Europe, Australia, Japan, China and India; a keen Freemason under both Scottish and English Constitutions; holds progressive views in politics and has made a mark in public life by social work. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club, Orient Club and Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Garden View, 19, Hughes Rd., Bombay.

ISMAIL, Haji Hasham Haji Moosa, President, Memon Chamber of Commerce; Far East Indian Evacuee Merchants' Association; Vice-President, Muslim Educational Service League; Hon. Secy., The Bombay Presidency Radio Club Limited. *b.* Amreli, 1906; *Educ.:* Davar's College of Commerce; Importer and Exporter. *Address:* Haji Moosa Ismail & Sons, 211/217, Nagdevi Street, Jamal Building, Bombay 3; C/o Cosmic Import Export Co., 111, Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. *Residence:* No. 1, Club Road, Ismail Manzil, Byculla, Bombay.

IVANIOS, His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Mar, O.I.C., M.A. (1907), D.D. (1930), Archbishop of Trivandrum. *b.* Sept. 8, 1882. *Educ.:* Syrian Seminary; The Madras Christian Coll., Principal, Mar Dionysius Seminary, High School, Kottayam (1908-1914); Prof. of Economics and Syriac, Serampore College, Bengal (1914-1919); founded Bethany, the Monastery and Convent of Nuns (1919-1925); was consecrated Bishop of Bethany (1925); was installed Metropolitan of Bethany with Suffragan Bishop (1928); reunited with the Catholic Church along with the Suffragans, Monks, Nuns, and others (1930); visited H. H. the Pope and received Sacred Palliam from the hands of Pope Pius XI (1932); received in audience by their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace; lectured at the Catholic International Universities' Conference, Switzerland; assisted at the International Eucharistic Conference, Dublin. Appointed head of the Malankara Rite by

Pope and Metropolitan Archbishop of Trivandrum (1932); visited America in 1947; has been permitted to start a college at Trivandrum. *Address:* Archbishop's House, Trivandrum.

IYER, E. Ganapati, B.Sc., M.C.S., Director of Sandal Oil Factories and their Industrial Concern in Mysore; also Special Officer for Surplus Stores disposals. *b.* 26th Nov. 1899. *m.* Jayalakshmi, *d.* of late Chief Justice Rajadharmapravina C. S. Doraiswami Iyer, 1922; *Educ.:* The Central Coll., Bangalore; took 1st rank in the Mysore Civil Service Competitive Examination Jan. 1920. Was Auditor, Mysore State Railway; Secretary, Stores Purchase Cttee.; Deputy Registrar; Land Mortgage Banks and Co-operative Societies; Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur and Kadur Districts; Government Director and Chairman of the following Concerns (from June 1940 to June 1944): Porcelain Factory, Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Soap Factory, Bichromate Factory, Silk Weaving Factory, the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., the Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., the Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd.; Director, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore from Sept. 1944 to March 1945 and again from June-Aug. 1946 and from Nov. 1947. Vice-Chairman, the Indian Institute of Culture, Basavangudi, Bangalore. *Publication:* A handbook of Land Mortgage Credit in Mysore, Economic and Financial aspects of tanks, Development of cultivation in the Irwin Canal Area, Trade, Industry, Wartime Controls and Post-War Planning. *Recreations:* Riding, Golf and Tennis. *Clubs:* The Century Club, Bangalore; Sports Club, Mysore. *Address:* 'Jaya Bhavan,' Sir Krishna Rao Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore.

JACOB, C. Korula, B.A. (Mad.) 1911; Dip. in Theology (Oxon.) 1924. Bishop of Anglican Diocese of Trav. & Cochin; *b.* April 27, 1886; *m.* Miss Mariam Chakko in 1910. *Educ.:* Kottayam Coll., Madras Christian Coll., Cambridge Nicholson Institution, Wycliffe Hall, Oxford. Ordained as a Minister of the Anglican Church in 1914; in charge of District of Melkavu for 5 years; Principal, Dio. Theo. Institution for 20 years; Archdeacon of Mavelikara, 1932; appointed Vice-Principal of Bishop's Coll., Calcutta in 1939; elected Bishop of Travancore & Cochin in 1945; Consecrated St. George's Cath., Madras, May 6, 1945; Enthroned Cathedral of Holy Trinity, Kottayam, May 9, 1945. *Publications: Biblical History* (vernacular), *Family Prayers, My Prayer Manual. Address:* Kottayam, Travancore.

JADHAV, Bhaskarrao Vithojirao, M.A., LL.B. *b.* May 1867. *m.* Bhagirathibai *Educ.:* Wilson College, Elphinstone College and Government Law School. Served in Kolhapur State and retired as Revenue Member. Started the Maratha Educational Conference in 1907 and revived the Satyashodhak movement in 1911, and has been in the Non-Brahmin movement in the Presidency from its inception. Represented the claims of the Maratha and allied Communities before the joint Parliamentary Committee in England in 1919; was nominated member of the Legislative Council in 1922 and 1923; Minister of Education, 1924-26 and Minister of Agriculture, 1928-1930. Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Bombay Presidency; President of the Satyashodhak Samaj, 1920-30. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1930-34; Delegate to Round Table Conf., 1930-31. Revenue Member of the Regency Council. *Address:* Shahupuri, Kolhapur.

JADHAV, Subrao (alias Nanasaheb) Ratojirao, Popular Minister, Rural Development Departments, Kolhapur and Inamdar Sardesai of Chinchali in Kolhapur State. *b.* Aug. 8, 1903; *m.* Shrimati Indirabai, *d.* of Manikrao Bhosle, 1923; one *s.*; *Educ.* at Kolhapur under Rev. Straller of the A. P. Mission. As Minister of Kolhapur State he works without any remuneration which he has offered to the Government to be utilised for public welfare; takes keen interest in agriculture and irrigation; has drawn up a scheme for digging wells and tanks in Kolhapur State; helps students by offering them scholarships for higher studies in foreign countries; is a first class Sardar; elected member of the Kolhapur Legislative Assembly; is a keen sportsman and a good shot. *Address:* Ingale's Bungalow, Kolhapur, Shahupuri.

JAGTAP, Dewan Bahadur Balkrishnarao Pirajirao, I.S.E. (Retd.), I.C.E., M.R.San.I. (London). Irrigation Adviser to Holkar Govt., Indore. Passed Civil Engineer Examination, Bombay University; specialised in Sanitary Engineering at London; returned to India in 1913; served in Kolhapur State on Radhanagari Irrigation Tank work till 1918; joined Bombay P.W.D. in 1918. Served as Executive Engineer at Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Nasik and Bombay. Served as Canal Irrigation and Special Irrigation Engineer, also as Sanitary and Roads and Buildings Engineer; was appointed Presidency Engineer, Bombay in 1937 where he was responsible for the construction of the Marina Bombay and several other works. He succeeded in popularising the D. D., Worli Chawls for labour. Was a nominated member of Bombay Corporation and also Bombay Port Trust. Presided over Ratnagiri District Agricultural Exhibition in 1936, and All-India Maratha Educational Conference at Poona in 1938; is largely responsible for the All-India Shivaji Memorial and establishment of the Preparatory Shivaji Military School, Poona. Retired in June, 1942. Presided over the All-India Maratha Political Convention, first Session at Dharwar in December 1942. Prepared the Scheme for a Home for the 'War widows and wives of soldiers on war'. President, All-India Agriculturists' Association. *Address:* Jugtap Park, Tadiwala Rd., Poona.

JAIN, Sheth Hukamchand Madanmohan, Senior Partner of Loonkaran Madanmohan and Madan Mohan Jain & Sons and Hukamchand & Co. Prominent businessman and Banker of Ujjain, Bercha, Kotah, Jhalrapatan, Bhawanimandi and Bombay. *b.* October 23, 1913, *e. s.* of Madanmohan Jain; has one *s.* and three *d. Educ.:* Madhav College, Ujjain. President, Sewa Samiti, Ujjain; Hony. Second Class Magistrate, Ujjain; Member, Majlis Am. (Legislative Assembly) Jhalawar; Master Mason Scottish 946, "Coronation," Khandwa; Founder Secretary, Rotary Club, Ujjain; presided over All States Jain Sammelan, Guna, 1946; Proprietor: Lalit Engineering Works, The Mohan Ginning Factory, Bercha, Motor Battery Manufacturers & Mohan Talkies, Ujjain, and Oil Refinery, Kotah; Director, Bharatiya Industries, Ltd., Hatpiplia; Director, The Dist. Co-operative Bank, Ujjain; Managing Director, The Ujjain Industries, Ltd., Ujjain; the Bhawanimandi Electric Supply & Development Co., Ltd., Bhawanimandi; Member, Gwalior Textile Board, Cloth Distribution & Rationing Committee; Vice-President, Yuvraj General Library, Ujjain; Hon. Secretary, Ujjain Chamber of Commerce, Souda Forward Delivery Association and the Cotton Merchants' Association, Ujjain; Shri All-India Digambar Jain Mahasabha Jeeva Daya Vibhag, New Delhi; Trustee, Ailak Pannalal Digambar Saraswati Bhawan, Biawar and Dhannalal Parmarthic Institutions; Treasurer, Bharat Bank, Ltd., Ujjain. *Clubs:* Jiwaji, Gwalior; Madhav, Ujjain; Shri Bhawani, Brijnagar. *Address:* Jivankuti, Ujjain.

JAIN, Rajendra Kumar, Dy. Mg. Dir., Bharat Bank Ltd., Delhi. *b.* 1902; comes of a zamindar family of Bijnor (U.P.); *Educ.:* Benares Hindu Univ. Took to business on leaving College and has taken part in the establishment and direction of several undertakings; actively associated with the Co-operative Bank movement for a number of years; was responsible for resuscitating the Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., Lahore, the management of which he took over as Director-in Charge in 1936; was President, Indian Chamber of Commerce and Insurance Society, Lahore; Director, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore; Bharat Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.; Govan Bros. Ltd.; Dalmia-Jain Airways, Ltd.; Govan Bros. (Rampur) Ltd.; Raza Sugar Co., Ltd.; Dhrangadhra Trading Co., Ltd.; Delhi Flour Mills Co., Ltd.; Buland Sugar Co., Ltd.; Indian National Airways Ltd.; Bharat Journals Ltd.; Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd., Bombay. Mg. Dr., Allahabad Law Journal Co. Ltd.; Intimately associated with a number of public activities and has been helping the cause of social reform, technical and vocational education; has been a prominent member of the Hindu Mahasabha and General Secretary of All-India Digambar Jain Parishad; was Vice-chairman for 12 years of the Local Board at Bijnor, a prominent figure in the Jain Society of the country; helped to further the cause of Jain literature as an Editor and Publisher of the well known Jain Hindi paper *VIR* and Secretary of Jain Parishad Publishing House. *Hobby:* Fruit and flower growing, agriculture with improved scientific and mechanical methods. *Address:* 11, Keeling Road, New Delhi.

JAIN, S. P., B.Sc., Managing Director, Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries. *b.* 1912; *m.* Shrimati Rama, *d.* of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia; two *s.*, Ashok and Alok; one *d.*, Alaka; *Educ.:* Benares Hindu University and Agra University. Possesses wide experience, extending over 12 years, of the various industrial and commercial units of the Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries, owning Collieries, Banks, Insurance Companies, Air Transport, Automobiles, and a chain of Factories producing cement, sugar, paper, chemicals, plywood, vegetable oils, paints and varnishes, spun pipes, etc.; is keenly interested in all-round extension and development of Indian industries and in raising the standard of life of Indian masses; his charities run into millions; has specialised knowledge of finance, economics, and statistics; visited the Dutch East Indies in 1936 and also Australia in March 1945, as a member of the Indian Trade Delegation. Managing Director: Rohtas Industries Ltd., Bharat Collieries Ltd., Bharat Bank Ltd. (Hony.). Allen Berry & Co. Ltd., Allen Motors Ltd., Oxy. Acetylene, Welding and Metal Cutting Co. Ltd. Dy. Managing Director: Dalmia Cement & Paper Marketing Co., Ltd.; Director: Dalmia Jain & Co., Ltd.; Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar Ltd.; Dalmia Cement Ltd.; South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd.; Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway Co., Ltd.; Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.; Universal Bank of India Ltd.; Dalmia Investment Co. Ltd.; Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.; Dalmia-Jain & Co. (Jind State) Ltd.; Bharat Fire & General Insurance Ltd.; Rohtas Quarries Ltd.; National Safe Deposit & Cold Storage Ltd.; N. K. Jain & Co. Ltd.; Dalmia-Jain & Co. (Patiala) Ltd., Patiala Biscuit Manufacturers Ltd., Allahabad Law Journal Co., Ltd.; New Central Jute Mills Co., Ltd.; Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd., Maheshpur Colliery Ltd.; Kharkhari Coal Co., Ltd.; Dalmia-Jain Collieries Ltd.; Govan Bros. Ltd.; The Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bombay; The Sir Shapurji Broacha

Mills Ltd., Bombay; and The Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd. President: Indian Paper Mills Association; Bihar Chamber of Commerce; Bihar Industries Association and All-India Plywood Manufacturers' Association. Vice-President., Indian Sugar Mills Association; Life Member, Indian Institute of International Affairs and Indian Council of World Affairs; Founder, Bharatiya Gyan Pith (Academy), Benares. *Hobbies:* Collection of Statistics, Riding and Tennis. *Address:* Dalmianagar (Bihar).

JAIN, Sahu Shriyans Prasad, Controlling Authority of the Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries and commercial institutions in the Bombay Presidency. *b.* 1908 in the Sahu family of Najibabad—(Ganesh Sadan), renowned for its traditional liberality and public service. He has rendered invaluable service to the people of his town and district. Has given large sums in charity and takes keen interest in all matters of social reform and public enlightenment. Has done pioneering work in the field of girls' education, Seva Samitis and public libraries for the welfare of his district in particular and the province in general; President, Education Committee of the District Board, Bijnor; and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Najibabad, for many years. Has outstanding executive ability and a knack for big business; Chairman, Sahu Rubbers Ltd., Bombay; Vice-Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., Lahore; *Director*, Bharat Bank Ltd., Delhi; Bharat Fire and General Insurance Ltd., Delhi; Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd., Bombay; Allahabad Law Journal Co. Ltd.; Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd., the Bombay Chlorine Products Ltd.; the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Ltd.; the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., Dhrangadhra; Dhrangadhra Trading Co. Ltd., Dhrangadhra; Hindi Gyan Mandir Ltd., Bombay and the Lahore Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Lahore. A leading figure in the Jain Community. Patronises a number of important institutions and reform schemes. Particularly interested in giving the community and the country its first full-length Documentary films of ancient Jain Art and Architecture. *President*: All-India Digamber Jain Sangh, and Rishabh Brahmacharyashram, Muttra; Member, Working Committee, All-India Digamber Jain Parishad, Delhi. *Address*: 16 A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

JAIN, Hon'ble Shree Takhatmal, Finance Minister, Madya Bharat Central India States Union since its formation. *b.* in Bhilsa in 1895; *m.* at the age of 16; *Educ.* at the local school and passed his Gwalior State Pleaders' Exam. Joined bar in 1913; first non-Official President of the Bhilsa Municipal Cttee., 1939-40; sponsored a number of schemes of public welfare during this period. Secretary, Gwalior Pleaders' Conference for several years and once president of the same Institution; member, Working Cttee. of the Gwalior State Congress and Pres., Bhind District Political Conference, 1939; was appointed as the first non-official Minister in charge of Rural Welfare and Local Self-Govt., Gwalior Govt.; resigned in 1942 due to differences with the Govt.; inaugurated the Indore State Local Self-Govt. Conference, 1942; member, Gwalior State Harijan Board which works under the auspices of All-India Harijan Sewak Sangha; was member, Majlis-Am and Majlis Qanoon of Gwalior Govt.; one of the founders of Jain High School, Bhilsa; organised various Institutions of Bhilsa as Vyayamshala; appointed Minister, Gwalior Govt. in 1947; as Finance Minister, Gwalior Govt. on the establishment of Responsible Govt. in Gwalior in 1948. *Address:* Lashkar, Gwalior.

JAIPURIA, Seth Mungturam, M.L.C., Bengal, till its abolition on the 15th August, 1947, under Indian Independence Act. Millowner, Merchant, Financier and Zemindar. *b.* 1900. *s.* of late Seth Anandram Jaipuria. *m.*; two *s.* and one *d.*; belongs to the Jaipuria family of Nawalgarh (Jaipur); Chairman, Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.; Director and/or Managing Director of about 35 joint stock companies; owns Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, Silk & Art Silk Mills, Oil Mills, Dal Mills, Rice Mills, Vegetable Ghee Factory, Mica Mines, China Clay Mines, Collieries and Real properties; Director, Jaipuria Bros. Ltd., Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Hercules Insurance Co., Ltd., Hindusthan Mercantile Bank Ltd., etc.; Member of Marwari Chamber of Commerce, India Sugar Mills Association, Bengal Textile Association; Founder, Seth Anandram Jaipuria College, Calcutta and a Free Eye Hospital at Nawalgarh in memory of his father; responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of Educational Institutions; greatly interested in social reforms. *Address:* 100, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

JAIRAMDAS, Daulatram, Hon'ble Mr. Minister for Food and Agriculture, Govt. of India: Journalist and Political worker, *b.* 1892, at Hyderabad (Sind); Graduated in Law, 1915, and practised as a lawyer in Karachi, 1915-19; joined the Home Rule Movement, 1916; took part in Satyagraha Movement, 1919; member, All-India Congress Committee, 1917-1941; participated in the Non-Co-operation Movement, 1920-21; Editor, "The Hindu", Karachi, 1921; sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment; Editor, "The Hindustan Times", Delhi, 1925-26; member, Bombay Leg. Council, 1926-29; resigned on assuming charge of

Secretaryship of All-India Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee; joined Satyagraha Movement, 1930-34; wounded during police firing at Karachi on April 16, 1930 while pacifying mob; General Secy., Indian National Congress, 1931-34; member, Congress Working Committee, 1928-41; jailed again 4 times during the political movement, 1930-34; released June 1934 and again arrested in Aug. 1942; released in April, 1945; Governor of Bihar, 1947. *Address:* New Delhi.

JALAN, Baijnath, Millowner and businessman. *b.* 1896 in Ratangarh, Bikaner, *s.* of late Seth Hardeodas Jalan. *m.*; one *s.* and four *ds.* Entered business at the age of 14. Senior partner, Messrs. Soorajmull Nagarmull, owners of Shree Hanuman Jute Mills, Hanuman Jute Press, New India Jute Press, Shree Hanuman Foundry Works, Managing Agents of Bengal Jute Mill Co., Ltd., North Bengal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Setabganj Sugar Mills Ltd., Setabganj Agricultural Farm Ltd., Gopalpur Agricultural Farm Ltd., Asiatic Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd., International Shipping Co., Ltd., and Secretary, The Calcutta Gas Company (Proprietary) Ltd.; Chairman, Board of Directors of General Assurance Society Ltd., Director, United Commercial Bank Ltd., Western Bengal Co., Ltd., Orient Jute Trading Co., Ltd., Atlas & Union Jute Press Co., Ltd., North Bengal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Star Paper Mills Ltd., Krishna Behari Tea Co., Ltd., The Hanuman Estates Ltd., Eastern Bengal Jute Trading Co., Ltd., Jute Baling & Trading Co., Ltd., Setabganj Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalpur Agricultural Farm Ltd., Setabganj Agricultural Farm Ltd., Aricha Trading Co., Ltd., International Shipping Co., Ltd., Port Shipping Co., Ltd., Shree Hanuman Jute Mills Co., Ltd., The Calcutta Gas Company (Proprietary) Ltd.; recognised authority in jute and hemp business; sound businessman, experienced in Banking and Insurance; shows keen interest in economic and financial prosperity of the country, and its industrial advancement. *Address:* 61, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

JAMBLE, Ramchandra Pralhad, Journalist, in Kolhapur. *b.* February 23, 1882, *s.* of Mr. Pralhadrao Jamble. *m.* Janakibai, daughter of Shrimant Gopalnaik Dhopade of Kognoli. Has one son. *Educ.* at Kolhapur in P. E. High School and Rajaram College. Was in Posts and Telegraphs Department service, 1900-07. Resigned Government service, 1907. Founded the Nutan Maharashtra High School, Kolhapur, and was its Proprietor and Superintendent, 1908-16. Took to Journalism, 1918. Was publicity Officer and Reporter on the Press of Kolhapur State, 1920-25 and retired. Thereafter is the correspondent of the "Times of India" 1923-48. He was President of the Kolhapur Journalists' Association, 1942-44. Takes keen interest in Indian music and art and has written articles on several social and political matters in some newspapers. *Address:* Kolhapur (Shahupuri).

JAMBUGHODA STATE: Maherban Shrimant Rana Saheb Shri Ranjitsinghji Gambhir Singhji, C.I.E., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

JAMES, Sir Frederick Ernest, Kt., M.A., O.B.E. (1918), Chevalier de l'ordre de Leopold (1920); *b.* 1891. *m.* Eleanor May Thackrah (1919). War service, 1914-20; General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Calcutta, 1920; Member, Bengal Leg. Council, 1924-29; Political Adviser, United Planters' Assoc. of Southern India, 1929; Planting Member, Madras Leg. Council, 1929-32; Member, Central Leg. Assembly, 1932-45; Chief witness for European Assoc. before Joint Parliamentary Cttee., 1933; Director, Rotary International, 1934-35; First Governor of Rotary Clubs in India, Burma & Ceylon, 1935; Chairman, International Commission on Rotary Administration, 1936-37; organised the Indian Institute of International Affairs, 1938; Knighted, 1941; Joined Tata Sons Ltd., 1941; Member, Defence Consultative Committee, 1942-45; Hon. Coffee Controller, 1942-43; Hon. Coffee and Rubber Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1942-46; Managing Director, Tata Limited, London. *Address:* 18, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.I.

JAMMU & KASHMIR: Lt.-Gen. H. H. Maharaja Harisinghji Bahadur, Indar Mahindar, Sipar-i-Saltanat, Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Salute 21 guns. *b.* 1895. *Educ.:* Mayo Coll., Ajmer and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun; Hon. LL.D., Punjab and Benares Univs.; Hon. Lt.-Gen. in the Indian Army; a Representative of India in War Cabinet, 1944; Chancellor, Ben. Hindu Uni. (Aug. 1943); K.C.I.E. (1918), K.C.V.O. (1922), G.C.I.E. (1929), G.C.S.I. (1933), G.C.V.O. (1946). *Address:* Winter: Jammu-Tawi; Summer: Srinagar, Kashmir.

JAORA STATE: His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan, the Nawab Saheb of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

JANJIRA: H. H. Lady Kulsum Begum Dowager Begum Saheba of. *b.* 6th January 1897. *m.* in 1913. Has only one son, H. H. the present Nawab Saheb of Janjira. Knows Urdu, English and Marathi, which is the court language of the State; is a keen sportswoman and is well versed in many other accomplishments. During the Regency period

of about 10 to 11 years after the sad demise of H. H. the late Nawab Saheb, she carried on the administration of the State most ably and creditably. *Address:* Janjira—Murud.

JANJIRA: H. H. Rabia Sultana Jehan Begum Saheba of. She is the daughter of H. H. the Nawab Saheb, Jaora. *m.* to H. H. the Nawab Saheb, Janjira in November 1933. Has four daughters. *Educ.:* Privately. Knows English, Persian and Urdu and is well versed in music and other fine arts. *Address:* Janjira—Murud.

JAN Mahomad, Khan Bahadur Shaikh, Landlord and bussinessman, *b.* 1896 at Nasirabad, Rajputana; *Educ.:* Lahore. Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937-46; Whip, Muslim League Party, Bombay Legislature during his membership; left Muslim League, 1940; member, All-India Muslim League Council; opposed Pakistan resolution at Lahore session; President, Poona District Muslim League and member Bombay Provincial Muslim League for many years; twice elected Vice-President, Poona Cantonment Board. Member of several War Committees during war; member, local Cttee. of Linlithgow Agricultural Commission; Director, Canteen Contractors' Syndicate Limited; connected with several joint stock companies in Southern India; interested in educational and Communal harmony activities; Life member, Deccan Education Society; donated over a lakh of rupees for establishing maternity wards in some of the local hospitals; worked for communal amity during disturbances in Poona, 1934-35 and has ever since championed the cause of Hindu-Muslim concord. *Address:* 23, "Silver Oaks," Gidney Park, Poona 1.

JARIWALA, Lallubhai Chakuram, Consulting Chemist and Businessman. Director and Technical Adviser, Estrela Batteries Limited, Bombay; Dir., National Electrical Industries Ltd., Bombay; Partner, Vithaldas Zaverchand, Cloth Merchants and Commission Agents, Bombay. *b.* 31st December, 1900. *m.* Savitadevi, *d.* of Vithaldas Zaverchand of Patan and Cawnpore; 2 *s.* and 1 *d.* *Educ.* at St. Xavier's and Sydenham Colleges, Bombay; University of Vienna (Austria), University of Frankfort-on-Main (Germany). Took Doctorate in Science (Chemistry) at the University of Frankfort. First Indian to establish successfully on a large scale Dry Cell and Battery Industry, and to start manufacture of several pyrotechnical articles and drugs in India. Has visited Europe several times and has travelled extensively in many European countries and U.S.A. for the study of conditions in several industries and on business. *Address:* 3, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

JASANI, C. V., M.L.A., *b.* 4th Feb. 1900 at Bombay. *Educ.:* Calcutta. Joined Congress in 1917 for the first time as volunteer in Calcutta; came to Gondia (C.P.) in 1920 as working partner of Mooljee Sicka & Co., enrolled as Congress Volunteer in 1922 in Gondia (C.P.); looked after the arrangements of National Flag Satyagrahis, 1923; elected Secy., Tilak Vidyalaya, Gondia, 1926; organised Gandhi Purse, 1926; Collected Rs. 5,551, earmarked by A.I.S.A. for starting Khadi Bhandar in Gondia; Secy. and Pres., Gondia Tehsil Congress Cttee., 1926-30; elected Vice-Chairman, Local Board, Gondia, 1928; elected first Dictator, Bhandara District War Council, 1930; courted jail for organising first satyagrah, 1930; released after 7 months during Gandhi-Irwin Pact; again arrested in 1932 and sentenced for 6 months, released after full term; member, A.I.C.C. & P.C.C. since 1932; Pres., P.C. Cttee. since 1939 and in 1934 organised the Boycott of the reception of Sir Montague Butler at the time of his visit to Bhandara; in 1934 nominated by All-India Harijan Seva Sangh as the Pres. of Bhandara District Harijan Seva Sangh; elected M.L.A. on Congress Ticket from Bhandara Nagpur Constituency, 1937; Nominated member, C.P. Govt. Industrial Survey Cttee. during Congress regime; Pres., Tumsar Rastriya Vidyalaya; Chairman, District Council, Bhandara, 1939-41; Pres., Municipal Cttee., Gondia, 1939-40; offered individual satyagrah and sentenced for 6 months, 1940; in 1941 arrested for delivering speeches; in 1942 organised Bhandara Zilla Sahayak Samiti; elected Pres.; started about 100 cheap grain shops; one Gram Udyogha Bhandara and Khadi Karyalaya; in 1942 arrested at Malkapur while returning from A.I.C.C. meeting; kept as detenue for nearly 3 years; released on 21-7-45; elected as member, working Cttee. of Cutch Prajakiya Parisad in 1945; member, Gond Seva Mandal Central Board, 1945; re-elected M.L.A. on Congress Ticket, 1946. *Publications:* "Bharatme Angreji Rajya" Gujarati Edition for Jasani Publication Trust. *Address:* Gondia, C.P.

JASDAN STATE: His Highness Darbar Shree Ala Khachar, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

JASDANWALA, A. A., *b.* 24th June 1899, *Educ.:* Bharda New High School and St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Partner, Adamji Lookmanji & Co.; Managing Director, Alco Insurance Co. Ltd.; Director of several other joint stock concerns; President, Islam Gymkhana, Bombay; Chairman, Bombay Cricket Assocn.; Debenture Trustee of the Cricket Club of India, Bombay; Chairman, Safety Association of India, Ltd., New Consolidated Construction Co. Ltd.; Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1946. *Clubs:* Willingdon, Radio, Cricket Club of India, Orient Club. *Address:* Rahimtoola House, Homji St., Fort, Bombay.

JASDANWALA, G. A. *Educ.:* Bharda New High School, Bombay. Partner, Adamji Lookmanji & Co.; Director, Alco Insurance Company; New Consolidated Construction Co., Ltd. Proprietor, Adamji & Company. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India Ltd., Islam Gymkhana, Bombay. *Address:* Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

JASDANWALLA, Y. A. *Educ.:* Bharda New High School, Bombay. Partner, Adamji Lookmanji & Co.; Chairman, Alco Insurance Co., Ltd.; Director, The Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society; Bombay Muslim Co-operative Bank Ltd.; New Consolidated Construction Co. Ltd. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India Ltd., Islam Gymkhana, Bombay. *Address:* Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

JATAR, Lt-Colonel Sir Nilkanth Shriram, Kt. (1946), C.I.E. (1938), D.S.O., I.M.S. Retd.), Inspector-General of Prisons, C.P. & Berar (Retd.), *b.* 26th May, 1887; *m.* Durgabai (died 1922), 2nd Vimala, *d.* of B. S. Dixit of Saugor, C.P. (died 1941), 3rd Maina Bai, *d.* of Mr. Goti of Dewas; *Educ.:* Poona High School, Wilson College, Bombay and University College, London. Received Commission, Indian Medical Service, 1914; served in the Great War with the Indian Expeditionary Force, Mesopotamia, 1915-18; awarded the Serbian Order of the White Eagle 5th Class with swords, a D.S.O., and mentioned in despatches; was a prisoner of war in Turkey after the seize of Kut; served with the Waziristan Field Force, 1919-1920, and was awarded Bar to his D.S.O.; joined Jail Department C.P. & Berar, 1922; Inspector-General of Prisons since 1934. *Address:* Neel-Sadan, 411, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

JATH: Lt.-Commander Raja Shrimant Vijayasinhrao Ramrao, R.I.N., Raja of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

JAVLE, Moreshwar Chintaman, Dr., J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate since 1912. *b.* 28th Oct. 1880. *m.* Miss Mogre. *Educ.:* Elphinstone and Aryan Education Society's High Schools; studied in Aryan Medical School of Bombay and was a casual student of Grant Medical College, Bombay. Private medical practitioner for over 30 years. Elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation from G Ward in 1910; re-elected at subsequent general elections till 31st March 1939; Chairman, Standing Committee of the Corporation, 1922-23; Schools Committee, 1922; Medical Relief and Public Health Committee, 1929-30; Improvements Committee, 1929-30; Mayor of Bombay, April 1933-1934. President, Hindu Gymkhana, Dadar; Member, Advisory Board, Ruia Coll., Matunga. *Address:* Mayor Building, opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay 14.

JAWAHAR STATE: Flt. Lt. H.H. Maharaja Shrimant Yeshwantrao, Alias Patangshah Vikramshah, the Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

JAYAKAR, The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Mukund Ramrao, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., P.C. *Educ.:* at Bombay University; practised as a Barrister in Bombay High Court; took to public life in 1916; elected to Bombay Legis. Council in 1923 and was Leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council and Leader of the Opposition until his resignation after the meeting of the Congress in 1925. Entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926, continued a member thereof till 1930. Dy. Leader of the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930 March; leader of the Opposition in 1930 Simla Session; was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Cttee. Member, Indian Delegation Co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Cttee. on the White Paper; appointed Judge of the Federal Court, India from October 1937. Appointed member of the Judicial Cttee. of the Privy Council in January 1939. Resigned in March 1942. Member, Constituent Assembly. Resigned from the Constituent Assembly early in 1947. Appointed Honorary Vice-Chancellor, Poona University, April 1948. *Publications:* Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924. *Address:* Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JAYARATNAM, Thomas Cooke Samuel, I. C. S., C.S.I. (1944), C.I.E. (1941), B.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.), Financial Commr., C.P. *d.* 10th October 1893. *Educ.:* Royal Coll., Colombo, Clare Coll., Cambridge. Asstt. Commr., C.P.; Under Secy., C.P. Govt. and Home Dept., Government of India; Deputy Secy., Labour Dept., Govt. of India; Jt. Secy., Franchise Committee, 1932; Settlement Commr., C.P.; Commr., Jubbulpore; Chief Secy., C.P. Govt. (1941-45); ex-Chief Minister, Rewa, C.I. *Address:* Nagpur, C.I.

JEEJEEBHOY, Sir Jamsetjee, 6th Bart., J.P. *b.* 10th May, 1909, *s.* of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, 5th Bart., K.C.S.I. Succeeded his father in 1931, assuming the present name in lieu of Cowasjee. *Educ.:* Cathedral and John Connon High School, Bombay, and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. (B.A. 1933). Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1934; re-elected 1935, retaining the seat till 1939; J.P., 1934; Hon. Presidency Magistrate, December, 1935; Appointed Dist. Scout Commr., Bombay City, Sept., 1934, and Provincial Scout Commr., Bombay Presidency, Jan., 1937, which he resigned as a sequel to the Baden-Powell dispute; Commander, Bombay Civic Guards, Northern Dn., 1940. Chairman, Board of Trustees, Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, Sir J. J. Charity Funds, N. M. Wadia Charities, The Bombay Pinjrapole (an asylum for old and disabled animals, founded by the first Baronet), the District Benevolent Society, etc. *Trustee:* The Parsee Panchayat Funds and Properties, Sir J. J. School of Art, Deccan College, Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital, Bai Jerbai Wadia and Motlibai Wadia Hospital, etc. Director of a number of joint stock companies. *Clubs:* Willingdon, Rotary, Cricket Club of India, etc. *Address:* Mazagon Castle, Bombay; Fountain Hall, Poona.

JEFFORD, James Wilfred, O.B.E. Rear-Admiral, Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Pakistan Navy. *b.* 22 March, 1901; *m.* Dorothy Kate Caswell on 27 Nov. 1926; *Educ.:* H.M.S. Worcester (Thames Nautical Training College); Midshipman, Royal Naval Reserve; apprentice in Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.; Sub-Lieut., Royal Indian Marine; Commander, R.I.N.; Captain, R.I.N.; appointed Flag Officer Commanding, R.P.N. in Rank of Rear Admiral 15 Aug. 1947; served aboat and ashore in World Wars I & II. *Address:* Admiral's House, Manora, Sind.

JEHANGIR, Cowasji, Sir (Bart.), M.A. (Cantab). G.B.E. (1944), K.C.I.E. (1927), C.I.E. (1920), O.B.E. (1918), M.L.A. *b.* February, 1879; *m.* Hirabai, Kaisar-i-Hind (Gold Medal), M.B.E. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. Member of the Bombay Corporation from 1904-1921; Chairman of the Standing Committee, 1914-1915; President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-1920; Honorary Secy., War Loan Cttee., 1917-1918; member of the Legislative Council; member of the Executive Council, Government of Bombay, 1921-1922 and 1923-1928. Elected member, Legislative Assembly for the city of Bombay, 1930; delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931, 1932; delegate, London Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933; delegate, Empire Parliamentary Conference, London, 1935, representing the Central Legislature; President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1936; one of India's representatives at the Coronation, London, 1937; Chairman of the Bank of India, Ltd., and a Director of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., The Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and several other companies. Succeeded his father in Baronetcy on July 26, 1934. *Clubs:* Marlborough and St. James', London. Asian, Ripon, Orient, Willingdon, Bombay. *Address:* Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JEHU, Ivor Stewart, B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1948). Editor, *The Times of India.* *b.* Oct. 21, 1908; *m.* Joan Mary (nee Weir), January 1944. *Educ.:* Edinburgh Academy, Edinburgh and Cambridge Universities. Sub-Editor, The 'Glasgow Herald', 1931-32; joined *The Times of India* as Asstt. Editor, September, 1932; War Correspondent on North-West Frontier, Mohamand Operations (1935), Waziristan (1938); Special Representative, *The Times of India,* with Govt. of India, 1938-40; appointed Director of Public Relations, Defence Department, with rank of Lt.-Colonel, June 1940. Promoted Brigadier in charge of Inter-Services, Public Relations Directorate, India Command, April 1942. Released to return to *The Times of India,* July 1945. *Address:* C/o *The Times of India,* Bombay.

JHA, Prof. Amaranath, M.A., D.Litt. (Hon.), F.R.S.L., Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University since 1947. Chairman, Public Service Commission, U.P., since April 1947; ex-Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad Univ. *b.* Feb. 25, 1897. *m.* Satyabhama Devi (*d.* 1936). *Educ.:* Govt. High School and Muir College, Allahabad. Prof. of English, Muir Coll., 1917; Univ. Prof. of English, 1930; Senior Vice-Chairman, Allahabad Municipality, 1922; Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1936 and 1945; President, All-India Educational Conference, 1941; addressed Convocations at Patna, Allahabad, Agra, Mysore and Bombay; President, First All-India Conference of English Teachers, 1940; Member of League of Nations Cttee. on the Training of Youth, 1934; President, U. P. Lawn Tennis Association; All-India Lawn Tennis Association; Allahabad Gymkhana; All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and the All-India Adult Education Association; Member, Indian Delegation to United Nations Educational and Cultural Conference, 1945; Vice-Chairman, National War Academy Committee. *Publications: Selections from Lord Morley* (Macmillans, 1920); *Selected Essays of Frederic Harrison* (Macmillans, 1923); *Hamlet* (1926); *Merchant of Venice* (1930); *Literary Studies* (1930); *Shakespearean Comedy* (1931); *Realms of Gold* (Oxford, 1935); *Occasional Essays and Addresses* (1940); *Literary Studies, second series* (in the press). *Address:* Benares Hindu University, Benares.

JHA, The Hon. Mr. Binodanand, Minister, Local Self-Government, Govt. of Bihar. *b.* 1900. *m.* Sow. Pramila Devi. *Educ.:* Barnagore Victoria H. E. School & Central Coll., Calcutta. Read upto I.A. when left Coll. (1920) to join non-co-operation movement. Joined Congress in 1920; member, A.I.C.C. for several years; member, Executive Cttee. of B.P.C.C. till May 1946; responsible for conducting and guiding Congress Movement in Santal Pargs., till he became Minister; M.L.A. & Parly. Secy. (L.S.G. Dept.), 1937-39. *Publications:* Series of articles on Aborigines and Administrative problems of Santal Pargs. *Address:* P.O. Baidyanath, Deoghar (Santal Parganas).

JHALAWAR STATE: His Highness Maharaj Rana Shri Harischandra Bahadur, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

JHAVERI, Krishnalal Mohanlal, Diwan Bahadur (1929), M.A., LL.B., J.P. For some time Officiating Judge, Bombay High Court; (Retired) Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay (1928, Dec.); Judicial Adviser, Palanpur State (1929). *b.* December 1868. *m.* 1886. *Educ.:* Surat, Broach, Bhavnagar, Bombay. B.A. (First Class Honours, English and Persian) 1888. Gavri Shankar Gold Medalist; Perry Prizeman of Jurisprudence; Dakshina Fellow, Elphinstone College, Bombay, Lectured on Persian.

Advocate, Appellate Side, Bombay High Court (1893-1905). Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay (1905). Syndic and Member of Academic Council; Dean, Faculty of Law; Chairman, Board of Studies in Gujarati and Library Committee, University of Bombay. Knows Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, English and Persian Languages. Has travelled extensively. Connected with about fifty-five Public, Social and Educational Institutions and Charitable Trusts in Bombay and outside. *Address:* Pitale Mansion, Kandewadi, Girgaum Post, Bombay 4.

JHIRAD, Jerusa Jacob, M.B.B.S. (London), F.R.C.O.G., M.B.E. Consultant in Obstetrics and Gynæcology. *b.* March 21, 1891. *Educ.* High School for Indian Girls, Poona; Govt. Medical College, Bombay; London School (R.F.H.) of Medicine for Women. Obstetric Assistant, Elizabeth Garrett Qud. Hospital, London, and later House Surgeon; Obstetrician and Gynæcologist, Lady Hardinge Hospital, Delhi; Medical Officer, Maternity Hospital, Bangalore; Hon. Surgeon, Cama Hospital, Bombay; Medical Officer I/C, Cama Hospital, Bombay. *Publications:* Investigation into Maternal Mortality in Bombay under I.R.F.A., 1937-38 (Health Bulletin 29); several papers in medical journals. *Address:* Ruby Mansion, Darabshaw Road, Bombay 26.

JHUNJHUNWALA, Madanlall, Merchant, Banker and Commission Agent. *b.* 1915, *s.* of Seth Baijnath Jhunjhunwala; *m;* 1 *s.* 1 *d.*; *Educ.:* Privately at Dinapore Cantt. Partner of Messrs. Maniram Baijnath, Dinapore and Julan & Co., Patna; Director, Bihar Investment Trust, Ltd., Patna; Govind Co., Ltd., Patna; Patna Cold Storage Ltd., Calcutta; Sri Swastika Mills Ltd., Dinapore; Behar Stores Ltd., Patna; Member, Managing Cttee., Bihar Chamber of Commerce and of a number of local institutions. Takes active part in commercial, industrial and social activities. *Clubs:* The Bihar Flying Club, Patna and the Rotary Club, Patna. *Address:* Dinapore Cantt.

JIND, H. H. Farsand-I-Dilband Rasikh-Ul-Itikad Daulat-I-Inglishia, Raja-I-Rajgan, Maharaja Rajbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur; *b.* 25th September 1918; *s.* 1st April, 1948. *Address:* Sangrur, Jind State, East Punjab.

JIVATLAL, Purtapshi Dalal, Member, The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay; *b.* 1886; First ventured as a Bullion Broker; entered business in the share bazar 1915; citizen of Radhanpur; acted as an adviser to His late Highness the Nawab Saheb, on whose recommendation the Silver Jubilee Medal was awarded to him; Director of the Bullion Exchange Ltd. for 20 years; member of the East India Cotton Association; Vice-Chairman, Messrs. Amco Ltd., Bangalore; Chairman, The Chhotani Electric Co., Ltd., Bombay; Director, The South Behar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bihta; Director, The Jagdishpore Zamindari Co. Ltd., Arrah; Director, The Aluminium Corp. of India Ltd., Calcutta; The Hindustan Bicycle Manufacturing & Industrial Corp. Ltd., Patna; The Aurungabad Mills Ltd., Bombay; The Bombay Bullion Exchange Refining & Assaying Co., Ltd.; Director, Digvijaya Tiles & Potteries Ltd., Jamnagar; The South Kolar Gold Mines Ltd., Bombay; The Maple Tobacco (India) Ltd., Bombay; The Himalayan Industries & Trading Co. Ltd., Kalimpong; The Himalayan Properties Ltd., Kalimpong; The Campha Chemical & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Calcutta; The Jam Wire Products Co. Ltd., Jamnagar; The Laxmiratan Engineering Co. Ltd., Cawnpore. *Address:* Bullion Exchange Buildings, Bombay 2.

JOBANPUTRA, Jayantilal Laljibhi, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Dewan, pre-merger Jhalawar State (Rajputana). *b.* 12th October, 1902. *m.* Savita Devi Jivrajani. Joined Rajkot (Kathiawar State) service in 1928 under late Sir Lakhaji Raj; retired as member, State Council in 1939; Chief Minister, Sachin State (Gujarat), April 1940 to May 1947; awarded the title of Mushir-E-Ala with gold Tazim for valuable services; introduced many reforms during his stay in Sachin, particularly the Central Panchayat, a wholly elected and representative body of all Village Panchayat bodies; complete separation of the Executive from the Judiciary; development of village sites for industrial purposes and a very successful drive for grow more food; title of Swadharma Dhurandhar from His Holiness Shankaracharya in 1937; takes keen interest in agriculture and rural uplift. *Recreations:* Cricket and Tennis. *Address:* Brijnagar (Rajputana).

JODHPUR STATE: His Highness Raj-Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sri Hanwant Singhji Saheb Bahadur, the Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

KAJI, Ashok Hiralal, M.Sc., Managing Director, Vasant Insurance Company, Ltd., Bombay since Oct. 1941; Partner, Kaji Sons & Co.; Managing Agents, Jai Hind Publishers Ltd. since Dec. 1946; *b.* Sept. 23, 1918; *m.* Jayavati. *Educ.:* Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; graduated with First Class Honours with Distinction; Scholar and Fellow (1938-41); Pres., Dasha Lad Mitra Mandal, Bombay; member, Executive Cttee. of Lad Bania Community, Bombay; Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay and Indian Life Offices' Assen., Bombay; Life Member, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat; interested in educational and cultural movements. *Address:* Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KAJI, Dewan Bahadur Hiralal Lallubhai, M.A., B.Sc., Advocate (A.S.), F.R.G.S., F.S.S., F.R.S.A., J.P., I.E.S. (Retd.), Kaiser-i-Hind Medalist; II Class (1930); *b.* 10 April 1886; *m.* Miss Vasantgavri B. Sheth of Surat. Founder-Chairman, Vasant Insurance Co., Ltd., Jai Hind Publishers Ltd.; President, All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association, Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks' Assen. and Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd.; Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. Formerly Principal and Professor of Economics, Gujerat College, Ahmedabad; Professor of Geography and Statistics, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. Fellow, Bombay University; Chairman, Board of Studies in Commerce, Andhra University; President, Mahilavidyalaya Mandal, Surat; member, Co-operative Planning Committee, Govt. of India (1945); Founder, Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society and its President (1930-35); Bombay Geographical Society and its President (1929-32); Vice-Chancellor, Indian Women's University (1944-46); Vice-President, All-India Manufacturers' Organisation (1943-46); President, 6th & 7th All-India Co-operative Conference (1946 & 1947); Presided over Provincial Co-operative Conferences of Mysore (1934) and Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior (1937); Bombay Geographical Conference (1935); Bombay Insurance Policyholders' Conference (1942); Andhra Desa Insurance Policyholders' Conference (1942); Honorary Fellow, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute; member, Sub-Committees on Insurance and Commercial Examination, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; member, Government Prohibition Research Advisory Committee, Ahmedabad (1939-41); member of the Board of Government Diploma in Co-operative Accountancy, Bombay; member, ex-Cttee., Gujarat Research Society, Duyan Prasarak Mandali, Consumptive Homes' Society, and Bombay Presidency Social Reforms Assen. *Publications: Exercises in Geometry* (1911); *Outline Atlas of Indian Empire* (1928); *Primer on Co-operation* (1928); *Co-operation in Bombay* (1930); *Co-operation in India* (1932); *Life and Speeches of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey* (1934); *Principles of General Geography* (1938); *Great Mystery of Life beyond Death* (1938); *Lands beyond the Border* (1938). *Residence:* Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KAJROLKER, Narayan Sadoba, M.L.A., Bombay; Proprietor of the Star of India Dairy Co.; Vice-President, Butter Manufacturers' Association; member, Provincial Transport Authority. *b.* 9th July 1896, *s.* of late Subedar S. S. Kajrolker of 108th Mahratta Light Infantry. *Educ.:* S. P. G. Mission Society, Dapoli, Ratnagiri Dist. Is keenly interested in the uplift of the Depressed Classes; General Secretary and Trustee, the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India; member, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Central Board, Delhi; and Provincial Board of Bombay; Member, Govt. of Bombay Backward Class Board; Trustee, Rohidas (Chambhars) Samaj and Vithal Rukmai Temple; President, Rohidas Education Society. Harijan leader and public worker; Vice-President, All-India Depressed Classes League, Central Board, Delhi; General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Depressed Classes League, Bombay. *Address:* 112, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

KALE, Rao Sahib Nagesh Mahadeo, B.A., LL.B., S.T.C.D., J.P. *b.* Aug. 1885; *m.* Mrs. Gangabai Kale, 1906. *Educ.:* B.A. 1909, LL.B., 1911; took diploma of S.T.C.D., (First Class) 1917. Founded the King George English School at Dadar, 1912, and handed it over to the Indian Education Society, 1917, of which he was the Founder; started Indian Education Society's High School for Girls, 1918; Principal, King George High School and the Indian Education Society's High School for Girls till 1924; Secy., Indian Education Society till 1924; founded Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel, 1926, with a view to spreading education among millworkers and poorer masses; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1932-35; member, Municipal Schools Committee, 1933-34; Chairman, Pioneer Public School Assoc.; is conducting two High Schools at Dadar and Matunga; one of the Trustees, Ghatkopar Gurukul High School; Hon. Supervisor, Ghatkopar Municipal Secondary Middle English School; member, Guhagar Education Society; Pres., Bombay Rewas Passengers' Assoc.; Divisional Warden, A.R.P.

Leader, National War Front, Bombay; member, Recruitment Cttee., Bombay and Kolaba district; member, Food Control and Rationing Cttee. in Bombay and Kolaba; member, Red Cross Society; gives moral, religious, spiritual and philosophical discourses at various places on rational lines; Hon. Presidency Magistrate, 1940; Rao Sahib, 1944; since 1947, actively engaged in materialising the building plan of the Maharashtra High School at an estimate of nine lakhs of rupees. *Address:* Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel, Bombay No. 13.

KALIDAS, Seth Amratlal, Vice-President, Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay. *b.* 1887; became a registered broker of the Bombay Stock Exchange in 1909; Member, Managing Committee, 1918; Ex-Trustee, Seth Anandjee Kalyanjee Trust Fund; service to the Jain community by taking part in settling the Shetrunjaya affair, he being one of the members of the deputation that waited upon the Viceroy; contributed largely to the settlement of the "Samet Sikhar" dispute; Trustee, Dharamchand Umedchand Higher Education Trust Fund; Vice-President, Yasovijayji Jain Gurukul; Managing Trustee, Motishaw's Lalbaug Jain Charities; Trustee, the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya since 1928 and of the Mohanlalji Jain Central Library; Chairman and Director in several Insurance and Industrial concerns. *Address:* Indra Bhuvan, 101, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

KAMAKHYA, Dat Ram, Dewan, Taluqdar Rasulpur, Oudh (Dt. Fyzabad); belongs to a well-known family of Oudh, his ancestors held high and responsible posts, social and political status during Moghal and British reign and at Oudh Court. *Educ.:* St. Francis, and Jubilee High Schools, Reid, Christian and Canning Colleges; *m.* in 1911; 4 *s.* & 1 *d.*; entered public life in 1918; is connected with various institutions and public bodies; elected member, Benares Hindu Univ. Court, 1921-32; Lucknow Univ. Court, 1927-41 and again in 1948; Colvin Taluqdars Coll. Managing Committee in 1943-46; Lucknow Municipal Board in 1930 and again in 1944-46; Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board in 1948; Lady Dufferin Hospital Committee in 1931; Hon. Asstt. Secy., All-India Landholders' Assen. in 1919-1923; Hon. Joint Secy., British Indian Assen. (Oudh), 1927-38; Hon. Secy. of B.I.A. Oudh, 1937-41; member, Executive Committee, B.I.A. Oudh in 1934; 1937-41 and again in 1945; was presented at the Railway Station on Lord Irwin's Public Arrival at Lucknow in 1930 and later on at the Viceregal Durbar; appeared as witness before Royal Commission Franchise Committee in 1932; joined Taluqdars' Deputation to Lord Willingdon in 1932; President and Founder of Hindu Mitra Mandal, 1918; elected Pres., Lucknow Nagar (City) Hindu Sabha, 1938 and 1939; Pres., Hindu District Sabha in 1939; Hon. Gen. Secy., U. P. & Oudh Hindu Mahasabha, 1938; and of Oudh Province Hindu Mahasabha, 1939; Vice-Pres., Oudh Prov. H. Mahasabha in 1940; Working President, Oudh Prov. H. Mahasabha, 1940-41; Vice-Pres., All-India Hindu Federation in 1941; Vice-Pres., Reception Committee, All-India Kayastha Conference, Lucknow, 1944; Vice-Pres., Prov. Kayastha Conference 1944; member, All-India Kayastha Conference Working Committee in 1944; nominated member, Advisory Committee for Expansion of Vanaspati Industry in India in 1945; Editor and Founder (1931) of the "*Raj Herald*"—Illustrated high class Trilingual Journal (English, Urdu and Hindi); holds hereditary seat in Darbars list; Proprietor of the Firm of Messrs. Ram & Rams, Lucknow; Director of the Ram Industries Corporation Ltd., Lucknow. *Publications:* "*Indian Armorial Bearings*" dealing with history of Indian States and Estates. *Address:* Golaganj, Lucknow.

KAMANI, Sheth Narbheram Hansraj, Gujerati Merchant and businessman of Jamshedpur; Managing Director of Narbheram & Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur; President, Jamshedpur Gujerati Merchants' Association and the Jain Association; Trustee and President of the Governing body of the Narbheram H. Gujerati M. E. School, Jamshedpur. *b.* November 25, 1892 at Dhari (Kathiawar); has two *s.* and three *d.*; entered business at Jamshedpur as Proprietor of a small Provision Store in 1914; developed automobile business dealing in motor cars, motor spare parts and accessories in the year 1926; appointed agent of the Burma Oil Co. Ltd., and the Ford Motor Co. of India Ltd., for a large territory in Bihar, Orissa, Bengal and Eastern States and established Narbheram & Co. Ltd.; in 1940 started Metal Industry at Jaipur, Lahore and Kaiyan in partnership with his two brothers and purchased W. Leslie & Co., at Calcutta; founded Kamani Metal Refinery & Metal Industries at Jaipur and 'Kamani Enamel Industries' at Kalyan; has made liberal donations and helped in raising several large funds for philanthropic and humanitarian purposes; Rs. 10,000 for a sanatorium for Jains at Amreli, Rs. 5,000 to Gujerati M. E. School at Jamshedpur, Rs. 5,000 for a school for Gujeratis at Sakchi in Jamshedpur, Rs. 30,000 (jointly with his two brothers) to the Jain Boarding at Amreli, Rs. 10,000 (jointly with his brothers) to Mehta-Parekh High School at Amreli, Rs. 1,000 to Calcutta Charitable Dispensary, collected Rs. 11,000 for All-India Kasturba Memorial Fund, himself contributing Rs. 2,500; presented a purse on behalf of Jamshedpur Gujerati Samaj to Dr. Rajendra Prasad for the relief

JOGLEKAR, Dr. Shankar Ramchandra, M.B.B.S. (Bombay and London), F.R.C.S. (Eng. and Edin.), Consulting Surgeon. *b.* July 10, 1894; *m.* Miss Manik Rajadhyaksha. *Educ.:* Grant Medical College, Bombay and University College Hospital and Guy's Hospital, London. Hony. Surgeon, Sir J.J. Hospital, Bombay, since 1927; Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay. *Publications:* Various articles in Medical Journals. *Address:* Zaveri House, 24, Hughes Road, Bombay 7.

JONES, Sir Tracy French Gavin, Kt., *cr.* 1936; M.L.C., Upper House, United Provinces' Legislature since 1937; Managing Director, Cawnpore Chemical Works; *b.* India, 1872; *s.* of Gavin S. Jones and Margaret French, Kent; *d.* one. *Educ.:* Clifton. Trained as Mechanical and Mining Engineer; served as Mining Engineer in Rhodesia, 1895-1896; founded, Empire Engineering. Co., Cawnpore, 1898; British India Corporation, 1919-1924; founded Cawnpore Chemical Works, 1926; served Matabele War, Rhodesia Horse, 1896; United Provinces Horse, Officer Commanding, 1912-18; President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1921-23, 1934, 1935, 1942-43 and member, United Provinces Council, 1922-25. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1926-29; Round Table Conference, London, 1930 and 1931; Deputy President, Associated Chambers, 1929-30; Vice-President, European Association, 1930-31 and 1932; President, United Provinces Branch, European Association, 1930-31, 1932, 1933 and 1934; Chairman, Employees' Association of Upper India, 1937-38. *Clubs:* Constitutional, Bengal Calcutta; Cawnpore. *Address:* Cawnpore Club, Cawnpore, India. *Present Address:* Pages Farm, Mayfield, Sussex, England.

JOSHI, Jeyshtaram Vishwanath, ex-Minister for Commerce and Industry, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government. *b.* April 28, 1912; comes from a prominent Hindu family of Bombay; *Educ.:* Bombay and Poona; proceeded to England to qualify himse in Soil Mechanics and finally graduated at London University in 1933. Was the youngest member of H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council; President, Kisan Sabha; was running an Engineering Company at Jalna under the name of V. M. Joshi & Co., before entering Government service; is a good sportsman; won the championship in swimming, weight lifting, running; is an ardent devotee of Mahatma Gandhi; keenly interested in building up Hindu-Muslim unity and non-violence; entered Government service with this constructive object; has a great ambition for furthering the industries to the highest level. *Address:* Shah Manzil Annexe, Somajiguda, Hyderabad, Dn.

JOSHI, K. Y., B.A., F.I.A., Manager, Western India Life Insurance Company, Ltd., Satara; *b.* April 1899; *Educ.:* Topped the list of successfu candidates in Poona High School in the Matriculation Examination; Graduated in 1921; took A.I.A. in 1926 and F.I.A. in 1946; worked an Actuary in 1931 and was appointed as Manager of the W.I.L. Ins. Co., in 1932; has earned a name in Actuarial Science under the able guidance of W. G. Chirmule; has been responsible for the rapid development of Western India. *Address:* Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Satara.

JOSHI, Sir Moropant Vishvanath, Kt., K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., Hon. LL.D. (Nagpur Univ. 1940). *b.* 1861. *Educ.:* Deccan Coll., Poona, and Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Practised as Advocate in Judicial Commr.'s Court in Berar from 1884-1920; Home Member, C. P. Govt., 1920-25; President, All-India Liberal Federation, 1925; Chairman, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29; Advocate, Nagpur High Court Provl. Leader, National War Front, C. P. & Berar. *Address:* Camp, Amraoti.

JOSHI, Puran Chandra, M.A., LL.B., ex-General Secy., Communist Party of India. *b.* February 14, 1907; *m.* Kalpana (nee Dutt) who was jailed for 7 years in the Chittagong Armoury Raid Trial (1931). Arrested while yet a student and Youth organiser, March 1929; the youngest accused in Meerut Conspiracy Trial of Communists and Trade Union organisers; jailed for 5 years and passed his Law Examination from inside the jail; on release became organiser in U.P. of the illegal Communist Party; again jailed for 2 years; evaded arrest for 7 years and carried on Party work; became General Secretary and one of three top leaders of 65,000 strong C.P.I.; Editor, "National Front" (1937-39); Founder Editor, "People's War" (1942-45) now the "People's Age," the Central organ of the C.P.I. published in 5 languages. *Publications:* "*Forward to Freedom*" (on the war); "*Who Lives if Bengal Dies*" (on the famine); "*Communist Reply to Congress Working Committee's Charges*" (on Congress-Communist relations); "*The Final Bid for Freedom*" (on how to win complete Independence for India) "*They must not Fail*" (on Congress-League unity). *Address* Raj Bhawan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

JOSHI, Sitaram Chintaman, B.A. (1914); M.A. (1916); LL.B. (1916), Advocate (O.S.) (1921). Chief Labour Commissioner to the Govt. of India, since Feb. 1945; *b.* April 10, 1894. *m.* Janakibai, *d.* of V. Bhave. *Educ.* S. A. High School at Janjira (Murud), Wilson Coll. and Govt. Law Coll., Bombay. Practised as an Advocate (O.S.) in the High Court at Bombay. Professor in the Poona Law Coll. and the Govt. Law Coll. at Bombay. Member, Bombay Leg. Council (1926-30) and (1937-45). Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation (1932-45). Attended I.L.O. Conference at Geneva in 1930 as the Indian workers' delegate. Organised and worked in Trade Union Organisations of workers in Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Port Trust and Municipal Bodies, etc. President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation. *Publications:* Law publications (Recent Cases). *Address:* Secretariat, New Delhi.

KABALEE, Purshottam Meghji Vallabhdass, Technical Adviser to Airlines, Aeronautical Engineer, Merchant and Landlord. *b.* April, 1906. *m.* Shrimati Narayanee, *d.* of Deoji Shivdas Javeri; 3 *s.* and 1 *d.*; *Educ.:* Trained for Aeronautical Engineering and Aerial Survey at Junkers Fluzeugwerk A. G. and at Junkers Luftbild G.M.B.H. of Dessau, Germany, 1927-29; obtained Flying licences A. & B. Public Transport in England in 1929; gained experience in Aerial Transport systems at Imperial Airways Limited of England and Luft Hansa A.G. of Germany and at Society Aeronautical Transports of Italy in 1929; visited and critically observed the workings of the important aeroplane and automobile factories all over Europe and America, 1928-29, 1936-37, 1946-47; studied closely the method of operation of all the important airlines in the U.S.A., 1946-47; obtained Gliding (Engineless Aeroplane) flying licences in India, 1931; first Indian to get public transport flying and glider flying licences; founded Indian Gliding Association in 1931, the Air Services of India Ltd., in 1936 and the Aeronautical Technical Institute in 1937 and served as Instructor, Managing Director and Principal respectively till taken in detention by the British Government of India as a political detenue from June 1943 to September 1945; served as Technical Adviser to the Air Services of India Ltd., and to the leader, Indian National Legislative Assembly on matters concerning Civil Aviation; was member, National Planning Sub-Committee for Transport; joined as General Manager o Bharat Airways of Messrs. Birla Brothers Limited in 1946; now Technical Adviser to Jupiter Airways Ltd., and several states; Director in several firms of Manufacturers and Importers; Associate and Fellow of several allied Technical Royal Societies; Member, Merchants' Chambers, Cricket Clubs and Flying Clubs in India, Europe and Wings Club of America; Correspondent to aviation journals of Europe and America; contributes to Newspapers and Magazines on matters concerning aviation; Editor for India of *Aero Digest*, the pioneer aeronautical magazine. *Address:* *Residence:*—Vallabh Bhag, Ghatkopar (Bombay Suburban Dist.); *Office:* 15, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.

KADAM, Shankarrao Pandurangrao, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Local Self-Government, Sangli State, from 11-11-1946 to 1-3-1948. *b.* of a respectable martial Maratha family of Kavatha-Mahankal (Sangli State) in 1914. *Educ.:* Sangli High School, Baroda College & Sykes Law College (Kolhapur). *m.* Sou. Sulochanabai-Shende, *d.* of retired Subhedar Anandrao Shende of Sangola in 1943; has two *ds.* Began practice as pleader in 1942 at Kavatha Mahankal (Sangli State). Was member of the Working Committee of Sangli State Subjects' Conference and was Secretary of its Session held at Kavatha in 1944. Chairman, Managing Committee, Kavatha Municipality, 1945. Selected as Popular Minister in 1946. President, Maratha Samaj, Sangli. Elected Member of the Constitution-Making Body of the United Deccan State in 1947. Takes keen interest in public activities. Has effected many reforms in Local Self-Government, Labour & Medical Departments of the State as a Popular Minister. *Address:* Kavathe-Mahankal (S.M.C.)

KAIKINI, P. R., M.A., B.T., Assistant News Editor, Directorate of Publicity, Government of Bombay. *b.* February 15, 1922, *e. s.* of Ramrao and Shantabai Kaikini; *m.* Lalitat, third *d.* of the late T. Mangesh Rau, noted educationist of S. India; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay; poet, journalist and critic; commenced writing verse while still at school; critics east and west of Suez are inclined to accord him an important place among contemporary Indian poets; member, English Association, London; participated in India's struggle for freedom; is fond of outdoor life, sports, drama, films, walking. Entered Bombay Govt. Service under Congress Government. *Publications:* Nine volumes of poetry. *Hobbies:* Philately, photography, printing, publicity. *Club:* Hindu Gymkhana. *Recreations:* Music, tennis, volley ball. *Address:* 8, Sonawala Building, Tardeo, Bombay 7.

of Bihar Political Sufferers; presented Purse of Rs. 7,000 to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on behalf of Jamshedpur Gujerati Samaj personally contributing Rs. 1,000; founded a charitable trust of Rs. 100,000 by a registered trust deed at Jamshedpur on the occasion of his 54th Birthday on November 24, 1945. *Address*: Narbheram & Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, *Via* Tatanagar, B. N. Rly.

ANDASWAMI, Mudaliar S., B.A., B.L., J.P., Burmah-Shell Agent and Contractor; Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Madras. *b.* July 11, 1905; *s.* of late M. Shanmuga Mudaliar, Businessman and Politician in North Arcot District; *m.* Miss. Saraswathi Ammal, *d.* of late V. Govindaraju Mudaliar, a prominent businessman of Madras and long connected with Burmah-Shell. *Educ.*: Graduated from Loyola College and Law College, Madras; after apprenticing in Law under Morseby & Thomas, called to the Bar, and practised for a brief period; entered business in 1934 as Agent of Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd., Madras; connected as Partner with M. Shanmuga Mudaliar & Sons, Tiruvannamalai, United Transport Co., V. Govindaraju Mudaliar & Co., and Jothi Company, Madras; member, Executive Committee, Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association, the Tamil Chamber of Commerce Council, Taxation and Finance Sub-Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras and till recently Director, East and West Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay. *Recreations*: Tennis and Photography. *Address*: "Padma Sadhan," No. 1, Rutland Gate Road, Nungambakam; *Office*: No. 72, North Beach Road, Madras.

ANDATHIL, Most Rev. Mar Augustine, D D., Archbishop, Metropolitan of Ernakulam; was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar-Apostolic of Ernakulam, since 1911; *b.* Chemp, Vaikam, Travancore, 25 Aug. 1874. *Educ.*: Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon; Priest, 1901; Parish Priest for some time. Rector of Prep. Sem., Ernakulam, and Private Sec. to the first Vicar-Apostolic of Ernakulam to end of 1911. Consecrated Bishop, December 3, 1911; succeeded Rt. Rev. Dr. A. Pareparambil as Second Vicar-Apostolic, 9th Dec. 1919; Installed on 18 Dec. 1919; was made Archbishop, Metropolitan, 21st Dec. 1923; (Suffragan sees being Changanacherry, Trichur and Kottayam); Installation, 16 Nov. 1924. Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, 3 Dec. 1936 (Jubilee of the Episcopal Consecration). *Address*: Archbishop's House, Ernakulam, Cochin State.

KANETKAR, Shankar Keshav, M.A., Professor, Willingdon College, Sangli; a Marathi poet and critic of 30 years standing, popularly known as 'GIREESH.' *b.* at Fatyapur Satara District on 28-10-1893; *m.* Krishna Shrikhande of Budhgaon in 1910; has 3 *s.* and 1 *d.*, eldest Madhusudan, a songster, is in A.I.R., Bombay, while Vasant (the second), is a Professor in H.P.T. Arts Coll., Nasik. *Educ.*: D. E. Society's High Schools at Satara and Poona and Fergusson Coll., Poona. Joined N. E. S. Staff at Poona in 1914; Head Master, Mudhoji High School (lent services), Phaltan, 1930-34; Asst. Suptd., N.E.S. and Lecturer, Fergusson Coll., 1934-39; 1st Suptd., Ahilydevi H. S. for Girls, Poona, 1939-40; has been serving (since 1940) as Prof. of Marathi and Head of Marathi Department in the Willingdon College; closely associated with late Dr. M. T. Patwardhan, renowned Marathi poet and scholar, and claims friendship with most poets and writers in 'Maharashtra'. *Publication*: 3 volumes of narrative poems, 3 volumes of collections of Lyrics, a treatise styled Marathi '*Natyachhata*' and collections of critical articles, etc., The narrative poem *Abhagi Kamal* was highly praised. *Address*: Vishram-bag, Sangli, S.M.C.

KANIA, The Hon. Sir Harilal Jekisondas Kt. (June 1943), B.A., LL.B., Chief Justice Federal Court of India since August, 1947 *b.* 3rd Nov. 1890. *m.* eldest *d.* of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. About eighteen years' practice at the Bombay Bar as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court; Judge, High Court, Bombay from June 1933; acted sometime as Chief Justice in 1944 and 1945. Judge, Federal Court, June 1946-August 1947. *Address*: 10, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.

KANITKAR, Keshav Ramchandra, M.A., B.Sc., *b.* 22 Aug. 1876. *Educ.*: New English School at Wai and Poona and Fergusson College, Poona. Life Member and professor of Physics in the D. E. Society's institutions, 1903-32; in charge of the Boarding House, New English School in 1905; in charge of Fergusson Coll. Hostels, 1906-14; in charge of Navin Marathi Shala, 1914-21; on the Bombay University Senate, 1916-34; on the Syndicate, 1921-29, and on the School Leaving Examination Board for 6 years and Chairman, Poona District School Board, for 6 years; represented western part of Poona on the Poona City Municipality for nearly 7 years and worked on the Visweshwaraya Technical Education Committee, 1920. Secretary, Physical Training Committee, appointed by the Government, 1928: Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, 1921-1929, with a short break in 1924; granted King's Commission in 1928 as a Senior Grade Officer in the Bombay University Training Corps. Retired as a Life Member of the Modern Education Society and Prof. of Physics in the Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona, February 1943. Elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Univ. of Bombay, for 1933-34. Elected Dean of the faculty of Technology, Univ. of Bombay for 1938-39; Principal, Pratap College of Science & Arts at Amalner, East Khandesh since June 1945. *Address*: 12, Ganesh Wadi, Poona 4.

KANKER STATE: His Highness Maharajadhiraj Bhanupratap Deo, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

KANUNGO, The Hon'ble Mr. Nityanand, B.A., B.L., Minister-in-Charge of Development, Law, Commerce, Labour and P.W.D., Govt. of Orissa. *b.* May 4, 1900; *m.* Srimati Sailabala Kanungo (Patnaik); *Educ.*: Cuttack and Calcutta; Minister, Govt. of Orissa, 1937-39; Hony. Secy. of All India Spinners' Association, Orissa Branch, 1939-40; Chairman, Go-Mangal Samiti of Govt. of Orissa, 1938-42; Chairman, Flood-Relief Committee, 1937-42; member, Provincial Transport Authority, 1939-42; member, Council of National Planning Committee, 1938-42. *Address*: Bakrabad, Cuttack.

KANWAR Sain, Rai Bahadur, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court, Panna State (C.I.) since 1945. *Educ.*: Scotch Mission High School, Sialkot, Govt. College, Lahore, Wren's Powis Square and Lincoln's Inn, London. Scholarship holder throughout School and College career. Fuller Exhibitioner and Prizeman; Arnold Silver Medalist; First in the Univ.; Maclagan Gold Medalist; Practised, High Court, Lahore, 1901-1911; Principal, Law College, Lahore, 1911-1921; nominated Fellow, Punjab Univ.; elected Syndic and Secretary, Oriental Faculty, Punjab Univ.; member, Codification of Customary Law Conference, Punjab (1916); Private Secy. to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner (1918); Chief Justice, High Court, Jammu and Kashmir (1921-1931); Pres., All-India Kayastha Conference, Gaya (1924), member, Delhi Conspiracy Commission (1931-1933); elected Trustee, Tribune Trust (1932); Fellow, Punjab Univ. (1935); Pres., Special Tribunal Mithri Notes Forging Case, Jodhpur (1935-36); Judicial Minister, Jodhpur State (1936-1940); member, Committees of Ministers, Chamber of Princes (1938-40); Judicial Minister and Chief Justice, Alwar State (1940-1942); Chief Justice, High Courts, Eastern Bundelkhand Group of States (C.I.), (1942-44). *Publications*: Papers on Art, Architecture and Jurisprudence; The Qutab Minar of Delhi; Essays in Urdu *Muraja-i-Khiyal*; Urdu Drama—Brahmand Natak. *Address*: 10, Lakshmi Road, Dalanwala, Dehra Dun (U.P.).

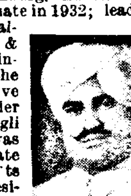
KAPADIA, Pestonji Phirozeshah, F.R.I.B.A. (Lond.), F.I.I.A., B.A., B.E., O.B.E., J.P., Chartered Architect and Civil Engineer; *Educ.*: Wilson College, Bombay, and Engineering College, Poona; Partner, Kapadia & Baria; Hon. Presy. Magistrate; ex.-Pres. of the Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, Indian Institute of Architects (for 3 successive years), and Western India Automobile Association. *Address*: Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

KAPUR, Kalidas, M.A., L.T., Head Master, Kali Charan High School, Lucknow. *b.* 11 Aug. 1892. *Educ.*: Govt. Jubilee High School and Canning College, Lucknow. B.A. (1915), L.T. (1916), and M.A. (1921). Head Master since 1921. Representative of U.P. Head Masters on the Board of H. S. and Inter. Education (1925-37); President, U.P. Secondary Education Association (1925-26); Secretary, Montessori and Kindergarten Section of the All-Asia Conference (1930); Convener of the Hindi Committee of the Board of H. S. and Inter. Education (1931-37); Chairman, Teachers' Co-operative Provident Society, Ltd. (1933-39) and of U.P. S.E.A. Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd. (1940-43); General Secretary, U. P. S. E. Association, (1934-35); visited Japan on Educational Mission (1936). Hon. Editor, "Education." *Publications*: *Introductory History of India*; *Sahitya Samiksha*: *Towards a Better Order*; *Shiksha Samiksha*; *Evolution of Indian Culture* in Hindi and Urdu; *Evolution of World Culture*; *Kashmir*; *Citizenship for the Indian Adolescent*; *New Atlas of Indian History*; *Hinci-Sevi-Sansar*. *Address*: Kali Charan High School, Lucknow.

KAPURTHALA: Major-General His Highness Maharaja Jagatjit Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharaja of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

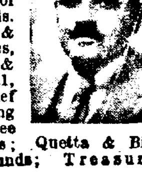
KARANDIKAR, Dattatraya Dhondoo, Proprietor of sign-board painting firm of Sholapur. *b.* Feb. 5, 1911, of Brahmin parents. *Educ.* at Ratnagiri District, Bombay Presidency. *m.* in 1936; *Educ.* Khed. Joined A. G. Bedekar firm of painters, Poona, as apprentice in 1929. Has worked on Hoardings at Imperial Tobacco Co., Tomco Sales, Lever Bros., Alembic Chemicals, new technique in advertising at the time. Started own firm of sign-board and picture painting at Sholapur in 1934 which is very popular in the province. Started rubberstamp making in 1940. *Address*: Main Road, Sholapur.

KARANDIKAR, Ramchandra Ganesh, B.Sc., LL.B., Pleader, Mangalvedha (Sangli State) since 1932. *b.* 1908 at Ramdurg. *Educ.:* B.Sc. degree in 1930; Law-Graduate in 1932; leading legal practitioner in Mangalvedha Taluka; Sportsman & Inter-Collegiate Prize-Winner; elected member of the Sangli State Legislative Assembly, 1940-47; Leader of the Opposition in Sangli Assembly, 1945-47; was elected by the Sangli State Legislative Assembly as its first elected Speaker (President) on 21st Jan. 1947; member, Sangli State Central Food Advisory Committee, Central Rural Uplift Committee, Taluka Local Board, and Post-war Reconstruction Committee of Sangli State, 1945-46. Secretary, Shri Damaji Sansthan at Mangalvedha; Director, Mangalvedha Land Mortgage Bank, 1936-47; takes keen interest in social & political work. *Address:* Mangalvedha (District Sholapur).



KARANDIKAR, Vithal Raghunath, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Satara. *b.* Satara, December 28, 1899, the only surviving *s.* of late R. P. Karandikar, Advocate (O.S.), and a popular leader of the Province. *Educ.* N.E.S. Satara; Fergusson College, Poona; M.A. with first class Hons., Edinborough University, 1925. Vans. Dunlop Scholar, Edin., 1926; called to the Bar; Lincoln's Inn, London, England, 1926; practised at Bombay till 1933 and afterwards settled at Satara; Prof., Sykes Law College, Kolhapur, 1934-40; takes keen interest in all cultural and business activities in Satara and is a devoted worker of R.S.S. organisation in Deccan Dists. for over a decade; Director of United Western Bank and Electric Supply Co., Satara, for some years; member of the Board of Directors, W.I.L. Insurance Co., Satara. *Address:* Shanwar Peth, Satara City.

KARANJIA, Sir Behram Naorosji, Kt. (1946), M.L.C., J.P., F.C.I.S., is a leading businessman and Director of many Joint Stock Companies in Bombay, a prominent member of the Municipal Corporation and an Hony. Presidency Magistrate. Elected Mayor, 1939. Has worked for 28 years either as Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of various relief funds. Secretary, War Loan & Food Control Committees, 1914-19; Our Day Fund & Peoples' Fair, 1921, Governor's Sind Relief Fund, 1930-31; King George V Silver Jubilee & Memorial Funds; Quetta & Bihar Earthquake Relief Funds; Treasurer, Hospital Maintenance Committee; Vice-President, St. John Ambulance Association. He is a great public worker. Chairman (nominated), Versova Beach Committee, 1924-34; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust; member, Standing Committee, etc., and Chairman, Works & Improvements Committees of Bombay Municipal Corporation, on whose behalf he was also on the Advisory Committee of the Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children. During the communal riots he did his best to restore good relations between the two communities. Was member, Bombay Board of Film Censors; Advisory Committee of the G. I. P. Rly. and also B. B. & C. I. Ry.; President, W.I.A.A., 1945-1946. Excise Advisory Committee; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932; Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, 1932 & Railway Passengers & Traffic Relief Association; Silk Merchants' Association; Chairman of the Public Holiday Enquiry Committee (1939); was an Hon. visitor to Jail. He deals on a large scale in silk and general merchandise, and as a result of his first-hand knowledge, has exposed smuggling in silk and other heavy dutiable goods going on through land-frontiers. He gave evidence before the Tariff Board's enquiries into the Cotton Textile, Gold Thread & Silk Industries, the Indian Railway Enquiry (Wedgewood Committee) and the Central & Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees. Assessor, Rent Control Committee, 1914-19. President of the Managing Committee of Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital; was Joint Hon. Treasurer of "Children's Aid Society and David Sassoon Industrial School." Elected member on the Executive Cttee. of the Children Aid Society. Recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, the Governor-General's Certificate of Merit, King George V Silver Jubilee Medal and King's Coronation Medal. Secretary, Bombay War Gifts Fund from its inception; Chairman, Victory Thanksgiving Fund inaugurated by H.E. the Governor and an active member of several other War Committees. Member of the Managing Committee, "Times of India Storm and Pension Scheme Fund". Elected Rotarian Governor, 92nd District. Member, Indian Refugees Committee, Director, National War Front—Kalbadevi and Ghatkopar Sections. President, Rotary Club, Bombay, 1944-45. Member of the Executive Committee of "Bombay Red Cross Week." *Address:* "Shangre La", 4, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26.



KARANTH, Kota Ramakrishna, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Advocate, Mangalore. *b.* 1st May 1894, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province. *m.*; 5 *s.* and 5 *d.* *Educ.:* B.A. (Madras Univ.) and LL.B. (Bom. Univ.). Leading Civil Lawyer in the District Bar of South Kanara, 1919-46; member, Madras Leg. Council; Madras Provincial Leg. Assembly since 1937; Municipal Council, Mangalore, 1925-37; twice jailed for taking part in the political activities of the Indian National Congress, 1940-41 and Aug. 1942-Dec. 1944; Parliamentary Secy. to the Minister for Public Works, Madras Govt., 1937-38. Minister for Revenue, Government of Madras, April 1946 to March 1947. *Recreations:* Tennis and walking. *Address:* Mangalore.

KARAULI, H.H. Maharaja Dhiraj Shri Ganesh Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal. *b.* 3rd February, 1906; *s.* 19th April, 1947. 2 *s.* Senior Maharajkumar & Heir Apparent Shri Brijendra Pal. Junior Maharajkumar Shri Surendra Pal. *Address:* Karauli, Rajputana.

KARLEKAR, Ramkrishna Vasudeo, B.A., LL.B., Administrator, Wadi Jaghir. *b.* 1896; *Educ.:* Kolhapur & Bombay. Served in Bombay before & after graduation in Secretariat, High Court, Land Acquisition, Income-tax, Improvement Trust and Seva Sadan; worked as Sub-Judge, Vishalgad Jaghir; was Karbhari and Dist. and Sessions Judge, Bavada Jaghir; Extra Asstt. Tech. Recruiting Officer, Kolhapur under Western Area, 1944; as Assessment Officer effected a solid increase in the revenues of the Miraj Municipality, 1945; acted as Dewan and Finance Member, Miraj Sr., 1946; managed Wadi Jaghir 1947; awarded Recruiting Medal by the Resident for Deccan States; Partner, Jenos Laboratory and Director, Deccan Printers Ltd., Miraj. *Address:* Fort, Miraj (S.M.C.).

KARMARKAR, Ganesh Vinayak (alias Baburao), Saraf & Businessman, Sangli. *b.* 1902; *m.* Sou. Shantabai Apte, *d.* of late V. G. Apte, editor 'Anand' & 'Dnyanprakash', Poona; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Sangli High School, Willingdon College, Sangli. Entered business in 1930; joined his hereditary Saraf shop in Sangli known as Mahadaji Ganesh Karmarkar; elected member, Sangli Municipality since 1939; Vice-President, Sangli Municipality; elected member, Sangli State Legislative Assembly; member of Public Accounts Committee & Pay Commission, Sangli Assembly; was Chairman, Sangalwadi Gram-Panchayat; Director, Sangli Bank, Ltd., Sangli State; Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Sangli; President, Saraf Association, Sangli; takes active interest in public activities and sports; Proprietor of the newly started Vinayak Electro-Plating Works, Sangli. *Address:* Karmarkar Saraf, Sangli (S.M.C.).

KARMARKAR, Mrs. Radhabai, President, Saraswati Sevika Samaj, Sangli. *b.* 1909 at Poona; *d.* of the late V. G. Apte, Marathi literator of Poona (Editor of 'Anand' magazine and 'Dnyanprakash' daily for some time; *m.* G. V. Karmarkar (Saraf & public worker, Sangli) in 1924; two *s.* and one *d.* Was Chairman, Reception Committee of Sangli State Women's Conference held at Sangli in 1946; selected as a delegate from Sangli State to the All-India Women's Conference held at Madras in December 1947; member, Governing Council of the Women's Education Board, Sangli; takes keen interest in women's problems in Sangli State. *Publications:* Two Marathi books, '*Panchamrit*' and '*Bhishma-Pratidnya*'. *Address:* C/o Karmarkar Saraf, Sangli (S.M.C.).

KARVE, Dattatreya Gopal, M.A. (Bombay), Principal, Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce. *b.* 24 Dec. 1898. *Educ.:* New English School and Fergusson College, Poona; Godben Medalist, 1921; Wedderburn Scholar, 1923; Professor of History and Economics, Fergusson College, Poona, 1923-1935 and 1940-43; Principal, Willingdon College, Dt. Satara, 1935-40; Lieut. and for some time Acting Adjutant, Univ. Training Corps, 1924-28; Asst. Commandant, Poona Civic Guards, 1940-45; Fellow, Univ. of Bombay, 1935-40; Secy., Deccan Education Society, 1940-44; President, Indian Economic Assocn., 1945. *Publications:* Two Marathi books on Principles of Economics and Indian Economic Problems, 1927-29; *Federations, a study in Comparative Politics,* 1933; *Poverty and Population in India,* 1937; Edited Historical and Economic Studies, 1941; *Ranade, The Prophet of Liberated India,* 1942. *Address:* Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce, Poona 4.

KATJU, H. E. Dr. Kailas Nath, M.A., LL.D., D. Litt., Governor of West Bengal since June, 1948. *b.* June 17, 1887; *m.* Rup Kishori, *d.* of Pandit Niranjan Nath Kaul of Jodhpur, died in 1944. *Educ.:* Barr College, Lahore; (C.I.); Forman College, Allahabad. Practised at Cawnpore (1908-14); joined High Court Bar, Allahabad, 1914; LL.D., Allahabad Univ. (1919); Advocate, Allahabad High Court (1921); member, Council of U.P.C.C. and A.I.C.C. till 1946; elected Chairman, Allahabad Municipal Board (1935-37); Chancellor, Prayag Mahila Vidyapith; Pres., Allahabad Dist. Agri. Assoc.; Editor, Allahabad Law Journal (1918-46); member,

Executive Council, Benares Hindu Univ., and Constituent Assembly of India (1946-47); Minister of Justice, Industries and Development, U.P. Govt. 1937-39 and April 1946 to Aug. 1947. Imprisoned for 18 months in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement, Nov. 1940; detained under D.I.R., Aug. 1942 to April 1943; Governor of Orissa, August 1947 to June 1948; *Publications:* A thesis on the Law relating to Criminal and Actionable Conspiracies, and a commentary (with Mr. S.C. Das) on the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. *Address:* Governor's Camp, Calcutta.

KAUL, Mahendra Kishan, B.A. (Punjab), M.I.S.I. (London), Controller of Stores, B.B. & C.I. Rly. since Feb. 1948. *b.* May 1905. Son of late Raja Hari Kishan Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *m.* Brij Kumari, *d.* of T. N. Tankha, Mussoorie. *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore. Took training in the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, and Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay. Joined the B. B. & C. I. Railway in the Stores Dept. as Asstt. Supdt. of Stores, 1927. Worked as a member of the Ajmer-Merwara Educational Exhibition, 1927. Officiated as Supdt. of Stores at Ajmer and Bombay, 1928 and 1935. Transferred to Ajmer as officiating Supdt. of Stores, 1938, confirmed 1939. Nominated member of the nominated Municipal Committee, Ajmer, on behalf of the Railway, 1938. Organised the Ajmer Red Cross Fete in aid of H.E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, 1938-39. Elected Chairman of the reconstituted elected Municipal Committee, Ajmer, 1939. Vice-President of the B. B. & C. I. Rly., Metre-Gauge Athletic Association, 1940. Member, Ajmer-Merwara War Purposes Association, Publicity Sub-Committee and also Member-in-Charge of Broadcasting and talks, 1940-43. Re-elected Chairman, Ajmer Municipal Committee, 1941. Organised the Ajmer Railway Grainshops and worked as Special Officer in addition to the duties of the Supdt. of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Railway, August to November 1942. Appointed on special duty as Special Officer, Grain Purchase, B. B. & C. I. Railway, December 1942 to February 1943. Superintendent of Stores and Special Officer, March to May 1943. Controller of Railway Grain Shops, Northern Zone, June to October 1943. Supdt. of Stores, Ajmer, November 1943 to March 1944. Appointed Officiating Deputy Controller of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Rly. March 1944. Confirmed as Deputy Controller of Stores, 8-3-46. Officiating Controller of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Railway, May 1946 to October 1946. *Address:* Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay.

KAULA, Sir Ganga, [illegible] Kt. (June 1944); I.A. & A.S., Retd. (1930). *b.* May 9, 1877. *m.* late Bhagyabharee Wanchoo. *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore. Assistant Examiner, P.W. Accounts, 1896; Accountant-General, Central Revenues, 1925-1928; Director, Railway Audit, 1929-30; Controller, Civil Accounts, 1930-32; acting Auditor-General, September 1930 to January 1931; member, Posts and Telegraphs Accounts Enquiry Committee, 1931; member, Bombay Reorganisation Committee, 1932; member, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34; Acting Honorary Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, (1930, 1933, 1935 and 1936); Hon. Treasurer, Indian Public Schools Society upto 1936; Hon. Treasurer, All-India Women's Education Fund Association; Hon. Treasurer, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund (India), 1934-35; Dewan, Jind State (Punjab), 1936-46. Fellow, Punjab University; Hon. Treasurer, Red Cross Homes and Services Trusts. *Address:* New Delhi, and Simla.

KAY, Sir Joseph Asp Den, Kt. (1927), J.P., F.I.C.S., Managing Director, W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd. *b.* 20th January, 1884; *m.* 1928, Mildred, second *d.* of late J.S. and R.A. Burnett of Rowsley, Derbyshire. (*d.* born 17th October, 1934). *Educ.:* at Bolton, Lancashire. Came to India to present firm, 1908. Managing Director and Chairman of Board of several Companies under their control; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1921, 1922, 1935, and Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923; Officer in Bombay Light Horse; Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, 1925; President, 1926; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925-26-31-32; Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926; Chairman, Prohibition (Finance) Committee (Bombay), 1926; member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. *Residences:* Benarth Hall, Conway, North Wales, and Wilderness Cottage, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay. *Office:* Churchgate Street, Bombay, India.

KEDARI Rao, N. R., M.A., L.T., M. E.S. *b.* Dec. 1893. *m.* Sou. Saraswati (Oct. 1915). *Educ.:* Kumbakonam and Presy. Colleges. English Lecturer in several Arts Colleges of the Madras Presy. (1915-42); Lecturer, Teachers' Coll., Saidapet (1942-45) and Lecturer on Current Problems in Indian Education for M. Ed. course (1944-45); member, Board of Studies, Madras Univ. Patron and Life Director, M.E.F., Madras. Won Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao's First Prize (1912); Lord Elphinstone Prize (1914); Vivekananda Gold Medal (1916); and Powell and Morehead Prize (1939). *Publications:* Tamil translation of Carpenter's Comparative Religion. The Substitution method of teaching English; and Papers of Literary and Educational interest (at various Conferences). Editor, Our Home and Social Magazine (from 1928); Teachers' College Magazine, 1942-45; Editor, Kumbakonam College Magazine since 1945. Gave evidence before the Unemployment Cttee. and the Tamil Univ. Cttee. of the Govt. of Madras. *Address:* Senior Lecturer and Head of the Eng. Deptt., Govt. College, Kumbakonam.

KEONJHAR State, Rajkumar Laxmi Narayan Bhanja Deo of, F.R.E.S., M.R.A.S. (Lond.) Appointed Chief Minister of his State on 23rd June, 1947. *b.* July 25, 1912. *Educ.* Rajkumar College, Raipur (C.P.); graduated with distinction from the Scottish Church College, Calcutta University in 1935; proceeded to England for higher studies and joined the Middle Temple for a course in Law and the London School of Economics for training in public Administration; after returning from England he underwent a course of administrative training for sixteen months in Mysore State under Sir Mirza Ismail; has been helping his brother, the Maharaja, in the administration of the State as Development Commissioner, Jan. 10, 1940 to March, 1944; Defence Officer, Dec. 1942 in addition to his work as Development Commissioner. Revenue Minister, August 30, 1945-June 23, 1947; has been nominated fellow of the first Senate of Utkal University by His Excellency the Chancellor. *Address:* Keonjhargarh, Keonjhar State, E.S.A., India.

KESARCODI, Shankar Narayan, B.A. (Bombay), M.Sc. (Forestry, California). Conservator of Forests, Bombay Forest Dept. *b.* September 15, 1896; *m.* Sushila Lajmi. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay; Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun; University of California, Berkeley; D.F.O. Working Plans, S.C., then D.F.O. in various districts of Bombay and in Hyderabad (Sind); Silviculturist, Bombay Prov.; Forest Utilization Officer, Bombay Prov. and Conservator of Forests. *Publications:* Pamphlets and leaflets on forestry. *Address:* Central Offices, Poona.

KHAITAN, Bhagwati Prasad, B.A., B.L. (Cal. Univ.). *b.* 9th July, 1904; *s.* of Rai Bahadur Seth Naurang Rai Khaitan (deceased). Attorney-at-Law (enrolled 3-4-30), Advocate (enrolled 14-9-36), Notary Public (appointed 30-8-1934); partner of Messrs. Khaitan & Co., Solicitors; Director of Bhartia Electric Steel Co., Ltd., Bharat Sugar Mills Ltd., Upper Ganges Sugar Mills Ltd., Calcutta Tanneries Ltd., Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. and others; Chairman, Calcutta Ice Makers' Assen.; member of Board of Trustees, Bisseswarlal Motilal Halwasiya Charity Trust, the Raghumull Charity Trust; connected with various educational & sporting institutions in Calcutta. *Address:* 43, Zakaira Street, Calcutta.

KHAITAN, Matadin, Merchant. *b.* May, 1913 *s.* of late Seth Bhagwandas Khaitan, Stock & Share Broker, Sugar Merchant. *m.*; four *d.* Is connected with various public bodies; member, Calcutta Stock Exchange Assc. Ltd., Marwari Association, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Marwari Chamber of Commerce and All-India Marwari Federation; Secretary, Marwari Relief Society (1943); President, Bengal Sugar Merchants' Assen.; Director, Sugar Distributing Syndicate Ltd.; member, Local Advisory Cttee., E. I. Rly. 1946; member, "Royal Asiatic Society"; Managing Director, Matadin Khaitan & Co., Ltd. *Address:* P. 12, Kalakar Street, Calcutta.

KHAN, Abdul Mannan, Businessman; Secretary, Propaganda and Information, Majlis-e-Ithehadul-Muslemeen. *b.* April 1920, of a highly connected family, *s.* of a popular figure in the Imperial Postal Service and *g. s.* of Subedar Major Sardar Bahadur Capt. Yakoob, O.B.E., E.O.M., ex-A.D.C. to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army and of Khan Sahib Abdullah Khan, ex-Commissioner of the Residency Police. *Educ.:* Islamiah High School, Secunderabad Dn.; entered business about 3 years ago; is running a business of his own under the name of Modern Press, Publicity and Agencies; Editor and Proprietor of an Urdu Illustrated Weekly 'Daur-E-Jadid'; President, Hyderabad Printers' Association; Director, the Deccan Pencil Factory; The Pure India Tea Agencies Ltd.; The Deccan Insecticides Ltd. and The Co-operative Dominion Leather Centre, Ltd.; is a keen sportsman; was a Captain of leading cricket, hockey and badminton teams of Hyderabad. *Address:* Majlis-e-Ithehadul-Muslemeen, Hyderabad (Deccan).

KHAN, Khan Sahib Barkatullah, B.A., LL.B., Vishesh Mantri (Special Minister), Jodhpur Govt. since 1948. *b.* August 25, 1920, *s.* of late Khan Rehmatullah Khan; Sardar-in-Waiting to Her Highness and member, Advisory Board. Has only one sister. *Educ.:* Jaswant College, Jodhpur and the Lucknow University; Rajputana colour holder in Debates; Sardar-in-Waiting to Her Highness the Rajmata, 1933; Honorary Cheap Grain Distribution Officer, 1939-40 Famine; A.R.P. Post Warden, 1942; Sardar in Escort to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jodhpur; is a First Class Tazimi Sardar enjoying hereditary Double Tazim, Hat-ka-Kurab and Hati Saroypao; his

family has a long list of meritorious services to the State. *Address*: Bhaiyaji-Haveli, Jodhpur.

KHAN, Khalil Ahmed, Captain, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.), Adib Kamil (Urdu), Sahibzada, Zamindar of Aligarh, U.P. and Sardar in Tonk and Jaipur States. Capt. in H. H Tonk's guard. *b.* 5th Feb. 1922, *s.* of Sahibzada Wali Ahmed Khan, M.A., M.F., Dewan, Dujana State, and Amatul Bari Begum of Budhansi (Aligarh); fifth in descent from the famous Nawab Amir Khan the founder of the Tonk State and possesses the highest academic qualifications among the Tonk State Ruling Family. *m.* Mujibun Nisa Begum, *d.* of Sahibzada Abdul Mujib Khan; one son, Iqbal Ahmed. Assisted the Ruler of Dujana State as Hony. Private Secy. and Hon. Offg. Dewan. Life-member, All-India Muslim Educational Conference; Indian Red Cross Society; takes keen interest in the Industrial and Commercial happenings of the country and Social welfare of the masses. *Recreations*: Reading, Economics, Philately, Travelling, Photography, Binnot and classical Music. *Publications*: "*Hindustan ki Islami Reyastain*" and "*Ratain aur Batain*". *Address*: Bagh Chonriwala, Jaipur (Rajputana).

KHAN, the Hon'ble Mr. Liaquat Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan since August 15, 1947. *b.* October 1, 1895 at Karnal in the East Punjab, *s. s.* of the late Rukdaullah Shamsher Jang Nawab Rustam Ali Khan; claims descent from the illustrious king, Nausherwan the Just, of Iran. *m.* Raana Begum, a distinguished economist, educationist and a social worker; two children. *Educ.*: at home; and then went to Aligarh in 1910; Allahabad Univ., 1919; M. A., Exeter College, Oxford; called to the bar from Inner Temple, London, 1922; joined the Muslim League 1923; elected Hon. Secy., All-India Muslim League, 1938; held that office until 1947 when the All-India Muslim League and the Pakistan Muslim League were formed; elected member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1926-40; elected to the Central Assembly, 1940; Deputy Pres., U.P. Leg. Council, 1931-38; member, Executive Council of the Aligarh Muslim Univ. for a number of years; for seven years Pres., Anglo-Arabic College and Schools Society in Delhi, 1940-47; in close collaboration with Quaid-e-Azam, made the Muslim League the most powerful organisation of Muslims of the Indian sub.-continent; elected Deputy leader of the Muslim League party in the Central Assembly, March 1943; is a good parliamentarian and debater: Chairman, Central Parliamentary Board of the Muslim League; was mainly responsible for the great triumph for the Muslim League in 1945 general elections; invited to the Simla Conference, 1945 and 1946; appointed member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1946 and leader of the Muslim League bloc in the Interim Government; first Indian Finance Member to present the budget for 1947-48; went to England along with Quaid-e-Azam as representing Muslim India in December 1946, when it was decided to divide India into Pakistan and India; as the right-hand man of Quaid-e-Azam, became the first Prime Minister of Pakistan; was in charge of Foreign Affairs and Defence till December 1947 when Sir M. Zafrullah relieved him of the former portfolio; continues to take active part in all social, educational and cultural life of Muslims; was the convener of the Pakistan Muslim League. *Address*: Prime Minister's House, Victoria Road, Karachi.

KHAN, Mohomed Abass, Khan Bahadur, Merchant. *Educ.*: in Mysore. Was member, Mysore Representative Assembly for 20 years; member, Mysore Legislative Council for over 16 years; ex-President, Bangalore City Municipal Council; General Secretary, Central Mahomedan Association for 39 years; Presided over Non-Brahmin Youth League, Madras, 1928; presented in 1928, with an Address, a silver casket and gold cup by citizens of Mysore in recognition of services to the State; President, Mysore State Muslim Conference, 1932. Conferred title of Shafiq-ul-Mulk by H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, 1942. *Address*: Muslim Hall Road, Bangalore City.

KHAN, M. Samiullah, B.A., LL.B., Advocate; Vice-President, Government Press Employees' Union (1929-1930). *b.* 1889; *m.* Miss Irasunnisa A. Jalil. *Educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Worked on many war committees during the war; Secy., Prov. Khilafat Committee, C.P., 1920-24; Secy., Anjuman High School, Nagpur, 1923 and 1931-3; and its General-Secretary, 1932-33; Vice President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921-28; one of the secretaries of the Silver Wedding Fund at its start; was member, All-India Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee from 1921-23; non-cooperated from practice from 1921-23; a member of Swaraj party; member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-26; whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Anjuman High School Institute, since 1915. Hon. Secretary, District Bar Association, Nagpur, 1927-32; President, Railway Mail Service Association (Branch), Nagpur (1926). President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1932 to 1938; member, Provincial War and Publicity Committee, since 1940; Vice-President, Municipal Committee, 1943-45; Vice-Pres., District Bar Assen., since 1945. *Address*: Sardar Bazar, Nagpur, C.P.

KHAN, Ziauddin, M.A. (Gold Medalist), 1937. Professor of Political Sciences, Offg. Principal, Chhatisgarh College. *b.* Nov. 22, 1909; *m.* Sultanet Begum, *d.* of Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghaffar Khan. *Educ.*: Govt. H. School, Raipur; Ewing Christian College, Allahabad; Canning College, Lucknow. Associated with College since the very inception; founded various Sports Associations. *Publications*: Articles of academic nature on present problems. *Address*: "Ashyana" Byron Bazar, Raipur, C.P.

KHANDELWAL, H. P., Chartered Accountant practising as Auditor at Calcutta & Delhi. *b.* 21st Jan. 1906. *s.* of R. P. Khandelwal, member, Calcutta Stock Exchange Assen. Ltd. *m.* Srimati Kusum Lata of Agra, 1925. *Educ.*: Theosophical School, Cawnpore, Vidyasagar Coll., Calcutta, and London Sch. of Economics, London. Obtained B.Com. Honours Degree of Calcutta University standing first, and B.Com. Degree of London University. Member, Institute of Chartered Accountants, England & Wales, Registered Accountant in India, Gwalior, Jaipur & Cooch Bihar State; Director, Blackwoods India Ltd., Cal.; Managing Director, Surveyors & Salvagers, Ltd., Cal.; member, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; member, English Speaking Union; Edited, Jute Mills Review in 1935. *Recreations*: Swimming & Rowing. *Clubs*: Life member, Calcutta Club Ltd., Calcutta Cosmopolitan Club Ltd., Marwari Rowing Club. Life member, Automobile Assen. of Bengal. *Calcutta Address*:—Residence: 114, Russa Road. *Office*: 6, Old Post Office Street; *Delhi Address*:—Raghuganj, Chawri Bazar.

KHANNA, Mehr Chand, M.L.A. *b.* 1897. *Educ.*: Edwardes Coll., Peshawar; member, Municipal Cttee. and Cantonment Board, 1922-37; Hon. Magistrate, 1930-37; submitted Memorandum, Bray Enquiry Cttee. (1922); Chairman, Reception Cttee., Frontier Postal & R.M.S. Conference, Peshawar (1925); gave evidence before the Age of Consent Cttee., the Banking Enquiry Cttee., and the Royal Statutory Commission (1929); Chairman, Reception Cttee., All-India Postal & R.M.S. Conference, Peshawar (1929); submitted Memorandum, First R.T.C. (1930); President, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Education Conference, Lahore (1930); member, Frontier Regulations Enquiry Cttee. set up by the Govt. of India (1931); and Frontier Leg. Council (1932-37); gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Cttee., London (1933); President, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Mahavir Dal Conference, Rawalpindi (1934); Chairman, Reception Cttee. Frontier-Punjab-Sind Hindus' Conference, Peshawar (1934); member, Frontier Corruption Enquiry Cttee., and the Provincial Franchise Cttee.; co-opted member of the Lothian and Hammond Cttees.; Finance Minister, Frontier Govt. (1937); member, Frontier Leg. Assembly, 1937-47; detained in Central Jail, Bhagalpur, for defying the ban placed by the Govt. of Bihar on the Session of the Hindu Mahasabha (1941); India's delegate to the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Canada (1942); Secy., Frontier Congress Parliamentary Party, 1943-47; renounced the titles of R.S., R.B. and C.I.E. on 2-12-1945; also resigned the Presidentship of Frontier Provincial Hindu Sabha and joined the Indian National Congress, Finance Minister, Frontier Government, 1946-47; member, Indian Constituent Assembly, 1946-47. *Publications*: "Pakistan—A Hindu View". *Address*: 28, Sadder Road, Peshawar.

KHANOLKAR, Dr. Prakash Dhondji, M.D. (Bom.), 1942. Chief Medical Officer & Director of Public Health, Kolhapur since June 1947; *b.* March 28, 1913; *m.* Miss Premawalawalker. *Educ*: Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College and S. G. S. Medical College, Bombay; House-physician, G. T. Hospital, under Dr. N. K. Sahiar, M.D.; House-surgeon under Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri in G. T. Hospital, Bombay; Tutor of Pathology in S.G.S. Medical College, 1939-43; Pathologist & Physician in A. E. Hospital, 1943-47. *Publications*: Public Health Bulletins of the State. *Address*: A. E. Hospital, Kolhapur.

KHAN Sahib, Dr., L. R. C. P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), ex-Premier, N.W.F.P. *b.* 1882. *m.* May Khan Sahib. *Educ.*: Peshawar Govt. High School and Mission Coll., St., Thomas Hospital and Medical School, London. Was in the I.M.S. (Capt.), resigned 1921; thereafter in private practice till 1930; in political life since 1930. *Address*: 7, Commissioner Road, Peshawar. *Permanent Address*: Utmazai, Chassdad, Peshawar.

KHARE, Dr. Narayan Bhaskar, B.A., M.D., ex-Prime Minister, Alwar, April, 1947. *b.* 1884. C.P. Medical Service, 1907-16. Resigned from Government service in 1916. Member of the Legislative Council of C.P. and Berar from 1923 to 1929, elected on the Swaraj Party ticket. Imprisoned in 1930 Civil Disobedience Movement. Member, Central Legislative Assembly from 1935 to 1937, where he placed on the Statute a bill called the "Ariya Marriage Validation Bill". First Prime Min. of the C.P. and Berar, 1937-38; resigned on account of differences with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee on the issue of democracy in the Congress; member, Viceroy's Executive Council, Department of Commonwealth Relations, May 1943 to June 1946; helped to resolve the deadlock between Indian Press and Govt. of India over Bhansali Fast affair, which resulted in a compromise satisfactory to Prof. Bhansali who was fasting to death as a protest against Govt.'s attitude in declining an enquiry into alleged police excesses in connection with the Chimur disturbances; has been responsible for putting on the Statute Book the Reciprocity Act which provides for the same treatment in India to the South African Europeans as is given to Indians in South Africa by the Union Govt. and also for its enforcement. He terminated the trade agreement with South Africa with a view to applying economic sanctions against that country; recalled the High Commissioner from there and has been responsible for the decision taken by the Govt. of India for referring the Indo-South African dispute to the U.N.O. Represents Alwar State in the Constituent Assembly of India. *Address*: Indira Mahal, Dhantoli, Nagpur, C.P.

KHAREGAT, Sir Pheroze Merwan, Kt. (1943), C. I. E. (1935), B. A., I. C. S., Secretary, Dept. of Agriculture since 1st

Sept. 1945. *b.* 29th May 1890. *m.* Miss M. Dadabhoy (20th December 1919). *Educ.:* Bombay and Clare College, Cambridge; arrived in India, 9th Dec. 1914, and served in the United Provs. as Asst. Magte. and Collr.; Jt. Magte., June 1922; Offg. Under-Sec. to Govt. of India, June to November 1922; Offg. Magte. and Collr., April 1923; confd., Apl. 1931; Offg. Registrar, Co-op. Societies, Dec. 1926; Secty. to Govt., U. P., Dept. of Industries and Educn., Mar. 1932; and again, Sept. 1935; Labour Commr., July 1938; Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agric. Research, April 1939; Deputation to U.S.A., April-July 1943; Vice-Chairman, I.C.A.R., July 1943; Addl. Secy., Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, May 1944; Secretary, E.H. & L., April 1945; Regional Adviser to Food & Agriculture organisation of the United Nations for Burma, India & Pakistan, December 1947. *Address:* 12, Queensway, New Delhi.

KHEMKA, Madanlal, Merchant, Director of Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., and of other Cotton Mills, Collieries, Insurance, Investment, Land Development, Chemicals, Newspaper and Export and Import concerns. Also Solicitor and Federal Court Agent. President, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1943-46), Councillor, Calcutta Corporation (1944-48), and has during the 2nd World War served on many war time Committees such as War Supply Advisory Board, Provincial Post-War Reconstruction Committee (Industrial Development Sub-Committee), Calcutta Port Committee of the Export Advisory Committee and several other Provincial Government and Commercial Organisations' Committees. Associated with many commercial, social and religious institutions. Son of Babu Jamnadas Khemka. *Address:* 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

KHER, Hon'ble Mr. Atmaram Govind, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Local Self-Govt., United Provinces. *b.* September 25, 1894; *m.* S. Shanta Bai. *Educ.:* Jhansi, Hindu Central College, Benaras, and Law College, Allahabad. Chairman, Municipal Board, Jhansi for 3 terms; member, District Board, Jhansi, for ten years; twice member, Legislative Assembly; Member, District, Provincial and All-India Congress Committees, several times; imprisoned for political activities five times; twice Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Health and Local Self-Govt. *Address:* 13, Mall Avenue, Lucknow.

KHER, Hon'ble Mr. Bal Gangadhar, B.A., LL.B., Prime Minister (Political & Services and Education), Government of Bombay. *b.* 1888. *Educ.:* at Wilson College, Vurjeewandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholar, Bhawoo Daji Prizeman, Dakshina Fellow. Enrolled as Vakil 1912. Solicitor 1918. Partner, Messrs. Manilal Kher Ambalal & Co., Solicitors; ex-Director, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.; has taken active part in politics since 1922; Secretary of the Swaraj party; Secretary of the Bardoli Satyagraha Inquiry Committee; member, All-India Congress Committee; sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and fine in 1930; again arrested, 1932; sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine; ex-President, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Maharashtra; Founder, Bombay Legal Aid Society; Chairman, Shradhanand Anath Mahilashram; Leader, Bombay Legislature Congress Party; Prime Minister, 1937-39; arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Act, 1940, and again in August 1942; released July 14, 1944; President and Founder-member, "Adivasi Seva Mandal", a society for rendering service to the aboriginal tribes. Joint Secy., Bombay Suburban Social Service League; Pres., Balkanji-Bari—All-India Children's Assn.; elected M.L.A., Bombay, from the University Constituency and Leader, Bombay Legislature Congress Party, March 1946. *Address:* "Alaka," 14th Road, Khar, Bombay.

KHETAN, Kedarnath, M.L.C. (U.P.). Merchant, Banker, Millowner and Landlord. *b.* 1898. Member, District Board, Gorakhpur; Educational Committee, Deoria Board; Finance C'ttee., Dist. Board (Gorakhpur); U.P. Chamber of Commerce (Cawnpore); Advisory C'ttee., O. & T. Rly. (R. & K. Section); U.P. Tuberculosis Assn., Lucknow; Agricultural School, Gorakhpur; Dir. of several limited joint stock companies; Partner of big firms of Managing Agents; Proprietor of several large scale agricultural farms in U.P. and Behar. *Address:* Khetan House, Padrauna, Dist. Deoria, U.P.

KHIRASRA: Thakore Saheb Shri Surasinhji Balsinhji. The Ruling Chief of Khirasra State in Western Kathiawar. *b.* 26th September, 1890. *Succeeded:* 24th February, 1920. He received his education in England where he stayed for about three and a half years and has travelled in Europe. He had the privilege of attending the Coronation in England in 1911; received Military Training at the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra-Dun. Education and Medical Relief are given free in the State; *Married;* has six sons, Yuvraj Shri Prabalsinhji, Kumar Shri Harischandrasinjiji, Kumar Shri Kanaksinhji, Kumar Shri Pratapchandrasinhji, Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji, Kumar Shri Pyara Saheb. *Address:* Sur Niwas, Khirasra (Ranmalji), Kathiawar.

KHORANA, N. C., B. Com., A.I.I.B., Managing Director, National Savings Bank, Ltd., since May 1941. *Educ.:* Allahabad University; after completion of University education in 1927, received practical training in banking in Lloyds Bank, Ltd. for a couple of years; Manager of one of the "big five" Indian Banks for about twelve years; formed National Savings Bank, Ltd. with Head Office at Bombay, May, 1941; Honorary Secretary, Indian Banks Association; member, Cricket Club of India, Ltd., Bombay, and Club of Maharashtra, Poona. *Address:* 4, Bilkha House, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

KHOSLA, Kanshi Ram, Proprietor, The Imperial Publishing Co., Lahore; Governing Director, Kaye Motors Ltd., Lahore. *b.* April, 1882. *Educ.:* F. C. College, Lahore. Joined Commercial Bank of India, Ltd., 1902; Manager, Peoples Bank, 1904; Punjab Co-operative Bank, 1906; Railway Vending Contractor, 1907; Proprietor, K. R. Khosla & Sons., 1901; started Imperial Publishing Company, 1911; Industrial and Exchange Bank at Bombay, 1920. "Hindu Herald" 1928; member, Executive Cttee., Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore; ex-member, N.W.R. Local Advisory Committee, Lahore. Aerated Water and Ice Contractor, N. W. R., 1945. *Publications:* "*Khosla Directory,*" "*Imperial Coronation Durbar,*" "*India and the War,*" "*H.I.M. King George V and the Princes of India and the Indian Empire,*" "*Leading Men and Women in India,*" "*Indian Banking Year Book,*" "*States Estate, Who's Who in India and Burma,*" "*India and World War 2*" *India* (1939-47). Editor: "Daily Herald," 1932-34. *Address:* Post Box 250, Lahore.

KHUHRO, Mohamad Ayub, Shah Mohamad Khan of Larkhana, ex-Premier of Sind; *b.* 1901; Bombay Legislative Council, 1924-36; led deputation of Sind Muslims before Royal Statutory Commission 1929, Sind Financial Inquiry Committee for separation of Sind from Bombay and its constitution as autonomous Province; gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Select Committee on Indian Reforms for separation of Sind from Bombay and its constitution as autonomous Province in 1933 as sole rep. of Muslims of Sind Pro.; member, Sind Administrative C'ttee., 1933-34; was member, Advisory Council of H. E. Governor of Sind on its separation; member, Sind Legislative Assembly since 1937 and was Parliamentary Secy. to the Premier; was elected Leader of Muslim League Party and Leader of Opposition in Sind Leg. Assembly, 1939; Minister for Public Works Department, Sind Cabinet, 1940-41; Leader of Opposition in Sind Assembly, April 1941 to Sept. 1942; Revenue Minister, Govt. of Sind, Oct. 1942-Sept. 1944; Dy. Leader, Muslim League Assembly Party, Feb. 1946-August 1947; Minister, Public Works and Dev. Depts. *Address:* C/o Sind Secretariat, Karachi.

KHUNDKAR, The Hon. Mr. Justice Nural Azeem, Kt. (1946), B.A. (Cal.), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 17th March, 1890; *m.* Rose Marcar. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; and Peterhouse, Cambridge. Called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, January, 1918; Lecturer, L.C.C. Senior Commercial Institutes, 1918-19; Lecturer in Mercantile Law, Calcutta University, 1921-24; Presidency Magistrate, 1920; Judge, Small Causes Court, 1923; Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Bengal, 1924; Vice-President, All-India Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1939; President, Calcutta Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1942; member, Governing Body, Presy. Coll., Calcutta; Advisory Cttee., H. E. the Governor's War Purposes Fund, Bengal; St. Dunstan's; Muslim Welfare Society; Indian Seamen's Welfare; Indian Troops Amenities Shop and Canteen. *Publications:* Miscellaneous articles. *Address:* High Court, Calcutta.

KIDWAI, Mohammed Ehsanur Rahman, B.A. (All.) 1915 and B.A. (Cantab.) 1919, Barrister-at-Law, Zamindar of Baragaon, Dist. Barabanki: *b.* 1887. *m.d.* of the Raja of Gandara (Bahraich Dist.) and after her death the *d.* of a Zamindar in Jaunpur Dist. *Educ.:* Queen's and Jubilee High Schools, Lucknow, Canning Coll., Lucknow, and St. Catherine's Coll., Cambridge, England; after return from England in 1920 enrolled as an advocate in the Allahabad High Court and Judicial Commissioner's Court (Oudh) and has been practising since then; Secy., U. P. Provincial Muslim League, 1923-40. Member of the U. P. Muslim League Working Cttee.; elected member of the Lucknow Municipal Board, 1928-44; elected as member of the U. P. Leg. Council in 1940 on Muslim League ticket. Actively interested in social, educational and political uplift of Indians, specially of Muslim community; member of the A. I. M. L. Council; chief whip of the M.L. Party in the U.P. Legislative Council. *Address:* 3, Quinton Road, Lucknow.

KIRCHNER, Bernard Joseph, C.B.E. *b.* Nov. 23, 1894; *m.* Vivienne Mary, *y. d.* of the late Lt.-Col. T. Ffrench, I.A.; 2 *ds.* *Educ.:* Clapham Coll. and Imperial Coll. of Science, London. Served in European War, 1914-19; Artists Rifles, South Staffordshire Regt. and R.A.F.; B.E.F. France, 1914-15; joined *The Statesman*, 1922; Mgr., *The Englishman*, 1928-30; Mg. Editor, *The Statesman*, Delhi; Dir., The Statesman, Ltd.; Hon. Treasurer, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, 1939-41; member, Delhi National Service Advisory Committee, 1939-41; Chief Press

Adviser, Govt. of India, 1941-44. *Clubs:* Royal Thames Yacht Club; I. D. G., Tollygunge. *Address:* C/o The "Statesman" Ltd., New Delhi.

KIRLOSKAR, L. K., Founder of Kirloskar Bros. Ltd. *b.* 1869 at Gurlhosur in Belgaum District. *m.* Radhabai Kirloskar (died 1933); has four *s.* and one *d.* Started career as Drawing Teacher at Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. After leaving service attempted to manufacture buttons and pill boxes. Started cycle business at Belgaum in 1889. Brought out a hand chaff-cutter, 1900; started manufacture of improved iron-ploughs, 1904, established at Kirloskarwadi, Aundh State, 1910, and incorporated the business into a limited liability concern, 1920. Founder of Mysore Kirloskar Ltd., 1941; Kirloskar Oil Engines, Ltd., and Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd., 1946. Spends retired life on his farm. *Hobby.* agriculture. *Address:* Kirloskarwadi, Aundh State.

KIRPALANI, Motiram Khushiram, B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1945), Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of States. *b.* August 15, 1901. *Educ.:* The Academy, Hyderabad, Sind, and New College, Oxford. Joined the Indian Civil Service in 1926. Was Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, 1934; District Judge, Khulna, 1935; Excise Commissioner, Bengal, 1938; Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, 1940; Secretary, Commerce Department, 1941-47; Commissioner, Presidency Division, 1947. *Address:* C/o Grindlay Bank, New Delhi.

KIRPALANI, Santdas Khushiram, B.A. (Hons.), Bombay, 1919; B.A. (Oxon.), 1922; I.C.S.; C.I.E., Jan. 1943; Trade Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan *b.* April 7, 1899; *m.* Mithi Kundanmal. *Educ.:* N. A. Academy, Hyderabad, Sind; D. J. Sind College, Karachi; St. Xavier's College, Bombay; New College, Oxford; Terms for Bar at Gray's Inn; Asstt. Collector, Punjab, 1922-26; Dy. Commissioner, Hissar, Karnal Dist., 1926-29; Secy. to Financial Commissioner, 1929-31; Revenue Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, 1932; Dy. Commissioner, Jhelum, 1932-33; Settlement Officer, Lyallpur, 1933-37; Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, Electricity and Industries Depts., 1937-1941; Jt. Secy., Govt. of India, Supply Dept., Calcutta and Delhi, 1941-43. Indian Govt. Trade Commissioner in United States at New York, 1944-47; Secy. to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Sept. 6, 1947; Jt. Secy. Ministry of States; *Publications:* Final Settlement Report, Lyallpur Dist., Punjab. *Clubs:* Gymkhana and Cosmopolitan, Lahore; Calcutta and Three Hundred, Calcutta; Imperial Delhi Gymkhana, New Delhi. *Address:* Karachi.

KIRTANE, Dr. Bhalchandra Bhagwan, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), Medical Practitioner, Dhulia. *b.* 1894; *m.* Miss Nirmalabai Garde of Buldana (Berar Province); one *d.* and one *s.* studying in Medical College. *Educ.* Grant Medical College, Bombay; Post Graduate in Medicine, Opthalmology and bacteriology; Hon. Physician, Civil Hospital, Dhulia; Chairman, West Khandesh Medical Union; President of Dhulia Citizens' League; Chairman, New Citizen Bank of India, Dhulia Branch; acted as Chairman of the Rajawade Co-operative Bank and Director of the Bank; Chairman of the Dhulia Ration Advisory Committee; Chairman, Child Welfare Centre of the Red Cross Society; member of the Nursing Association and Lady Dufferin Fund Committee; was Director of the Dhulia Co-operative Bank; member of the English School Committee and the J. R. City High School Committee; President, Bhabhe Primary Education Society. *Address:* Kholgalli, Dhulia (Bombay Province).

KOLHAPUR STATE: His Highness Major Shri Sir Shahabi Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb, B.A., G.C.S.I., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan)

KOPARKAR, Yeshwant, Ganesh, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Dhulia. *b.* 1892; *m.* Miss Sohoni, 1918; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Dhulia Garud High School and the Deccan College, Poona. Leading Criminal Pleader of West Khandesh District; served as Assistant Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor; was Secretary of the West Khandesh Scout Association for six years; Public Speaker; member of the War Publicity Committee in 1943; Editor of War Bulletin; takes interest in Physical Education. *Hobbies:* Sanskrit Research; Practical Chemistry and handicrafts. *Address:* Navagrahi, Dhulia, West Khandesh District (Bombay Province).

KORE, Balvant Shivling, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., ex-Chief Minister (in charge of Law and Order, Finance, Civil Supplies), Sangli State. *b.* 1904. *m.*; has three *s.* and one *d.* Practised as leading pleader in the State for ten years; takes prominent part in the Political activities of the Sangli State Praja Parishad (Subjects' Conference); elected to the Sangli Rayat Assembly, 1936; returned unopposed to the State Leg. Assem., 1940; appointed Minister for Education, Medical, Public Health, P.W.D. and L.S. Government, Co-operative, Agriculture, Rural Uplift and Veterinary Departments, March 1941; during the period as Minister, started a Training Coll. for Primary Teachers, provided more school teachers and encouraged spread of literacy by opening night schools; made available medical aid to villagers by opening Ayurvedic centre and started experimental centre for eradication of Malaria; in 1944, again returned to the State Legislative Assembly and for the second time elected Popular Minister for Law and Justice, Education, P.W.D., Labour, Co-operation, State Press, etc.; has been recently elected as a member of the Constituent Assembly of the United Deccan State. *Address:* Sangli (S.M.C.).

KORE, Shankar Gurappa, B.A., LL.B., President, Miraj (Senior) Legislative Assembly. *b.* 1897. *m.*; four *s.*: Bhausaheb, Mahadeo, Sadashiva and Baboo; two *d.*: Mrs. Shakuntala and Miss Sushila. *Educ.:* Miraj, Kolhapur; Fergusson College, Poona; Law College, Poona and Bombay; stood first in the Matriculation Examination in Miraj High School and won a scholarship; was a good atilete in his student days; won Medals in wrestling, running, prize certificate on behalf of 'Our-Day Fund Committee' in the Fergusson College; member, Miraj Municipality for about 15 years and its Chairman, for 4 years; Chairman, Law Committee of the Miraj Municipality; member, Miraj Legislative Assembly, 1936-40; re-elected member, Miraj Legislative Assembly, 1945; was elected its first President, May, 1947; the first elected president of the Miraj District Local Board, 1941-45; member, Miraj Praja Parishad, original council, Deccan States; Chairman, M. L. E. Society's Conference, Miraj (1944); member, Veershaiva Mahasabha Standing Committee and Working Committee, Maharashtra Lingayat Education Society; one of the founders, Shetkari, Kamkari Sangha, Miraj and the Union Library; takes keen interest in social, political and educational activities and in the rural uplift. *Address:* Miraj.

KOTAH STATE: Col. His Highness Maharajadhiraj Mahimahendra Maharao Raja Shri Bhim Singhji Saheb Bahadur Maharao of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

KOTHAVALA, Pheroz Dhanjishah, Khan Bahadur (1941), B.A., LL.B., ex-Dewan, Rajpipla State. *b.* 19th April, 1886. *m.* Tehmi, *d.* of late K. R. Kama of Ootacamund. One *s.*, one *d.* *Educ.:* Rajpipla High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law College, Bombay. Practised on the appellate side, Bombay High Court from 1912 to 1915. Appointed Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, 1916; Naib Dewan, Rajpipla, 1927; Dewan, Rajpipla, November 1930. Has taken keen interest in the welfare of the cultivators of the State and has been instrumental in introducing measures for alleviating agricultural indebtedness. Elected member of the Ministers' Committee of the Chamber of Princes as Representative of the Gujarat States Group in 1939; re-elected, 1942, 1944 and 1946; Elected to the Constituent Assembly of India as a Representative from States in Group XIIA in 1947; Appointed Chief Executive Officer for the Gujarat States Organisation in 1947 in addition to his present duties. *Clubs:* Mahableshwar Club, Mahableshwar; Constitution Club, New Delhi; Chelmsford Club, New Delhi; Roshanara Club, Delhi. *Address:* Rajpipla (Gujarat States Group).

KOTHAWALA, Major Jamshed Dorabsha, R.I.A.S.C., A.I.R.O., J.P., Controlling Director, Polson Limited. *b.* 4th Sept. 1893. *m.* Jer Polson, 1928. Honorary Presidency Magistrate; Div. Supdt., St. John Ambulance Brigade. Freemason, Past Master, S.C. and E.C.; ex-President, Assn. of Indian Industries; Vice-President. Bombay Presidency Kennel Club. Member, representing Trade Interests, nominated by Governor-General-in-Council, on Ind. Coffee Cess Cttee., 1935-40. Delegate from Bombay Rotary Club to Rotary International Convention, Nice, France, 1937. Represented Bombay District at the Golden Jubilee, St. John Ambulance Brigade in London, 1937. Presented at His Majesty's Levee 28 May '37. Mrs. Kothawala presented at Court 5 May '37. Called to Army Service, 1940-43. Officer of the Order of St. John; Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal 1937, St. John Long Service Medal and three bars, Africa Star, 1939-45 Star, Defence Medal, War Medal and mentioned in despatches for gallant & distinguished services with Middle East Forces, Gold Medal presented by Govt. of Bombay (inscribed "For Courage, Resource & Humanity"). *Clubs:* Willingdon, Ripon, C.C.I., Radio. *Address:* 3, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay 5.

KOTWAL, Raosaheb Shivram Balkrishna, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Dhulia. *b.* 1898; *Educ.* Dhulia Garud High School and the Wilson College, Bombay; worked as Assistant Public Prosecutor; belongs to Liberal party; acted as Commandant of Civic Guard and leader of the National War Front; was Chairman of the Working Committee of the Marathi Literary Conference held at Dhulia; member, Red Cross Society and other public institutions; (Leading criminal lawyer.) *Address:* Near Garud Baug, Dhulia.

KOTWAL, Mrs. Ramabai Bhaskar, *b.* 1908; *m.* Bhaskar Ramchandra Kotwal, pleader, Dhulia, 1925; two *d.* and one *s.* *Educ.* Poona.

Social worker, takes interest in uplift of backward class women: member, Managing Committee of the local Red Cross Society; member of the Small Savings Scheme Committee; Vice-President, West Kandesh Branch of the All-India Women's Conference; served as Secretary of the same institution; Secretary, Ladies' Social Club, Dhulia; member, Dhulia Harijan Seva Sangh; member, Managing Committee of the Women's Co-operative Society, Dhulia; member, Adult Education Society for Women: Public speaker; member, Managing Committee of the Kamalabai Girls' High School, Dhulia. *Address:* C/o B. R. Kotwal, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Dhulia (West Khandesh).

KOTWAL, Mrs. Saraswatibai, Honorary Commissioner of the Girl Guides, Dhulia. *b.* 1904; *m.* Rao Saheb S. B. Kotwal, Pleader, Dhulia; *Educ.* St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Social Worker; Secretary of the Ladies Work party in the local Red Cross Society; acted as member of the Dhulia Municipal School Board; Lady Jail visitor of Dhulia Jail; organised the West Khandesh branch of All-India Women's Conference and acted as its Secretary; obtained first prize at All-India Dhariwal Knitting Competition held at Dhariwal (Punjab) in 1937. *Address:* Garud Baug, Dhulia.

KRIPALANI, J. B. Acharya, M.A. (History and Economics), Director of the Shri Gandhi Ashram, Village and Khadi Organisation in the provinces of U.P. and Delhi; General Secretary of Indian National Congress, 1934 to June 1946; elected Pres., Indian National Congress, Oct. 1946-Nov. 1947. *Educ.:* M.A., 1912; Professor in Behar under the Calcutta University, 1912-17; joined Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran Satyagraha, 1917; was with him in Kaira (Gujerat); worked as Private Secretary to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, 1918; Professor of Politics in the Benares Hindu University, 1919; left the University and started Khadi and Village work, 1920, through the Gandhi Ashram, Benares; in charge of the Gujerat Vidyapith as Acharya (Principal), 1922-27; for the ninth time arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules in Aug. 1942. Released on 15th June, 1945. *Publications: The Gandhian Way, The Non-Violent Revolution, The Latest Fad, The Indian National Congress, The politics of Charkha.* *Address:* Sari Gandhi Ashram, Meerut.

KRISHNA Menon, Rao Sahib E., F.C.C.S., Devaswom Commissioner, Cochin State, S. India. *b.* in 1896. Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja demised in 1941, while Heir-Apparent, and His Estates Manager, 1915-32; Palace Controller, 1932-36; Commissioner of Devaswoms all charitable institutions and temples) since 1936; travelled all over India; accompanied His Highness in all his tours to Upper India and South India; Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries, London (1935); extensive tour in England and the Continent while as Secretary to R. K. Shanmukham Chetty (Ex-Finance Minister of the Government of India) when he went as a delegate to League of Nations in 1939; special interview with His Holiness the Pope at Rome; Additional Special Officer in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Cochin, 1938; Rao Sahib in 1939; Special Officer for the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin to Trichur for Aykia Kerala (Pan-Kerala) Convention, 1947; Veerasringhala (highest award of Cochin Ruler) in 1947. *Address:* Balalayam, Trichur, Cochin State.

KRISHNAMACHARI, Tiruvallur Thattaf, B.A., member, Constituent Assembly of India; *b.* Nov. 26, 1899; *m.* Sri Rajammal (dead 1931); *Educ.:* Madras Christian College, Madras; entered business in 1921; was elected representative of the Indian Commerce Constituency to the Madras Leg. Assembly in 1937 and played a prominent part in legislative and other work in the Madras Assembly during the time of the Congress Ministry; has been taking keen interest in the Indian mercantile organisations in the Madras Presidency and the economic life of the Province in general; elected to the Central Assembly in October 1942 in bye-election for Tanjore-Trichinopoly non-Mohammedan Rural Constituency and was a prominent member in the last Central Assembly; elected Pres. of the Madras Mahajana Sabha for the year 1946-47; elected member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1946. *Address:* No. 2, Cathedral Road, Madras.

KRISHNAMACHARI, Rao Bahadur Sir Vaugal Thiruvenkata Chari, K.C.S.I. (1946), K.C.I.E. (1936), Kt. (1933), C.I.E. (1926), B.A., B.L.; Prime Minister, Jaipur State, since Aug. 1946. *b.* Feb. 8, 1881; *m.* Sri Rangammal, 1896. 3 *s.*, 2 *d.* *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras and Law Coll., Madras. Entered Madras Civil Service as Dy. Collector, 1903; Chief Revenue Officer, Cochin State, 1908-11; Under-Secy. to Govt., 1916-19; Secy. to Govt. of Madras, 1924-27; Delegate to the three Round Table Conferences and Joint Parliamentary Select Cttee., and member of the Provincial Constitution, the Services, the Federal Structure, the Federal Finance Sub-Cttees. and Reserve Bank Cttee., 1930-34. Delegate on

behalf of India to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1934 and 1936; attended H.M.'s Coronation, 1937; Adviser to Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, 1937; member, Central Advisory Board of Education, Govt. of India since 1940; Chairman, Ministers' Cttee., Chamber of Princes since 1941; Dewan of Baroda, 1927-44. Indian Delegate to San Francisco Conference, April 1945. Indian delegate on the Preparatory Commission to the United Nations Organisation, Nov. 1945 and the first General Assembly (Jan.-Feb. 1946); Vice-President, Constituent Assembly of India, 1947. *Address:* Lloyd Road, Madras and Jaipur.

KRISHNAN, Sir Kariamanikkam Srinivasa, Kt. (1946), D.Sc., F.R.S. (1940); Director, National Physical Laboratory of India, New Delhi, since 1947. *b.* Dec. 4, 1898. *m.* Lakshmi Ammal. *Educ.:* Hindu High Schools, Watrap and Srivilliputtur; American Coll., Madura; Madras Christian Coll. and Univ. Coll. of Science, Calcutta. Demonstrator in Chemistry, Madras Christian Coll. for nearly two years; Research Associate of Sir C.V. Raman at the Indian Assen. for the cultivation of Science, 1923-28; Reader in Physics, Dacca Univ. 1928-33; Mahendralal Sircar Research Professor of Theoretical and Experimental Physics at the Indian Ass. for the cultivation of Science, 1933-42; Professor of Physics, University of Allahabad, 1942-47; Pres., National Academy of Sciences, India, 1945 and 1946; Physics section of the Indian Science Congress, 1940; Founder Pres., Bharati Tamil Sangham; Vice-Pres., Indian Assen. for the cultivation of Science; Indian Academy of Sciences; member, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, and Board of Research on Atomic Energy, and various committees of the Govt. of India; fellow of several scientific societies and academies, Liege Univ. Medal, 1937; Krishnarajendra Jubilee Gold Medal, 1941; Ahdarchandra Mukherji lectures, Calcutta Univ., 1940; Sukhraj Ray Readership lectures, Patna Univ., 1941; Ripon Professorship lectures, Indian Assen. for the cultivation of Science, 1943; special lectures at Travancore, Mysore, Osmania and Punjab Universities; Govt. of India delegate to Royal Society Commonwealth Scientific Conference, 1946; scientific deputation by the Govt. of India to Europe and America, 1946; delegate to several international scientific conferences. *Publications:* Several papers in the transactions and the proceedings of the Royal Society and other scientific journals on Optics, Magnetism, Physics and Chemistry of solids, particularly of metals; collaborated with Sir C. V. Raman in the discovery of the Raman Effect. *Address:* The National Physical Laboratory, Pusa Road, New Delhi.

KRISHNARAU, Sir Mysore Nanjundiah, Kt., Cr. 1934; Diwan Bahadur, 1924; Rajakaryaprasakta, 1922; retired member of Council, Government of Mysore. *b.* 27th Jan. 1877; *Educ.:* Maharaja's College, Mysore. Held appointments under the Government of Mysore of Comptroller, Financial Secretary, President, Mysore State Life Insurance Committee, member of Council, Chairman of the Board of Management of the Mysore Iron Works, and Dewan. *Address:* Basavangudi, Bangalore City, S. India.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, Sir Alladi, Kt., (1932); Advocate-Gen., Madras (Retd.). *b.* May 1883. *m.* Venkalakshmamma. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College, Law College, Madras. Apprentice-at-Law under the late Justice P. R. Sundaram Iyer; appointed Advocate-General in 1929; member of the Legislative Council; awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal in recognition of his philanthropic work, 1926; Dewan Bahadur in 1930; Knighted, 1932; was member of the Syndicate of the Madras University for several years; member of the Senate of the Madras University; takes interest in public, social and religious movements such as Ramakrishna Students' Home, Mylapore; has subscribed large amounts to charitable institutions; has endowed in the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities; helped several poor students; delivered the Convocation address of the Andhra University in 1930; member of the Expert Committees appointed by the Government of India to amend the Law relating to Partnership and the law relating to the sale of goods. Advocate-Gen, Madras, 1929-July 1944. Member of the Constituent Assembly of India and of the various Committees appointed by the Constituent Assembly including the Expert Committee to draft the Constitution for Indian Union. Consistently with the principle adopted by the Constituent Assembly that no title shall be conferred by the State, he renounced all the titles conferred upon him during the previous regime. *Address:* Ekamra Nivas, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras.

KSHATRA Jagadguru Maharaj, His Holiness Sadashivrao, High Priest of Marathas, Kolhapur. *b.* 4th December, 1894, *s.* of Shri Laxmanrao Bennadltar; *m.* Shri Shakuntalabai, *d.* of Sardar Bapu Saheb Sarnobat of Kolhapur. *Educ.* Under-Graduate, Fergusson College, Poona. Selected as the religious head of the Marathas by the late Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur and installed as the Kshatra Jagadguru of Kolhapur in 1920; a devoted student of philosophy and religion; President, Kolhapur Ilakha Panchayat, 1925 to 1928; presided over the third session of the All-India Hindu Uvak Parishad held at Nagpur in 1938; Vice-President of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills and a Director of the Bank of Kolhapur. *Address:* Kolhapur, Shahupuri.

KUBER, Ramchandra Ganesh, Advocate and Businessman, Satara. *b.* Dec. 1900, *s.* of late Ganpatrao Kuber, one of the first batch of Dist. pleaders in Satara; *m.* Miss Akkasaheb Sarnobat, *d.* of Raghunathrao Sarnobat Saranjamdar of Sangli, 1919; two *s.* elder one studying Industrial Chemistry in America and younger studying in Sydenham College, Bombay; *Educ.:* Govt. H. S., Satara; B.A., Deccan Coll. (1924); and LL.B., Law Coll., Poona; took up practice at Satara; joined hereditary Agricultural and moneylending business of his father, 1930; has been for over a decade Director of several companies and Limited concerns notably, the W.I.L. Ins. Co., Ltd., Swadeshi Commercial Co., Ltd. and Ayurvedic Arkashala, Ltd., Satara; the Southern Knitting Works, Ltd. and New Provident Ins. Co., Ltd., Poona; Lokmanya Mills, Ltd., Barsi; The Yashoda Industrial Corporation, Kurundwad (S.M.C.); Agricultural and Allied Industries, Ltd., Jamkhandi, (S.M.C.); is keenly interested in economic and social uplift of rural populace; has earned name in cricket and tennis and has liking for fine arts and cultural activities. *Address:* Pratapganj, Satara City.

KULKARNI, Mrs. Krishnabai Trimbak, Dealer in Cloth and Pearls, Dhulia, West Khandesh. *b.* 1909; *m.* T. V. Kulkarni, Pleader at Dhulia; two *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ.:* Savantwadi and Malwan. Social worker and reformer; member of the Dhulia Managing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference; member of the Hindu Mahasabha Committee, Dhulia; member, Ladies' Physical Society, Dhulia (Rashtra Sewa Samiti); takes keen interest in physical education of girls and ladies; member, Managing Committee of the Dhulia Ladies' Co-operation Store; first Lady worker in Dhulia conducting two stores of Ladies' requisites. *Address:* C/o T. V. Kulkarni, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Khol-galli, Dhulia (West Khandesh).

KULKARNI, Uddhav Banmant, G.D.A., Public Accountant and Auditor. *b.* Nov. 28, 1906 in Satara Dist. *m.* Kamaladevi Herlekar in 1934; 2 *ds.* *Educ.:* Aundh State and Bombay; passed Matriculation (1925) with distinction in Sanskrit and Mathematics; G.D.A., 1931 (Diploma in 1936). Joined Singer Sewing Machine Co. as Salesman; Articled Clerk with C. H. Sopariwala & Co. for some time; after completing his Diploma in 1936, started his own Company as Public Accountants & Auditors, under name of "U. H. Kulkarni & Co." at Bombay; has earned reputation as Income-tax expert and Accountant. Takes keen interest in games. *Address:* Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

KUMARAPPA, Joseph C., M.A. (Columbia), B.Sc., Business Administration (Syracuse N.Y.), F.S.A.A. (Lond.); *b.* Jan. 4, 1892. Was in practice as an incorporated Accountant in partnership in London, and then at Bombay; in charge of "Young India", May 1930—Feb. 1931; was Convener of the Congress Select Committee on the Financial Obligations between Great Britain and India; Managing Committee, Bihar Central Relief Committee and also its Financial Adviser, 1934; organiser and Secy., the All-India Village Industries Assoc.; Chairman, C.P. Govt. Industrial Survey Cttee., 1939-41. *Publications:* *Public Finance and our Poverty; A Survey of Matar Taluks; "Why the Village Movement?" "Practice and Precepts of Jesus" Christianity—Its Economy and way of Life Economy of Permanence; The Philosophy of Work, etc., The Nation's Voice* (as Joint Editor); Congress Select Committee's Report on the Financial Obligations between Great Britain and India. *Address:* Magan Vadi, Wardha, C.P.

KUMARAPPA, Jagadisan Mohandas, M.A. (Harvard), S.T.B. (Boston), M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia), J.P., Director and Professor of Social Economy in the Tata Institute of Social Sciences; Editor, *The Indian Journal of Social Work.* *b.* April 16, 1886. *m.* Ratnam Appasamy, B.A. (Madras), M.A. (Punjab). First Indian educationist to be invited on a cultural mission to the U.S.A. as a State guest by the American Govt. *Educ.:* Harvard, Boston and Columbia Universities. Specialized in Philosophy, Sociology and Education. Appointed Professor of Philosophy, Lucknow Christian College, 1915; Reader in Philosophy, Lucknow University, 1921. Delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, U.S.A., 1924; and to the 19th World Conference of the Y.M.C.A., Helsingfors, Finland, 1926. Member of the Institute of International Politics, League of Nations, Geneva, 1926. Travelled extensively in Europe and America, invited to lecture at Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia and other American Universities. Appointed Professor of Philosophy and Sociology, Mysore University, 1931, and Professor of Social Economy in the Tata Institute in 1936 and its Director in 1941. Member, Rotary Club, Bombay; Vice-President, Indian Conference of Social Workers, 1947. *Address:* Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay 8.

KUNZRU, Pandit Hirday Nath, LL.D. (Hon.), B.A., B.Sc. Member, Indian Constituent Assembly; President, Servants of India Society since Jan. 1936. *b.* 188[illegible] *Educ.:* Allahabad University, 1905; studied at London School of Economics, 1911-1[illegible] Presided over the East African National Congress, April 1929; member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1927-30; member, Council of State, 1937-47; presided over the Nation[illegible]

Liberal Federation, 1934; National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Assn.; General Secretary, All-India Seva Samiti; Chairman of the Indian Delegation to the Second British Commonwealth Relations Conference held at Sydney, 1938; delegate to the Pacific Relations Conference, Hotsprings, Virginia, 1945; member, Govt. deputation to Malaya to enquire into condition of Indians, Jan. 1946; Chairman, National Cadet Corps Organisation Committee, 1946-47; member, Armed Forces Reorganisation Committee, 1946-47; visited Ceylon and Fiji, 1938, Malaya, 1939, Trinidad, Br. Guiana, Dutch Guiana, Kenya, 1945, to study condition of Indians, there. *Address:* Servants of India Society, Allahabad.

KURMAYYA, The Hon'ble Sri Vemula, Minister for Rural Development, Govt. of Madras. *b.* 1906. *Educ.:* Benares Hindu University with the support of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya; took Law degree and completed M.A. course. Was Pres. of the All-India Young Men's Harijan Association, Benares, 1932-36; Pres., Andhra Provincial Adi Andhra Association, 1936-37; Pres., Adi Andhra Gorakshana Sangham, 1937-39; Joint or Assistant Secretary, Andhra Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, 1932-42; Joint Secretary, Andhra Provincial Agricultural Union, 1936-46; Founder and Secretary, Sree Anjani Devi Adi Andhra Girls' Boarding Home, Bezwada, 1929-46; Senator for two terms, 1933-39; member, District Board, Kistna for two terms, 1936-40; participated in Salt Satyagraha Movement and was kept in the sub-jail; received lathi charge at Gudivada; imprisoned for 6 months in connection with the Satyagraha Movement in 1940; has been a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly since 1936; started a number of Harijan Hostels. *Address:* Secretariat, Madras.

KURNE, Appanna Kallappa, Advocate, Member, Miraj Sr. Legislative Assembly. *b.* 2nd January, 1909; *m.*; one *s.*: Basappa and three *d.*: Saraswati, Indu, Shakuntala. *Educ.:* Sangli State High School; won prizes in elocution competition and for writing articles in magazines; Rajaram College, Kolhapur; Bhopatkar's Law Class, Poona; passed the Advocate's examination, Bombay High Court, 1933; after practising for a few months in Satara, joined the Miraj Bar; member, Miraj City Municipality for six years; Chairman, Miraj Municipal Law Committee; adviser to the Hindu, Muslim Sangh, Miraj, 1938; member Reception Cttee., Miraj Parishad, 1941-1944 and 1946; Secy., Bar Assoc., Miraj for 3 years; took leading part in organising the Maharashtra Lingayat Education Conference, Miraj, 1944; elected member, Miraj Legislative Assembly, with overwhelming majority, 1945; first Popular Minister in charge of the transferred Departments and member, executive Council, Miraj Senior State, 1945-47, as Popular Minister, introduced free Primary education, prohibited gambling and stopped the system of nominating members in the Local Self-Government Institutions in the State. *Address:* Nadi Vesha, Miraj.

KUTCH STATE: Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Madansinghji Sawai Bahadur, Maharao of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

LACEY, Walter Graham, C.S.I. (1947), C.I.E. (1939), I.C.S., Bihar (Retd.). *b.* July 17, 1894; *m.* Helen Frances Joan, *d.* of D. Pell-Smith. Two *s.* *Educ.:* Bedford School and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Served in the Great War, 1914-19; entered Indian Civil Service (Bihar and Orissa) in 1919; Commissioner, Tirhut Divn., 1944. *Addresses:* C/o Grindlay & Co., Calcutta and Orchard Lea, Bourne End, Bucks, England.

LAHORE, The Right Reverend George Dunsford Barne, D.D., M.A., C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., Bishop of Lahore. *b.* May 6, 1879; *m.* Dorothy Kate Akerman. *Educ.:* Clifton Coll. and Oriel Coll., Oxford; Assistant Master, Summer Fields, Oxford; Chaplain, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment; Principal, Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar. *Address:* The Close, Lahore.

LAHOTI, Rai Sahib Pannalalji, Managing Agent, Mahaboob Shahi Kulburga Mills Company, Ltd., Gulbarga. *b.* 1901; *s.* of Seth Hiralal; Business Magnate of Hyderabad State, Joint Proprietor of the firm of Dayaram Surajmul at Secunderabad, Gulbarga and Latur; doing banking business at Secunderabad; owns Oil Mills in Hyderabad State; a partner in Ginning and Pressing Factory at Purna; Ex-President of the Committee Sahukaran and Vyaparian, Hyderabad State; Vice-President, Board of Directors, Hyderabad State Bank, Hyderabad (Dn.); Director in Commercial Corporation and several other companies; President, Hyderabad (Dn.) Bullion Exchange, Ltd.; has generously donated to Educational Institutions, Charitable Trusts and Hospitals. *Address:* Begumpet (N. S. Rly.).

LAKHTAR STATE: Thakore Saheb Shri Indrasinghji Saheb of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

LAL, Mukandi, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law. *b.* Oct. 14, 1890, *m.* *nee* Miss Ball (1915), *Educ.:* At Schools, Pauri and Almora. At Colleges, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta and Christ Church, Oxford. Hist. Hons., 1917. Called to Bar, Gray's Inn, 1918; returned, 1919, enrolled Adv., Allahabad H.C.,

1919; M.L.C. for Garhwal, 1923-30; Dy. President, U.P. Council, 1927-30; appointed Puisne Judge, Tehri (Garhwal) State High Court, 1938-44. Mgr., Indian Turpentine and Rosin Co., Ltd., P.O. Clutterbuckganj, (Bareilly) since March 1944. Writes to Hindi and English periodicals; and is an exponent and critic of Indian Art. *Permanent Address:* P.O. Clutterbuckganj (Bareilly), U.P., India.

LALA Raj Kanwar, Rai Bahadur Sachiv, Shiromani, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.), Chief Minister, Patna State, since October 1, 1936. *b.* March 31, 1882. *Educ.:* Forman Christian and Law Colleges, Lahore; Arnold Gold Medallist; Professor, Central Training Coll. and Forman Christian Coll. Lahore, 1903; Personal Asstt. to Settlement Commr., Gwalior, 1913; Under-Secy., Political Dept., 1915; Dy. Comr., Customs and Excise, 1918; Officer on Special Duty, Political Dept., 1918; Punjab Civil Service, 1919; Political Secy., Gwalior State, 1920; Manager, Gwalior State Trust, 1923; Private Secy. to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1925 and Foreign and Political Minister, Bikaner, 1925; Officer on Special Duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, 1927-28; Under Secy. to Govt., Punjab, Local Self-Govt. and Revenue Dept., 1929-31; Secy., Punjab Sources of Revenue Cttee., 1931; Sub-Divisional Officer, Additional Dist. Magistrate, etc., 1932-33; President, Patna State Legislative Assembly; member, Drafting Cttee., Special Aviation Cttee. and the Social Services Cttee. of the Post-War Reconstruction Cttee. and of the *ad hoc* Committee on Standards of Efficient Administration set up by the Chamber of Princes; member representing the Indian States on the Indian Coalfields Committee; member representing the Chhattisgarh States in the Committee of Administration for Services, Post-War Reconstruction Fund; member, Constituent Assembly of India; awarded King's Coronation Medal, 1937. *Address:* Balangir, Patna State, Orissa.

LALBHAI, Kasturbhai, Millowner. *b.* 22, Dec. 1894. *Educ.:* at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Hon. Secy., Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee, 1918-19; Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1923-26; member, Central Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Millowners' Association, (1923-26); nominated as a delegate to the 12th and 18th International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1929 & 1934 respectively; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1934-35; President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1935 and 1936; Consultative member, British Indian Trade Delegation to England, 1937; Dir., Reserve Bank of India; Adviser to the Govt. of India in the Indo-Burma Trade Negotiations, 1940; Chairman, Governing Body of the Ahmedabad Education Society; member, Scientific and Industrial Research Board; President, Sheth Anandji Kalyanji; member, Textile Control Board and of the Indian Delegation to the Cotton Conference held at Cairo in 1943; Representative of the Govt. of India on the Textile Cttee. of the Combined Production and Resources Board, Washington, 1945. *Address:* Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

LALKAKA, Jehangir Ardeshir. *b.* 3 March, 1884, *g. s.* of Khan Bahadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonji Vakil, C.I.E.; *m.* Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Kharas of Bandra. *Educ.:* Ahmedabad High School, Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and St. John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London. Painted life size memorial portrait of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta for Municipal Corpn., Bombay; H. H. the Nawab of Rampur's life size portrait for Durbar Hall, Rampur and H.E. Sir Leslie Wilson's portrait as District Grand Master for the Masonic Hall, Bombay; portrait of H.E. Sir James Sifton for Council Hall, Patna; portrait of Lord Brabourne for Bombay Secretariat. Member, Board of Examiners for Art Examinations, Govt. of Bombay, 1917-1938. Chosen by the Govt. of India to copy royal portraits in England, 1930, for the Viceroy's house and the C.-in-C.'s house, New Delhi; Dy. Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 1931-35; Awarded the King-Emperor George V Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. *Address:* Studio, 20, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

LALL, Harkrishen, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., Assistant Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India since 1945. *b.* March 8, 1919; *m.* Urmilā Bogra, *g. d.* of L. Duni Chand, Congress leader of the Punjab. *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore, B.Sc. (1937); M.R.C.V.S., Royal Veterinary College London (1941); won special prize by Royal Society of Agriculture, England, as well as 2nd Cecil Aladin Award; Post-Graduate training at Institute of Animal Pathology, Cambridge, and Post-Graduate Course at Indian Veterinary Research Institute. Appointed Disease Investigation Officer, Hissar, Punjab, 1942. *Publications:* On Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Subjects. *Address:* Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Keeling Road, New Delhi.

LALL, Lala Gursharan, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (1946-47); *b.* 1902, *s.* of Rai Bahadur Ramchand Ram Bhadani, businessman of Bihar; Managing Dir., Bhadani Brothers Ltd., took to business at 17; has made preparations for launching a number of new industrial enterprises in the post-war period; has many activities in the sphere of business; Chairman, Bhadani Bros. Ltd., Director: Ramchandran Nagaram Rice and Oil Mills Ltd., Sodepore Glass Works Ltd., Gaya Sugar Mills Ltd., Madhusudan Mills Ltd., Lac Products Ltd., Krishna Chemical Works Ltd., Bengal Cotton Mills Ltd., Bihar Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Hindustan Coal Company Ltd., Amirt Vanaspathi Co.

Ltd., Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Great Social Life and General Insurance Co., Ltd., Indian Enamel Works Ltd., Arya Insurance Co., Ltd., Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., Darjeeling Properties Ltd., John Patterson (India) Ltd., National Metal Industries Ltd., Goenka Commercial Bank Ltd., Bharat Vegetable Products Ltd., Electric Construction and Equipment Co., Ltd., Sri Radha Krishna Sugar Mills Ltd., Discount Bank of India Ltd., The Eastern Exchange Ltd.; member, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employees, All Indian Manufacturers' Assen., Committee of Indian Chamber of Commerce, Indian Central Sugar-cane Cttee., Delhi; Panel of Sugar, Alcohol and Food Yeast, Delhi; Provincial Advisory Board, Forest Utilisation, Bihar Post-war Reconstruction Cttee. (Bihar), International Chamber of Commerce (Indian National Cttee.); member, Mica Inquiry Cttee. and Pres., Indian Sugar Mills Assen., 1945; Trade Advisor to the Bihar Govt., 1943-45; a delegate from India to the International Chambers of Commerce Conference in 1945; Vice-Pres., Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1945 and its Pres., 1946; takes keen interest in school, philanthropic and other nation-building activities; is connected with various educational and social institutions in the capacity of Pres. and member of executive committees; mainly responsible for the birth of the Gaya College; Pres., Board of Management of the College. *Address:* 15, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, 1.

LALLJEE, Hooseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy, ex-M.L.A., Central, for 26 years; elected member, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Mayor of the City of Bombay, 1931; President, the Board of Trustees, Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay, 1931; the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1930; for 10 years elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council; member of the Advisory Committee of Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Haj Committee, Standing Advisory Committee, Sukkur Lloyd Barrage and Bombay Reclamation scheme for several years; served as member of the following Committees appointed by the Government: Excise, Prohibition, Taxation, Income Tax, Protection to Industries, Indian and Foreign Banking, Indian and Foreign Industries, etc.; associate member, Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1928; was M.L.A. (Central) for several years; member, the Defence Consultative Committee, and the War Supply Committee, Central Legislative Assembly; attended the 19th Session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations at Geneva as representative of the Government of India (Employers' Delegate for the whole of India); Indian delegate to the 8th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce on 24th June, 1934 in Paris; interviewed the President of the French Republic, His Holiness the Pope and Signor Mussolini in Rome, 1935; President, the International Chamber of Commerce, Indian National Committee, 1934; All Parties Shia Muslim Conference of India; the Indian and Aden Salt Manufacturers Association and the Indian Match Manufacturers' Association; Committee of Direction of Technical Education in the Bombay Presidency and Board of Trustees, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, 1930-35; the Khoja Shia Asna-Ashri Community and the Board of Trustees of the Khoja Shia Asna-Ashri Community's Mosque, Madrasa, Boys' and Girls' School, etc., member, Imperial Citizen Association; Hon. member, the Africa and Overseas Merchants' Chambers of Commerce; Director of Spinning and Weaving Mills, Shipping, Insurance Companies, etc. *Address:* Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LALLUBHAI, Seth Ramanlal, Millowner and a prominent citizen of Ahmedabad. *b.* Jan. 8, 1896. *s.* of Seth Lallubhai Motilal and *g.s.* of Seth Motilal Hirabhai. *Educ.:* Ahmedabad. Trained under his grandfather, later managed Kaiser-i-Hind Mills with his uncle Seth Kanaiyalal. Founded Vikram Mills Ltd. in 1928 with up-to-date plant and machinery. Director of several mills in Ahmedabad, Kadi, Kalol, Petlad, Bombay & other places and of Insurance, Banking, Transport and Chemical Companies. Director, British India General Insurance Co. Ltd. and Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd.; Anand Publication Ltd., Tejpur Development Co.-op. Society Ltd., President, Shri Modheshwari Sanstha since 1939; Vice-Chairman, Gujarat Vaishya Sabha, 1941 & Devi Upasak Mandal; Hon. Secretary of Kashivishwanath Sanskrit Vidhyalaya, 1937; Trustee, Shri Gita Mandir, Sanyasi Ashram and Ankhshetra Dakore, 1938; member, Committee of Deaf & Dumb School and other welfare institutions; Local Advisory Committee of United Commercial Bank Ltd.; elected member, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1941 & 1942; member, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1943-46; Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1943, 1944, 1947-48; represented the Association on the B.B. & C.I. Rly. Advisory Committee, 1940-49; is on the Managing Committee and several Sub-Committees of the Association for a number of years; widely travelled in India, Burma & Ceylon. *Address:* 'Parnakuti', Motibag, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

LASH, The Right Rev. William Quinlan, B.A. (1927), M.A. (1932), Bishop of Bombay. *b.* February 5, 1905; *Educ.:* Tonbridge School; Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Westcot House, Cambridge. Curate of St. Mary's Portsea, 1928-1932; member of Christa Seva Sangha, Poona, 1932; Professor, Sir Parasharambhau College, Poona, 1933-34; Acharya, Christa Prema Seva Sangha, 1934; Christian Mysticism (Hind Kitab, 1947). *Address:* St. Thomas' Cathedral, Churchgate St., Bombay.

LATHI STATE: **Thakore Saheb Shri Prahladsinghji,** the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

LATIFI, Alma, C.I.E. (1932), O.B.E. (1919), M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), LL.D. (Dublin), Barr., I.C.S. (retd. Jan. 1938). *b.* 12 Nov., 1879. *m.* Nasima, Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, etc., *d.* of the late Justice Badrudin Tyabji of Bombay. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's, Bombay, also London, Paris, Heidelberg, Cairo; joined 1898, St. John's Coll., Cambridge; (Macmahon, Whewell and Barstow Law Scholarships; 1st Class in both parts of Law, Tripos); Govt. of India Degree of Honour in Arabic; joined I.C.S. in Punjab, Jan. 1903; Dist. Judge, Delhi, 1911-12. Dir. of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State, 1913-16; Recruiting badge and mentioned in Gaz. of India for valuable war services, 1919; Commr. and Pol. Agent, Ambala; also member, Council of State, Nov. 1927; delegate, International Law Conference, Hague, March 1930; Del. and Adviser, International Labour Conference, Geneva; Del., Inter-Parliamentary Conference, London, July 1930. Duty with 1st, 2nd and 3rd Indian Round Table Conferences, London, 1930, 31 and 32; Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab, Feb. 1934 to Dec. 1937; Adjudicator in various trade disputes, Bombay, 1942-45. *Publications: Effects of War on Property* being studies in International Law and Policy, 1908; *Industrial, Punjab,* 1911; various addresses, articles, reports. *Address:* 4, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay; Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London.

LATTHE, Anna Babaji, M.A., LL.B. (Bombay). Prime Minister, Kolhapur State. *b.* 1878. *m.* Jyotsnabai Kadre of Kolhapur. *Educ.:* Deccan College, Poona; Prof. of English, Rajaram College, Kolhapur. 1907-1911; Educational Inspector, Kolhapur, till 1914; President, Southern Mahratta Jain Association and Karnatak Non-Brahman League; Edited *Deccan Ryot* (1918-20); member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; member of the University Reform Committee, 1924; Diwan of Kolhapur, 1926-30; Diwan Bahadurship conferred in 1930, which he renounced in 1936; attended Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to the States' Delegation; Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Belgaum District, 1932; Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937-39. Constitutional Adviser to Kolhapur State, 1947. *Publications:* "*Introduction to Jainism*" (English); "*Growth of British Empire in India*" (Marathi); *Memoirs of Shahu Chhatrapati*", "*Shri Shahu Chhatrapaticha Charitra*" in Marathi (1925); *Problems of Indian States* (English), 1930; "*The Federal Constitutions of the World*" (Marathi and Hindi), 1931. *Address:* Belgaum.

LAW, Dr. Bimala Churn, M.A., B.L., Ph.D., D.Litt., Landholder and Zemindar, Advocate, High Court. *b.* Oct, 26, 1891. *Educ.:* Presy. Coll. and Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta; Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee Gold Medalist; Griffith Memorial Prizeman (Calcutta Univ.); Banerjee Research Prizeman (Lucknow Univ.); awarded Campbell Memorial Medal, 1944 (B.B.R.A.S.); Hon. Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland; Fellow, Royal Asiatic Societies of Bengal and Bombay; Royal Geographical Society of London; Pres., R.A.S.B., Calcutta Geographical Society, Calcutta Iran Society; awarded Silver Jubilee Medal (1935) and Coronation Medal (1937); Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. *Publications.:* Many important works on Ancient Indian History, Geography, Archaeology, Buddhism and Jainism; Editor, *Indian Culture. Address:* Kailas Bose St., Calcutta 6.

LE FLEMING, Major-General Roger Eustace, C.B., O.B.E., M.C., Comdg. Waziristan Division, Pakistan. *b.* 20th April, 1895; *m.* Jean, *d.* of Major A. Mirrlees, O.B.E., 1923; *Educ.:* Tonbridge School, R.N.C., Sandhurst. Commissioned, Aug. 1914; Active Service in France, Mesopotamia and Palestine during 1st World War; wounded twice; Somaliland 1920; mention in despatches; Waziristan, 1937-39, 1944; Commanded 2/4th G.E.O. Bombay Grenadiers; 24 Ind. Inf. Bde. *Address:* Lloyds Bank, Bombay.

LOBO, Charles Manuel, B.A., LL.B., Judge, Chief Court of Sind (Retired). *b.* 11th Aug., 1884. *m.* Helena D'Abreo. *Educ.:* St. Patrick's High School, Karachi, D. J. Sind Coll., and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised at the Karachi Bar, 1907-1937; Public Prosecutor for Sind and Govt. Pleader in the Court of Jud. Com. of Sind, April 1, 1929—Feb. 21, 1937; acted several times as Add. Judicial Com., 1924-37; on 16th April, 1940, when permanent Add. Judicial Com., appointed Judge, Chief Court of Sind on conversion of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind into Chief Court. Officiating Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Sind, Feb. 26—Aug. 10, 1944, when he retired. *Address:* "The Myrtles," Cincinnatus Town, Karachi.

LOCKHART, Sir Rob McGregor Macdonald, K.C.B. (1946), C.I.E. (1942), M.C. (1918), ex-C-in-C., Indian Army; *b.* June 23, 1893; *m.* Margaret Amy, *y. d.* of the late Col. Sir Neill Campbell, K.C.M.G. etc., I.M.S. & Lady Campbell; *Educ.:* Marlborough College, R. M. C. Sandhurst, Staff College, Camberley; Commissioned 2/Lt. U.L.I.A., 22-1-1913; attached 4th Br. Worcestershire Regt. March 1913 and 2/Bn. Leicestershire Regt. Jan. 1914; joined 51st Sikhs F. F. 8 Mar. 1914; Staff College, Camberley, 1926-27; Bdr. Major, Kohat, 1929-31; G.S.O. II A.H.Q. India, 1931-32; Military Attache, Kabul, 1934-35; Commanded 1/12 F.F. Regt. 1936-1939; Offg. Commander, Jubbulpore Bde. April-Oct. 1937; Offg. Commander, Waba Bde., July-Aug. 1933 & Dec.-Jan. 1938-39; D.S.I., G.H.O. India, 1939-41; Mil. Sec., India Office, 1941-43; Area Comd. India, 1943-44; D.C.G.S. India, 1944-45; G.O.C.-in-C. Southern Command, India, April 1945-June 1947; Acting Governor N.W.F.P., June-Aug. 1947. *Address:* C/o 4, King George's Avenue, New Delhi.

LOHIA, Modanmohan Basantilal, Manager, Kolhapur Sugar Mills. Son of Mr. Basantilal of Ramgad (Jaipur). *b.* December 1910; *m.* Sarasvatidevi, daughter of Ramdhandas Nemani. *Educ.:* Marvadi Vidyalaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Took to Commercial line in 1933; under the guidance of his grandfather, Gurdiel, and R. U. Mehta of Messrs. Ramnarayan Sons Ltd., went to Kolhapur in 1943 to look after the complete business of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills and the United Agencies; Director of the Union Bank of Kolhapur and the Yeshavant Iron and Steel Works Ltd., Kolhapur; President, Rotary Club, Kolhapur and The Kirana and Bhusar Merchants' Association, Kolhapur; member, Laxmi Gymkhana and The Residency and Deccan Club; takes interest in photography and literature; has travelled widely in India and intends visiting the continent on a business tour. *Address:* Sykes Extension, "Prabhu Chaya", Kolhapur.

LOKANATHAN, Palamadai S., M.A., (Madras), D.Sc. (Econ.), London. Gokhale Prize in Economics, 1921; *b.* Oct. 10, 1894. *Educ:* St. Joseph's Coll., Univ. of Madras, London, School of Economics, Univ. of London, Reader in Economics and later Ag. Prof. of Economics in the Univ. of Madras; Editor, "Eastern Economist", New Delhi; member, Labour Adv. Board, Govt. of Madras, 1925-1929; member, Consultative Cttee. of Economists; delegate to the World Business Conference, Rye, New York, 1944, and of the Pacific Relations Conference, Hot Springs, America, January 1945; Secy. Indian Industrialists Mission to U.K. and U.S.A. 1945; Indian Delegate to the Preparatory Committee of International Trade Conference, London & Geneva; Pres., Triplicane Urban Co-op. Society 1942-43; for some time member of the Senate, Academic Council, Madras Univ. and of Boards of Studies in Economics in the Universities of Madras, Travancore, Annamalai and Andhra. *Publications:* "*Industrial Welfare in India*"; "*Industrial Organisation in India and India and Post-War Reconstruction*". *Address:* Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East, Shanghai.

LOKHANDWALLA, Salebhai Haji Hasanali; *b.* 1907 at Godhra. *Educ.:* Government Telang High School; *m.* Amtullabai, *d.* of Abdulhusein Sarafali Kapadia, 1927; 1 *d.* Rababbai; Managing Partner, Haji Hasanali Abdulal. Lokhandwalla & Sons, Stockists in Panchmahals District of Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd., Mullund, Associated Cement Co.; Goodlas Wall (India) Ltd.. Representative from Panchmahals on Bombay National Savings Certificate Board. Soldiers', Sailors' & Airmen's Board, Ahmedabad; member, Panchmahals Prohibition Board, Civil Hospital Advisory Committee, life member, Indian Red Cross Society; Chairman, Godhra National Savings Certificates Committee: President, Anjuman-e-Huseini Charitable Dispensary, Godhra; President, Dawoodi Bohra Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., awarded title of Khan Saheb, 1943 which he relinquished in 1946; awarded the Sanad appointing him local leader of Dawoodi Bohra Community by His Holiness Saiyedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb, High Priest in India of the Dawoodi Bohra Community, 1943; awarded the religious distinction of Annaso-Fee-Khijamati-Dawat Hadia by the same High Priest, 1944; member, War Aids, Finance, Civic Guards, Publicity and other Committees, 1941-45; Price, Supply and Cloth Advisory Committee, 1942-46; awarded Silver Cup for highest figure of sales of N. S. Certificates in the district, 1944; was presented with portraits of Their Majesties the King & Queen for War-Aids, 1943; member, Rotary Club, Godhra. *Address:* Mulla Ismail Street, Rabab Manzil, Bohrwad, Godhra, Dist. Panchmahals; Sataria Bazar, Godhra.

LOKUR, The Hon'ble Mr. Narayan Swamirao, B.A., LL.B. (Winner of Kinlock Forbes Prize and Gold Medal in 1906), Chief Justice, Kolhapur High Court since August 1947; *b.* April 21, 1887; *m.* Damayantibai (now Laxmibai) Jalihal. *Educ.:* Deccan Coll., Poona, and Govt. Law Sch., Bombay. Practised as pleader at Belgaum for some time; member, Belgaum Municipal Council; Chairman, Belgaum Pioneer Urban Co-op. Credit Society Ltd., for many years; started the Belgaum Dt. Central Co-op. Bank Ltd., and was its Chairman for several years; was Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Belgaum; Asstt. Judge, 1918-21; District and Sessions Judge from 1925; High Court Judge, 1939-40 and November 1942 to 21st April 1947; Chief Justice, of the Joint High Court for Kolhapur & the Deccan States, April-August 1947; was Dt. Scout Commsnr., Dharwar, and for some time Provl. Scout Commsnr., Bombay. *Recreations:* Keen on Scouting, Tennis and Badminton. *Publications:* Annotated editions of "*Janakiharanam*," "*Buddha-Charita*" and *Selections from Mahabharata, with Sanskrit commentaries*. *Address:* Mudhol House, Residency, Kolhapur.

LONDHEY, Damodar Ganesh, M.A. (Bom.)., Ph. D. (Leipzig), Principal and Professor of Philosophy of the National College, Nagpur; Philosopher, Educationist and Psychologist, *b.* 1st Jan. 1897 (Poona). *m.* Ambu Joshi, Three *s.* *Educ.:* Fergusson College, Munich, Jena and Leipzig Universities, Sometime Professor, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and Senior Research Fellow at the Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner. "Doctor of Philosophy" of Leipzig University, 1933. Author of "*The Absolute: An Outline of A Metaphysic of Self*" (in German); an Article on Psychology and Samkhya in Marathi Encyclopædia; and several articles and monographs on philosophical subjects in philosophical journals. Member of the Academic Council and of the Court and Chairman of the Subject Examination Cttee. of Philosophy and Modern European Languages of the Nagpur Univ.; President, Psychology section, Indian Philosophical Congress (XIXth Session) at Lucknow, 1944. *Special interests:* Village Uplift and Social Work. *Address:* National College, Nagpur.

LOW, Sir Francis, Kt. (1943), *b.* November 19, 1893. *m.* Margaret Helen Adams. Two *s.*, one *d.* *Educ.:* Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, Joined staff, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1911. Served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. Special Service Officer, Intelligence, G. H. Q., 1919. Gazetted out with rank of Captain, 1920. Chief Reporter, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1920. Sub-Editor, *The Times of India*, 1922; Asstt. Editor, 1927-1932; Chairman, St. Dunstan's Appeal Committee, Bombay; Chairman, Bombay Y.M.C.A.; Vice-Pres., Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society. Editor, *The Times of India*. 1932-1948; *Address:* C/o *The Times of India*, Salisbury Sq. House, Fleet St., London, E.C.

LOYALKA, Chiranjilal Ramchandra, Merchant and Landlord. *b.* in 1901, only son of Ramchandra Bhagwandas Loyalka. Director, Regent Estates, Ltd., Bank of Bikaner Ltd. (Bombay Branch); Govind Industries Ltd., Alwar; and proprietor of the firms of Messrs. Bhagwandas Ramchandra and C. R. Loyalka. For sometime Hon. Secretary of the Rajputana Shikshamandal, Bombay. Hon. Treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts' Association till 1939 and at present Hon. Treasurer, Bombay Presidency Hindustan Scouts' Association. Sometime member of Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber; Director of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd. in 1936. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1935-39. President of the All-India Cow Protection Conference at Muttra in 1939 and at Nagpur in 1940. Vice-President of the All-India Varnashram Swaraj Sangh. President, Dharma Sangh, Bombay. Member of the Jaipur State Constitutional Reforms Committee. *Address:* Stock Exchange New Building, Fort, Bombay.

LUNAWADA STATE: Capt. His Highness Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinghji, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

LUND, Arthur James, A.M.I. Mech. E., A.M.I.P.E., General Manager, Cooper Engineering Ltd., Satara Road, since 1946. *b.* May 2, 1902, Derbyshire; *Educ.:* Derbyshire and Yorkshire. Served Apprenticeship, Richard Garnett & Sons, Bingley, Yorkshire. and Keighley Gas & Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Keighley, Yorkshire, England, 1916-23; Chief Draughtsman, Keighley Gas & Oil Engine Co., Ltd., 1927; Works Manager & Chief Engineer, 1929; Partner, Beechey, Lund & Co., Keighley, 1930-41; taught Mechanical Engineering Subjects, Keighley College of Engineering, 1927-40; Associate member, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London; Associate member, the Institution of Production Engineers, London; joined Cooper Engineering Ltd., India, as Works Manager, 1941; member, Cttees, etc., Govt. of India, Internal Combustion Engines Cttee.; Board of Scientific & Industrial Research; Prime Movers Panel; Road Roller Panel; Internal Combustion Engines Working Cttee; Machine Tools Working Cttee.; Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers' Assoc.; Engineering Division Council; Indian Standards Institution. *Address:* General Manager's Bungalow, Cooper Engineering Ltd., Satara Road, M. S. M. Rly., Bombay Presidency.

MACKAY, Sir Iven Giffard, Kt., B.A. (Sydney), D.S.O. & Bar (1917), C.M.G. (1918), Croix de Guerre (1918), K.B.E. (1941). Greek Military Cross (1941); High Commissioner for Australia in India (Retd); *b.* April 7, 1882; *m.* Marjorie Eveline, *d.* of Brig. Gen. J. B. Meredith and Mrs. Meredith, Raymond Terrace, N.S.W. *Educ.:* Newington Coll., Sydney and St. Andrews Coll., Univ. of Sydney; Resident Master, Shore School, North Sydney, 1905-10; Lecturer and Demonstrator in Physics, Univ. of Sydney, 1910; served in Gallipoli and France during World War I, 1914-19; commanded 4th Australian Inf. Bn., 1916. 1st Australian M. G. Bn., 1918; Brig.-Genl. commanding 1st Australian Inf. Bde., 1918; Student Adviser, Univ. of Sydney, 1922. Headmaster, Cranbrook School, Sydney, 1933; Maj.-Gen. Commanding 2nd Australian Division, A.M.F., and 6th Australian Division, Australian Imperial Force in Egypt, Libya, Greece, 1940; Lt.-Gen. C.-in-C. Home Forces in Australia, 1941; G.O.C.-in-C., Second Australian Army and also New Guinea Force, 1942-43. *Address:* 24, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

MACKENZIE, Lt.-Col. Sir Clutha, Knight, 1935; Representative in India of St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Officers; on Special Duty (Blindness) with the Govt. of India. *b.* 1895, *s.* of late Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, G.C.M.G., Dunedin, New Zealand. *m.* Doris Sawyer, *d.* of Harcourt Sawyer, Windsor Forest, Berks. *Educ.:* Waitaki, New Zealand. Blinded on war service, Gallipoli, 1915; M.P., New Zealand, 1921-22; has been associated with the welfare of both civil and war blind throughout the Empire for the past thirty years and at present working for the advancement of blind welfare throughout India. *Publications:* '*Chronicles of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force*', *1916-19*; '*Tale of a Trooper*,' *1920*; '*Report on Blindness in India*,' *1945* '*Report on Blindness in China*' *1947*. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1947. *Address:* St. Dunstan's, Dehra Dun, U.P.

MACKLIN, Albert Sortain Romer, Kt. (1946), B.A., Retd. Judge, Bombay High Court. *b.* 4 March, 1890. *m.* Marjorie Vivian, *d.* of the late G. H. Kent, April 14, 1920; one *d.* *Educ.:* Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. Arrived in India, 1913; served in Bombay as Asst. Collector and Magistrate; Asst. Judge and Asst. Sessions Judge, 1922; Asst. Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, 1923; Offg. Judge and Sessions Judge, 1924; Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1926; Judge and Sessions Judge, 1929; Judicial Asst. and Additional Sessions Judge, Aden, 1929; Offg. Secretary to Govt., Legal Department, 1931; Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India, 1932; Offg. Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1934; Judge, High Court, 1935. *Address:* C/o High Court, Bombay.

MADAN, Sir Janardan Atmaram, Kt., B.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.), Chairman, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute. *b.* 12 Feb. 1885. *m.* Champubai, *d.* of late H. P. Pitale, J.P. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay, Oxford (B.A.), and Cambridge. Assistant Collector in Bombay, 1909; served as Assistant Settlement Officer; Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1919; Collector and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1920; member of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1925; Joint Secretary of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, 1926-28; Collector and District Magistrate, Bombay Presidency, 1928-29; Chairman, Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1929; Director of Labour Intelligence and Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, 1930; Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept., 1934; Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay Province, 1936; Adviser to H. E. The Governor of Bombay, Nov. 1939—April 1942. *Address:* C/o P.W.D., Secretariat, Bombay.

MADHAVA, Krishna Bindu, M.A., F.N.I., A.I.A., (Lond.), Prof. of Statistics, Mysore Univ. *b.* Mar. 1895. Widower. *Educ.:* mainly at Madras; elected member of the International Institute of Statistics at the Hague and Econometric Society of U.S.A.; has extensive practice as Consulting Actuary of over 60 Insurance Companies. Member, Population Data Cttee. (Govt. of India). Official delegate of the Government of India to the International Statistical Conferences, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., 1947. *Publications:* Several publications on Pure Mathematics, Mathematical Economics, Statistics, Pure Theory and Applied Work in Medical Sciences, etc. *Permanent Address:* Mysore Univ., Mysore. Now on deputation as Special Statistical Officer, Ministry of Transport, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

MAHAJANI, Ganesh Sakharam, M.L.C., M.A., (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Cantab.), B.A. (Bom.), Smith's Prizeman (1926); Vice-Chancellor; University of Rajputana since Nov. 1, 1947, M.L.C., Bombay. *b.* 27 Nov. 1898; *m.* Indumati Paranjpye, *d.* of H. P. Paranjpye and niece of Sir R. P. Paranjpye. *Educ.:* High School, Satara, Fergusson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge. First in Intermediate (Second Sanskrit Scholar) and the B.A. Examination, Duke of Edinburgh Fellow. Went to England as Government of India Scholar; returned to India in 1927; appointed Principal, Fergusson College, 1929; Foundation Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, and also of the National Institute of Science, Calcutta; obtained King's Commission, U.T.C.; promoted "Major" (1947, June); elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Bombay University, 1936, 1937, 1938; non-official Civilian member of No. 4 G.H.Q. Selection Board, Jubbulpore (Sept. 1943-June 1944); Principal and Professor, Fergusson Coll., Poona, 1929-45; Secy., Deccan Education Society, 1945-47. *Publications:* "*Lessons in Elementary Analysis*" for Honours Courses of Indian Universities, "*The Application of Moving Axes Methods to the Geometry of Curves and Surfaces*", "*An Introduction to Pure Solid Geometry*," and some mathematical publications especially '*Contribution to Theory of Ferromagnetic Crystals*' (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, London). Some political pamphlets, *e.g.*, '*The Liberal Outlook*,' '*Liberal and the Congress*,' '*The Problem of the Minorities and Constitutional Democracy as its Solution*,' '*Education and Democracy*' and '*The Defence Problem of India*'. *Address:* Vice-Chancellor, University of Rajputana, Jaipur.

MAHAJANI, Vithal Govind, Medical Practitioner and Landlord, Satara; *b.* Dec. 1895; great grandson of late Vithal Ballal, Diwan to the Chhatrapati Maharaj of Satara (1818-1830); has two *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.:* Satara, Poona and Bombay and passed L.C.P.S. in 1920; served as Hon. Lecturer in Anatomy and First Aid in Local Medical School and leading H. Schools in early years; gave First Aid instructions to Anti-Air Raid and Civic Guard Squads during War years at Satara; helped Red Cross Fund by staging theatrical performances; served as member, Advi. Rationing Com.; elected and Co-opted mem. of Satara City Municipal Borough from 1930-36; awarded 'K. I. Hind' silver medal by H.E. the Viceroy in recognition of

his public services and humanitarian work during epidemics in Satara Dist.; takes keen interest in farming and gardening and in rural uplift movement. *Address:* 'Ambika Bhavan,' Satara City.

MAHAPATRO, Trinath, B.A., B.L., Extra Asst. Commissioner, Yeotmal; *b.* 13th June, 1906; *m.*: has two *s.*; *Educ.* The Ravenshaw College and Government Law College, Cuttack (Orissa), has widely travelled on the continent of Europe, went to London to qualify for Bar-at-Law, but returned to India after a brief stay due to outbreak of World War II; started as Pleader; was a member of the teaching staff of Rajkumar College, Raipur (C.P.); worked in Gangpur State (Eastern States) in various capacities as Asst. Diwan, Dist. and Sessions Judge and Offg. Diwan; was deputed on special duty to Hindol State; member of the Standing Committee of Ministers attached to the Rulers' Council, Eastern States; appointed, Diwan of Kanker State in July 1944. *Hobbies:* Tennis and Badminton. *Address:* P.O. Yeotmal (C.P. & Berar).

MAHMOOD, Mir Maqbool, B.A., LL.B., B.Litt. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law. Dir., Secretariat of the Chamber of Princes. He represented Oxford at Inter-varsity International debates in U.S.A. in 1922; travelled extensively in Europe and America and embodied his researches in a Thesis on "Rural Co-operation in India and Abroad" for which he received the Degree of B. Litt. from the Oxford Univ. in 1922; elected member, Punjab Legislative Council in 1923-30; introduced the Punjab Money Lenders' Bill finally passed as "Punjab Regulation of Account Act"; held responsible offices in the Indian States from 1926, namely the Chief Justice, Patiala High Court, Joint Secy., Chamber of Princes Secretariat, Judicial and Foreign Minister (Patiala), Political and Devp. Min. (Rampur), Political and Education Min. (Alwar) and Prime Minister (Jhalavar); was associated with the Indian States' Delegations to the R.T.C. as Sec. to the Chamber of Princes' Delegation and one of its three witnesses at the Joint Parliamentary Cttee., was the Indian States' delegate at British Commonwealth Relations Conference in Canada in 1932; one of the two delegates to that Conference in 1945; a leading member of the Amritsar District Board; received the Punjab Govt.'s Sanad for distinguished War Services (1914); elected M.L.A., Punjab (1937-1945); Parliamentary Secy. General to the Premier of Punjab (1938-1944); Deputy Leader, Indian States Industrial Delegation to U.K., Canada and U.S.A., 1945-1946; *Address:* Karachi.

MAHMUD, Dr. Syed, Ph.D. (Germany), Barrister-at-Law; *b.* 1889; *m.* niece of the late Mazharul Haque in 1915. *Educ.:* Aligarh, Cambridge and Germany. General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee in 1923 and from 1930 to 1936. Ex-member of the Congress Working Committee; took leading part in non-co-operation movement of 1920-21; was General Secy. of the Central Khilafat Cttee., Bombay, 1921-26; went to jail four times; Education and Development Minister in Bihar, 1937-39; again Education and Development Minister, Bihar, 1946; started and successfully worked mass Literacy Campaign in Bihar. *Publications:* "*Khilafat and England.*" and "*A Plan of Provincial Reconstruction.*" *Address:* Patna (Bihar).

MAHON, Colonel Alfred Ernest, D.S.O. (1918); Indian Army (retired), on staff of Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute since 1930. *b.* 1878; *s.* of R. H. Downes Mahon of Cavetown, Co. Roscommon. *m.* Frances Amelia, *d.* of Rev. Robert Harloe Fleming. *Educ.:* Privately. Lieut., 5th Bn., Connaught Rangers, 1899; Lieut., 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1900; Lieut., 4th Punjab Infantry, 1903; transferred to 55th (Coke's) Rifles, 1904; Second-in-command, 59th Royal Sind Rifles, 1922; Commandant, 1st Bn., the Frontier Force Regiment (P.W.O. Sikhs), 1923-27; served South African War. Operations in the Transvaal East of Pretoria; operations in the Orange River Colony. (Queen's Medal with four clasps), European War; operations in France and Belgium, 1914-15; battles of Givenchy, Neuve Chapelle and St. Julien (1914-15 Star, General Service Medal, Victory Medal and Palm); wounded at 2nd Battle of Ypres (despatches); Mohmand Blockade and Waziristan Expedition, 1917. Attack on Nanu, action near Shrawani Pass, German East Africa, 1917-18 (despatches, D.S.O.); Waziristan Field Force, 1919-20. Operations near Mandana Hill, action near Kotkai, Capture of Ahnai Tangi. Operations at Asa Khan, capture of Barari Tangu. (Commanded 109th Infantry, despatches, India General Service Medal with three clasps, Brevet of Lt.-Colonel); Razmak Field Force, 1923; Colonel, 1924; retired, 1928; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. *Publications:* Numerous articles and short stories in various papers and magazines in England and India, including *The Field, Morning Post, Truth* and *Yachtsman*, under nom-de-plume "Mea." *Address:* Manali, Kulu, E. Punjab.

MAHON, Colonel Harry John, Cher. L.d'H. (1915), C.I.E. (1918); Company Director, *b.* May 19, 1878; *m.* Eilen Josephine; *Educ.:* Finsbury Technical College; member, Sind Legislative Assembly, since 1937; World War 1 Embarkation Commandant, Karachi. 1916-1920. *Clubs:* Naval & Military. *Address:* Sind Club, Karachi.

MAHTAB, The Hon. Mr. Harekrishna, Prime Minister, Orissa. *b.* January, 1900; *m.* Srimati Subhadra Devi. *Educ.:* Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Joined non-co-operation movement, 1920; since then working as a worker of Indian National Congress; was Chairman, District Board, Balasore, for four years from 1924; took to journalism for seven years as editor of the *Prajatantra*, a powerful daily Oriya paper; joined Civil Disobedience in 1930 and 1932; member, Congress Working Committee, 1938-46. *Publications:* Three popular novels; a drama; "*History of Orissa*", the only authentic history of the province. *Address:* Cuttack, Orissa.

MAJITHIA, Sardar Sir Surendra Singh, 'Knight-Bachelor' (1946); Landlord & Industrialist. *b.* March 4, 1895. *s.* of late Hon. S. B. Dr. Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Kt., C.I.E., D.O.L.; *m.* Lady Balbir Kaur Surendra Singh Majithia, *d.* of General Hazura Singh of Patiala State. *Educ.:* Khalsa Collegiate High School and Khalsa Coll., Amritsar. Managing Partner, Saraya Sugar Factory, Saraya Oil Mill & Saraya Dairy Farm, Sardarnagar; Life member, Khalsa College (Amritsar) Managing Cttee. and member, Khalsa Coll. Governing Council. Amritsar; Patron & Life member, Managing Cttee. and Vice-Chairman of Managing Council, Maharana Pratap High School, Gorakhpur; formerly member, Cttee. of Indian Sugar Mills Assn., member, Sugar Technologists' Assn. of India; Director, Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., member, District Re-settlement Cttee. and District Court of Wards Cttee., Gorakhpur and Provincial Hindu Mahasabha; Life Member, Sikh Edn. Cttee., Patron, U.P. Olympic Cttee.; ex-member, National War Front, Gorakhpur. *Address:* Saraya Estate, P.O. Sardarnagar, Dt. Gorakhpur, U.P.

MALANI, Seth Kanchanlal Varajdas. *b.* in 1893 at Surat. *m.* Shrimati Vasantgauri. *Educ.:* at Bombay in the Esplanade High School. Joined Insurance business of his father Seth Varajdas Bhaidas. He took part in starting the Industrial, the Vulcan and the Universal Insurance companies. Also one of the founders of the Indian Insurance Companies Association in Bombay in 1927. Was a Director and General Manager of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.; retired, January 1947. He was partner in the firm of Messrs. M. Kanji & Co. who were the Managing Agents of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. He takes a great deal of interest in social and religious matters. He is a staunch Vaishnavite. *Address:* Jogeshwari (B.B. & C.I.).

MALIK, Sardar Hardit Singh, C.I.E. (1941), O.B.E. (1938), I.C.S., High Commissioner for India in Canada, since July 1947. *b.* Nov. 23, 1894 at Rawalpindi (W. Punjab); *Educ.:* Eastbourne College (public school), Eastbourne, England. 1909-1912 and passed with highest honours in classical languages (Greek and Latin). Balliol College, Oxford, 1912-1915; graduated with Honours in modern History in 1915. Captained the Cricket Team at Eastbourne College and represented Oxford University both at cricket and golf; served with the French Army on the Western Front, 1916; fighting Pilot in the Royal Flying Corps and subsequently in the Royal Air Force in France, Italy and in the Home Defence, United Kingdom, 1917 & 1918; was wounded in air combat in France in 1917; entered the I.C.S. and served in the Punjab, 1922-1930, as Assistant Commissioner and then as Deputy Commissioner in the following Districts:—Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Rohtak and Sialkot; Deputy Trade Commissioner in the office of the High Commissioner for India in London, 1931-1933; Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, 1933-34; Deputy Secretary in the Commerce Department, Govt. of India, 1934; Joint Sec., Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, 1937; first Indian Trade Commissioner to the U. S. A. and Canada, 1938; Representative of the Govt. of India in the International Cotton Conference, Washington, 1939; International Labour Conference, New York, 1941; the United Nations Food Conference, Hot Springs, Virginia, U.S.A., 1943; United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference, Atlantic City, U.S.A., 1943; Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala, 1944-47; he brought about many important reforms in the various spheres of administration in Patiala; as leader of the Indian States Industrial delegation in which capacity, visited the U. K. and the U.S.A., established valuable contacts with the industrial magnates of these countries and also of Canada and opened up a way for the procurement of plants and machinery for the industrialisation of the States; ensured the economic stability of Patiala State by his home policy; and benefited the agriculturists by measures adopted to bring the prices of foodgrains up to the same level as that obtaining in the Punjab; introduced many reforms like appointment of a Civil Services Commission, the creation of the Directorate of Public Relations in order to ensure more cordial relations between the Ruler and his subjects and to make the Government more responsive to public opinion, the setting up of a Constitution Committee to frame a constitution for a popular representative assembly, etc., took a keen interest in the formulation of Post-War Developmentplans and worked whole-heartedly for their early implementation; already several of these schemes have been put into effect. Appointed High Commissioner for India to Canada in August 1947; represented the Government of India at the first and Second

Sessions of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment in London, November 1946 and Geneva, April 1947 respectively; leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Conference on Trade & Employment, Havana, November 1947. *Address*: Ottawa, Canada.

MALIK, Sir Teja Singh, B.Sc. (Eng.) (London), Sardar Bahadur (1928), C.I.E. (1930), Kt. (1942), Development Minister, Patiala State since June 1945. *b.* 1st September, 1887. *m.* Sardarni Raj. *Educ.*: at Lahore. Employed originally on the construction of the Capital of Eastern Bengal and Assam (Ramna) since 1912 employed on the construction of the New Capital at Delhi, and Chief Engineer, Central P.W.D. till September 1942, Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Jaipur State, Sept. 1942-June 1945. *Address*: Patiala.

MALLIK, Satyendra Chandra, M.A. (Cal.), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S. (Retd.), Mathematical Tripos. *b.* 25th February, 1874; *m.* Kshanaprabha Gupta. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College and Presidency College, Calcutta and St. John's College, Cambridge. Obtained Gilchrist Scholarship and with that scholarship proceeded to England and joined St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1894; passed the I.C.S. Examination—open competition—in 1896; Mathematical Tripos and B.A. Degree in Cambridge in 1897; joined I.C.S. in 1897; after holding appointments as Asstt. Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, and District Magistrate; was confirmed as District & Sessions Judge in 1911; became Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1928; retired from service in March 1934. *Address*: 5, Alipore Avenue, Alipore; "Gibraltar," Hazaribagh, Bihar.

MANAVADAR STATE: Khan Saheb Ghulam Moinuddin Khan, Nawab of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

MANDAL, The Hon. Mr. Jogendra Nath, B.L. in 1933; Law, Labour & Education Minister, Pakistan Govt. since July 1947. *b.* 1906. *m.* Mrs. Kamala Mandal. *Educ.*: Brojomohan College, Barisal and Calcutta University Law Coll. Joined Barisal Dist. Bar, 1936; elected member, Local Board, same year; elected member, Bengal Assembly, 1937; appointed member, District Board, Barisal same year; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1940; formed Independent Scheduled Caste Assembly Party; became Minister of Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Depts. in April 1943; elected Pres., 1st Provincial Conference of the Scheduled Castes' Federation in April 1945; elected 2nd time M.L.A., Bengal and became Minister, Judicial, Legislative, Works and Buildings Depts. in April 1946; member, Working Cttee., A.I.S.C. Federation and Pres., Bengal Provincial Federation; ex-Minister, Bengal. Law Member, Interim Govt. of India. Oct. 1946-July 1947. *Address*: 3, Cooper St., Calcutta; Karachi.

MANE, Sarjerao Krishnarao, Judicial Minister, Kolhapur State. *b.* 1908, *s.* of Krishnarao Mane; *m.* Shrimati Anandibai, *d.* of Yeshavantrao Desai; two *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.*: Kolhapur; was President, Kolhapur Co-operative Society and Devathan Mandal of Taluka Panchayat; was Chairman, Kolhapur Ilakha Panchayat School Board; Honorary Magistrate, Hatkalangda; elected member of the Kolhapur Legislative Assembly; leader of the forward party; takes great interest in matters of Public Welfare and the uplift of the backward classes in Kolhapur; was first appointed minister for civil supplies, Kolhapur in 1947. *Address*. Rajarampuri, Kolhapur.

MANKESHWAR, K. K., Registered Accountant & Auditor. *b.* 1904. Brother of S. K. Mankeshwar, Income-Tax Expert, Nagpur. *Educ.*: Nagpur & Bombay. *m.* Shrimati Shantabai, niece of Dewan Bahadur K. V. Brahma, 1934; has 2 *s.* and 1 *d.*; Secretary, Mahraj Bhag Club, Nagpur; member, Rotary Club, Nagpur; member, University Board of Studies in Commerce; Hony. Lecturer, College of Commerce, Nagpur. *Hobbies*: Travel and Photography. *Address*: Kingsway, Nagpur.

MANNADIAR, Major Chondath Irav Ramanunni, of Chondath *House*, one of the oldest families of Chieftains in the Cochin State. President, Chittur-cum-Kozhinjampara Mill Owners' Association. A. D. C. to the Ruler of Cochin. Was appointed Commsnr. of the Cochin Special Guards during war; first apptd. A.D.C. in 1929 to Sir Sri Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., the then Maharaja of Cochin; was Pres., Taluk Recruiting Cttee. Attached to His Majesty's I.T.F. for a long time and was apptd. member of the Unit Advisory Cttee. of the 13th Malabar Battalion in 1941; during war, rendered voluntary service for a short time and served as a company Commander in the 13th Malabar Battalion and had an attachment in the 3rd Madras Regiment; apptd. as first Vice-Patron of the Boy Scouts' Assocn., Cochin State in 1944; recently appointed as Hon. Major in the Cochin State Forces. *Address*: P.O. Nallepilly, *via* Palghat, S. Malabar.

MAN SINGH, B.A., Rai Bahadur (1917), C.B.E. (1932), *b.* 3rd July 1883. *m.* Lakhrani. *Educ.*: Muir Central College, Allahabad. Joined U. P. Police as Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1906; promoted to Indian Police in 1917; awarded King's Police Medal for bravery in 1920; Deputy Inspector-General of Police, 1935; retired from the Indian Police Service in 1937; member, Public Service Commission, U.P., 1937-1942. Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, May 1942-December 1944. *Address*: Man Bhawan, Fathepur, U.P.

MARICAR, K. E. M. Mohamed Ibrahim, Landlord and Merchant; Inamdar of Tamarankottai, Tanjore District. *b.* March 9, 1916 at Karikal. *e. s.* of late K. E. Mohamed Sultan Maricar of Karikal. *Educ.*: Colonial Coll., Pondicherry. Senior Partner, K. E. M. Mohamed Abdulla Maricar and Bro., Panruti; Director, Panruti Industrials Ltd. (Oil Mills), Panruti and The United Textiles Ltd., Karikal; member, Pondicherry, Chamber of Commerce, Madras Muslim Chamber of Commerce and All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Industries. Bombay; Founder-President French India Civil Liberties' Union, (1939); Karikal Piecegoods Merchants' Assoc., (1943); Pres., Executive Board of the Muslim Educational Society of Karikal; Vice-Pres., Karikal section, "Alliance Francaise," of Paris, and Hon. Editor, French Section of the "French India Gazette" since 1941; Hon. Cor., "Orient Press of India Ltd." and the "Liberator", Madras; Pres., Karikal Muslims' Election Action Cttee. since Dec. 1946; Hon. Secy., Political Party "Union Démocratique et Sociale" (1945); Permanent Assessor, Karikal Criminal Sessions, Pondicherry High Court. *Address*: Karikal, French India.

MARSH, Sir Percy William, B.A. (Oxon.), Kt. (1946), C.I.E. (1929), C.S.I. (1939). Chairman, Public Service Commission, Punjab and N. W. F. Province, 1942. *b.* 14th October, 1881; *m.* Joan Mary Beecroft. 1*s.* 1*d.* *Educ.*: Wellington Col. and Wadham College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1905; served as Collector, Commissioner and Member, Board of Revenue and Adviser to His Excellency the Governor, U.P., retd., 1942. *Address*: Lahore, Punjab.

MARUTI, Govind Kane, Proprietor of a firm of Painters and Artists of Nagpur. *b.* Feb. 12, 1916 of Brahmin parents of Ratnagiri District, Bombay Presidency. *Educ.*: at Poona. Joined Painter A. G. Bedekar, Poona, as Apprentice in 1930. Specialised in Hoardings under Alembic Chemical Works, Poona, and at other places in Maharashtra. Started own firm of Signboard and Picture painting at Nagpur in 1937. Is patronized by leading Commercial Houses, Government and Military Departments. Has introduced Spray Painting and is planning to start enamel painting soon. *Address*: Sitabaldi, Nagpur.

MASANI, Dr. Kaikhushroo Muncherji, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.B.B.S. (Bom.), Consulting Gynæcologist and Obstetrician. *b.* Feb. 15, 1903; *m.* Homai, *d.* of Sorabji S. Engineer; *Educ.*: Sirdar Hoshang Boys' High School, Poona; Grant Medical College, Bombay; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Hon. Asst. Obstetrician, Bai Motlibai Petit Hospital, Bombay, 1935-37; joined staff of K.E.M. Hospital and G.S.M. College, Bombay, as Hon. Asst. Gynæcologist in 1937 and Hon. Gynæcologist in 1941; apptd. Hon. Consulting Obstetrician to Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital, Bombay, in 1941, and as Hon. Principal Medical Officer in 1945; joined staff of the Bomanji D. Petit Parsee General Hospital, Bombay, as Hon. Gynæcologist and Obstetrician in 1941. *Address*: "La Citadelle", Queen's Road, Bombay.

MASANI, Minocheher Rustom, B.A. (Bom.), LL.B. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law; First Indian Ambassador to Brazil; member, Constituent Assembly and provisional Parliament of India; member, United Nations Sub-Commission on Discrimination and Minorities; an official of Tata Sons, Ltd. *b.* Nov. 20, 1905; *m.* Shakuntala Srivastava, 1946. *Educ.*: New High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay, London School of Economics and Lincoln's Inn, London. Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1929; was convicted for Civil Disobedience to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment in 1933 and again to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment in 1943. Member, at one time, of the B.P.C.C. and A.I.C.C. One time Secy. and one of the founders of the All-India Congress Socialist Party; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1935 and Mayor 1943-44. Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1945-47. *Publications*: *India's Constitution at Work* (Jointly with the late Sir C. Y. Chintamani); *Our India*; *Why This Starvation? Socialism Reconsidered*; *Your Food*; *Picture of a Plan*. *Address*: Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

MASANI, Sir Rustom Pestonji, Kt. (1943), M.A., J.P. *b.* 23rd Sept. 1876. Fellow, Elphinstone Coll.; Fellow of the Institute of Bankers; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay Univ., 1939-42; member, National Defence Council; Provincial Leader, National War Front; Trustee, Prince of Wales Museum, N. M. Wadia Charities; President, Anthropological Sety., Bombay; Governing Body of the K. R. Kama Oriental Institute; Bombay Vigilance Assen. and Bombay Presy. Adult Education Assen.; Vice-President, Society for the Protection of Children in W. India; Secy., Bombay Food Prices Committee (1914-18); Municipal Secretary, Dy. Municipal Commissioner and Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; Mgr., Central Bank of India Ltd.; Secy., Bombay Provl. and Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Vice-President, Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India; Dir., Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Oriental Industrial Investment Corporation. Editor, *Kaiser-i-Hind* and *Indian Spectator*. *Publications*: *Child Protection*, *Folklore of Wells*; *The Law and Procedure of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay*; *The Conference of the Birds*; *A Sufi Allegory*; *Evolution of Local Self-Govt. in Bombay*; *The Religion of the Good Life*; *Zoroastrianism*; *Court Poets of Iran and India*; *Dadabhai Naoroji: The Grand Old Man of India*. Also several works in Gujerati. *Address*: 68F, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

Commissioner of Labour, Govt. of Bombay, till Jan. 1943. Registrar, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act from April 1938 to Jan. 1943. Labour Officer, Government of Bombay and Director of Labour Welfare from January 1942 up to retirement from Government Service in June 1947. *Address:* Mount Villas, Bandra Hill, Bandra, and Hampton, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

MEHROUTRA, Uma Shanker, Dt. Manager, Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., Cawnpore; Partner, M/s. S. Varma, Cawnpore; *b.* 1906. *Educ.:* mostly privately; *m.* Smt. Shivrani Devi, *d.* of Capt. Harnamdas Seth of Lahore; entered Peoples' Bank of Northern India in 1928; joined the Central Bank of India Ltd. in 1934, which he left in 1943 to take up his present post; takes leading part in his city's social, educational & other activities; held various offices in the Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces; elected its President for 1944; re-elected its President unanimously for 1945; is the Vice-President, Anjuman-Jamai-Adbia; Jt. Secy., Dist. War Cttee., Life member, Hindu Sangh; Director, Valerio (Cawnpore) Ltd., Cawnpore; Jhansi Electric Co., Ltd., Jhansi; Hind Chemicals Ltd., Cawnpore and Victor Enamels Ltd.; Jt. Secy., Balika Vidyalaya Inter.-College; member, U.P. Advisory Committee, East Indian Railway; Life member, Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares; Chairman, 20th All-India Educational Conference; is a prominent Freemason and Rotarian. *Hobby:* Riding and Motoring. *Address:* 3, The Mall, Cawnpore.

MEHTA, Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Pherozeshah, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, J.P., Hon-Presy. Mag.; retd. Dy. Sheriff; *b.* 1873; *m.* Goolbai Jehangir B. Marzban. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; after practising for 3 years as a pleader on the appellate side of the High Court, qualified for the English Bar in 1910; practised for 3-4 years on the original side of the Bombay High Court. In 1914, appointed Dy. Sheriff of Bombay and on retirement in 1934, reverted to the Bar. *Address:* "Shallemar", 9, Hughes Road, Bombay 26.

MEHTA, Asoka, B.A., Social worker. *b.* 24th October, 1911; *Educ.:* Wilson College, Bombay; School of Economics, Bombay University. In political life from 1930; imprisoned four times; founder-member of the Socialist Party; edited its official organ, 1935-39; member of its National Executive for 15 years. *Publications:* *The Communal Triangle in India, The Simla Triangle, Indian Shipping.* *Address:* 5, Dadysett Road, Babulnath, Bombay.

MEHTA, Sir Chunilal B., Kt., J.P., Merchant; Sheriff of Bombay, 1935-36; Knighted (1942); President, Indian Merchants' Chamber (1940); President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (1941-42); Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee; member, Governing Body, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research (1935-38); Executive Committee, Red Cross Society (Bombay Presidency Branch); Editor, "The Financial News", Bombay, "Indian Cotton Review"; Managing Director, Chunilal Mehta & Co., Ltd.; Director, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.; Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.; Investment Corporation of India Ltd.; Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd.; Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd.; Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., and other concerns. Has travelled round the world in 1927 and again visited Europe and America in 1930. He attended International Business Conference at Rye, New York (U.S.A.), as the leader of the Indian Delegation in Nov. 1944. *Address:* 52, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, Sir Chunilal Vijbhucandas, Kt. J.P., K.C.S.I. (1928), M.A., LL.B., Agent and Chairman, Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* 12 Jan., 1881. *m.* Tarabai Chandulal Kankodiwala. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; Captain, Hindu XI; elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1907; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1912; President of the Corporation, 1916. Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916; elected to the City Improvement Trust, 1918; Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918 and 1931. Elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1920; ex-Chancellor, Indian Women's Univ.; ex-Provincial Scout Commsnr.; Minister, Bombay Govt., 1921-23; member, Executive Council of Govt. of Bombay, 1923-28; Chairman, Western India Match Co., Ltd., Director, Indian Radio & Cable Communications Co., Ltd., The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., The Associated Cement Companies, Ltd.; The B. E. S. T., etc.; President, Indian Territorial Force. *Address:* 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, The Hon'ble Mr. Durga Shanker Kripashanker, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Finance Minister to the Govt. of C. P. and Berar. *b.* April 1877 at Hoshangabad. *Educ.:* Saugor and Govt. College, Jubbulpore from where he graduated in 1906; took Law degree from the Univ. School of Law, Allahabad, 1908; was placed in the first division; started practice at Jubbulpore; later shifted to Seoni, where he became a leading lawyer; gave up practice in 1921 to join the Non-co-operation Movement; jailed in 1923, 1930, 1940 and 1942; Chairman, Seoni Dist.

Council for several years; Pres., Municipal Cttee., Seoni, 1922-23; elected to C.P. Leg. Council, 1927 on Swarajist Party ticket; Finance Minister during first Congress Ministry, 1937-39. *Publications:* *Swadeshi and Charkha; Panchayat Gram Pradipika* which was prescribed by the Govt. in 1930. *Address:* 59, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

MEHTA, Girdharlal D., Rai Saheb, Manager, Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway. *b.* 5th September, 1879. *Educ.:* at Visnagar and Ahmedabad. Joined the Postal Dept. in 1896 and served six years. Joined the B. B. & C. I. Railway in 1903 as a Junior Clerk in the Dist. Traffic Superintendent's Office; Chief Distributing Officer of Grain Shops, 1921, and specially mentioned in despatches, was finally promoted to Superior Grade in 1924 and transferred to the Railway Head Office in Bombay in 1926, where he served till 1934; Rai Saheb, 1931; social worker having initiated Co-operative Institutions, Death Benefit Funds, etc., for the welfare of the Staff, was actively connected with the Bombay Presidency Baby & Health Week Association, was Chairman, Dist. and Div. Co-operative Institutes and mentioned in Government Reports, promoted several works of public utility in Baroda State; also connected with many other Institutions in Bombay, originator of the idea of Excursion and Pilgrims Specials; received Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals; was appointed to his present post in 1935 by H. H. the Jam Saheb. President, Board of Trade, Commerce and Industries, Nawanagar State, Central Board War Efforts and the Baby & Health Week Association, Jamnagar, where he is also connected with several other social activities. *Address:* Jamnagar, Kathiawar.

MEHTA, Mrs. Hansa Manubai, B.A. (Philosophy, Hons.), 1918, (Winner of Chatfield prize, the Matriculation, 1913, and Gangabai Bhat scholarship in Inter. Arts, 1916); *b.* July 3, 1897; *m.* Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta in 1924; *Educ.:* at Baroda; member, Bombay Municipal Schools Cttee., 1926.; Pres., B.P.C.C., 1930; Gujarati Shri Sahekari Mandal since 1928; the Bhagini Samji, Provincial Hindustan Scouts Assen., South Bombay; Fellow of the Senate of Univ. of Bombay from 1931 till to-day; member, Board of Studies in Gujarati, Univ. of Bombay, 1935; Pres., Bombay Provincial Primary Education Board, 1939-42, Senate and Syndicate of the Indian Women's Univ.; Leg. Council, 1937 and again in 1940; Parliamentary Secy., Education and Health, 1937-39; Vice-Pres., A.I.W.C., 1930 and off and on and in 1945; President, The New Education Fellowship since 1937; Secy., National Council of Women, 1930; Indian Women's representative at the women's section of the U.N.O.; Government of India representative on the Human Rights Commission of the U. N. O.; member of the Constituent Assembly. *Publications:* In Gujarati, *Balvaratvali, Kishorvartavali, Rukmini. Bavalana Parakramo, Golibarni Musafri, Arn nuh adbhut swapnu, Tran natako, Himalya swarup ne bijan natako Hamlet* (translated from Shakespeare), *Venice no vepari* (*Merchant of Venice*); In English, *Women under the Hindu Law of Marriage and Succession, Tract on Post-War Educational Reconstruction* and *Civil Liberties.* *Address:* C/o The Bank of Baroda Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA, Jamnadas M., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 3 August, 1884. *m.* Manibai, *d.* of Ratanji, Ladhuji. *Educ.:* Jamnagar, Junagadh, Bombay, London. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1922; member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-1930 and again since 1941 and member, National Defence Council from 1941. President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation from 1931 to 44 and Indian Federation of Labour from 1941 to 1944; Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-23; Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1929-1930; and member, All-India Congress Committee, 1921-31; Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1926; Indian Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference, 1934 and 1944; Substitute delegate, Governing Body, I.L.O., January 1935; President, Democratic Swaraj Party, 1944; Pres., B.P.T. Employees' Union since 1934; Mayor of Bombay, 1926-27; Revenue and Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937; Representative of the Govt. of India with the Govt. of Burma, 1944 to June 1946. *Address:* Banganga Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, Jaysukhlal Krishnalal, M.A., Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. *b.* 1884. *m.* Mrs. Kumudagauri. *Educ.:* Wadhwan High School and Gujarat and Elphinstone Colleges. Appointed Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1907; services borrowed by the Indian Munitions Board from Chamber and appointed Assistant Controller from September 1917 to November 1918; was nominated Adviser to the Representative of Employers for the 3rd and 14th Sessions of the International Labour Conference, Geneva in 1921 and 1930; Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, 1927-29; Vice-President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, 1921-25 and President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, 1925-29; Chairman of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee, 1927-1932; Vice-President, Bandra Municipality, 1934-38. Honorary Adviser, Indian Merchants' Chamber. *Address:* 61/2, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay 23, and Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.

MEHTA, Dr. Jivraj Narayan, L. M. & S. (Bom.), M.D. (Lond.), (University Medal), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), M.L.A. (Bom.); ex-Dean, Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay; Prime Minister, Baroda State, Baroda. *b.* 29 August, 1887; *m.* Miss Hansa Manubhai Mehta. *Educ.:* High School Education at Amreli, Baroda State, Grant Medical College, Bombay and London Hospital; formerly, Ag. Asstt. Director, Hale Clinical Laboratory, London Hospital, London and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State; Pres., Indian Medical Association, 1930 and re-elected

MASTER, Nagindas Tribhowandas, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor. *b.* Oct. 1874. Took part in the Home Rule League, 1916; Fellow of the Senate, Bombay University, 1929-34; member, Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; member, First Bar Council, Bombay Presidency; began to take part in Congress movement in 1930. Chairman of the Boycott Committee; Dictator, 10th War Council, 1930; went to Jail four times, 1930 and in 1932 in the Civil Disobedience Movement, again in 1940 and Aug. 1942; released in April 1944; member, Bombay Legis. Assembly, 1946; member, Municipal Corporation, Bombay; Mayor of Bombay, 1944-45; Pres., B.P.C.C., 1942-46. *Recreations and Hobbies:* Literature and Agriculture. *Address:* 20, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

MASTERMAN, Christopher Hughes, M.A. (Oxford), C.I.E. (1939), C.S.I. (1944). Deputy High Commissioner for the U.K. *b.* October 7, 1889; *m.* Hope Gladys Gearing; *Educ.:* Winchester and Trinity College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. 1914; Secretary to Govt. Education and Public Health Dept., 1935-38; member of Board of Revenue, 1943; adviser to H. E. the Governor of Madras, 1946. *Address:* Madras Club, Madras, S. India.

MATHUR, Mohan Prakash, Manager, Anandilal Podar & Co., Podar Group of Industries, Bombay. Formerly Hon'ble Minister for Commerce & Industries; member, State Executive Council, Banswara State; member, Committee of Ministers, Rajputana & C.I. States Group; member, Rajya Parishad (Legislative Assembly), Banswara. *b.* July 19, 1908; *m.* Srimati Mohan Devi Mathur of Udaipur. *Educ.:* at the University of Edinburgh, Fellow, Royal Economic Society, London; formerly, Asstt. Controller of Purchase, Supply Dept., Govt. of India; Director of Industries & Commerce; Registrar, Joint Stock Companies; head of the Mining Dept., and Controller of Iron, Steel & Aluminium, Jaipur State; Spanish Govt. Trade Commissioner, at Barcelona International Exposition, 1929. Honoured by His Majesty Alfonso XIII. Sales Agent to the Govt. of French Republic at Paris, 1937. Honoured by the Govt. of France by the award of the 'Diplomme Commemorative' and nominated for the title of the 'Chevalier de Legion de Honneur', 1938. Managing Director of Public Limited Companies, 1937-41. He travelled very widely since 1926 and has been twice round the world; speaks French, German and Spanish. Sponsor of "Cultural, Industrial and Art Exhibits of India" at the International Exhibitions of Barcelona 1929, Antwerp 1930, Paris 1931, Chicago 1933-34, Toronto, London, Brussels 1935, Paris 1937, and San Francisco '39-40. *Address:* Podar Chambers, Bombay.

MATTHAI, The Hon. Dr. John, B.A., B.L. (Madras), B. Litt. (Oxon.), D.Sc. (London), C.I.E.; Minister for Finance Govt. of India since Sept. 1948. *b.* 10 Jan. 1886. *m.* Achamma John, 1921. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; London School of Economics; Balliol College, Oxford. High Court Vakil, Madras, 1910-14; Officer on special duty, Co-operative Dept., Madras, 1918-20; Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25; Professor of Indin Economics, University of Madras, 1922-25; member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922-25; member, Indian Tariff Board, 1925-31; President, Tariff Board, 1931-34. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935-40. Retired from Government Service and joined Tata Sons Ltd., 1940, of which appointed Director, 1944. *Publications:* *Village Government in British India; Agricultural Co-operation in India; Excise and Liquor Control.* *Address:* Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi.

MATTHEWS, B., *s.* of E. F. Matthews, Southsea, England; Hon. Consul-General for Greece. *Educ.:* King's Coll., London, and London Univ. Came to India, 1914; served European War, 1914-18; Major, Royal Engineers; Consulting Architect, Army Headquarters, India, 1919-25; Architect to Bengal-Nagpur Rly., 1925-30; Fellow, Royal Institute of British Architects; Fellow of Surveyor's Institution; member, Town Planning Institution; partner, Ballardie Thompson and Matthews, Chartered Architects, Calcutta; Hony. Consul-General for Bolivia. *Address:* Wellesley House, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

MATTHEW, Kovoor Eippa, M.A. (Hons.), Acting Director, International Labour Office, Indian Branch, New Delhi, since 1947. *b.* 1895; *m.* Achamma Eapen. *Educ.:* C.M.S. College, Kottayam; Christian College and Presidency College, Madras. Assistant Editor, Bombay Chronicle, 1920-1922; Free Lance Journalist, 1922-1925; Editor, Indian Daily Telegraph, Lucknow, 1926-1927; Assistant Editor, Hindustan Times, Delhi, 1927-1928; Deputy Director, International Labour Office, 1929-1943; Liaison Officer, New India Planning Groups, National War Front, 1944; Publicity Officer and Press Attache, Indian Agency General, Nanking and Shanghai, 1945-46; member, Indian Institute of International Affairs and Indian Council of World Affairs. *Publications:* Has contributed extensively to the Indian press on labour, economic and social matters. *Address:* 14, Shanti Niwas, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

MAVALANKAR, The Hon. Mr. Ganesh Vasudeo, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, A. S., Speaker, Indian Constituent Assembly since August 1947. *b.* November 26, 1888. *Educ.:* Rajapur and Govt. High Schools, Rajapur and Ahmedabad respectively; Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad, and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Started practice in 1913; Secy., Gujarat Sabha, 1916; took part in Kaira No-Rent Campaign, 1917; Influenza Relief, 1918; Famine Relief, 1919; entered Ahmedabad Municipality, 1919; suspended practice in 1921-22; Secy., Gujarat P.C.C. 1921 to 1923; General Secy., 36th Indian National Congress, Ahmedabad, 1921; Secy., Flood Relief Operation, Ahmedabad District, 1927; visited England and Europe, 1928; President, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1930 to 1933 and 1935-36; President, Ranpur Inquiry Cttee., 1930; imprisoned, 1930 and 1933; interned at Ratnagiri, 1933-34; Trustee, Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati (Gandhiji's Ashram), Gujarat Law Society; member, Governing Body, Ahmedabad, Education Society, etc. Pres., Gujarat Vernacular Society. Arrested at Ahmedabad for offering individual civil disobedience, 27th Nov. 1940 and imprisoned in Sabarmati and Yeravda Jails; released 18th November, 1941. Again arrested on 9th Aug. 1942 under the D. I. R. released on 10th March 1944; Trustee and Vice-Chairman ex-Com., Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund; formerly Speaker, Bombay Leg. Assembly; President, Central Assembly, Jan. 1946-Aug. 1947. *Address:* Bhadra, Ahmedabad and New Delhi.

MAXWELL, Reginald Maitland, SIR, G.C.I.E. (1944), K.C.S.I. (1939), C.S.I. (1933), C.I.E. (1923), M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., *b.* 24 Aug. 1882. (Retd); *m.* Mary Lyle, *d.* of the Rev. Henry Haigh, D.D. *Educ.:* Marlborough and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Entered the I.C.S., 1906; Collector of Salt Revenue, 1916; Dy. Commissioner of Salt and Excise, 1917-1919; acted as Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1920-21; Secretary, Retrenchment Committee, 1921-23; Collector and District Magistrate from 1924; acted as Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Department, 1928; Special duty as Revenue Officer, Bardoli Revision Settlement Inquiry, 1928-1929; Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1929; Secretary to Government of Bombay, Home Department, 1931-1935; Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, 1935. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, 1936; member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, 1938; Home member, Govt. of India till April 1944. Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, June 1944 till August 1947. *Address:* "Beecholme," Kenley, Surrey.

MAYURBHANJ STATE: Fl/Lt. His Highness Raja Sir Pratap Chandra Bhanj Deo, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

MAZUMDAR, The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Matlib, B.A., with honours in English, M.A. in English (2nd Class), B.L.; Minister for Local Self-Government, Agriculture and Veterinary, Govt. of Assam. *b.* Feb. 1898. *Educ.:* Dacca College (Now defunct); Practising Pleader in the Law Courts of the Cachar District, Assam. Chairman for years of Local Bodies of Hailakandi, Cachar District. *Address:* Shillong P. O., Assam.

McCAY, Maj-Gen. Ross Cairns, C.B. (1946), C.B.E. (1943), D.S.O. (1917), F.R.G.S., P.S.C.; Div. Commander. *b.* 18 Sept. 1895; *m.* Ethel Knight, 1928; *Educ.:* Scotch College, Melbourne and R.M.C., Dumtroon; served in Great War, 1914-19 with A.I.F.; transferred I.A. 1918, 17 Cavalry Rajputana Rifles, 1924, N.W. Frontier, 1920-23, 1930-31, 1937, 1938-39, Lt. Major, 1930, Lt.-Col. 1938, Col, 1941, Dy. Mily. Secy., G.H.Q. India, Brig., 1942, B.G.S. India Office, 1941-43, Bde. Comdr., 1943, Mily. Secy., G.H.Q. India, 1944-46, Area Comdr., 1946, Maj.-Gen., 1947. *Address:* Flagstaff House, Peshawar, N.W.F.P.

MEDHI, Hon'ble Shri Bishnu Ram, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., B.L., Advocate; Minister of Finance, Revenue and Legislative, Assam, since February, 1946. *b.* April 1890 in the village of Hajo (Kamrup-Assam). *m.* Srimati Nirmala, *r. d.* of J.R. Deka, a prominent citizen of North-Gauhati. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta. Enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court in 1931; joined the Non-co-operation Movement and was imprisoned for more than a year; after Lahore Congress, elected President of Assam P. C. C. unanimously and since then continuously elected President till 1939; member, A.I.C.C.; imprisoned in 1930 in connection with C. D. movement and again detained in jail for over 2 years in connection with 1942 movement; popularly known as the 'Iron Man' of Assam. *Address:* "Rockside", Shillong; Uzan Bazar, Gauhati, Assam.

MEHRA, Seth Durgadas, Merchant and Director, the National Savings Bank Ltd., Bombay. *b.* October 1912; son of the late Seth Lala Jaigopal of Amritsar. *m.* Miss Parkashvati, *d.* of Seth Lala Tirathram of Amritsar, 2 *d.* *Educ.:* at Amritsar. Joined his father's firm Omprakash Durgadas in 1929. Became partner in the same firm in 1933; Dir., Pelico Electrical Industries, Amritsar; Western Theatres Ltd., Bombay; Prop., Durgadas & Co., Bombay. Has travelled extensively in Japan, Malaya, the Straits Settlements, China, Ceylon and India. *Clubs:* The Cricket Club of India and the Bombay Presidency Radio Club. *Address:* Gopal Mansion, behind Metro, Bombay.

MEHRBAN, Nowsherwan Aspandiar, M.B.E., F.S.S., B.A., J.P., Labour Adviser, South India Estate Labour Relations' Organisation formed by the United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor. *b.* 2nd June, 1890. *m.* Jerbanoo, *d.* of Dr. Hormusjee D. Pesikaka, *Educ.:* Boys' High School, Allahabad, St. Xavier's High School, Bombay and Elphinstone College, Bombay; Gaekwar Scholar, Elphinstone College. Secy. to Sir Dorab Tata, 1912; Secy., R. G. Baldock Ltd., 1917; Secy., Indian Traders Pty., Ltd., 1919; Secy., Messrs. Australian & Eastern Co., Pty., Ltd., 1921; entered Government Service in 1923. Secy., Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) from October 1928 to April 1929. Technical Adviser to Government delegates and Secy. to Indian Delegation, 15th Session, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1931. On deputation to the British Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Office whilst on leave out of India, 1931. Secy., Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee from December 1938 to August 1940. Assistant

Pres. for the years 1943 and 1945; Vice-Pres., Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council, 1942; Gujerat Research Society, 1937-43; member, Medical Council of India, 1938-43, Bombay Medical Council since 1937, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, India since 1942, Syndicate, University of Bombay, 1928-29, Academic Council, University of Bombay, 1935-42, Editorial Board, Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research, Advisory Board, Journal of the Gujerat Research Society; Fellow, University of Bombay since 1926; a delegate of the Bombay University at the second Inter-Universities' Conference held at Delhi in 1929. Author, "Studies regarding presence of glycogen in Suprarenal Bodies"—'Lancet,' December 1915; "The Height, Weight & Chest Measurements enquiry relating to some school children (Males) in Bombay"—Journal of the Indian Medical Association, 1941. Arrested and imprisoned for almost two years in 1932-33 and detained for over twenty months in 1942-44 under the Defence of India Act. Elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in March 1946: Dir.-Gen., Indian Health Service, Govt. of India, 1947: *Address:* Baroda.

MEHTA, Sir Manekji N., Kt. (1946), C.I.E. (1934), M.B.E. (1924), retired life; *b.* May 6, 1873; *m.* Munijeh, daughter of Burjorji Peroshaw of Poona. Poona Motor Business; Khan Saheb, 1918; Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, 1920; Khan Bahadur, 1923; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; Coronation Medal, 1937. *Address:* 9, Staunton Road, Poona.

MEHTA, Dr. Mohan Sinha, M.A., LL.B. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple). Indian State Service. *b.* 20th April, 1895; *m.* Shrimati Hulas Kumari Mehta (died, August 1924). *Educ.:* D.A.A.V. High School and Government Collegiate School, Ajmer; Agra College, Agra; Ewing Christian College and University School of Law, Allahabad and the London School of Economics and Political Science, London. Lecturer in Economics, Agra College, 1918-19; Government College, Ajmer, 1919-20; Secretary, All-India Seva Samiti (Headquarters, Allahabad); Headquarters, Hon. Scout Commissioner for India, S.S.B.S.A., 1922-38; Mewar State Service in 1922 as District Magistrate; Assistant Settlement Officer, 1923; Revenue Officer, 1928; Offg. Revenue Commissioner, 1935; Diwan, Banswara State, June 1937 to Aug. 1940; Revenue and Education Minister since April 1941 and Minister for Supplies, 1942-44, Mewar State; founded Vidya Bhawan Society (a progressive Co-educational Institution comprising a High School, a Teachers' Training Coll., a Handicrafts Institute, a Basic School and Nursery Section) at Udaipur in 1931 of which he is the Founder-President; Vice-President, All-India Seva Samiti (Allahabad); Convenor, Supply Committee of the Regional Board of Rajputana, April 1942. Member of the Central Advisory Board of Education, Chief Minister, Banswara State (Rajputana), 1944-47; Present Finance Minister, Mewar State; Mewar State Representative to the Constituent Assembly of Indian Union; member, Council of Action, Rajasthan Union. *Publications:* *Lord Hastings and the Indian States* (Taraporevala). *Address:* Udaipur (Rajputana).

MEHTA, Nanalal Chamanlal, I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh. Cambridge Graduate in Natural Sciences and Economics. Joined I.C.S. 1915; Honorary Correspondent of the Archæological Survey of India. Sugar Controller for India. (Retired from service 1944). *b.* Nov. 17, 1892; *m.* Shanta Motilal Shah; *Educ.:* Saurashtra High School, Rajkot, Wilson Coll., Bombay and Fitz William House, Cambridge. Besides being Dist. Officer in various places in the United Province, had been Dir. of Agriculture, Land Records, Statistics and Inspector-General of Registration; Secy. and Officiating Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Industries and Education; Secy., U.P. Govt., and now Sugar Controller for India since April 1942. Had also been for a year on deputation with the Gwalior State. Attended the British Commonwealth Relations Conference, held in March 1945, in London. Prime Minister, Indore, from 1st Sept. 1947 to 3rd January 1948; Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi from 10th Jany. 1948 to 24th April 1948; *Publications:* "*Studies in Indian Painting,*" "*Gujarati Painting in the 15th Century,*" "*Contribution of Islam to Indian Culture*" and "*Bharatiya Chitrakala,*" *etc.* *Address:* 'The Yarrows', Simla W.

MEHTA, Seth Nanjibhai Kalidas, Raj Ratna, M.B.E., (Porbandar and Nawanagar States), Merchant. *b.* June 1889; *m*; three *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.:* Porbandar; Managing Agent, Maharana Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., Porbandar and the Jagdish Industries, Ltd., Porbandar: Director, Devkaran Nanji Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay; the Digvijay Tiles and Potteries, Ltd., Jamnagar; and the Selected Satgram Collieries, Ltd., Calcutta; pioneer of the Sugar and Distilled Spirits Industries in Uganda; Chairman and Managing Director, Uganda Sugar Factory, Ltd., Lugazi; Uganda Tea Estates, Ltd., Lugazi; and Mehta Sons (Africa) Ltd., Lugazi (Uganda); takes keen interest in Arya Samaj institutions; has donated Rs. 4 lacs for establishing the Arya Kanya Gurukul in Porbandar, the only one of its kind in Kathiawar; has recently earmarked Rs. 5 lacs for establishing Arya Kanya Gurukuls at other places in Kathiawar; has erected the King George V Public Park and Garden in Kampala, Africa; among other charities are Asiatic Ward in Mengo Hospital, Kampala, Native Library in Uganda, Indian Library, Jinja, and various other institutions to which he has given liberal donations amounting in all to Rs. 28 lacs; awarded the title of M.B.E. in 1934 in appreciation of his services for the

uplift of the Industries of Uganda and also of his numerous charities; awarded the title of Raj Ratna by Porbandar and Jamnagar States. *Publications:* "*My Tour of Europe*" (Gujerati), being an account of his impressions of his European tour in 1929. *Address:* Swastic Bhuvan, Porbandar (Kathiawar).

MEHTA, P. N., L.T.M., A.M.S.T., Millowner and businessman; Gold Medalist. *b.* 27-12-1877. *m.* 28-5-1922. *Educ.:* V.J.T. Institute, Bombay; was a scholarship holder; passed out in 1897 with high distinctions; won Lord Reay Gold Medal with Honours Diploma; Weaving Master in sole charge of his departments in the New Great Eastern Mills Ltd., Bombay, the late Mansukhbhai Bhaghubai's Mills, Ahmedabad, the Presidency Mills, Bombay and the Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd., Bombay, 1898-1905; left for England for further studies in textile manufacture on Government of India State Technical Scholarship, 1905; proceeded to Manchester and obtained certificates in the Faculty of Technology of the Victoria University and Honours Diploma of the Municipal College of Technology, at the City and Guilds of London Examination; awarded the Silver Medal and Money Prize in carding and spinning and also First Class Honours and Bronze Medal in dyeing of cotton yarn and piecegoods and first class certificate in various textile manufacturing and designing subjects and in bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing of textile fabrics; returned to India in 1908 and appointed Textile Expert to the Govt. of Bombay to organise and conduct a survey of the handloom weaving industry in the Presidency; Technological Expert and Adviser to different cotton mills in India since 1909; interested in the import of English yarns, piecegoods and textile machinery; actively engaged in introducing in India the weaving of fine piecegoods with fine yarns imported into India of 40 to 120 counts; renders assistance to mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Rajputana, Bengal and other parts of India; importer of cotton, spun silk and art silk yarns and piecegoods from England, the continent of Europe, China and Japan; textile machinery for the weaving, dyeing, bleaching and finishing of cotton piecegoods; cloth selling agent for local mills; purchased the Crescent Mills of the Currimbhoy Group with the help of his friends and converted it into a spinning and weaving Mill, 1935; Managing Agent, Burhampur Tapti Mills Ltd. since 1942; keenly interested in social and public activities especially for the benefit of the Parsee unemployed; liberally contributed to social and other institutions; donated large sums to Dr. Massina's Hospital; has built a cheap-rent chawl for the benefit of Parsees; founded a lying-in-hospital at Udwada; is engaged in promoting employment centres to educate and give employment to the Parsee unemployed; has taken over a Parsi Boarding School at Nasik with a view to running it on modern lines on non-profit basis, the total cost approximating Rs.6,00,000. *Address:* Cook's Building, 324, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA, Hon'ble Mr. Vaikunth Lalubhai, B.A., Minister, (*Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries*), Govt. of Bombay. *b.* 23 Oct. 1891. *m.* Mangla, *d.* of Pratapraí Vajeshanker of Bhavnagar. *Educ.:* New High School, and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Winner of Ellis Scholarship, B.A. Examination. Manager, Bombay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Bank, Ltd., 1912 to 1915 and Managing Director 1922 to 1946; Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay till 1946; Hon. Secy., Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, 1943-46; member, Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, 1929: member, Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1937-40; member, Bombay Provincial Board, Harijan Sevak Sangh; Trustee, All-India Village Industries Association. *Publications:* *The Co-operative Movement in India*, 1915. *The Co-operative Movement*, 1927. *Studies in Co-operative Finance.* Murzbanabad, Andheri (B. B. & C. I. Railway).

MENON, Diwan Bahadur Kizhakepat Sankara, B.A., Bar-at-Law; Chairman, Govt. of India Air Transport Licensing Board, Delhi; *b.* May 21, 1881; *m.* Srimati Mamballi Kalathil Nani Amma; *Educ.:* Brennen Coll., Tellicherry; Presidency Coll., Madras; Christ's Coll., Cambridge, Univ. Coll., London; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, London, on 26th Jan. 1904; enrolled at the Madras High Court, 1905, and practised at the bar in the Madras Presidency; appointed District and Sessions Judge 1921 and later, as Judge, Madras High Court; afterwards was member, Public Services Commission, Madras, for a time; on retirement was appointed Legal Adviser, Jodhpur, and then Minister for Justice and Law Member, State Council; also, President, Public Services Commission, Jodhpur. Was member, States' Committee of Ministers for several years. *Clubs:* Cosmopolitan, Madras; National Liberal, London. *Address:* Air Transport Licensing Board, New Delhi.

MENON, The Hon'ble Sri K. Madhava, Minister for Agriculture, Govt. of Madras, since March 23, 1947. *b.* at Calicut, July 16, 1896. *Educ.:* Calicut, Trivandrum. Joined the Congress in 1921; Secy., Korumbranad Taluk Congress Cttee., Malabar, 1921: suffered beating by the Police during the Malabar Rebellion; active Congress worker since 1921; joined the Bar, 1924; Secy. and Treasurer, K. P. C. C. for a long time; took very active part in toddy shop picketing in 1921 and suffered untold indignities at the hands of toddy shop owners; imprisoned for one year and 8 months in 1932 during the Civil Disobedience Movement; Municipal Councillor, Calicut Municipality for 16 years; and elected Chairman, Calicut Municipality, 1937-42 when all the Municipalities were superseded; Secy., Land Mortgage Bank, Calicut, for some time Director, Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd.; "Mathrubhumi", a Malayalam daily in Calicut; elected to the Leg. Council on Congress

ticket, 1937; was one of the Whips of the Congress Party in the Leg. Council; member, Senate of the Madras University for 6 years; detained for about 1½ years in connection with the individual Satyagraha Movement, 1940; arrested and detained for nearly 3 years in 1942 movement; Pres., K. P. C. C., 1945; elected floor-leader of the Upper House, 1946. *Address:* Secretariat, Madras.

MENON, K. P. S., M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary, External Affairs Department, Govt. of India. *b.* Oct. 18, 1898; *Educ.:* X'ian Coll., Madras, Christ Church, Oxford; I.C.S., 1921; *m.* Saraswati, *y. d.* of late Sir Sankaran Nair, 1923. Addl. Deputy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept., Under-Sec. to the Hon. the Resident at Hyderabad; also on the Frontier for 3 years; agent to the Government of India in Ceylon, 1929-33; deputed by Government of India on Special Mission to Zanzibar, Kenya & Uganda, to ... the position of Indians there, 1934; Dewan of Bharatpur State for about 3 years; attended the San Francisco Conference in 1945; attended the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York in 1946; Agent-General to the Govt. of India in China from 1943 to Jan. 1947. *Publications:* "*Delhi-Chunking*" (Oxford University Press.). *Address:* External Affairs Dept., New Delhi.

MENON, Konnanath Rama Krishna, M.A., B.L., C.I.E. (1946), M.B.E. (1938); Secretary, Finance Department. *b.* June 21, 1901; *m.* Saraswathi, daughter of K. P. Gopal Menon, Bar-at-Law, Retired Judge, Travancore High Court; *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Law College, Madras; Joined service May 1924 (Mily. Acctts. Dept.) after passing India Audit & Acctts. Competitive Exam.; Asstt. Mily. Acctt.-Genl. 1932; selected to the Finance & Commerce Pool, 1939; Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, 1939-41; Madras, 41-43; Director of Inspection, Income Tax, 1943-47. *Address:* Finance Secretariat, New Delhi.

MENON, P. Govinda, M.A., B.L., M.L.C., Minister, Cochin State; *b.* September, 1908; *m.* K. Madhavi Amma; *Educ.:* Ernakulam, Trichur and Madras; Advocate, High Court of Cochin; was Prime Minister, Cochin State. *Address:* Ernakulam, Cochin State.

MENON, V. K. Krishna, B.A. (Madras), B.Sc. (Econ.) London, M.A. London, M.Sc. (Econ.) London, Barrister-at-Law, High Commissioner for India in London. *b.* 3rd May, 1897. *Educ.:* Tellicherry and Calicut (Malabar), Madras and London; National University, Adyar, Lecturer 1919-22; Boy Scout Commissioner, Madras, and Cochin State 1918-24; Secretary, India League, 1929-47; Councillor, St. Pancras, London, 1934-47; Chairman, Arts Council, St. Pancras; Labour Parliamentary Candidate, Dundee, Scotland, 1939-42; Special Representative of the Government of India, 1946-47; represented India at various International Congresses on behalf of Indian National Congress for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from 1936. *Publications:* First Editor, Pelican Books; Editor, 20th Century Library (Bodley Head); Pamphlets and Articles. *Address:* High Commissioner for India, London.

MENON Rao Bahadur Vapal Pangunni, C.S.I. (1946), C.I.E. (1941); Reforms Commissioner and Secretary to the Govt. of India in the States Dept. since 1947. *b.* 30 Sept. 1894; *s.* of C. Sankunni Menon and Srimathi Vapal Kunhikutty Amma; *m.* 1st, 1925; 2nd, 1941, Srimathi Kanakama; two *s.* *Educ.* Ottapalam High School. Joined service, 1914; Asstt. Sec., Govt. of India, Reforms Office, 1933; Under Sec., 1934; Dy. Secy., 1936-40; Joint Sec., June-Oct. 1937 and June-Oct. 1938; Deputy Secretary to Governor-General (Reforms), 1940-42; Joint Sec. to Governor-General (Reforms), Feb.-June 1941; Reforms Commissioner since Sept. 1942. Secy. to Governor-General (Public) 1945-46. *Recreation:* Shooting. *Address:* 1, King Edward Road, New Delhi.

MENZIES, Sir Robert, Kt., O.B.E. (Mil.), V.D., C.A.; Chairman and Managing Director, The British India Corporation, Ltd., Cawnpore; Director, Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd. Calcutta and G. McKenzie & Co., (1919) Ltd.; Local Director. The Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, Calcutta; Chairman, The Federation of Woollen Manufacturers in India; Commandant, Cawnpore Contingent A.F.I. 1941-47. *b.* Edinburgh, 1891, youngest son of the late Archibald Menzies, S.S.C., Edinburgh. *m.* Jenny Hamilton, eldest daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Thomas Young of Edinburgh (1932). *Educ.:* George Watson's College, Edinburgh; Morrison's Academy, Crieff, Edinburgh University. Member, Society of Accountants in Edinburgh (1914). Served in Great War 1914-18 (O.B.E. 1918), dispatches 1917, 1918 and 1919. President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1944 and 1945. *Clubs:* Cawnpore, Caledonian and R.A.C., London. *Address:* "Strathcarron", Cawnpore.

MEREDITH, Hon. Mr. Justice Herbert Ribton, Puisne Judge, Patna High Court, Bihar, since 1940; *b.* April 8, 1890; *s.* of F. W. Meredith, Dublin, Eire; *m.* 1929, Lorna, *d.* of R. D. Sandes; one *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.:* Trinity College, Dublin (Wray Prize for Mental and Moral Philosophy, B.A., with first place Senior Moderatorship, and large gold medal, Mental and Moral Philosophy). Joined Indian Civil Service, 1914; District and Sessions Judge, 1931; Registrar, Patna High Court, 1932; Legal Remembrancer and Judicial Secretary to Govt., 1934. *Recreations:* Shooting, fishing, tennis, golf, aviation (President, Bihar Flying Club, 1941-42). *Address:* Patna, E. I. Rly., Bihar, India.

MESSERVY, General Sir Frank Walter, K.C.S.I. (1947), K.B.E. (1945), C.B. (1942), D.S.O. (1941) and Bar (1944), Order of the Nile 4th Class., Comd. Order of the American Legion of Merit. Ex-Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Army, *b.* December 9, 1893; *m.* Patricia, *d.* of the late Col. Waldegrave

Courtney; 2 *s.* and 1 *d.*; *Educ.:* Eton; R. M. C., Sandhurst. 2nd Lt., I.A., 1913; 9th Hodson's Horse 1914; served World War 1—France, Palestine, Syria and Kurdistan; Staff College, Camberley, 1925-26, p.s.c.; Bt. Major, 1929; Bt. Lt.-Col. 1933; Commanded 13th D.C.O. Lrs. 1938-39; G.S.O. I, 5th Ind. Div. 1939-40; Col. 1939; Comd. Gazelle Force, Sudan and Eritrea, 1940-41; Comd. 9th Ind. Inf. Bde. at Keren, 1941; Comd. 4 Ind. Div. Western Desert and Cyrenaica, 1941-42; Comd. 1 Armd. Div. Cyrenaica, 1942; Comd. 7 Armd. Div. (Desert Rats), Western Desert, 1942; D.C.G.S., G.H.Q., M.E.F., 1942; Comd. 43 Ind. Armd. Div., 1942-43; D.A.F.V., G.H.Q., India, 1943; Major-General, 1943; Comd. 7 Ind. Div. (Golden Arrow) in Arakan and Kohima, 1944; Lt.-Gen. 1944; Comd. 4 Corps, S.E.A.C., 1944-45; G.O.C.-in-C., Malaya Command, 1945-46; G.O.C.-in-C., Northern Command, India, 1946-47; General 1947. *Recreations:* Polo, hunting, small and big game shooting. *Club:* Cavalry. *Address:* C/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, England.

MILES, Sir Geoffrey John Audley, K.C.B. (June 1945). ex-Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy. *b.* 2-5-90. *m.* Alison Mary Cadell 22-2-18. 2. *s.* *Educ:* H.M.S. Britannia. Posted midshipman, 1906, Lt. 1911, Commander 1924, Captain 1931, Rear Admiral 1941, Vice-Admiral 1944; has been Deputy Director of R. N. Staff Coll. and Director of Tactical School. Specialised in Navigation; was Captain of H.M.S. Nelson, 1939-1941; was Head of Military Mission to Russia; served on staff of S.A.C. S.E.A., 1943-44 and then was Flag Officer Commanding the Western Mediterranean. *Address:* C/o Naval Headquarters, New Delhi.

MILLS, James Philip, M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S. (Retd.), C.I.E. (1941), C.S.I. (1947.) *b.* Feb. 18, 1890; *m.* Pamela Moira Foster-Vesey-Fitz Gerald. *Educ.:* Winchester and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford. *Publications:* Books and articles on Anthropology. *Address:* Shillong, Assam.

MIRA Ben (Miss Madeline Slade), daughter of a British Admiral. *b.* Nov. 22, 1892. Renouncing a life of luxury, took a vow of poverty and joined Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram; a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi; thrice arrested in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement; accompanied Mahatma Gandhi to England, 1931; went on tour to Britain and America, lecturing and educating the public there on the Indian situation, 1934-35; arrested 9th August, 1942 along with Mahatma Gandhi and confined in Aga Khan's Palace for 21 months; in Nov. 1944 started small Ashram of her own on Gandhian lines; in April 1946 appointed Special Adviser to Govt. of U. P. for "Grow More Food Campaign." From 1947 Adviser for Development. Now engaged in cattle development work. *Address:* Ashram, Pashulok, P. O. Rishikesh, Dist., Dehra Dun., U. P.

MIRASHI, Vasudev Vishnu, M.A.; Mahamahopadhyaya (conferred by the Viceroy on 12th June 1941, since renounced); Principal, Vidarbha Maha-Vidyalaya (formerly King Edward College), Amraoti, Berar, since January 1947. *b.* March 13, 1893; *m.* Miss Anasuya Deuskar; *Educ.:* Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Deccan College, Poona; Bombay University Sanskrit Scholar, Prizeman and Gold Medalist; Dakshina Fellow, Deccan College, Poona. Professor of Sanskrit, Morris College, Nagpur, 1919-1942; Principal, Morris College, 1942-1946; Head of the Department of Sanskrit; member of the Academic Council, Nagpur Univ., President, History, Archæology and Numismatics Section, All-India Oriental Conference, 1941; President, Ancient Indian History Section, Indian History Congress, 1944; President, Numismatic Society of India, 1944; *Publications:* "*Kalidasa*" (in Marathi); *Vakataka Inscription in Cave XVI at Ajanta* (Hyderabad Archæological Series); numerous articles in various research journals on ancient history of India. *Address:* Principal, Vidarbha Maha-Vidyalaya, Amraoti (Berar).

MIRZA, Babar, Special Officer, Air Department, H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway, Hyderabad, Deccan. *b.* March 6, 1910; *s.* of Nawab Munzur Jung Bahadur; *m.* the *d.* of the late Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, former Prime Minister of Hyderabad; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* University of Reading and Oxford; undertook a solo flight from England to India which resulted in a crash near the Persian Gulf, 1932; trained as a Pilot Instructor; holds various flying certificates; established the first Aero Club by the name of Deccan Aero Club in Hyderabad, 1933; joined Government Service as Secretary of the Hyderabad State Aero Club, 1936; subsequently became Chief Control Officer; officiated as Air Superintendent during the war; joined Deccan Airways as Traffic Supdt., 1946. *Address:* Air Dept., Nizam's State Rlys., Hyderabad, Dn.

MIRZA, Humayun, Under Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India since 1st April 1947. *b.* January 14th, 1907; eldest of 3 children and only son of Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., C.S.J., St. J., and Lady Mirza Ismail (Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal). *m.* Zeebunnisa Begum, *d.* of the late Aga Mohamed Khaleel Shirazi (of Madras), Dec. 12, 1941. *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College, Bangalore; The Queen's College, Oxford; and the Middle Temple, London. Entered the Mysore Civil Service as Personal Assistant to the Dewan of Mysore, 1st Nov. 1933 to 31st May 1934; Asstt. Commissioner in Kolar, 1st June 1934 to 1st January 1935; Asstt. Commr. in Bangalore, 2nd January to 30th June; in Tumkur, 1st July 1935 to 18th March 1936; in special charge of Anekal Taluk, 23rd March to 11th July; Sub-Divisional

Officer and Civil Officer, Bangalore, 12th July 1936 to 11th November 1937; Dewan of Banganapalle, 18th November 1937 to 18th November 1940. Reverted to Mysore Civil Service as Sub-Division Officer, Chikballapur until 21st April 1944. Assistant Industrial Adviser, Dept. of Planning and Development, Govt. of India (1st March 1945 to 31st March 1947). *Address:* Pataudi House, New Delhi.

MIRZA M. Ismail, Amin-ul-Mulk, Sir, K.C.I.E. (1936), Kt. (1930), C.I.E. (1924), O.B.E. (1923), Pres., H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council, Aug. 5, 1946 to May 1947. *b.* 1883. *m.* Zebinda Begum. *Educ.:* Wesleyen Mission High School, Bangalore, with His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore, at Mysore and Central College, Bangalore. Superintendent of Police, 1905; Asstt. Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1908; Huzur Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1914; Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1922; Dewan of Mysore, 1926-41. Prime Minister of Jaipur, June 1942 to July 1946. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Inter-Governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene, held at Bandoeng (Java), 1937. Delivered Convocation Addresses of Annamalai, Madras and Calcutta Universities in 1935, 1938 and 1940 respectively and Patna and Dacca Universities in 1942, Nagpur University in 1943, Agra University in 1944, and Benares Hindu University in 1945. *Address:* Bangalore.

MISHRA, The Hon'ble Pandit Dwarkaprasad, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., D.Litt., Home Minister, Govt. of C. P. and Berar. *b.* 1901. *Educ.:* Raipur, Cawnpore, Jubbulpore and Allahabad. Journalist, writer, critic and poet; jailed in 1930, 1932, 1940 and 1942; elected Pres., Jubbulpore Municipality, 1932 and 1935; Secy., Mahakhoshal Provincial Congress Cttee. for 12 years; M. L. A., Central, even as a Law Student from 1926-29; on the editorial staff of the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika,' 1927-28; Editor, 'Shri Sharada (Hindi Monthly), the 'Lokmat' (Hindi Daily) and the 'Sarthi' (Hindi weekly) from Jubbulpore; Minister for Local Self-Government in the first Congress Ministry, 1937-39; elected to Central Provinces Assembly in 1946; during first Ministry, introduced adult franchise for the first time in civic elections in India; adult franchise now extended to villages also, by the revolutionary Janapada Bill; was responsible for 'The Gram Panchayat Act,' 'The Nyaya Panchayat Act,' the Social Education Scheme and the Corporation Bills. *Publications:* '*Krishnayan*'; awarded a doctorate in Literature for 'Krishnayan' by the Saugor University in 1947. *Address:* Seminary Hills, Nagpur.

MISRA, Pandit Anandmangal, Zamindar, Banker and Landlord. *b.* Sept. 12, 1914. *s.* of the late Pandit Shambhudayal, belongs to a respectable Kanyakubja family of district Hardoi, U.P. *m.* the *d.* of Pandit Pratapnarain Vajpeyi, businessman and a longstanding member of Calcutta Stock Exchange, and *n.* of the famous Hindi writer, Pandit Ambikaprasad Vajpeyi. Holds big estates at districts Hardoi, U.P. and Saugor, C.P., is a leading public figure of the district and connected with all important non-official, educational, rural uplift, co-operation and other public activities; has been elected Treasurer for three years of the infant Model University of Saugor and is actively engaged in its constructive work together with the development of the District, the birth place of himself and his guide Dr. Sir H. S. Gour, the founder of the University; has rendered valuable services in the cause of education, sports and religious activities. *Address:* Misra Bhawan, Saugor, C.P.

MISRA, H. N., Businessman. *b.* June 3, 1918. Entered business at a comparatively early age; prominent and popular figure in his trades in Calcutta; shifted to a small estate into the interior of U.P. during the period of war; planned the development and industrialisation of various towns in the province and now owns among others Progressive Industrialists which are the Managing Agents of various Companies. Director of various companies; promoter of Allahabad Industrial Syndicate; takes interest in social activities. *Address:* Misra Bhawan, 5, Stanley Road, Allahabad.

MISRA, I. N., Advocate, Allahabad High Court. *b.* January 1, 1921; *m.* in the Lakhna Estate family. *Educ.:* St Xavier's College, Calcutta, and obtained the Degree of Law from the University of Allahabad; was called to the Bar of the Allahabad High Court; specialised in Testamentary, Matrimonial and other branches of law. *Address:* Misra Bhawan, 5, Stanley Road, Allahabad.

MISRA, Sir Lakshmipathi, Kt. (1944), B.Sc., member, Engineering and Post-War Reconstruction, Railway Board since Nov. 1943. *b.* 4th July, 1888. *Educ:* Agra Coll. & Thomson Civil Engineering Coll. Joined the State Rly. service in Oct. 1911; Executive Engineer, 1918; services lent to the Foreign Pol. Dept. in 1924 and posted as Dy. Mgr. and Engineer-in-Chief of the Baroda State Rly.; proceeded to Europe 1927 to study the Divl. Organisation and General Administration on English and Continental Rlys.; returned to the East Indian Rly. in 1928; special duty with the Railway Board, 1929; Controller of Stores, N. W. Rly., 1930; Dy. Agent, E. I. Rly., 1932, and afterwards Divl. Supdt., Howrah Div.; member, Public Services Commission, 1938. Gen. Mgr., B. & A. Rly., Sept. 1939-Nov. 1943. Appointed to officiate as Chief Commr. of Rlys., 23rd June, 1945. Mentioned in dispatches during the operations in Burma and on the North Eastern Frontier, June 1942 to May 1943. *Address:* C/o Birla Brothers Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

MISRA, The Hon. Pandit Lingaraj, M.A. (Sanskrit), Gold Medalist, Calcutta Univ., 1919. Minister of Education, Health, and L.S.G., Orissa. *b.* 1894. *m.* Srimati Uma Devi. *Educ:* Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack and Univ. Coll., Calcutta. Began as Prof. of Sanskrit in the G. B. B. Coll., Muzzafarpore (Bihar); gave up Govt. Service in 1922; joined the Satyabadi National School as teacher; M.L.C. in Bihar and Orissa, 1927-29; member, Servants of the People Society, Lahore; Editor, *The Samaj*, Orissa Daily; member, Standing Committee, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, till assuming office as Minister in April, 1946. *Publications:* Short biographies and political literature, *e.g.*, Shivaji, Gurugovind Sinha, Deshar-Dabi, Janasakti, Jananayaka. *Address:* Cuttack (Orissa).

MISRA, S. N., Advocate, Allahabad High Court, *b.* February 28, 1911; *m.* Miss Hemlata Bajpai, niece of late Justice Bajpai of the Allahabad High Court; *Educ.:* Graduated in Commerce from Agra University and took law from the University of Allahabad. Worked in Solicitors' Office in Calcutta; joined the Bar of the Allahabad High Court as the youngest Advocate of his time; specially experienced in income-tax, banking and Commercial Companies and Company Law; takes part in numerous social activities. *Address:* Misra Bhawan, 5, Stanley Road, Allahabad.

MISRA, Rai Bahadur Tika Ram, M.A., LL.B., ex-member, Public Service Commission, United Provinces. *b.* Feb. 1, 1885. *Educ.:* St. John's Coll., Agra. Joined the Executive Service in 1906; was transferred to the Judicial Dept. in 1911 as Munsiff and was confirmed as Dist. and Sessions Judge in 1934. During this period also worked as Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, and Dy. Legal Remembrancer and Dy. Sec., Judicial Dept., was also nominated a member of the Provincial Leg. Council. In 1938, officiated as Judge, High Court, Allahabad. Retd. on 1st Feb. 1940; member, Public Service Commission from Jan. 1942 for 5 years, and from January 1947 as Special Adviser to Govt. until July 1947 when he resigned; was also Hon. Treasurer and Vice-Pres., Executive Council, Allahabad Univ. *Address:* Kacheri Road, Lucknow.

MITHA, Mahomed Suleman Cassum, M.L.A., J.P., Landlord & Businessman. *b.* July 30, 1903, *s.* of the Hon'ble Sirdar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Kt., C.I.E., M.C.S., and Lady Mariambai Mitha. *m.* in 1921 Khatubai (died 1932), two *s.* and two *d.* Nominated, Bombay Legislative Council by the Bombay Government, 1932; elected a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Bombay Improvements Committee, 1931; re-elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1935, having also been re-elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation; member of the Bombay Port Haj Committee and the All-India Muslim League; resigned later on the Pakistan issue. Joined father's firm, 1920 and started independent business in the name of Mahomed Suleman & Co., Director of Bank of India Ltd., Brumsule Trading Co., Ltd., and New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Managing Director of the Pakistan Mercantile Corporation, Ltd., Karachi. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club, the Royal Western India Turf Club, the Poona Club Ltd., and the Cricket Club of India. *Residence:* 35, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. *Office:* 29, Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhoni, Bombay.

MITRA, Ranendra Mohan, B.A., A.I.I.B., Managing Director, Bankers' Union Ltd. *b.* October 1908; *s.* of late Rai Saheb J. M. Mitra, and *g. s.* of late Raj Mohan Mitra, Chief Dewan, Tripura State; mother—Amiya Bala Mitra, daughter of late Jatindra Mohan Guha, I.E.S. (Late Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta). *m.* Santi Rani, two *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.:* Zila School, Comilla and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. Graduated in 1929 with distinction. Completed Indian Institute of Bankers' Examination, 1937. Served with the Imperial Bank, 1932-37. One of the founders of Bankers' Union Ltd. Prepared the original scheme of metropolitan clearing. Director, India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd. *Publications:* "*Banking Legislation for India*," and "*Post-War Banking in India, and a case for Legislation.*" *Address:* 44/2B, Hazra Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MITRA, Prof. Sisir Kumar, D.Sc., F.N.I., Ghose Professor of Physics, University of Calcutta. *b.* October 1891. *m.* Lilabati, daughter of Rai Bahadur Harakisore Biswas of Barisal (died 1939). Two *s.* Pioneer of radio research in India and well-known for his investigations on the ionised layers of the upper atmosphere which guide radio waves round the world. Author of numerous scientific publications. President, Mathematics and Physics Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1934; King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; member, Bengal Industrial Survey Committee, 1938; member, Industrial Research Planning Committee, Government of India, 1944-45; Chairman, Radio Research Committee, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. Member, Indian Scientific Mission to U. K. and U. S. A., 1944-45; Pres., Rotary Club of Calcutta, 1942; Director, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. *Address:* 9, Hindusthan Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta.

MITTER, Sir Brojendra Lal, Kt. (1928), K.C.S.I. (1932); M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, ex-Prime Minister of Baroda. *b.* May 1875. *m.* a daughter of P. N. Bose, late of the Geological Survey. *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Calcutta and Lincoln's Inn. Law Member, Govt. of India, 1928-34; Advocate-

General of Bengal, 1925-28 and member, Bengal Executive Council, 1934-37; Advocate-General of India, 1937-45; led Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931 and 1933. *Address:* Baroda.

MITTER, The Hon'ble Sir Rupendra Coomar, M.Sc., M.L., Kt., Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 18th January 1890. *m.* Sudhahasinee Bose. *Educ.:* at Doveton College, Presidency College, Scottish Churches College and University Law College, Calcutta. Vakil and Advocate, High Court, Calcutta for sometime; Professor, University Law College, Calcutta. Fellow, University of Calcutta and member of the Faculty of Law, University of Dacca. *Address:* 5, Old Mayor's Court, Calcutta.

MODAK, Narayan Vinayak, C.I.E. (Jan. 1945); *b.* December 1890.

B.E. (Civil) (1911), member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (London) (1936), F. R. San I., M.I.E. (India), J.P. Special Engineer in charge of post-war reconstruction schemes and general development of the city, Bombay, since Sept. 1946. Entrusted with the work of preparation of the 'Master Plan' for Greater Bombay Region by the Government of Bombay. Worked as Sub-Divisional Officer with the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay (1912-1918). Awarded State Technical Scholarship for special training in Municipal and Sanitary Engineering for one year in India and 3 years in England (1918). In England, was attached to the Corporation of Hastings and worked for nearly three years as an Assistant Engineer with the Corporation (1919-1922). Appointed Executive Engineer in the Indian Service of Railway Engineers Sanitary Engineer to the G. I. P. Railway (1922-30). Worked as Consulting Engineer to the B. B. & C. I. Rly. to prepare a sewerage scheme for their Dohad Station while in service of the G. I. P. Rly. Appointed Dy. City Engineer to the Bombay Municipality (1930). Acted as Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality (1932-1933). City Engineer to the Bombay Municipality, 1934-1946. Ag. Municipal Commr., June 1946 to Sept. 1946. President of the Bombay Engineering Congress (1938). A Vice-President, the Indian Roads Congress. President, Institution of Engineers (India) (1941 & 1942). President, Section of Engineering & Metallurgy, Indian Science Congress Association (1942). Fellow of the University of Bombay since 1933. Member of the Syndicate, 1937-44. Dean of the Faculty of Technology of the University of Bombay (1940-41). Member, Advisory Committee of the Engineering College, Poona. Member, Managing Committee of the V. J. T. Institute. Designed and erected Sewage Purification Works on the Activated Sludge Process (the first largest Sewage Works in India) for the sewerage of the Northern Part of the Island of Bombay. *Address:* "Udyam," Shivaji Park, Bombay 28.

MODI, Rai Bahadur Seth Gujarmal, Managing Director, Modi Industries, Modinagar (Meerut), U.P.; *b.* August, 1902, in the Modi family of Patiala State; *Educ.:* Privately; took to business at a very early age; first apprenticed as cashier and accountant in various concerns of his own; was later trained as Engineer and Miller in the Flour Mills of his father, which gave him an insight into the principles of business and finance and mechanical working of factories; founded 'Modinagar,' an industrial town in Dist. Meerut, U.P.; has to his credit many inventions in the field of Engineering and Chemical Control; Managing Director, Modi Sugar Mills Ltd., Modi Vanaspati Mfg. Co., Modi Soap Works, Modi Food Products Co. Ltd., Modi Biscuit Co., Modi Tin Factory, Modi Oil Mills and other Modi Group Factories at Modinagar and other places in the Punjab and U.P.; has recently floated the Modi Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., with a view to starting a Cloth Mill and Hosiery Factory at Modinagar; Chairman, Sugar Mills Association, Western U.P.; All India Soap Makers' Association; Modi Charitable Fund Society and R. B. Multanimal Charitable Trust; Founder & Chairman, Western U.P. Chamber of Commerce; member, All India Polytechnic, Food Standard Committee of Govt. of India, Industrial Planning Committee, Patiala (State); Executive Committee of Meerut College; and Institute of British Engineers; Life Member, Mechanical Engineers Association of India; a philanthropist, his donations run into several lakhs; has established various public welfare institutions; started at Modinagar an Intermediate College for boys with provision for industrial and technical training, a Kanya Vidalay and a free charitable hospital for the workers and the neighbouring population; has generously contributed to the various charitable and public institutions; recently contributed Rs. 1 lakh to the Benares Hindu University for construction of a Technical Research Laboratory. Hobbies: Gardening and Building. *Address:* P. O. Modinagar (Meerut), U. P.

MODY, Bhogilal Jagjivan, Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur. *b.* on the 28th of February 1886. *Educ.:* at the Alfred High School Rajkot. Joined Government service in the Western India State Agency at Rajkot in 1910. Passed the Higher Standard Examination. Joined Dharampur State service in the year 1923. Appointed Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in 1928. Received His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal in the year 1935. Awarded the Coronation Medal in 1937. *Address:* Baldev Nivas, Dharampur (Surat Dist.).

MODY, Sir Hormasji Peroshaw, M.A. (1904), LL.B. (1906), K.B.E. (1935), *b.* Sept. 23, 1881; *m.* Jerbai, *d.* of Kavasji Dadabhoy Dubash; 3 *s.*; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1913-41 and President, 1923-24; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1927 and 1929-34; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1928; President, Employers' Federation of India, 1933-41 and from 1943; Member, Indian Leg. Assembly, 1929-43; Member, Round Table Con. and Reserve Bank Cttee. of the Conference; joint-signatory to the Indo-Lancashire Trade Agreement, 1933; Member for Supply, Govt. of India, August 1941 to Feb. 1943, and Deputy Chairman of the War Resources Cttee. of the Council; Governor of Bombay, 7th to 22nd Sept. 1947. Dir., Tata Sons. Ltd.; delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1937; Chairman, Associated Cement Co.; Chairman, Central Bank of India; Pres., Cricket Club of India; Chairman, Royal Western India Turf Club. *Publications:* *The Political Future of India* (1908); *Life of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta* (1921). *Address:* "Spirospero," Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

MOHAMMADGARH STATE: Nawab Mohammad Sabir Quli Khan Bahadur Safdar Jang Diler Jang, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

MOHTA, Diwan Bahadur Seth Gopaldas, *s.* of late Seth Bulakidas Mohta and grandson of late Rai Saheb Seth Rekhchand Mohta of Hinganghat; *m.* two *s.* Ghanshyamdas and Pharsotamdas; a prominent industrialist, Banker and Landlord and owner of mills and mines; Chairman, R. S. Rekchand Gopaldas Mohta Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Akola Oil & Rice Mills, Gin and Press Factories; Printing and Litho Works, The Laxmi Bank Ltd., and Insurance and several other companies; is connected with various public bodies and institutions; elected to the C. P. & Berar Leg. Assembly by Commerce and Industries constituency (1937); Pres., C. P. & Berar Chamber of Commerce (1944), Factory Owners' Assocn. (since 1939); member, C. P. and Berar Govt. Committees of State Aid Board of Industries (since 1934); Indian Central Cotton Committee; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry; Hoarding and Profiteering C'ttee., 1943; Standard Cloth Advisory C'ttee., 1943; and Textil Labour Enquiry C'ttee.; Electric Power Advisory C'ttee.; Post-War Reconstruction of Road C'ttee.; Provincial Development Advisory C'ttee.; G. I. P. Railway Advisory C'ttee., Nagpur (1941-42); Laxminarayan Technological Institute, Nagpur; District War C'ttee., Wardha (1940-45); Berar Divisional War C'ttee.; District Price Control Advisory C'ttee., Wardha (since 1941); Municipal Councillor, Hinganghat, nominated (1925-28), elected (1928-31), again nominated (1934-38); Honorary Magistrate (1925-38); member, Debt Conciliation Board (1935-37); recipient of King George V Silver Jubilee and King George VI Coronation Medals; honoured by H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner. *Address:* Akola, C. P.

MOIN, Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Nawab, ex-Minister for Finance and Foreign Affairs, H.E.H. the Nizam's Interim Government. *b.* Aban 18, 1309 F in Aurangabad City; *Educ.:* Aurangabad High School; City High School; Nizam's College; had a brilliant academic career; awarded Gold Mohur by the late Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad for his English recitation; get first prize in Education at the City High School; awarded the Lord Pentland Gold Medal for being first among Muslim candidates; stood first in the Hyderabad Civil Service Examination in 1919; awarded the Walker Gold Medal, 1920; obtained a cash prize of Rs. 1,000 for being the first Hyderabad Officer to pass the lower and Higher Examinations of the Audit Department of the Government of India; A.A.G., P. W. Audit and also Independent charge of Mint Audit Branch, 1921 (1331 F); Asst. Secy., Finance Department, Shehrewar 1331F—Dai 1346 F; Secy., H. C. S. Board and H. C. S. Committee, ever since the class was re-opened in 1335 F; promoted Examiner of Public Works and Commercial Accounts with full powers of Accountant-General in Bahman, 1346 F; appointed Secy. to H. E. the President and the Council, Ardibehisht 9; accompanied the late Sir Akbar Hydari to England during the King's Coronation in May 1937; Political Secy., 1939; was later placed in charge of Defence, Information and Broadcasting; was Secretary, Executive Council; awarded the title "Moin Nawaz Jung" on the occasion of H.E.H. the Nizam's birthday; as Secy., Political Department, brought about the rendition of the Secunderabad Civil area in December 1945; successfully piloted the cases regarding hoisting of the Asafia flag on Government buildings and institution of medals for officials and non-officials in recognition of their services; first recipient of Asafia Gold Medal; was member for Reforms, Nizam's Executive Council; first President of the reformed Legislative Assembly since February 1947; Minister for Police, Information and Broadcasting and Post-War Planning and Development, July 1947; as leader of the Hyderabad Delegation, conducted negotiations with the Indian Government and concluded a Standstill Agreement in November 1947; has been taking an active interest in the co-operative movement; Hon. Secy., Hyderabad Central Co-operative Union, 1935-37; Director, Hyderabad Co-operative Insurance Society and Hyderabad Co-operative Dominion Bank; one of the promoters and

founder members of the Hyderabad Boat Club; is a fellow of the Osmania University; member, Court of the Muslim University, Aligarh. *Address:* Begumpet, Hyderabad, Dn.

MOKASHI, Purshothamdas Shridhar, B.A., Chairman of the Board of Directors, The Vijay Industries Ltd.; Dir., Ugar Sugar Works, Ltd. and Manager, Sangli Bank Ltd., Sangli. *b.* in 1906. *m.* Miss Sunder Sabnis, Grand daughter of Sir Raghunathrao Sabnis, Kt., C.I.E., ex-Diwan of Kolhapur. Two sons. Graduated in 1927 from the St. Xavier's College, Bombay; served in the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., as an officer at different centres in the Presidency; joined as General Manager of the Sangli Bank Ltd. in 1939; an Associate Member of the Indian Institute of Bankers. Though a Jt. Stock Banker, takes keen interest in Co-operative activities and during his service in the Co-operative Bank, was an active member of the various co-operative bodies including the Bombay Co-operative Institute. Chairman of the Reception C'ttee. of the third Session of Sangli State Co-operative Conference held at Sangli in April (1945). *Address:* The Sangli Bank Ltd., Sangli (S.M.C.).

MOLEDINA, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hashim, Landlord and Hony. Magistrate, First Class; *b.* March 5, 1906; *Educ.:* St. Vincent's & Dastur High School, Poona; *m.* Mariam, *d.* of A. R. Adam Salt of Ootacamund; President, Poona Suburban Municipality, 1941-46; Vice-President, Kirkee Cantt. Board since 1933; member, Poona Cantonment Board, 1942-46; re-elected Vice-President, 1946; Secy., Dt. Wakf Cttee.; Controller of Rents, Kirkee Cantt., 1943-47; Pres., Muslim Students' Union for 5 years and now elected as Benefactor; Pres., Dist. Municipal Assen. & Hony. Magistrates, Assen.; member of the Dist. Local Board and the Poona City Municipality, 1934-37, and Vice-Chairman of the Poona Dist. School Board, 1934-37; member, Provincial Council of Blindness; member, Executive Committee, Indian Red Cross Society, Poona, Dist. Br.; Pres., Rotary Club, Poona, 1947; Mg. Trustee, Moledina Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona. *Publications: My Impressions of the Far-East* and *Ready Reference to Criminal Law.* *Address:* 30, Main Street, Poona 1.

MOOKERJEE, Baidyanath, *b.* 1900, in Nadia, Bengal. *Educ.:* Azimganj and Nimtita; Vidyasagar Coll. and Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta, but did not take his B.L. Degree; w the Game Secy., Law Coll., Calcutta. *m.* t *y. d.* of late Rai Nagendra Nath Choudhu Bahadur of Assam, 1924. For some ye Supdt. of all the tea estates owned by the la Rai Bahadur N. N. Choudhury; returned the Assam Leg. Assembly in 1937 from t Surma Valley Indian Tea Planting Cons tuency; made a name for himself in Assam his legislative activities; member, Sylh Municipal Board, 1937, was virtually lead of the Opposition in the Assam Legislat Assembly, accepted office in the Saadu Cabinet in March 1945 in response to t dictates of the Congress party; an anthori on Finance in Assam; is charitable and alwa supports a good cause; is connected wi several schools and colleges in the Surm Valley; was a member of the Dacca Un Court; again returned to the Assembly fro his old constituency on Congress ticket in t last general election. *Address:* Shillong.

MOOKERJEE, Sir Birendra Nath, M. (Cantab.), M.I.E. (Ind.); *s.* of the late Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O M.I.E.(Ind.), F.A.S.B. D.Sc.(Eng.); *b.* Feb ary 14, 1899; *m.* 1925, Ranu Priti Adhikari, of Phani Bhusan Adhikari, late Prof. of t Benares Hindu Univ.; 2 *ds.* and 1 *s.* Edu Bishop's Collegiate School (Calcutta), Beng Engineering Coll. and Trinity Coll. (Cantab Partner of Messrs. Martin & Co. and Mess Burn & Co., Engineers, Contractors, Me chants, Shipbuilders, etc., etc.; Chairma Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd.; Pre Calcutta Local Board of the Imperial Ba of India; mem., Viceroy's National Defen Council; Adviser, Roger Mission; mem Munitions Production Advisory Cttee Fellow of the Calcutta Univ.; Sheriff Calcutta, 1941. *Clubs:* National Liber London: Calcutta Club, "300" Club, Calcutt Polo Club, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, La Club, Calcutta South Club and Cricket Cl of India, Bombay. *Office Address:* 1 Mission Row. *Residence:* 7, Haringt Street, Calcutta.

MOORE, Francis Malcolm, C.I.E. Birthd Honours (1946), mentioned in Despatch Military Adviser in Chief, Ind States Forces, 1946. *b.* Feb. 1897. *m.* Helen Marian Dunn, in 19 *Educ.:* St. Columba's Coll., Irelan Trinity College, Dublin. Commissioned i Royal Irish Rifles, 21st April 1915; served France with Ulster Division and, later, with 16 Irish Division; wounded; transferred 52nd Sikhs (F.F.), 7th May 1917; command 2/16th Punjab Regiment, 1940; formed a commanded 100th Indian Infantry Brig 1941; commanded 34th Indian Divis August 1942-April 1943; commanded Indian Division, April 1943-March 1945; P dent, Indian Regular Commissions' Selec Board, April 1945-Oct. 1945; Director, Selec of Personnel, Oct. 1945-April 1946. *Perma Address:* C/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Bomb *Office Address:* C/o Ministry of States, N Delhi.

MOOS, Pestonji Nanabhoy, C.I.E., M. LL.B., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, Secretary Government of Bombay, Legal Departm

and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. *b.* August 29, 1894; *m.* Bachoo, *d.* of K. S. Framji, C.I.E. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay, Worcester College, Oxford; University College, London and Inner Temple, London. Joined the Indian Civil Service on 12-12-1921; Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals, 1922-1925; District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, Larkana, Sukkur, Kathiawar, Nasik, Poona and Thana, 1927-1940; Secretary, Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932; Secretary to Government, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs since Jan. 8, 1941. *Address:* "Dil Pazir" Warden Road, Bombay.

MOOS, S. N., C.I.E., M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.S.A., I.E.S. (Retd.); *b.* 25th September, 1890; *m.* Makee B. Petit. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay, and King's College, Cambridge. Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; Indian Educational Service, 1918; Inspector of Science Teaching; Educational Inspector, Southern, Bombay and Central Divisions, and Sind; Deputy Director of Public Instruction, 1931-39; D.P.I., Bombay Province, 1939-45. Member, Public Service Commission, Bombay and Sind, 1946-47. *Publications:* Various Educational Reports and Articles. *Address:* Emsworth, Palli Hill, Bandra.

MOTANDAS, T., J.P., Landlord, Banker and Contractor; Proprietor, T. Motandas & Co., Karachi. Manufacturers' Representative and Manufacturer of Indian Wines, Liquors and Chemicals. *b.* 1893 at Sukkur. Following in his father's footsteps, entered business at the age of 14. Has travelled throughout India, and visited Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan. Member of various Institutes and Associations; member, Managing Committee, Karachi Wine Merchants' Association, Old-Sukkur Association, Karachi, and the Cosmopolitan Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., Karachi. *Address:* Motan Building, Bunder Road, Post Box 25, Karachi.

MOTILAL, Govindlal Shivlal, J.P., businessman and landlord. *b.* 29th March, 1891. Dy. leader of the Congress Party in the Council of State, 1937-45 and its leader, 1945-47; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1933-46; Chairman, Standing Cttee., Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1942-43 and 1943-44; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, 1937; Vice-Pres., Reception Cttee. of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Mahasabha's Session, Bombay, 1925. Elected Trustee of the Shradhanand Memorial Fund, Delhi, 1926. Chairman, Reception Cttee. of the first session of the State's People Conference, Bombay, 1927; Treasurer, Reception Cttee. of the Congress session, Bombay, 1934; Director, Bombay Life Assurance Ltd., Bombay, Hind Cycles Ltd., Bombay, Bharat Cotton Ltd., Bombay, The Swadeshi Provident Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, Gadodia Bank Ltd., Bombay, Travancore Bank Ltd., Travancore, Shree Mahalaxmi Colour Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Jodhpur, Vindhya Saw Mills Ltd., Jubbulpore, Jubbulpore Ice Company Ltd., Jubbulpore, Narmada Cotton Mills Ltd., Allahabad, All-India Picture Houses Ltd., Bombay, Bombay Gas Company Ltd., Bombay; Director and Chairman, Rajabahadur Motilal Ltd., Bombay, Bombay Chlorine Products Ltd., Bombay, Rashtriya Metal Works Ltd., Bombay, Mercantile Bank of Hyderabad Ltd., Hyderabad. *Address:* Shri Sadan, 15, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

MOTILAL, Bawalal, B.A., Share and Stock Broker. *b.* in 1896 at Jamnagar. *Educ.:* at Jamnagar High School and Bahauddin College, Junagadh. Graduated 1919. *m.* in 1922 Manharbai, *d.* of Kalidas Laljee of Porbunder. 2 *s.* and 1 *d.* Worked as an Assistant in a cotton firm and also as a working partner with Messrs. Langley & Co.'s Share Dept. Purchased his card in 1925 and started his firm, Messrs. Motilal Bawalal & Co.; Director, Bombay Stock Exchange, 1930-35; New Prince of Wales Press Co. Ltd., Bombay; Mysore Chem. Manufacturers Ltd.; Titan Paint & Varnish Co. Ltd.; Director, Cochin Mahalakshmi Cotton Mills Ltd., Trichur; Mg. Dir., Suren & Co. Ltd.; member of the Managing Cttees. of Santa Cruz Education Society and Santa Cruz Residents' Assocn.; member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, Bullion Exchange, Seeds & Oil Assocn. and Yarn Exchange, Jamnagar. Member, Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. *Residence:* 'Manohar', 27, Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.

MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA, 1st Viscount, cr. 1946, of Romsey. **Rear Admiral Louis (Francis Albert Victor Nicholas) Mountbatten,** K.G., 1946; G.C.V.O., 1937; K.C.B., 1945; K.C.V.O., 1922; C.B., 1943; D.S.O., 1941; A.M.I.E.E., 1927; M. Brit., I.R.E., 1941; A.M.I.N.A., 1939; Hon. LL.D., (Cambridge). Hon. D.C.L. (Oxford), Royal Navy; Personal Naval, A.D.C. to the King since 1937; Hon. Lt.-Gen. and Air Marshal, 1942; Rear-Adm. Comdg. First Cruiser Squadron since 1947; an elder brother of Trinity House since 1946; President, Overseas League and King George's Fund for Sailors; *b.* Frogmore House, Windsor, June 25, 1900; *yr. s.* of Admiral of the Fleet 1st Marquess of Milford Haven and Princess Victoria, *d.* of Louis IV, Grand Duke of Hesse, K.G., and of Princess Alice, Queen Victoria's daughter; Heir-pres. to 3rd Marquess; was known as Prince Louis Francis of Battenberg until, in

1917 his father relinquished title and assumed surname of Mountbatten. *m.* 1922, Edwina Cynthia Annette, D.C.V.O., 1946: C.B.E., 1943; Dame, Grand Cross Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1945; Belgian Red Cross, 1st Class, 1946 (Superintendent-in-chief of St. John Ambulance Brigade), *s. d.* of 1st Baron Mount Temple; *d.* two. *Educ.:* Locker's Park; Osborne and Dartmouth; Christ's College, Cambridge; entered Royal Navy as Royal Cadet, 1913; Midshipman, 1916; Sub-Lieut., 1918; Lieut., 1920; Lieut.-Cmdr., 1932; Captain, 1937; Rear-Admiral, 1946; Served in H.M.S. Lion, 1916; H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, 1917 H. M. Submarine, K6, 1918; H.M.S. P31, 1918; H.M.S. Renown, 1920 (Prince of Wales' tour to Australia and New Zealand) (M.V.O.); H.M.S. Repulse, 1921; H.M.S. Renown, 1921 (Prince of Wales' tour to India, Japan and the Far East); H.M.S. Revenge, 1923; Signal School, Portsmouth, 1924; R. N. College, Greenwich, 1925; Reserve Fleet Wireless Officer, Mediterranean Fleet, 1927-28; 2nd Destroyer Flotilla Signal and Wireless Instructor, Signal School, Portsmouth, 1929-31; Fleet Wireless Officer, Mediterranean Fleet, 1931-33; in Command of H.M.S. Daring, 1934, and of H.M.S. Wishart, 1935; Admiralty (Naval Air Division), 1936; in Command of H.M.S. Kelly, and of the 5th Destroyer Flotilla, 1939 (Despatches twice); in Command of H.M.S. Illustrious, 1941; Chief of Combined operations, 1942-43; Supreme Allied Commander, South-east Asia, 1943; Naval A.D.C., to King Edward VIII, 1936; High Steward of Romsey, 1940; Knight of Order of St. John of Jerusalem Legion of Merit (U.S.), 1943; D.S.M. (U.S.), 1945; Greek Military Cross (Crete, 1941); Grand Cross of Order of George I (Greece), 1946: Special Grand Cordon of the Cloud and Banner (China), 1945; Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, 1946; Croix de Guerre, 1946; Grand Cross of the Star of Nepal, 1946, etc.; Governor-General of India, March, 1947-June, 1948. *Recreation:* Polo; Heir: d. Hon. Patricia Edwina Victoria Mountbatten. *Address:* 16, Chester Street, S.W. 1.

MUDALIAR, Sir A. Ramaswami, Diwan Bahadur, K.C.S.I. (1937), Diwan, Mysore State since August 1946. *b.* 14 October, 1887. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College, Law College, Madras. Advocate, Madras; member, Legislative Council, Madras, 1920-26; Mayor, Corporation of Madras, 1928-30; member, Council of State, 1930; member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1931-34; member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee; member, Indian Franchise Committee; member, Indian Reserve Bank Committee; leader, Indian Delegation to British Commonwealth Relations Conference, Toronto; member, Special Textile Tariff Board; member, India Council; Hon. Editor, *Justice*, 1927-35; member, Economic Committee, League of Nations; member, Imperial Economic Committee. Delegate, Nine Power Conference, Brussels, 1937. Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council for Commerce Dept., 1939-42. Representative of the Govt. of India on the Imperial War Cabinet & Pacific War Council, 1942-43. Appointed Supply member on May 2, 1943 on return from War Cabinet; proceeded to San Francisco as leader of the Indian Delegation, March 11, 1945. As member of the Delegation, he was also Chairman of Economic C'ttee. of the Conference. India's representative on the Preparatory Commission to the United Nations' Organisation, Nov. 1945; elected Pres. of the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.O., 1946. Leader, Indian Food Delegation to U. K. and U.S.A., 1946. Re-elected President, Economic and Social Committee, U. N. O. 1947. Hon. D.C.L. of the Oxford Univ., 1946. *Address:* Carlton House, High Ground, Bangalore; Lake View, Mysore.

MUDHOL STATE: His Highness Shrimant Raja Bhairav Sinh, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

MUDIE, H. E. Sir (Robert) Francis, K.C.S.I. (1945), K.C.I.E. (1944), C.S.I. (1941), C.I.E. (1935), O.B.E. (1919), Governor of West Punjab since 1947; *b.* August 24, 1890; *s.* of Patrick Spence Mudie, Dundee, and Margaret Lind Heron; *m.* Mary Spencer, 1919; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Fettes College, Edinburgh, King's College, Cambridge. Wrangler, 1911; Assistant Master, Clifton, 1911; Eton Coll., 1912-13; entered I.C.S. in 1914 and appointed to Bengal; 2nd Lieut., 6th City of London Rifles, 1914; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915; Assistant Magistrate, Jhansi, 1919; Joint Magistrate, Benares, 1920; Magistrate and Collector, Agra, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, Fatehgarh, 1922-26; Settlement Officer Agra, 1926-29; Secy., Round Table Conference, 1930-31; Magistrate and Collector, Allahabad, Bulandshahr, Cawnpore, 1931-36; Government of India Secretariat, 1936 and 1937; Collector, Agra, 1937-38; Revenue Secretary, U.P. Govt., 1938-39; Chief Secretary, U.P. Govt., 1939-43; Acting Governor of Bihar, 1943-44; Home Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1944-46; Governor of Sind, 1946-47; *Publications:* *Agricultural Debt in the Agra District.* *Recreations:* Riding, motoring, mathematics. *Club:* Caledonian. *Address:* Government House, Lahore, Pakistan.

MUIR, Wingate Wemyss, Lieut. Col., C.B.E. (Civil) (1926), M.V.O. (1923), O.B.E. (Military) (1918), Officer of the Crown of Rumania, 1920; Commander of the Crown of Belgium, 1926; *b.* 12th June, 1879. *Educ.:* Haileybury College and the R.M.C., Sandhurst. Was in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Royal Ludhiana Sikhs (I.A). Retired, 1931. *Address:* C/o The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Simla.

MUKERJEA, Satya Vrata, Rajya Ratna (1934); B.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.A., London; Chief Minister & Member, Regency Council, Tripura State; *b.* 6th Feb. 1887, *s.* Sm. Aruna Devi, M.A., *nee* Bezbaroa, grand niece of Tagore the Poet. One *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* St. Xavier's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta and Exeter College, Oxford. Entered Baroda Service (1911); conducted the Census of Baroda State (1921, 1931 and 1941); rose to Senior Councillor, 1944-45. Was largely responsible for the reorganisation of the Central Secretariat, and

the local Boards and for constitutional reform proposals later sanctioned. Decorated "Rajya Ratna" for exemplary services (1934); Rotary Governor, 89th District of India, 1942-43. Senior Councillor of Baroda, retired; Dewan of Kutch 1943-44, also Dewan of Dewas Jr. (1946-47). *Address:* Bliss Cottage, Shillong.

MUKERJEA, Tarak Nath, B.Sc., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.C., Revenue Minister, 1943 to 1945 and Minister for Irrigation & Waterways, Government of Bengal, Nov. 1946; eldest grandson of late Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjea, M.A., B.L., C.S.I., of Uttarpara Raj; *b.* April, 1898 in Uttarpara (Bengal); member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-1930 and Bengal Legislative Assembly since 1940; Chairman, Hooghly District Board since 1924; leading Zamindar, Trustee and Vice-President, British Indian Assen.; Director, B. P. Railway; President, Bengal Central A. M. Society; Trustee, Barendra Research Museum; Connected with most of the important organisations in the Province and founder of many schools, charitable dispensaries and other public institutions. *Address:* "Rajendra Bhabani", Uttarpara, Hooghly.

MUKERJEE, Sushil Kumar, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Edin.), 1938; Curator of the Herbarium since 1938. Deputed by Govt. of India to explore the forests of East Nepal in 1947 with the Snow Survey Party and in 1948 to survey the forests of South Naga Hills. *b.* August 22, 1909. *m.* Sm. Padmabati Debi. *Educ.:* Garalgacha H. E. School, Ashutosh Coll., Calcutta, Univ. of Calcutta, Univ. of Edinburgh. Carried on research work in Botany, in Royal Botanic Garden, Cal. during 1935-36, in Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, during 1936-38, in Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, London, and British Museum of Natural History, London in 1937 and 1938; member of the Botanical Society of Bengal, the Indian Botanical Society and the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Publications:* A monograph on the Indian and Burmese plants of the Mint-family, and several papers describing 18 new species of plants and a new variety, and making several changes of nomenclature of plants and publishing results of original research. *Address:* Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

MUKERJI, Dhirendra Narayan, *b.* 1899, Uttarpara Raj family of Bengal. Gave up College career in the Presidency College to join the non-co-operation movement of the Indian National Congress in 1921. He offered Satyagraha launched by the Congress on 10th January, 1941 and was a Security Prisoner in 1942 Movement; was elected M.L.A., Bengal on Congress ticket in 1937; re-elected in 1946 on Congress ticket, both time uncontested, was the Chief Whip of the Assembly Party till the Partition of Bengal in 1947. He was appointed a member of the Separation Council to represent the West Bengal Government for partitioning the assets of the old Bengal Government. The Hooghly Bank Ltd. is his creation. He is a supporter of indigenous industries. Director, National Indian Life Ince. Co., Roopcherra Tea Co., Tirrianh Tea Estates, Coal Corporation of India Ltd., and Calcutta Industrial Chemicals and Minerals Co. Ltd.; is also associated with other business concerns. Has published many articles on finance and commerce. *Home Address:* 67, Joy Kissen Street, Uttarpara, Hooghly, Bengal. *Calcutta Address:* 43, Dharamtola Street, Calcutta.

MUKERJI, Dhurjati Prasad, M.A. (History), 1918, M.A. (Economics), 1920, Reader in Economics and Sociology, Lucknow University. *b.* 1895; *m.* Chhaya Debi. *Educ.:* Calcutta University. Lucknow University since 1922; served the first U.P. Govt. in various capacities, 1937-1940. *Publications:* "*Personality & the Social Sciences*"; "*Basic Concepts in Sociology*"; "*Modern Indian Culture*"; "*Tagore*"; "*Intr to Indian Music*"; "*On Indian History*"; "*Problems of Indian Youth*"; "*Views and Counterviews*". 3 Novels; 1 Short Story; 2 on Music (one with Tagore's letters); and 2 vols. of essays in Bengali. *Address:* Lucknow University, Lucknow.

MUKERJI, Rai Bahadur Paresh Nath, M.A. (1902), Rai Bahadur (1926), C.B.E. (1933); *b.* December 22, 1882. *m.* Samir Bala, (*nee* Chatterjee.) *Educ.* Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined the Postal Department as Superintendent of Post Offices in 1904. Secretary, Postal Committee. 1920; member, Office Reorganisation Committee, 1921; Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Stockholm, 1924; Assistant Director-General, 1927; member of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at London, 1929; Deputy Director-General, Postal Services. 1931; deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan, 1932. Postmaster-General, Madras, 1933, Behar and Orissa, 1933-34; leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo, 1934; Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam. 1934-38. Senior Deputy Director-General, Post and Telegraphs, 1938-39. Welfare Officer, Posts and Telegraphs, 1942-44. Deputy Controller General, Civil Supplies, 1944-45. *Publications:* Several Departmental Publications. *Address:* 26, Ritchie Road, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, Debendra Nath, B.A. (Hons.) Econ., M.A. in Econ.; Advocate, High Court; Mayor of Calcutta. *b.* Jan. 8, 1887. *m.* Sri Hemlata Devi. *Educ.:* Presidency Coll. B.A., M.A.; I.A. at the Scottish Univ. College. Professor of Economics, Bagatari Coll.; then High Court Advocate. *Publications:* A book on Indian Constitution. Member, Hindu Mahasabha; General Secretary, Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha for four years; was a member of the A.I. Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha; is connected as a member with Social and Educational Institutions; Chairman of the

Board of several industrial concerns in Calcutta; was an efficient Mayor. *Address:* 177, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta.

MUKHI, Mangharam G., Businessman. *b.* 1886; *Educ.:* at the N. H. Academy, Hyderabad, Sind, the Cambridge University and Inns of the Court, London. Practised for a while at Karachi and then joined his family business; travelled widely for many years east and west; promoted and conducted the Hyderabad Electric Supply Co. Ltd. in 1920, being the first indigenous industrial concern with entire Indian Capital and management; a prominent leader of the city; took active part in all social and political movements; was elected the first President of the Federated Hindu Panchayats of Sind. *Address:* Hyderabad (Sind).

MUKUT Bahadur, Proprietor, General Traders, Ratlam. *b.* 1911; *m.*; one *s.* and four *d.* Started business of purchase and sale of property from early age; floated and worked the Malwa Cardboard & Paper Mills, Ltd., 1944 and Ratlam Metal Industries, Ltd. (1947); is much interested in fiction and Urdu literature; is writing a novel *Ganga* in Hindustani. *Address:* Suraj Kuti Road, New Delhi.

MULKY, Mangesh Anandrao, M.A., LL.B. (Bom.), M.Sc. (Econ.) (London); Under-Secy., Commerce Dept., Government of India. *b.* Sept. 13, 1908. *m.* Leela Anant Nadkarni. *Educ.:* Wilson Coll., Govt. Law Coll. and the Univ. School of Economics & Sociology, Bombay, London School of Political Science, London. Research Officer and later Chief Research Officer to the Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India; Member Secy., Indian delegation to the International Trade and Employment Conference held at London (Oct.-Dec. 1946), at Geneva (April-Oct. 1947) and now at Havana. *Publications:* *'Organisation & Finance of Industries in India'* (joint author) (1937); *'Financing of Indian Industries during Wartime'* (1940), *'The Capital Issue Market in India'* (1947), etc. *Address:* Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, New Delhi.

MULLAN, Jal Phiroozshah, M.A., F.R.E.S., Prof. of Zoology, St. Xavier's College. *b.* 26th March, 1884. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Professor, Examiner, University of Bombay. *Publications:* "*Animal Types for College Students*". *Address:* "Mangatram Mansion", Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay 7.

MUNJEE, Cassamaly, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. *Educ.:* in Bombay. *m.* Khatijabai, *d.* of Haji Mukhi Ladak. Has 4 *s.* and 3 *d.* Has varied commercial interests. Chairman, Board of Directors: Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co. (Kathiawar) Ltd., Munjee Nathoobhoy & Sons (Kathiawar) Ltd., Munjee Nathoobhoy Provident Society Ltd., Munjee Transport Ltd., Munjee (India) Ltd., and Munjee (England) Ltd. Director, Jubilee Stud Farm Ltd. Senior Partner of Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co., Bombay, Plastex Products Company, Country Craft Shipping Co.; a leading member of the Khoja Community; a Vazir of H. H. the Aga Khan. Awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal as a prominent merchant from the Bhavnagar State; travelled extensively on the Continent. *Clubs:* The Rotary, Willingdon Sports Club, The Orient Club, The Royal Western India Turf Club. *Address:* 18, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MUNSHI, Kanialal Maneklal, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Agent-General to the Govt. of India in Hyderabad, *b.* 29th Dec. 1887. *m.* Lilavati Seth, an authoress of repute in Gujarati language, 1926. *Educ.:* Dalal High School, Broach, and Baroda College; Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913; Joint Editor, *Young India*, 1915; Secy., Bombay Home Rule League, 1919-20; Editor, *Gujarat*, 1922-31; Fellow of the Bombay University, since 1925; member of Syndicate of the University, 1926-36; member, Baroda Univ. Commission, 1926; member, Bombay Legislative Council (Old) and Legislative Assembly (New) representing the Bombay Univ. since 1927; Chairman, Government Cttee. to introduce compulsory physical training in schools, 1927; sentenced to six months' imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha, April 1930, member, Working Cttee., Indian National Congress, 1930; member, All-India Congress Cttee., 1930-36; sentenced to 2 Yrs. R. I. for Civil Disobedience, Jan. 1932; Secy., Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934; Home Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937-1939; Vice-President, Children's Aid Society, Bombay, 1937-41; President, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan since 1938; Editor, *Social Welfare*, an English Weekly since 1940; detained under Defence of India Act, 1940-41; resigned Congress over Non-violence issue 1941; rejoined in 1946; member, Constituent Assembly of India; Vice-Chairman, Institute of Agriculture, Anand 1939-43, Chairman since 1943; Chairman, Bharatiya Itihasa Samiti, 1944. Birla Public School, Nasik; Trustee, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust; Trustee, Hansraj Morarji Public School, Bombay. *Publications:* (Gujarati) Novels, Dramas, Essays, Memoirs, *Prithvi Vallabh*, *Bhagwan Kautilya Gujratno Nath*, *Adalha Raste*, etc (English) *Gujarata and its Literature*, *I follow the Mahatma*, *Akhand Hindustan*, *Imperial Gurjaras*, *Indian Deadlock*, *Ruin that Britain Wrought*, *Bhagvat Gita and Modern Life*. *Address:* 26, Ridge Road, Bombay.

MURDOCH-SMITH, Dr. Cyril Mervyn, M.S.E. (Mech.) Lond., M.I.Ec.E., Lond., M. Soc. C.E. (France), A.M.I.E. (Ind.), etc. *b.* July 23, 1908. *Educ.:* Cathedral and John Connon High School, Bombay, and other High Schools in the United Kingdom. Chartered Engineer & Industrial Economist. Principal and Chief Engineer, C. M. Murdoch-Smith & Company, Engineers, Bombay; member of the Academie et Universite Internationale (Doctor of Science, Engineering, H.C.), member of the International Association of Psychologists (Doctor of Psychology, College of Psychology, England), etc. Representative in India for the Society of Engineers (Inc.) London, the Academie et Universite Internationale and the Council of the International Association of Psychologists; served during the 1939-45 War in the Royal Navy as an Engineer Officer in the rank of Lieutenant (E) R.N.V.R. *Address:* 23, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MURSHIDABAD, Ihtisham-ul-Mulk, Rais-ud-Dowla, Amir-ul-Omrah, Nawab Asif Kadr Sir Syed Wasif Ali Meerza, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., MAHABUT JUNG. NAWAB BAHADUR OF, premier noble of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, 38th in descent from the Prophet of Arabia. *b.* 7th Jan. 1875; *m.* Nawab Sultan Dullin Fugfoor Jahan Begum Sahiba, 1898. Heir-apparent: Murshidzada Asif Jah Syed Waris Ali Meerza. *Educ.:* in India, under private tutors and in England at Sherborne, Rugby, and Oxford; has six times been member of Bengal Leg. Council; an all-round sportsman, a great lover of the fine arts and oriental pictures, and also an Urdu and Arabic Scholar. *Address:* The Palace, Murshidabad.

MURTI, Pandit A. S. N. Farmer, *b.* 1894. *m.* Kameswari. only *d.* of Prof. Kameswararow. Member, Council of World Affairs, and Institute of International Affairs. Was President, Orissa Millowners' Association and Vice-President, Orissa Chamber of Commerce. Was Senator, Andhra University. President, S. Orissa Agriculture Association; former member, Working Cttee. of All-India Liberal Federation. Was Visitor to Coimbatore Agriculture Station. Constructed Maternity Ward, Zenana Hospital. Mg. Dir. Andhra Farms Ltd. *Publications:* *National Govt. for India; A Free State for India.* *Address:* Chatrapur (Ganjam).

MURTI, Dr. Kakarlamudi Krishna, M.Sc. (1st Class); D.Sc. (London) 1929. Principal and Professor of Chemistry, College of Science, Nagpur, C.P. since 1930. *b.* November 24, 1902; *m.* Pramilabai. *Educ.:* Univ. College of Science and Technology, Calcutta; Univ. College, London. Carried out research work in Upsala University, Sweden, 1929; visited some of the famous physical and Physico-Chemical Laboratories in Denmark, Germany, Holland and England to know the developments in research. *Publications:* research papers in scientific journals on subjects relating to colloids. *Address:* College of Science, Nagpur.

MUTALIK, V. N. Annasaheb, B.A., First Class Sardar of the Deccan. *b.* 6 Sept. 1879. *m.* S. Ramabaisaheb, *d.* of K. Bhiranhi. *Educ.:* at Satara High School and the Deccan Coll., Poona. Member, Bombay Legislative Council for the Deccan Sardars, 1921-1923, and of Central Assembly, 1924-26. President, Inamdars' Central Association, 1914 to the present day. Was appointed non-official member of Army Accounts Committee, 1925-26, to represent Legis. Assembly on the Committee; President of the 1st Provincial Conf. of Sirdars, Inamdars, 1926 and President, Provincial Postal Conf., 1926. Elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Conference, Sardars and Inamdars, 1927 and in 1931. Leader of the Deputation to H.E. Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montague, Secretary of State, 1917; represented Sardars and Inamdars' interests before the Franchise and Functions Committees of 1919. Leader of the deputation before the Simon Commission, 1928, and leader of two deputations, 1927 and 1929 to H.E. the Governor. Raised to be First Class Sardar of the Deccan in September 1930. Nominated member of the Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932. Pres., Satara Education Society since 1937. Himself an Agriculturist and takes keen interest in its Developments. *Publications:* Currency System of India in Marathi. *Address:* Satara.

MYSORE STATE: His Highness Sir Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., LL.D., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

NADIRSHAH, Erach Ardeshir, B.A., B.E., B.Sc. (Eng. Edin.), M. Inst., C.E. (Lond.), M.I.E. (India), J.P., O.B.E., Chief Engineer, Concrete Association of India since 1947. *b.* 8th February 1895; *m.* Miss Amy Hormusji Nariman, 12th February 1928; *Educ.:* Bombay, Poona and Scotland; Apprentice Engineer, Cardiff Corpn. (1918); Asstt. Engr., The Economic Structures Co. Ltd., Lond., 1921-23; Asstt. Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust, 1923-27; Sr. Asstt. Eng. (Drainage), 1927-30, Works Engineer, 1930-33; Dy. City Engineer, 1933-36; Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipal Corporation, (Retd.), 1936-46; chiefly instrumental in introducing traffic roundabouts and pedestrian crossovers in the Bombay City; a Free Mason and a Rotarian; on the Committees of the W.I.A.A.; I.R.T.D.A.; Bombay Town Planning; President, Institution of Engineers (India); Parsi Lying-in-Hospital; Assoc. of Edinburgh Univ. Graduates & Chartered Collegiates; Assoc. of the Engineering Graduates of the University of Bombay; Rep. in India of the Inst. of Sanitary Engineers (Lond.); Parsi Federal Council; Anjuman Atash-Behram; Athornan Mandal; The Bombay Agri-Horticultural

Society. *Recreations:* Tennis, Swimming, Pingpong and Badminton. *Clubs:* C. C. I., Rotary & R. W. I. T. C. *Address:* Reservoir Bungalow, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

NAGORY, Damodardas, Leading businessman of Gwalior. *b.* 1910. Hon. Secy., Gwalior Chamber of Commerce. since 1938; General Secy., Gwalior State Industrial and Commercial Conference. since 1940; member, Economic Development Board, Gwalior Govt. (1933-36) and Tariff Board since 1942; Standard Cloth Advisory Board (1943-44), etc.; Trustee, Jiwan Sahitya Mandal Trust; Chairman, Hindusthan Commercial Corporation, Ltd.; the Imperial Match Co. (India) Ltd.; Nagory Bros. (Gwalior) Ltd.; Director, Gwalior Traders Ltd.; Gwalior Paints & Chemical Industries Ltd.; the Gwalior Thermalite Corporation, Ltd.; the Gwalior Thermit Metal, Ltd., the Gwalior Investment Trust, Ltd.; the Gwalior Housing Construction & Properties, Ltd., etc.; Partner, R. J. & Sons, D. D Nagory & Bros., Sugar Marketing Agency, etc.; organiser of several other Commercial Houses. *Adaress:* Nagory Bhawan, Lashkar (Gwalior State).

NAGPUR:—Bishop of, The Rt. Rev. Alexander Ogilvy Hardy, M.A., D.D. *b.* 18th September 1891. *m.* Ruth, *d.* of late W. P. Bocock. *Educ.:* Trinity College, Dublin. Ordained deacon, 1915; ordained priest 1917; Missionary, D.U.M. & S.P.G., Chota Nagpur, 1917-37; consecrated Bishop of Nagpur, Dec. 21, 1937. *Publications:* "*God's Husbandry,*" "*The Life in Christ*" and "*The Cross and the Reign of God.*" *Address:* Bishop's Lodge, Nagpur.

NAHARSINHJI, Major Maharaj, of Chhota Udepur, M.R.A.S. (Lond.), Member of the Board of Regency and Defence Member, of the pre-merger Chhota Udepur State; brother of Late H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Chhota Udepur. *b.* March 13, 1909; Khichi Chowhan Rajput; *m.* cousin of H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla in 1927; one *d.* and one *s.* married again in 1944 *El. d.* of Raja Saheb Nilgiri (Orissa); *Educ.:* Boys' High School, Panchgani, St. Xavier's School, Bombay and later at Raj Kumar College, Rajkot; attached to 5/12 F.F. Regt. (Q. V. O'Corps of Guide) as 2/Lt., 1929-1930. President, Chhota Udepur and Sankheda Mewas Rajput Samaj; Vice-President, S. F. Gymkhana, C. U. *Recreations:* Shooting, Riding, Tennis, etc. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club, Royal W.I.T.C., Cricket Club of India, British Union Club, London, Sree Fatehsinhji Gymkhana, Chhota Udepur. *Address:* Kali Niketan, Chhota Udepur.

NAIDU, Gettu Venkatapathy, Rao Bahadur (1928). *Educ.:* Christian College. Travelled in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy etc. Possesses good knowledge of Municipal and other organisations in Western Countries, Councillor, Madras Corporation, 1919-26 and served on its various committees. Was Vice-President, Temperance Association, Naidu Sangham, Depressed Class Mission Society, Thelaga Association and Santhome Dispensary, and Trustee of the Victoria Public Hall. Has worked on the Committees of various other important Associations. For some time Moral Lecturer for Hindu Convicts in Madras Penitentiary. Continues to be Committee Member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. Was Special Juror of the Madras High Court and is the Vice-President of Society for Protection of Children; member of the Madras Andhra Sabha, South Indian Athletic Association, Suguna Vilas Sabha, National Indian Association and the Cosmopolitan Club. *Address:* "Hanover House," Harley's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

NAIDU, K. Venkataswami, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Advocate, Deputy President, Madras Legi. Council. *b.* July 1896; *m.* K. Varalakshmi Amma. *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's College and Law College. Enrolled as Advocate in 1924; Councillor, Corporation of Madras since 1928; Trustee, Pachaiyappa's Trust Board; Mayor of Madras, 1938-39; President, Madras Central Industrial Museum; District Scout Commissioner, Madras North; member, Senate, Madras University and Annamalai University; President, Purushawalkam Anna Dana Samajam; Vice-President, Chennapuri Anna Dana Samajam; Scout Commissioner, Corporation Scout Association. Vice-President, Provincial Scout Council Executive Cttee, S.P.C.A., member, Madras City Congress Cttee., Leader, Congress Party, Madras Corporation; President, Madras Co-operative Home Construction Society Ltd.; Director, Midland Insurance Coy.; member, Tirupati Devastanam Committee; Director, Madras Town Improvement Trust. *Address:* Appah Gardens, Taylor's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

NAIDU, Her Excellency Mrs. Sarojini, Governor of U.P. since Aug. 15, 1947; Poet, Politician; Fellow, Royal Society of Literature; *b.* 1879. *Educ:* King's Coll., London and Girton Coll.; Member, Working Cttee., Indian National Congress, 1925; Delegate, London Round Table Conference, 1931; Member, Govt. of India Delegation to S. Africa 1932; imprisoned for participation in Civil Disobedience movements; last time arrested Aug. 1942; has lectured on social, religious and educational subjects; Member,

Bombay Municipality 1923-29. *Publications:* *The Golden Threshold, The Bird of Time, The Broken Wing.* *Address:* Government House, Lucknow.

NAIK, Baburao Govind, M.A., B.T., Principal Pratap Model High School, Sangli. *b.* 16th September 1911. *Educ.:* Willingdon College, Sangli and Shri Maharani Tarabai Teachers' Training College, Kolhapur; *m.* Indira Naik (1929), *d.* of Shankarrao Desai of Ingali; has 3 *s.* Elected member of the Sangli City Municipality since 1940; was elected President of the Sangli City Municipality in 1946; Chairman of the Managing Committee in 1947; was elected member of the Provincial Council & Working Committee of the Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay in 1940-42; has been President of the Sangli Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Union since 1940; is Vice-President of the Maharashtra Branch of the National Trade Union Congress; member of the Sangli Legislative Assembly representing labour; ex-Principal of the Secondary Teachers' Training Institute, Sangli. *Publications:* Marathi books, *Arvachin Panchakanya, Kasturba, Pravasantil Sobti,* etc.; lyrical poems, under the pen-name '*Vishwas*'. *Address:* Shivajinagar, Sangli (S.M.C.).

NAIK, Govind Punjaji, Dhulia, *b.* 1906; *m.* Miss Godavaribai; four *d.*, comes from a respectable family of Vanjari Caste. *Educ.:* Garud High School, Dhulia; member of Dhulia Municipality for twelve years; member of the School Board of Dhulia Municipality; President of the Dhulia Municipality in 1945; member of Taluka Development Association, Dhulia; President of the Vanjari Boarding, Dhulia; takes keen interest in co-operative movement; social worker. *Address:* Old Town, Dhulia (West Khandesh), Bombay Province.

NAIK, Purushottam Govind, Senior Life Worker, the Social Service League, Bombay. *b.* 1894. *m.* Ramabai, has three children. *Educ.:* Wilson High School. Joined the Social Service League, Bombay, 1916. Admitted as a senior lifeworker in 1919 and was placed in charge of different important activities from time to time. Agent, Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society (1926-28). Superintendent, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India (1928). Worker, Bombay Vigilance Association (1929-36), was specially deputed by the Association to investigate the problem of Devadasis in Goa, Sawantwadi and surrounding districts (1927). Secretary, Textile Technical School since 1930. Represents the Social Service League on several social and welfare institutions in the City. *Publications:* "*Prostitutes and Prostitution,*" "*Principles and Methods of Social Service,*" "*Prostitution under Religious Customs,*" etc. *Address:* The Social Service League, Girgaon, Bombay.

NAIK, Tarini Prasanna, Barrister-at-Law, eldest *s.* of Pandit Ramdas Naik and Shrimati Rampriya Devi Naik. *b.* May 8, 1910. *m.* Shreemati Roop Kumari, *d.* of late Raja Govindprasad Chaube, Ruler of Paldeo State, Chitrakot, C.I. in 1930. Has two *s.* and three *d.* *Educ.:* at Raipur, Nagpur, Allahabad and London. Was scholarship holder throughout academic career. Called to the bar, Inner Temple, January 1937. Has travelled widely over whole of Europe. Has visited Continent and England twice. *Recreations:* Travel, Shooting and Chess. *Address:* Civil Lines, Nagpur.

NAIK, Vasantrao Narayanrao, M.L.A., Social Worker. *b.* December 1913; *Educ.:* Bombay. Entered politics in 1927; organised boycott of Simon Commission and mustered 2,000 students in the city of Bombay; participated in C. D. movement and sentenced to 6 months R.I. for taking part in Salt Satyagraha; was in charge of Circulating Department of Bombay, 1932; was detained for 2 months and then sentenced for 1½ years R.I.; organised No Tax Campaign and offered jungle satyagraha with 10,000 peasants in the Govt. Reserved Forest of Jamdari and was again arrested; was president of Manmad Municipality for 8 years; worked for Bihar Earthquake Camp in Patna (Belsand); President, Nasik District Congress Committee, 1939-45; was member of A.I.C.C. and M.P.C.C. for nearly 8 years; was member, Govt. Kale Inquiry Committee and was elected to Assembly in 1937; was vice-President of Rural Board; Vice-President, Rastra Bhasha Prachar Sabha; Vice-President, Govt. of India Currency and Security Printing Press Workers' Union; elected to Assembly from Nasik in 1948; Whip of Congress party in Assembly. *Address:* Phade Lane, Nasik City.

NAMI, Abdul Alim, M.A., B.T. (Alig.), Editor, *Orient Press of India, Ltd.*, Bombay, since 1945. *b.* May 16, 1910 at Sandila, District Hardoi, U.P., *e. s.* of Dr. Syed Abdul Hakim, talukdar, Bajehra; *m.* Sahibzadi Miss Mahmuda Sultan Jehan Begam, *d.* of Nawab Major Musharaf Ali Khan and *n.* of His Highness Nawab of Jaora, 1939; two *d.*; *Educ.:* Aligarh, Nagpur and Bombay Universities. Principal, Kurla Anglo-Urdu High School, Bombay; Professor, Indian History and Urdu Language and Literature, B.M. Teachers' Training College, Bombay; President, Bazme Iqbal; member, P.E.N. *Publications:* '*Rashidul Khairi*' (Urdu) and '*A Year with Quaide-Azam*' (English). *Recreation:* Books on politics and drama. *Clubs:* Muslims and Jinnah. *Address:* 4-60, Patka Manzil, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay 3.

NANAVATI, Sir Manilal Balabhai, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), M.A. (Penn., Pa., U.S.A.), Kt. (1941). *b.* 11th January, 1877. *Educ.:* Baroda, and St. Xavier's College, Bombay and Wharton School of Finance, Pennsylvania (Pa.) Joined Baroda State Service, 1904; Director of Commerce and Industries, 1912, after holding minor posts in Judicial and Commerce Depts.; from 1912 to 1931 held at various times posts of Registrar, Co-op. Societies; Director of Commerce and Industries, Development Commissioner, Collector and Accountant-General; Secretary and then President, Okha Harbour Board, in charge of the Development of Port Okha, 1926-1930; Revenue Commissioner, 1932-33; Naib Dewan (member of Executive Council), 1934-35; Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1936-1941. President, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics; member, Famine Inquiry Commission 1945; Chairman, Agricultural Organisation Committee, Bombay, 1947. *Publications:* *Report on the Agricultural Indebtedness in the Baroda State* (1913); *Report on the Sociological Survey of the Servants of the Khangji Department* (1917); *Report of the Industrial Development in the Baroda State* (1919); *The Indian Rural Problem*, Joint author with Prof. J. J. Anjaria. *Address:* "Leela," Juhu, Bombay.

NANAVATI, Romesh Chandra Motilal, F.C.I., F.F.C.S., F. Com. Sc.A., F.R., Econ. S., F.S.S. (London), Corporate Secretary, Constitutional and Economic Adviser, Nagod State, C. I. since 1946. *b.* 25th Jan. 1908. *m.* Vasumati *d.* of Ratilal Achratial Parekh. *Educ.:* Esplanade High School, Bombay; Theosophical College, Madras. Obtained Fellowships of the Commercial Institute, Birmingham, the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd., Guildford, and the Association of Commercial Science, Hull (England). Elected Fellow of the Royal Economic and the Royal Statistical Societies of London in 1935. Appointed Assistant Registrar for India of the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd., in 1936. Received by Their Majesties King Carol of Rumania, King Boris III of Bulgaria (1936) and the Governor-General of Australia (1934). Secretary to His Highness the Maharana of Dharampur, 1928-38. Recipient of the International Honour of the Order of Officer of L'ordre Universal du Merite Humain of Switzerland (1938). Travel Solicitor to The American Express Co., Inc. (1938-39). Political and Foreign Secretary, Senior member, States Executive Council and Vice-Pres., State's Legislative Assembly (Raj Praja Parishad), Nagod State, C.I., 1940-43. Manager, Famous Cine Laboratories and Studios Ltd., 1944-47; was responsible for planning and bringing into existence Asia's largest Cine film processing Laboratories and Studios. Visited Europe several times, cruising, as far as Spitzbergen, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, St. Settlements, China, Japan and Ceylon. *Publications:* "*A Few Freelances.*" *Address:* "Khalsa Cottage", 14th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

NANDA, Hon'ble Mr. Gulzarilal, B.A. (Hons.) in English (1918), M.A., LL.B. (1920), Minister for Labour, Govt. of Bombay. *b.* July 4, 1898. *m.* Lakshmi Devi. *Educ.:* Forman Christian Coll., Lahore, Agra Coll., Agra; Research Scholar, Allahabad Univ., joined the non-co-operation movement in 1921; Professor of Economics, National Coll., Bombay; Secy., Textile Labour Assen., Ahmedabad, 1922 to 1946; Parliamentary Secy., Govt. of Bombay, 1937-1939; Chairmana, Standing Cttee., of the Ahmedabad Municipality, 1940-42; Hon. Prohibition Commr. and Hon. Commr. for Labour Welfare, 1937-40. Went to Geneva as a Govt. delegate to the 30th Session of the International Labour Conference in June-July 1947. *Publications:* *Some Aspects of Khadi*: *History of Wage Adjustment in the Ahmedabad Textile Industry.* *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay.

NANJEE, Mrs. Jayavati Pranlal Devkaran, J.P. for the City of Bombay. Only daughter of the late Govindji Jhaverchand, a Munsiff and Magistrate in Jamnagar State. *b.* 1898. *m.* Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee in 1911. Prominent in social activities for several years. Founder and Chairman of Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and Suman Bal Mandir. Takes great interest in Santa Cruz Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, and Bhagini Samaj. Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council. *Recreation:* Writes Poems and small Plays. *Publications:* "*Suman Sarathi*" and "*Sreyasi*". *Residential Address:* "Lalit Vilas, Walkeswar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay."

NANJEE, Pranlal Devkaran, Banker, Merchant, Broker and Landlord. Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay. Rajbhooshan of Porbandar State. Recipient of Silver Medal from H. H. Gaekwar's Government. *b.* 11th June 1894, second son of late Seth Devkaran Nanjee, J.P. *m.* 1911, Jayavati, daughter of the late Govindji Jhaverchand, Munsiff and Magistrate of Jamnagar State. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined his father's firm at the age of 18; one of the Senior Partners in the firms of Devkaran Nanjee & Sons, and Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee; Chairman: Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co., Ltd., Denasons Ltd., and Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co., Ltd.; Director: Hindusthan Sugar Mills Ltd., Hind Cycles Ltd., Podar Mills Ltd., Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Burhanpur, Tapti Mills Ltd., Premier Automobiles Ltd., Vijaya Mills Co. Ltd., New Maneckchock Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Coal Mining and State Minerals Ltd. and Western India Vegetable Products Ltd.; President: Bombay Shroffs' (Bankers) Association Ltd. Deputy Chairman of the Indian Banks Association; was Pres. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for 1944 and is now a Trustee of the Chamber and also a member of its Managing Cttee. and several Sub-Committees. Member, Liverpool Cotton Association Ltd., Liverpool. Vice-President of Property Owners' Association, Bombay; Life-Member of Indian Red Cross Society. One of the Founder Members of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. Trustee of Dadar Hindu Temple, Fort Sanskrti-Shala, Devkaran Nanjee Charities, etc. *Recreation:* Literature, Music and Art. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club, Orient Club, Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Poona Club etc. *Publications:* "*Devkaran Nanjee Weekly Market Survey,*" "*Devkaran Nanjee Daily Market Report*" and "*Devkaran Nanjee's Bombay Investors' Year Book.*" *Residential Address:* "Lalit Vilas," Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay; and *Office Address:* Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

NANJUNDIAH, M. S., B.E., A.M.I.E., (India), F.T.S., Resident Electrical Engineer, Nagpur Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd., Nagpur. *b.* 1904. *Educ.* at Mysore University. Joined International General Electric Co. (Inc.), Bombay, in 1929. Served Government of Mysore on transmission, construction, operation and maintenance works and in Hydro-Electric Generating Station from 1932 to 1943. Served Government of India under the Electrical Commissioner from 1943-45. Served Government of Central Provinces & Berar as Electrical Adviser and Inspector, 1945-47. Joined Nagpur Electric Company Ltd. in 1947. Has drafted the Mysore Electricity Act. Has submitted paper to the Institute of Engineers, India, on low load factor of small electrical undertakings in India with suggestions for improvement. Has written pamphlet on comparative study of Tennessy Valley Development Scheme and Cauvery Power Projects. Secretary and Member, Provincial Power Control Board. President, Andhra Club. *Address:* Nagpur.

NANJUNDIAH, Saligrama, B.E., M.I.E., A.M.I. Mech. E., Rao Bahadur, Jan. 1944, Lt.-Colonel (1945), Port Engineer and Port Administrative Officer, Vizagapatam Port. *b.* Aug. 5, 1902; *m.* Sharada. *Educ.:* Mysore and Bangalore Engineering College. Resident Engineer, Calcutta Corporation Water Works; Asst. Engineer, Vizagapatam Harbour Construction; Executive Engineer, Port Engineer and Port Administrative Officer; Commanded the Vizagapatam Dock Group, D. of I. during the War, as Lt.-Col. *Address:* Port Administrative Officer, Vizagapatam Port, Vizagapatam.

NARAIN, Lt.-Col. Brijraj, M.A., LL.B., Political Minister, pre-amalgamation, Gwalior. *b.* 9th October, 1903; *e. s.* of late Bhakt Narain of the Indian Service of Engineers and Chief Engineer, Gwalior; *m. e. d.* of late Guru Prasad of U.P. Civil Service; *educ.:* Central Provinces, Muir Central College, Allahabad; M.A., 1927; LL.B., 1929 (Allahabad Univ.), won the Univ. Research Scholarship in Modern Indian History, and carried on research for a year; entered Gwalior Civil Service, August 1929; taken on the personal staff of H.H. the Maharaja Scindia, 1936; granted Honorary Commission in Gwalior Cavalry, 1937; Asst. Huzoor Secy., Secretary to the Govt., Foreign and Political Department, 1940 and thereafter Chief Secy. to the Govt., Director of Information, Gwalior; accompanied His Highness as Private Secretary to the Eastern Assam and Burma in 1943 during the last World War; worked as Liaison Officer with Gen. Wingate's Chindits posted in Gwalior; awarded Gwalior Gold Medal for meritorious services; on various important committees in the State; Director Provident Investment Co., Bombay, Gwalior,

& Northern India Transport Co., Ltd., Delhi, Gwalior Potteries, Delhi, Jiyajirao Cotton Mills Ltd., Gwalior, Texmaco Ltd., Gwalior, and several other concerns in which Gwalior State is interested; elected member to the Constituent Assembly of the Indian Dominion; member, Publicity Committee of Ministers and Civil Aviation Committee of Ministers, Chamber of Princes; one of the founder members of the Indian Institute of International Affairs; a Rotarian; has travelled extensively both in India and abroad; a keen student of History and Constitution; has regularly contributed articles on these subjects. *Address:* Morar, Gwalior; 9, Clyde Road, Lucknow.

NARANG, Dr. Gokul Chand, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. *b.* 15 Nov. 1878. *Educ.:* Punjab University, Calcutta University, Oxford University and Bern University. Was Professor and Barrister. Ex-Minister, undivided Punjab Government. Relinquished his knighthood in protest against Govt.'s attitude towards the legitimate rights of the Hindus. August 1945. *Publications:* *The Message of the Vedas and Transformation of Sikhism; Real Hinduism.* *Address:* Maiden's Hotel, New Delhi.

NARAYANSWAMY Chetty, Diwan Bahadur Sir Gopathy, Kt (1945), C.I.E., J.P., Merchant and Landlord. *b.* 28th Sept. 1881; was member, Council of State, 1930-37; President, Madras Corporation 1927 and 1928; ex-M.L.C., Madras: President Madras Rly. Passengers' Welfare Assen.; Vice-President, S.P.C.A.; Chairman, Victoria Public Hall Trust Special First Class Magistrate, Saidapet; member of S. I. Rly. and of the Madras Prov. War Committee; was Chairman of the Chinglepet Dt. Publicity and Propaganda and Recruitment Sub-Committees; President, Thirumalai Tirupathi Devasthanam Committee; President, Madras Assen. for the Blind; Vice-Pres., Madras Society for the Protection of Children, Ex-Member, Central Interview Board for the selection of Commissioned Officers for the Army, Navy and Air Force; member, Advisory Board for the release of long-term prisoners ever since its inception in 1923; President, Madras Provincial Welfare Fund, Chinglepet Dt. endowed various Medals in the Madras Univ. and in the Certified and Borstal Schools in the Presidency; built home for discharged prisoners at Coimbatore. *Address:* Gopathy Nivas, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

NARAYEN, Lala Jai. Landlord, general merchant and contractor. *b.* June 6, 1893; *s.* of Lala Mohanlal; *m.*; seven *s.* and four *d.* *Educ.:* studied up to the Intermediate standard. Interested in public movements; chiefly responsible for the preaching of Gita in Nagpur and chief promoter for a Gita Mandir building; member of the Rotary Club, Nagpur. *Recreation:* Walking. *Address:* Mohannagar Nagpur.

NARENDRASINGH, Ranjitsingh Mahida Kumar, of the Mahida Family who were previously Rulers of Mandvee State (Surat District), which was annexed by the British Govt. in 1848. *b.* 1913; *m.* Surya Kumari, *d.* of Thakore of Madhavpura. Two *s.*, one *d.* *Educ.:* School & College; recipient of cash allowance from the Govt. Treasury at Olpad, Surat Dist.; possesses landed properties in Broach and Surat Dists. and Baroda State; closely related to ruling families of Chhota-Udepur, Rajpipla and Maliya; also connected with many Ruling Princes in Gujarat and Kathiawar; has extensively travelled in India and Europe; recently donated Rs. 20,000 for the encouragement of Gujarati literature and uplift of Rajput community; President, Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat Kshatriya Sabha; Director, Air Services of India Ltd., Bombay; Associated Investors Industrial Finance Ltd., Bombay; Chairman, Kamla Soaps Ltd., Baroda; Managing Partner Narendrasingh Construction Co., Ltd., Baroda. *Publications:* Author of many Gujarati short stories and essays; Shri Motisinhji Mahida Smarak Granth. Editor, "*Rajput Bandhu*". *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India, Rotary Club of Baroda, Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; Presidency Golf Club; Bombay Flying Club. *Address:* Mahida Nivas, Mandwa-Chandod *via* Baroda.

NARIMAN, Khurshed Framji, B.A., LL.B., Ex-M.L.A., Bombay; Leader, Congress Party, Bombay Corporation. *b.* 1888. A leading Congressman of Bombay, has been prominent in the politica and civic life of Bombay. President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for a number of years, also member of Working Committee and A.I.C.C. for some years and Chairman of Reception Committee, Bombay Congress, 1934. For some years member of the old Legislative Council and leader of the old Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council. Member, Bombay Leg. Council representing Bombay City; member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for many years and Mayor in 1935-36. As Mayor he started the slum clearance service and drive against illiteracy. He fought the case against the Development Department in what is known as the Harvey-Nariman case. President of the Students' Brotherhood and Youth League. Was convicted four times in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 and 1932. *Address:* Near Worli village beach, Worli, Bombay.

NARASINGARH STATE: His Highness Rajah Shri Sir Vikramasinghji Saheb Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

NASSIRUDDIN, Md., Canteen Contractor, Proprietor, Md. Nassiruddin & Sons and Deccan Cycle Works. *b.* Nov. 6, 1907. *Educ.:* at Gwalior and in Pre-Partition, Punjab. Belongs to Gwalior's merchant family of Karmoo Ramzan, who has had long contact with the Gwalior Army and has received tokens of appreciation from the Gwalior Durbar; first Canteen Contractor in India on active service with the 14th Army in the Assam Field Area, 1944. was complimented by officers of General Wingate's Chindit Forces on valuable work at Tinsukhia Reception Camp and on arrangements and supply for 7,000 troops at short notice; awarded Frontier Service Medal for Karajuri operations (1931) with 1st Bn. K.S.L.I., and 2nd Indian Infantry Brigade of Rawalpindi; has extensively travelled in the Far East, including Singapore, Canton and Shanghai; rewarded by the Gwalior Durbar for work in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity. *Publications:* Urdu dramas and articles of interest to Urdu newspapers and periodicals. *Hobbies:* Travel and Politics. *Address:* Mujahid Manzil, Phalke Bazar, Lashkar, Gwalior.

NATESAN, G. A., Head of G. A. Natesan & Co., and Editor, *The Indian Review.* *b.* 25th August 1873. *Educ.:* High School, Kumbakonam; St. Joseph's School, Trichinopoly; H. H. School, Triplicane; Presidency College, Madras University, B.A. (1897). Fellow of the Univ. and Commissioner, Madras Corpn. Has taken a leading part in Congress work. Joined Moderate Conference, 1919. Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1922; member, Council of State, 1923 to 1933. Visited Canada on Empire Parliamentary Delegation in 1928; attended Universities Conference, 1929; Chairman, Retrenchment Committee for Stores, Printing and Stationery. Presented with a public address in Madras on August 24, 1933, his sixty-first birthday; appointed member of the Indian Tariff Board, September 1933; Sheriff of Madras, 1938. Director, Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. Madras, 1939; apptd. Chairman, Propaganda Cttee. for the Province. *Publications:* Chiefly patriotic literature and speeches, etc., of public men, "*What India Wants,*" "*Autonomy Within the Empire*". *Address:* "Mangala Vilas," Luz, Mylapore, Madras.

NATU, W. R., B.A. (Benares), B.Sc. Econ. (Lond.); Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India. *b.* September 16, 1910. *m.* Leela Moreshwar Bhat. *Educ.:* Satara High School; Fergusson Coll., Poona; Benares Hindu Univ.; 1932, B.A. First Class; London School of Economics, London Univ., 1937, B.Sc. Econ. First Class Honours, Banking Prizeman. Asstt. to the Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1937; Bombay Educational Service 1938; Professor of Commerce, Professor of Advanced Banking, Professor of Economics, Sydenham Coll. of Commerce, Bombay; Secy., Post-War Development Cttee. of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute; Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, 1944; Secy., Agricultural Prices Sub-Cttee; member of the Indian Delegation to the World Cereals Conference and the Conference of the F.A.O. *Publications:* "*Burden of the Indian Tariff*" (jointly with Dr. T. E. Gregory). *Address:* Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi.

NAVALRAI, Diwan Lalchand, Advocate, M.L.A. (Central). *b.* Nov. 26, 1870. *Educ.:* Larkana, Karachi (Sind); Chairman, Local Municipality; Vice-Pres., Bar Council; Pres., several Political, Social and Public Conferences; member of several Central Govt. Standing Cttees.; Lawyer, Politician and Speaker; travelled all over British Isles, the Continent, America, Egypt, Palestine and India. *Publications:* *Western World Travels; Trip to Kashmir and Southern India; Religious Ballads in vernacular, Sufism, Autobiography.* *Address:* Larkana (Sind).

NAWAB Zahir Yar Jung Bahadur, Premier nobleman; *b.* in Hyderabad-Deccan in 1910; *s.* of the late Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur, one of the three great Paigah Nobles of the Hyderabad State; *m.* the *eld. d.* of the late Nawab Wali-ud-Dowla Bahadur, another member of the Paigah family and *s.* of the late Sir Nawab Vicar-ul-Umra Bahadur, one of Hyderabad's Prime Ministers, 1927. *Educ.:* Nizam College, and Osmania University, obtaining his B.A. degree in 1934; is the first Paigah noble to graduate from the Osmania University; owns an estate, 1,821 square miles with a population of 276,533 and annual revenue of Rs. 25 lakhs; carries on the administration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two members; received Settlement and Revenue training in Nizamabad District, 1934; Assistant Commissioner at Amraoti, 1938; President, All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Aligarh, 1943; a keen sportsman and shikari; has shot a large variety of Indian game, large and small; has twice visited Europe and America with his Begum and has published a book of his memoirs; evinces keen interest in the administration of his estate and has introduced many schemes for the amelioration of his people in the form of schools, drinking water wells, roads and health measures; was member, Executive Council, H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt.; his portfolio comprised Post, Archæology, Govt. Printing Press, Veterinary, Observatory, Wireless, Ecclesiastical and Labour. *Address:* "Paigah House," Alexandra Road, Secunderabad, Deccan.

NAWABZADA Imad-ul-Dowla Yeminul Mulk Rasshiduzzafar Khan, Col., B.A. *b.* November, 1909. *s.* of late Nawab Moshinul Mulk Mohd. Obaidullah Khan, C.S.I. and nephew of His Highness the Nawab, Ruler of Bhopal, *Educ.:* Privately and at the Muslim University, Aligarh; Graduated in 1932. Secretary of the Historical Society which toured many historic places all over India; Captain of the Muslim University Hockey XI in 1932; a keen lover of art and literature; has been responsible for elevating the literary standard of Bhopal by patronising leading Urdu poets in India; on the outbreak of last World War, the Nawabzada offered his personal services and placed all the resources of his private estates at the disposal of His Majesty's Government; completed a course of Military training in the C.I. States, O.T.C. at Indore; Staff Officer, 'Q' Branch, attached to different area and District Headquarters, and the Central Command, Agra, for Staff training; subsequently promoted 'Chief of Staff,' Bhopal State Forces; donated Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 500 per month for the duration of the War to H.E. the Viceroy's War Fund, and also contributed generously to various other funds; he was sent by the military authorities on an inspection tour to the Middle East in October 1943, and visited Egypt, Cyprus, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, and Iran; takes keen interest in education and generously supports many private and local charitable institutions; together with his late brother he donated Rs. 1,44,000 to the Muslim University, Aligarh, for higher Technical Education; member of the Court, Muslim University, Aligarh; Vice-President, Indian Hockey Federation; founder of 'Bhopal Stud Farm'; has bred and owned horses that have won several Classics in Bombay and Calcutta. *Recreations*: Big game hunting, Yachting, Tennis. Commodore of the Bhopal Yacht Club; Vice-Patron of the Bhopal Hockey Association of All-India Obaidullah Khan Hockey Tournament. *Address:* Said Manzil Palace, Bhopal, C.I.

NAWANAGAR STATE: Lt.-Gen. His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijaya Singhji Saheb, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

NAWANAGAR, Her Highness Maharani Shri Gulabkunver, daughter of His late Highness Maharao Shri Sir Sarupsinhji Sahib of Sirohi and grand-daughter of His late Highness Maharao Shri Khengarji Sahib of Cutch. *b.* September, 1910; well versed in English, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Hindi and Marwari. *m.* Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Digvijaysinhji Sahib, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., A.D.C., Maharaja Jamsahib of Nawanagar in 1935. *Educ.:* Privately at home; visited Europe twice with His Highness; acted thrice as Regent of the Nawanagar State when His Highness was abroad in the Middle East in 1941 and in England as member of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council in 1942 and in 1947; takes keen interest in Ayurvedic and Indigenous medicines, Maternity and Child Welfare; is particularly interested in the advaucement of female education; is fond of Agriculture and Horticulture and Farming; takes special interest in ameliorating the economic condition of the people by encouraging home industries and handi-crafts; patronises the improvement and proper maintenance of livestock throughout the State; knows and appreciates classical Indian music; moves freely among the rich and the poor alike. *Address:* The Palace, Jamnagar.

NAWAZ, Begam Shah, M.B.E., member of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. Formerly Head of the Women's Section, Govt. of India; ex-member, National Defence Council; *b.* 1896. *d.* of late Sir Muhammad Shafi, K.C.S.I. *m.* 1911, late Mian Shah Nawaz, Barrister, Lahore. *Educ.:* Queen Mary's Coll., Lahore. Entered public service at a very early age when still in purdah; gave up purdah in 1920 and since then actively engaged in educational and social reform matters; member of several important hospital and maternity and welfare committees; first Muslim woman to represent her sex in All-India Muslim League; first woman to be elected Vice-President of the 42nd Social Reform Conference, Lahore, 1929; acted as her father's secretary when he attended the Imperial Conference, London, 1930; Woman delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference (1930-32); delegate to the Third Round Table Conference, 1933 and member, Indian Delegation Joint Select Committee, 1934. Invited by the League of Nations as collaborator, 1932; attended International Labour Conference, Geneva as Indian delegate, 1935, M.L.A. (Punjab), 1937 and was Parliamentary Secy. (Education, Medical Relief and Public Health) till 1943. Apptd. to National Defence Council on behalf of Indian Women, 1941; Delegate to Pacific Relations Conference, Canada and Herald Tribune's Forum, New York, 1942. Elected to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly; is a keen debater. *Publications: Husan Ara Begum* in Urdu; several pamphlets on educational and social matters; regular contributor to various women's journals in India. *Address:* 53, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

NAWAZ, Lt.-Colonel Sir Muhammad, K.C.I.E., Kt., M.L.A., Khan of Kot Fateh Khan; Sardar of the Gheba Clan; Proprietor of the Kot Estates; *b.* 12th August, 1901. Only son of the late Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan; *m.* the younger daughter of the late Nawab of Kalabagh. Four *d.* *Educ.:* Aitchison Chiefs' College (Lahore) & Royal Military College (Sandhurst); entered Army in 1921; appointed in August 1926 to the Army in India Reserve of Officers; elected in Nov. 1926 to represent the Punjab Landholders in Central Legislative Assembly; Honorary Major in June 1933; Honorary Lt.-Colonel in March 1941; M.L.A., for Attock Central since 1937. *Address:* Kot Fateh Khan, Attock District, West Punjab.

NAYUDU, Lt.-Col. Cottari Kankaiya, Muntazim Bahadur, 1939; Dilar Jung, 1940; WAFADAN-I-DOWLAT (1944), A.D.C. to H. H. The Maharaja Holkar of Indore; Mil. Secy. to H. H. The C.-in-C., Indore Army; All-India cricketer. *b.* Oct. 31, 1895. *m.* Gunavati. *Educ.:* Hislop College, Nagpur, C.P. *Address:* Indore, C.I.

NAYUDU, Diwan Bahadur J. Venkata Narayana, C.I.E., B.A., B.L., Rao Sahib (1920); Diwan Bahadur (1923); C.I.E. (1930). Retired Collector and District Magistrate and Secretary to Government of Madras. *b.* Nov. 9th, 1875; *m.* Srimati Manickyamma. *Educ.:* at C. M. S. High School, Ellore, Noble College, Masulipatam and Law College, Madras; Supdt. of Land Records, 1908; Dy. Collector, Madras Provincial Civil Service, 1913; Revenue Settlement Officer, 1917; Director of Land Records, 1919; Collector and District Magistrate, 1921; Inspector-General of Registration, 1922; Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1925; Law and Education Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1928. Retired in 1930. *Pub.: Students' Manual of the History of England; Chain Survey Manual for Revenue Subordinates, 'The Adoration of the Supreme Being'; 'A Compendium of the twelve Cardinal Upanishads', 'The essential Teachings and Sadhanas of the Bhagavadgita'.* *Address:* Venkata Vilas, Orme's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

NAZIMUDDIN, H. E. Khwaja, Ag. Governor-General, Pakistan since Sept. 1948. *b.* July 19, 1894, *s.* of late Khwaja Nizamuddin; comes of the reputed Nawab Family of Dacca; *m.* Miss Shah Banoo, *d.* of K. M. Ashraf, Zemindar, Aug. 1924; *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh, Dunstable Grammer School, England and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Entered politics, 1922 and was elected Chairman, Dacca Municipality, which office he held till 1929; member, Executive Council, Dacca Univ., 1923-29; Minister for Education, Bengal, 1929-34; successfully piloted the Compulsory Primary Education Bill in the Bengal Leg. Council, 1930; was appointed member, Bengal Executive Council, May 1934; contributed a good deal in getting the Bengal Agricultural Debtors' Bill and the Bengal Rural Development Bill, 1935-36 passed through the Legislature; Home Minister, Bengal, 1937-41; Leader of Opposition and Leader of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party in the Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1942-43; formed the Muslim League Ministry and held charge of the Home Department including Civil, Defence Co-ordination, April 1943-March 1945; member, All-India Muslim League Working Cttee., 1937-47; member, Indian Food Delegation to U.S.A. and represented India in the last session of the League of Nations held in Geneva in 1946; was the first Prime Minister of Eastern Pakistan; Pres., India Hockey Federation, 1938-39 and 1939-40; Pres., Mohammedan Sporting Club since 1937; performed Haj pilgrimage, 1936. *Recreation:* Cricket, Hockey, Football, Tennis, Shooting and Angling. *Address:* Karachi.

NEHRU, The Hon. Pandit Jawaharlal, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Prime Minister of India and Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, *b.* 1889. *Educ.:* Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Bar-at-Law of the Inner Temple; Advocate, Allahabad High Court. *m.* 1916. Secretary, Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918; member, All-India Congress Committee since 1918; imprisoned, 1921; released and again jailed, 1922; General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1929; President, Indian National Congress, 1929-30; underwent imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha, April 1930 and released in January 1931; again imprisoned in 1932 in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement; released and again imprisoned in 1934; released in 1935; President, Indian National Congress, 1936, 1937 and 1946; imprisoned for the eighth time in 1940 under the Defence of India Rules. Again, for the ninth time, in Aug. 1942. Released on 15th June, 1945. Was conferred the Hon. degree of LL.D. by the Patna Univ., Nov. 1946. *Publications: Autobiography, Glimpses of World History, Soviet Russia, Discovery of India, Collections of Essays, etc.* *Address:* "Anand Bhavan," Allahabad and New Delhi.

NEOGY, The Hon'ble Shri Kshitish Chandra, Minister of Commerce, Govt. of India. *b.* 1888. *m.* Sreemati Lila Devi. *Educ.:* Presy. Coll. Calcutta; Dacca Coll. Some time a member of the All-India Council of the Nat. Lib. Fedn.; elected member of the Dacca Univ. Court, 1921-24; member (Central) Legislative Assembly, 1921-34; re-elected 1942; one of the Chairmen of the Legislative Assembly from 1924 to 1930 and from 1942; Adviser to the Indian States Delegation to the Three Round Table Conferences in 1930-31. Dewan of Mayurbhanj State in Eastern States group, 1935-40; Political Adviser, Mayurbhunj State, 1940-42; elected member, Standing Cttee. of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1940-42,

Chairman, Committee of Ministers of the Council of Rulers, Eastern States, 1940-42. Member, Central Assembly, 1946 to 15th August, 1947; Chairman, Planning Advisory Board (Government of India); Chairman, Indian Railway Enquiry Committee, 1947 (Government of India). *Address:* 13-A, Southern Avenue, Calcutta; Government of India, New Delhi.

NICHOLS-ROY, The Hon. Rev. James Joy Mohon, B.A., Minister, Assam Govt. in the Public Works Department, member of the Constituent Assembly. Christian Missionary and Minister. *b.* 14th June, 1884. *m.* N. Evelyn Nichols. 2 *s.*, 1 *d.* *Educ.:* Duff College, Calcutta. Member of the Assam Legislative Council, 1921-1936; member of Assam Legislative Assembly, 1937-1946; author of the Assam Students' Smoking Act, the Assam Temperance Act, the Opium Smoking Act; Minister of Local Self-Government in charge of Local Self-Government, Medical and Public Health, Excise and Registration, 1927 to 1929. Minister, Local Self-Government, 1937; started the United Fruit Co. Ltd. in 1918, and was its Managing Director and General Manager for many years; has travelled widely and visited Japan, China, U.S.A., Canada, South America and Panama Canal, Australia and the British Isles; *Publications: Speech on Christianity; Hours with Jesus Christ; Life of Christ; Clarion Call to Christian Unity; Christian Unity; Hill Districts of Assam, etc. Address:* Shillong, Assam.

NIMBKAR, Raghunath Shioram, *b.* July 21, 1899. *Educ.:* Wilson Coll., Bombay. Secy., Bombay Provl. Students' Federation, 1917-1920; relinquished studies when the first non-co-operation movement was launched; delegate to the first Indian Trade Union Congress; imprisoned in 1922 in connection with the Mulshi Satyagraha; Secy., Maharashtra Provl. Congress Committee, 1923; Editor, 3 different Marathi weeklies for a time; member, All-India Congress Committee, 1926-29; Secretary, Bombay Textile Strike Committee, 1928; one of the promoters of Bombay Girni Kamgar Union; sentenced to 12 years' R.I. in Meerut Conspiracy Case in 1933, reduced on appeal to one year's R.I.; resigned from Communist Party in 1933; representative of Indian Labour at the International Labour Conference, Geneva, and later of the Bombay Municipality at the World Health Congress at Scarborough, England; detained in 1941 under Defence of India Rules in Nasik Central Jail; released April 1942. Member, Govt. Postal Inquiry Cttee., 1944-45; Welfare Adviser, Govt. of India, May 1942-Sept. 1945; undertook a fast unto death in June 1946 to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the Management of the Bombay Textile Mills and its 5,000 workers; gave up fast after 19 days on Govt. undertaking to hold an enquiry into the matter. Adviser to Labour, U.P. Govt. March, 1947; Chairman U.P. Labour Inquiry Committee, July 1947. *Address:* Radha Niwas, Lady Jamshedji Road, Bombay 16.

NIMBKAR, Vishnu, B.Sc., M.E. (N. Y. Univ.), Resident General Manager, the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd. *b.* June 25, 1900, *s.* of Dr. R. K. Nimbkar of Phaltan State. *m.* Miss Elizabeth Lundy, *d.* of W. J. Lundy of Newtown, Pa, U.S.A., 1 *s.* *Educ.:* Deccan Coll., Poona, New York Univ., New York and Columbia Univ., New York. Employed in the Foreign Trade Department of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., New York, 1927-29. Asstt. Engineer, Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd., Fraserburgh, 1929; Service Engineer, Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd., Bombay, 1929-32; Manager for Bombay, 1932-34; Acting General Manager, 1934-42 and apptd. Resident General Manager, 1943; General Manager, 1945. Managing Director, Hindusthan Mineral Products Co. Ltd., Bombay; Mineral Mining Co. Ltd., Madras. Director: Premier Chromate & Chemical Works, Ltd., Bombay; Bombay Potteries and Tiles Ltd., Bombay; The Multan Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Multan. *Clubs:* C.C.I., Willingdon and Bombay Presy. Golf Club, Bombay; Roshanara Club, Delhi; Mysore Sports Club, Mysore; Century Club, Bangalore and Calcutta Club, Calcutta. *Hobbies:* Gardening and Agriculture. *Address:* Hamilton House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. *Residence:* "Amerind", 15th Road, Khar, Bombay.

NISHTAR, Hon'ble Sardar Abdur Rab Khan, B.A., LL.B. (Alig.), Member for Communications (Post and Air), Pakistan Govt. since August 15, 1947. Ex-Finance Min., N-W.F. Province; *b.* 13th June, 1899; was Advocate at Peshawar; elected Municipal Commr. successively from 1929 to 1938 when he resigned, elected Senior Vice-Chairman in 1933 and M.L.A. (N-W.F. Province) in 1937. Finance Min. 1943-45. Member, Working Cttee. All-India Muslim League; Appointed Member of the Cttee. of Action of All-India Muslim League, 1946; one of the four representatives of the All-India Muslim League at the Simla Tripartite Conference between Cabinet Mission-Congress and the Muslim League, 1946; member, Partition Cttee. of the Cabinet and Partition Council representing All-India Muslim League; signed Air Agreements on behalf of India before Partition with France, Netherlands and United States of America; Member for Communications, Interim Govt., Oct. '46-August '47. *Address:* Peshawar (N-W.F. Province) and Karachi.

NIYOGI, Sir Machiraja Bhownishankar, Kt., M.A., LL.M., C.I.E., Hon. LL.D. (Nagpur University in 1943); Chief Justice, Eastern States Union High Court, Raigarh, before amalgamation. *b.* 30th August, 1886. *m.* Dr. Indirabai Niyogi, M.B.B.S. (Bom.). *Educ.:* at Nagpur, Practised at the Bar since 1910; President, Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1925-1928; member, University Court, Nagpur, 1924-27; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, 1932-36; President, Univ. Union, 1928-29; Chairman, Local Board of Directors, Bharat Insurance Co., 1928-1933; Social and Political Reforms activities; retired Judge, Nagpur High Court; Judicial Adviser, Rewa State in part of 1947. *Address:* High Court, Nagpur, C.P.

NOON, Malik Sir Firozkhan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Hon. LL.D. (Toronto), M.A. (Oxon.), M.L.A. (Punjab), Lawyer and politician. *b.* 1893. *Educ.:* Chief's College, Lahore and Wadham College, Oxford. Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1917-26; member, Punjab Legislature 1920-36; Minister for Local Self-Government, Punjab Government, 1927-30; Education Minister, 1931-36; High Commissioner for India in Great Britain, 1936-41; Labour member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1941-42; Defence member, Viceroy's Executive Council, July 1942-Sept. 1945. Representative of the Govt. of India on Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Council, 1944; member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly and Punjab Legislative Assembly; Honorary Fellow, Wadham College, Oxford; Indian delegate to San Francisco Conference, April 1945. Renounced his titles in Sept. '46. *Publications: Canada and India, Wisdom from Fools; India Illustrated; Scented Dust. Address:* Lahore.

NOPANY, Rameshwarlall, Millowner and merchant; *b.* in 1902 at Calcutta, son of late Seth Daulatram Nopany; *Educ.:* Scottish Church College, Calcutta; Partner: Messrs. Daulatram Rawatmull, Calcutta; Managing Director: Shree Hanuman Investment Co., Ltd.; Director: Shree Hanuman Sugar Mills Ltd., Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd., Shree Bajrang Jute Mills Ltd., Motihari Estates Ltd., Mahabir Collieries Ltd., Shree Hanuman Balings Ltd., Hindusthan Mercantile Bank Ltd., Ruby General Insurance Co. Ltd., and several other industrial and commercial concerns. Member, Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, and Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce (1942-43); Indian Hemp Association (1941-43); Indian Sugar Mills' Association (1940-41); Hon. Treasurer, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (1933-34); takes active interest in social work, was Honorary General Secretary of the All-India Marwari Federation (1940-42); has founded Charitable Trusts and Institutions for social and educational uplift and medical relief. *Address:* 178, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

NURIE, Mohamed Yasseen, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. Vice-president, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, *b.* November 12, 1895; *Educ.:* M. A. O. College, Aligarh, passed LL.B. in 1920, started practice at Ajmer and Beawar as a Vakil of Allahabad High Court, was called to Bar in 1927—Gray's Inn. Joined the Khilafat Movement; after leaving College at Bombay started practice in 1921; was member of the Municipal Committee, Beawar, for 6 years; left for England in 1926; was Vice-Chairman of the M. Committee for 3 years; returned from England in 1927 and settled at Ahmedabad and got enrolled as Advocate of Bombay High Court; took part in political and social activities in Ahmedabad; presided over the first All-India Muslim Youths' Conference at Bombay in 1932; was Chairman of the Reception Committee of Gujarat Political Conference in 1933; member of the Working Committee of All-India Khilafat Committee; Minister of Public Works, Government of Bombay, 1937-39. *Address:* Hyder Mansion, Fazal Road, Bombay.

NUSSERWANJEE, Jamshed, Merchant, *b.* 7th January, 1886. *Educ.* at Karachi; member of Municipality, 1914-1934; President of Municipality, 1922-33; Mayor, Karachi, 1933-34; Provincial Commissioner of Scouts in Sind; President, Karachi Health Associaton; President, Sind Tuberculosis Relief Association and Deepchand Tejbhandas Ojha Sanatorium; President, Poor Patients' Society; President, Jiva Daya Mandal; Vice-President, Leper Asylum, Sind Red Cross Society; Secretary, Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association; Secretary, School for the Blind; Secretary, Karachi Rural Assen. for Women and Children; Pres., Poor Families Fund; Secretary, Sind Relief Fund. *Publications: Karachi Municipality as at present and its future and reconstruction of Civic Life. Address:* Bonus Road, Karachi.

NYE, Lieut.-Gen. Sir, Archibald Edward, G.C.S.I. (1947); G.C.I.E. (1946), K.C.B. (1946), K.B.E. (1944), C.B. (1942), M. C. High Commissioner for U. K. in India; became Governor of Madras, May 6, 1946. *b.* April 23, 1895, *s.* of Charles and Mary Nye; *m.* Colleen, *d.* of General Sir Harry Knox, 1939; one *d.* *Educ.:* Duke of York's School, Dover. Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1932, enlisted in ranks, 1914; appointed 2nd Lieut., Leinster Regiment, 1915; Lieut., Leinster Regiment, 1916; Captain, R. Warwickshire Regiment, 1923; Brevet Major, 1930; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 1934; Major, South Lancashire Regiment, 1935; Lieut. Col., R. Warwickshire Regiment, 1937; Col. (temporary Brigadier), 1939; Major-Gen., (acting), 1940; Major-Gen. (substantive), 1941; Lieut.-Gen., (acting), 1941; Temporary Lieut.-Gen., 1942; Lieut.-Gen., (substantive), 1944; Adjutant, Leinster Regiment, 1919-22; Student, Staff College, Camberley, 1924-25; General Staff Officer for Air Co-operation, 1926-28; Brigade Major, 1928-30; General Staff Officer (War Office), 1931-32; General Staff Officer (Staff College), 1932-35; again General Staff Officer

(War Office), 1936-37; Commander, Nowshera Brigade, 1939; Deputy Director of Staff Duties, 1940; Director of Staff Duties, 1940; Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, 1941-46. *Recreations:* Hunting and Fishing. *Club:* United Service. *Address:* 6, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.

OAK, Mrs. Indirabai Narayanrao, *b.* 1908; *m.* Narayan Janardan Oak, Pleader of Dhulia, 1924; two *d.* one of whom is studying in the Grant Medical College, Bombay. *Educ.:* Nagaon, District Kolaba. Social worker, taking interest in physical education of girls and uplift of women; one of the founders of the Ladies' Social Club (Vanita Samaj) Dhulia; member of the Managing Committee of the Women's Education Society, Dhulia, which conducts the Girls' High School; member, Managing Committee of the Red Cross Society, Dhulia; served as Vice-President of the West Khandesh Branch of the All-India Women's Conference; Honorar Treasurer of the same Institution; President, Rashtra Sevika Samiti, which conducts physical education for girls at Dhulia; Hindu Mahasabha Worker; *Hobby:* Badminton and other sports. *Address:* c/o N. J. Oak, Pleader, Navagrahi, Dhulia (West Khandesh District).

OGALE, Shripad Prabhakar, Ogalevadi. *b.* 1890; *Educ.:* Rajaram High School, Kolhapur. Joined the Paisa Fund Glass Works, Talegaon in 1908; worked in Baroda Glass Factory; founded the Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Ogalevadi, November 1913; *Address:* Ogalevadi, Aundh State.

OWEN, Rowland Hubert, H. M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Burma & Ceylon and Economic Adviser to High Commissioner for the United Kingdom. *b.* 1903; *m.* Kathleen, *d.* of the late W. A. Scott, of Omagh, N. Ireland; *Educ.:* Royal School, Armagh and Trinity Coll., Dublin. Joined Dept. of Overseas Trade, 1926; Private Secy. to Sir E. Crowe, Comptroller General, 1930; Secy., Gorell Cttee. on Art and Industry, 1931; attended Imperial Defence College, 1934.; Commercial Secy., Residency, Cairo, 1935, Private Secy. to the Secretary, Dept. of Overseas Trade (the late Captain Euan Wallace), 1936; transferred to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, 1939; successively Head of Prize Dept. and Head of Shipping Enemy Resources and General Departments; Ministry of Economic Warfare Representative on Staff of Minister of State, Middle East, 1942; Director of Combined (Anglo-American) Economic Warfare Agencies at Allied Force Headquarters, Mediterranean, 1944. *Address:* 6, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.

OZA, Keshavlal Karsanji, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., ex-Dewan, Vala State *b.* January 9, 1895; *m.* Savitri, *d.* of late Mulshanker J. Trivedi, once a Naib Suba in Baroda State. *Educ.:* Wankaner High School; Bahauddin College, Junagadh; and Government Law School, Bombay. Practised as a Pleader in Junagadh State, 1921-22; Saruyayadhish, Lakhtar State, 1922-27; Treasury Officer, Wankaner State, 1927-31 and 1941; Dewan, Lathi State, 1931-38; Dewan, Mansa State (Mahikantha), 1938-41; was elected President, Executive Committee of the 11th "Gujrati Sahitya Parishad" convened at Lathi under the Presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri Krishnalal Mohanlal, retired Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay. *Address:* Vala State, Vallabhipur, Kathiawad.

PADHYE, Sadashiv Govind, B.A., Manager, The Ogale Glass Works, Ltd. *b.* November 17, 1893; *m.* May 18, 1919; two *s.*, and five *d.*; *Educ.:* Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Fergusson College, Poona; graduated in 1917 and joined the Ogale Glass Works Ltd. in 1918. *Address:* Ogalevadi, Dist. Satara.

PAI, Ammembal Vittal, B.A., I.C.S., C.I.E. (1946), O.B.E. (1939), Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister of India. *b.* Oct. 11, 1901. *m.* Tarabai, only *d.* of Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Kesava Pai, O.B.E., M.D. *Educ.:* Canara High School, Mangalore, Presy. Coll., Madras and Wadham Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Collector, North Arcot Dt., Madras, 1926-27; Sub-Collector, Palghat and Kumbakonam, 1928-30; Under-Secy., Govt. of Madras, Public Works and Labour Depts., 1931-34; Addl. Dt. Mgte., Tanjore, 1936; Agent of the Govt. of India in Ceylon, 1936-40; Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Indians Overseas, 1941-44. Nominated Official member of the Council of State, 1942, and nominated Official member of the Leg. Assembly, 1943. Joint Secy. to Govt. of India, Commonwealth Relations Dept., and Controller-Genl. of Emigration, 1944-47. *Address:* Secretariat, New Delhi.

PAI, Diwan Bahadur K. Rama, M.A. (Hons). Controller of Patents and Designs since 1924. *b.* Jan. 15, 1893. *m.* Sita Bai, 1913; *Educ.:* T. D. High School, Cochin; Maharaja's Coll., Ernakulam; and Presidency Coll., Madras. Prof. of Chemistry, S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly, 1916-18; Prof. of Chemistry, Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagram, 1918-19; Asst. Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, 1919-20; Examiner of Patents, Calcutta, 1920-24, on deputation to H. M.'s Patent Office, London, 1923. *Address:* 214, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

PAKENHAM-WALSH, Rt. Rev. Herbert, D.D. (Dub.), *b.* Dublin, 22nd March, 1871; 3rd son of late Rt. Rev. William Pakenham-Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, and Clare Jane Ridley. *m.* 1916, Clare Ridley, *y. d.* of Rev. Canon F. C. Hayes. *Educ.:* Chard Grammar School; Birkenhead School; Trinity College, Dublin, Deacon, 1896; worked as a member of the Dublin University Brotherhood, Chhota Nagpore, India, 1896-1903; Priest, 1902; Principal, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1904-07; Head of the S. P. G. Brotherhood, Trichinopoly; Warden, Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, 1907-14; Bishop of Assam, 1915-23; Principal, Bishop's College, Calcutta, 1923-35. *Publications:* Commentary on St. John's Ep. (S.P.C.K.); and Divine Healing (S.P.C.K.), Lights and Shades of Christendom (C.L.S.). *Address:* Christa Sishya Ashram, Tadagam P.O., Coimbatore Dist.

PAKVASA, H. E. Mangaldas Manoharam, B.A., LL.B., Governor of C.P. & Berar from 15th August, 1947. President, Bombay Leg. Council from July 1937 to 14th August 1947. *b.* 7th May, 1882. *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Some time Dakshina Fellow, Elphinstone College, and won Dhirajlal Mathradas Scholarship in B.A. and Arnold Scholarship in LL.B. Solicitor for thirty years. Was in jail, 14 months in 1932 and 12 months in 1940 and 17 months in 1942-43. *Address:* Govt. House, Nagpur, C.P.

PALANPUR STATE: Lt.-Col. His Highness Zubd-Tul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shri Talev Muhammad Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Nawab of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

PALITANA, Maharaja Thakore Saheb of, Sir Shri Bahadursinhji Mansinhji (Gohel Rajput), K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. With a permanent dynastic salute of 9 guns. *b.* 3 April, 1900. Invested with full powers, 27th Nov. 1919. Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and of the Rajkot Rajkumar College Council. *Address:* Palitana.

PALIWAL, Pabudanji, *b.* 1909 in Jodhpur State, "Sawaring," *s.* of Karnidanji Paliwal, landlord of Village Morgaon, Sakoli Tehsil, Dist. Bhandara, C.P.; Forefathers were bankers in Jodhpur State, settled in C.P. about 150 years ago for business; *m.* *d.* of Amarchandji, Bankers of Nagpur; one *s.* studying in Nagpur; *Educ.:* privately in C.P.; has a good knowledge of business. Takes keen interest in politics; is a popular figure in his place. *Address:* Village Morgaon, Sakoli Tehsil, Dist. Bhandara, C.P.

PANALAL, Bhagwanlal, J.P., 2nd *s.* of Babu Panalalji Pooranchandji, J.P., by his 2nd wife Bai Parwatibai; *b.* 11-9-1883 in Bombay. *Educ.:* Privately. *m.* at the age of 17; one *s.* Does business in jewellery in Bombay; appointed J.P. in 1934 and jeweller to H.E. Sir Roger Lumley in 1939; attended both the Delhi Durbars; life member, Shree Mangrol Jain Sabha, Bombay, and the Jain Assen. of India; is the Chairman of many trust funds including Shree Siddha Kshetra Jain Balashram, Palitana, Babu Nanukchand Pooranchand Trust and Panalal Poonamchand Charities of which he is also the Managing Trustee; has donated large sums to public and charitable institutions including the Benares Hindu University. *Clubs:* The Willingdon Sport Club, the Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd., The Cricket Club of India, Ltd., the Orient Club, etc. *Recreations:* Travelling, has visited almost all the Jain sacred places. *Address:* Jivan Villa, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

PANANDIKAR, Satyashraya Gopal, M.A. (Bombay) 1916, Ph.D. (Econ., London) 1921, D.Sc. (Econ., London) 1926. Principal and Prof. of Commerce, Sydenham Coll., Bombay. *b.* 18 July, 1894. *m.* Indira, *d.* of S. A. Sabnis, Solicitor, High Court, Bombay. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay and School of Economics, Univ. of London. Some time Professor of Political Economy, University of Dacca (1921-23). *Publications:* Economic Consequences of the War for India, Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta, Economic Development of the Great Powers and India, Banking in India and Industrial Labour in India. *Address:* Sydenham College, Bombay.

PANCHAKOTE RAJ: Raja Sri Sri Shankari Prasad Singha Deo, a descendant of Maharaja Damodar Sekhar who founded the Panchakote Raj as early as 81 A.D., one of the most ancient in India and an independent State until the permanent settlement in 1793 A.D. *b.* 1921. *m.* *s.* *d.* of the late Raja Bahadur Major Durganarain Singh of Tirwa, Taluqdar of U.P. *Heir-Apparent:* Sri Sri Bhubaneshwari Prasad Singha Deo; succeeded on the 26th Dec. 1945 on the death of his father the late Raja Kalyani Prasad Singha Deo; succession is by primogeniture; the family is known for its charities and religious endowments; is a good sportsman; takes keen interest in administrative affairs, public works, and development of his vast estate and also in the welfare of his tenants, particularly in the matter of education; maintains a free Sanskrit College and a Charitable Dispensary and an English High School; has extensive properties covering nearly 3,000 sq. miles

including valuable mines, in Manbhum, Burdwan, Ranchi, Bankura, Orissa, Calcutta and Benares. *Address*: Panchakote Raj, *Via* Adra, B. N. Rly. (Manbhum).

PANDE, Major, Sardar, Mashir-E-ala, Pandit Bindeswari Prasad, B.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S., ex-Dewan, Mayurbhanj State. *b.* at Bareilly, 1896. *Educ*: Muir Central College, Allahabad. After joining the Bar went to England in 1926 with the late Pt. Motilal Nehru in the famous Lakhna-Raj Privy Council Appeal and worked as junior to Sir John Simon. Enrolled Advocate and was appointed Government Pleader. Elected Chairman, Bareilly Municipal Board for two consecutive terms and presided over the conference of Municipal Chairmen at Agra. Appointed Chief Secretary, Orchha State in 1930 and Dewan in 1932. Deputed to attend the Third Round Table Conference in 1933 as an Indian States Delegate. Inaugurated a number of reforms in Orchha State including the conversion of the State currency into Imperial coinage. Dewan of Charkhari and Sachin States, 1936-40. Introduced several administrative and financial reforms notably 'Village Panchayats,' 'Rural uplift', 'Independent Audit Section and Judiciary.' Dewan of Mayurbhanj State, 1940.-47. Member of the Benares Hindu University Court, 1942. Fellow of the Utkal Univ., 1944. Civil Defence Commissioner, Leader of the National War Front (Mayurbhanj State) and President of the Mayurbhanj War Efforts Committee during the war. Scout Commissioner for the Mayurbhanj State. *Recreations*: Numismatics, writing and art collection. *Address*: 'Yashonivass' Sahukara, Bareilly (U.P.).

PANDEYA, Gayanacharya Avinash Chandra, M.A. (Economics-I), B. Com., J.D., Publicity Officer, Modi Industries, since May, 1947. *b.* 1923, *s.* of Kunwar Dr. Nanak Chand Pandeya and Mrs. Rampiari Pandeya. *Educ.*: Universities—Agra, Lucknow and the Punjab; Culture Study Tour of Ceylon, East Indies and Honolulu, 1938-39; delegate, India Culture Conference, 1939; Chairman, Bharat Natya Samaj, 1940; Associate Editor, Globe, 1941; Editor, Music & Dancing (Defunct), 1941-42; elected member, Indian P.E.N., 1943; General Editor, Federal India Publishing Corporation, 1943; Director, Indian People's Theatre, U.P., 1943-44; Staff and Touring Correspondent, Hindustan Times, Amrita Bazar Patrika and United Press of India, 1943-46; Special Correspondent, Leader, 1944-46; executive member, U.P. Press Conference, 1944-46; delegate, All-India Writers' Conference, 1945; member, U.P. Committee of Enquiry into the Working conditions of Mofussil Correspondents, 1945-46; journalist on Special Duty, Department of Information, U.P. Government, 1946-47; executive member, U.P. Working Journalists' Federation, 1947. *Publications*: *The Art of Kathakali, Principles of Indian Dancing, The Problem of Micronotes in Indian Music, Venal Love in Ancient India, Indian Art and Culture, Bhartiya Natya Kala and Rag Darshan* (Vol. I Co-Edited). *Recreations*: Photography, Painting, Music and Dancing. *Address*: Agra, U.P.

PANDHARIPANDE, Shrikrishna Laxman, M.A. (Sanskrit), M.A. (Marathi), Principal, S.B. City College, Nagpur, C.P. *b.* July 14, 1899; *m.* Mrs. Ramabai. *Educ.*: Nagpur, C.P.; The Neill City High School and Hislop College; Head Master, National School, Bhandara, C.P. (1920-23); Teacher, St. Ursula Girls' High School, Nagpur (1924-30); Political prisoner (1930-31); Founder and Principal, S.B. City College since 1931; member, Faculty of Arts, Academic Council, Board of Studies and University Court of Nagpur University; Secretary, C.P. Research Society. *Publications*: Articles on literature, Indian philosophy, Marathi language and script, education, religion, etc. in newspapers, various journals and compendiums; *Address*: Circle No. 7, Walker Road, Mahal, Nagpur (C.P.).

PANDIT, Keshav Gopal, M.A., Principal & Senior Professor of English, Willingdon College, Sangli. *b.* 1904. *Educ.*: Wilson College; B.A. (Eng. Hons.), Ellis Scholar, Bombay Univ., 1924; *m.* Vijaya Kumari, *d.* of Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya, 1930; 3 *s.* Life-member, Deccan Education Society; Head of Dept. of English, Fergusson College, Poona (1929-44); Superintendent, Model & Experimental Primary School, Navin Marati Shala (1932-44); Fellow, Univ. of Bombay & member, Board of Studies in English Literature, Bombay Provincial School-Book Cttee. 1943-46. Recognized University Post-graduate Teacher. Takes active interest in Education, Literature & Social Reform: *Publications*: *'Why English.'* ! *'Introduction to Chaucer'*; Articles in English and Marathi; Plays and Poems in Marathi and other educational books. *Address*: Willingdon College, Sangli (S.M.C.).

PANDIT, Ramnath Basant Rai, Proprietor, National Radio and Electric Co., Nagpur. *b.* April 19, 1918. Son of Late Pandit Basant Rai, Supdt., Water Works and Drainage, Nagpur. Originally inhabitants of Hoshiarpur Dist., East Punjab, now settled in Nagpur. *Educ.*: at Nagpur. Was Engineer in the Empress Mills, Nagpur for nine years. Has considerable knowledge in all lines of mechanical and electrical engineering. Started own business in Nagpur in 1940 under the title National Radio & Electric Co., dealing in Radios, Electrical accessories, and other general engineering lines. *Address*: Sitabaldi, Nagpur, C.P.

PANDIT, Sadar Jagannath Maharaj, First Class Sadar of the Daccan and Ex-member, Council of State. *Educ.*: Poona, Bombay, Indian School of Economics and Political Science. Founder-member and Hon. Secretary, Poona S.P.C.A. for seven years; now its Vice-President; Hon. Secretary, Deccan Agricultural Assoc., 1927-32; elected member, Council of State, 1930-36. Member, Imperial Police Service Selection Cttee., 1933; took leading part in A.R.P. work during War; was Chief A.R.P. Warden, Poona, Kirkee and Civil area; Vice-President, Deccan Sardars' and Inamdars' Assoc. for many years; Vice-President and Founder member, Club of Maharastra, Ltd.; member, Board of Directors of many joint-stock companies in Poona and outside; interested in educational and social work; member, Governing Body of Sir Parshurambhau College and Maharastra Education Society, Poona. *Recreation*: Tennis. *Address*: Bhau Maharaj Niketan, Poona City.

PANDIT, H. E. Srimati Vijaya Lakshmi, Ambassador of India in U.S.S.R., Moscow. *b.* 18th August, 1900. *Educ.*: Privately by tutors and governesses, *m.* 9th May, 1921, Ranjit Sitaram Pandit, Bar-at-Law, (Classicist and Historian). 3 *d.* Elected Chairman, Education Cttee., Allahabad Municipal Board, 1935; elected to U.P. Assembly in 1937; appointed Minister of Local Self-Govt. and Public Health in U.P. Congress Government; Pres., All-India Women's Conference, 1940-1942; Vice-Pres., Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; attended Pacific Relations Conference at Hot Springs, Va, U.S.A., as leader of Indian delegation appointed by the Indian Council on World Affairs; toured extensively in U.S.A.; attended United Nations Conference at San Francisco and presented the Indian case in an unofficial capacity as spokesman for the India League of America and the National Committee for India's Freedom; Leader of the Indian delegation at the U. N. O. Peace Conference; imprisoned three times in connection with Congress Civil Disobedience Movements—15 months, 6 months and 11 months respectively; returned unopposed to U.P. Assembly from the old constituency; appointed Minister for second time by Congress Govt. holding portfolios of Local Self-Government and Public Health. Ambassador of India in the U.S.S.R. from Aug. 13, 1947. *Address*: Indian Embassy, Moscow.

PANHALE, Rao Saheb Shankar Ramchandra, Proprietor, Shankar Ramchandra & Bros. Furniture Dealer, Merchant and Govt. Contractor. *b.* 31st Dec., 1896. *m.* Sonubai, *d.* of late Nanasaheb Tulsiram Karpe; one *s.* and two *ds.* *Educ.*: Poona. Started life as a furniture merchant, and soon came into prominence in the trade; leader of the Hindu Teli Community; Pres., Shri Shantaji Maharaj Anniversary of Sudumbra, 1935; collected a large amount for the Silver Jubilee Celebration, Poona, as member of its Finance Cttee.; has donated big sums to the Bombay Presy. Infant Welfare Society, Poona Branch, and to Silver Jubilee Fund; member, Coronation Cttee. of Poona Cantt. Board and Managing Cttee. of the Victory Thanksgiving Fund Cttee., Poona; awarded title of Rao Saheb in 1937; ex-Chairman, Reception Cttee. of the ex-Prisoners of War and Leave Personnel from Overseas. *Address*: 128, Main St., Camp, Poona.

PANIKKAR, H. E. Kavalam Madhava, Indian Ambassador to China since April 1948. *b.* June 3, 1895. *Educ.*: Madras & Oxford, Scholar of Christ Church, Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple); Professor, Aligarh Muslim University; Editor, *The Hindustan Times*; Secretary to the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes; Foreign Minister, Patiala; Foreign & Political Minister, Bikaner; Prime Minister, Vice-President of State Council and Foreign & Political Minister and Minister for Education & Health, Bikaner State (1944); Secretary, Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference; official Witness on behalf of the States before Joint Select Committee; Indian States' Representative to the Pacific Relations Conference, Canada, 1942 and Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1945; member of Indian Delegation to United Nations General Assembly Session, 1947; Vice-President, Royal India Society, London. *Publications*: *Indian States and Government of India; Interstatal Law; Portuguese in Malabar; Dutch in Malabar; Caste and Democracy; Hinduism and the Modern World; Kingship in India; Education Reconstruction; India and the Indian Ocean; Future of South East Asia; The Basis of Indo-British Treaty, etc.*; has also contributed to *The Times, The Manchester Guardian, News Chronicle, Contemporary Review, etc.* and published novels, dramas and poems in Malayalam. *Address*: Nanking.

PANJU, Esmail Abdulkarim, Senior Partner of the firm E. A. Karim and also Husein Abdulkarim Panju, Bombay. Founded these firms in 1914. *b.* at Zanzibar (British East Africa). *m.*; 1 *d.* Vice-President and Trustee, Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Boarding Orphanage at Jamnagar; Hon. Treasurer, the Anjuman-I-Faiz-I-Panjetani; Trustee, Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Jamat and Jam-e-Musjid, Bombay. Trustee of Seth Dawood Fazel Educational Trust and Chairman, Karim Corporation Ltd.; Director, The Habib Bank Ltd., The Marine & General Insurance Co., Ltd., The Kaiser-e-Hind Insurance Co., Ltd. *Address*: Panju House, 138-40, Samuel Street, Bombay.

PANNA LALL, C.S.I., C.I.E., Hon. D. Litt., M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., *b.* 23rd Nov. 1883. *m.* Lakshmi Bai. One *s.* three *ds.* *Educ.:* Agra College, Calcutta University, Allahabad University, St. John's College, Cambridge; Barrister-at-Law (Gray's Inn). Vakil, Allahabad High Court, 1903; entered Government service, Judicial Deptt., 1903; I.C.S., 1907; Under-Secy. to Govt., 1917; Forest Settlement Officer, 1918; Magistrate and Collector, 1920. Appointed to investigate Customary Law in Kumaon, 1919. Secretary, U.P. Excise Committee, 1921; Dep. Sec. to Govt., 1927; Sec. to Govt., Education, Industries and Agriculture Deptts., 1927; member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1927-28; Commissioner, Benares, Jhansi and Allahabad Divisions, 1931-37; Political Agent to H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, 1931-37; Chief Secretary to Govt., 1938-39; member, Indian Historical Records Commission, 1926. President, Numismatic Soc., India, 1934, 1940; Pres. Historical Soc., U.P., 1939-44. *Publications:* Joint translator of Bhasa's "*Svapnavasavdatta*" (Indian Press); "*The dates of Skandagupta and his succesors*"; *Collector's handbook*; *Hindu Customary Law*, etc. *Address:* 19, Thornhill Road, Allahabad.

PANT, The Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh, B.A., LL.B., Premier in charge of General Administration and Civil Supplies, United Provinces, since April 1, 1946; member, Congress Working Committee since 1931. *b.* September 10, 1887, in Almora Dt.; *Educ.:* Almora, Muir Central Coll., Allahabad; School of Law, Allahabad Univ.; enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1909; joined the Bar at Naini Tal; took active part in politics; started Kumaon Parishad in 1916 to study local problems and redress grievances; gave evidence before the Southborough Committee and succeeded in bringing the Kumaon districts under the Montford Reforms; elected member, A.I.C.C., 1916; U.P. Leg. Council, 1923, on Swaraj Party ticket; Leader, Swaraj Party, U.P. Council, for 7 years; elected Pres., U.P.C.C., 1927, and presided at Aligarh Session; took prominent part in anti-Simon Commission agitation and received lathi blows in Lucknow along with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; twice imprisoned for Civil Disobedience, 1930-32; appointed Chairman of the U.P. Agrarian Committee by the U.P.C.C.; submitted Pant Report, 1931; Genl. Secy., All-India Parliamentary Board, 1934; elected M.L.A. (Central), 1934 and was Deputy Leader of the Congress Party; elected Leader of the Congress Party in U.P. Assembly, 1937 and Premier, 1937-39; resigned on War issue; offered Satyagraha in Nov. 1940 and was jailed for one year; arrested and kept in detention in Ahmednagar Fort, August 9, 1942-March 31, 1945; attended Simla Conference, June 1945, and carried on negotiations with Jinnah; member, Central Parliamentary Board and Chairman, U.P. Parliamentary Board; re-elected to U.P. Legislative Assembly and Leader of Congress Party in the U.P. Assembly; elected member, Constituent Assembly. *Address:* Premier, United Provinces, Lucknow.

PARAMESVARA Aiyar, Rao Saheb, Ullur S., M.A., B. L., Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Studies and Fine Arts, Travancore University. Hindu, Brahmin, *b.* 1877. 5 *s.* and 4 *d.* Served the Govt. of Travancore for 31 years and retired as Dewan Peishkar in 1932. Foremost *litterateur* of Kerala, distinguished Sanskrit scholar, and prime authority on matters relating to the annals and antiquities of Kerala. Author of more than twenty-five works in poetry and prose in Malayalam. Has unearthed and published several ancient Malayalam manuscripts. Elected President of the All-Kerala Literary Academy for several years. Takes great interest in Harijan uplift. Rao Sahib in 1931. King's Silver Jubilee Medallist. The Maharajas of Travancore and Cochin have given *Virasrinkhalas* (gold bangles) and conferred on him the titles of Mahakavi and Kavitilaka respectively in recognition of his poetic talents. Awarded the title of Sahityabhushana for proficiency in Sanskrit. *Recreation:* Walking. *Address:* Saradaniketan, Jagati, Trivandrum.

PARANJAPE, Narayan Jagannath, B.A., S.T.C., LL.B.; *b.* 1899; *m.* Miss Charutai Patankar, 1924; four *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Dhulia Garud High School and Wilson College, Bombay. Served as Teacher, Wilson High School, Bombay; joined Dhulia Bar 1928; and is the leading practitioner; was member of the Dhulia Municipality; Director, Rajawade Co-operative Bank, Dhulia; Secretary, Health Association Dhulia; President, Postmen's Union, Dhulia; Social worker; takes interest in mechanized agriculture and colonization schemes; served as Police Prosecutor, legal adviser to various motor unions, interested in business. *Address:* 4th Lane, Dhulia, West Khandesh, Bombay Province.

PARANJPE, Gopal Ramchandra, M.Sc., A.I.I. Sc., I.E.S. (Retd.), F.N.I., O.B.E., (1946). *b.* 30th January, 1891. *m.* Mrs. Malini Paranjpe. *Educ.:* Poona, Heidelberg and Berlin, Bombay University Research Scholar; for some time Assistant in the Physical Chemistry Department of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; since 1920, Principal and Professor of Physics in the Indian Educational Service at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore. Fellow of the National Institute of Science of India. *Publications:* Various papers in scientific journals. Joint Editor of the popular Scientific monthly in Marathi "*Srishti Dnyan.*" *Address:* Sudarshan, 202/1, Sadashiv, Poona 2.

PARANJPYE, Sir Raghunath Purushottam, Dr., M.A. (Cantab.), B. Sc. (Bombay), D.Sc. (Calcutta). *b.* Murdi, 16th Feb. 1876. *Educ.:* Maratha H.S., Bombay; Fergusson Coll., Poona: St. John's Coll., Cambridge (Fell.) 1901-07, and Hon. Fellow 1945; Paris and Göttingen; Govt. of India Scholar; bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, 1899; Principal and Prof. of Math., Fergusson Coll., Poona, 1902-24; Hon. Associate of the Rationalist Press Association; has taken prominent part in all social, political and educational movements in Bombay Pres.; Vice-Chancellor of Indian Women's Univ., 1916-20; Bombay Leg. Council, 1913-23, 1927; awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in 1916; Knighted 1942; Minister, Bombay Government, 1921-23, 1927; member, Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1924; Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, 1924; Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924-25; member, India Council, 1927-32; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, 1932-38; President of the National Liberal Federation, 1924, 1939. High Commissioner for India in Australia, 1944-47. *Publications:* "*Gokhale Karve,*" "*The Crux of the Indian Problem,*" "*Rationalism in Practice.*" *Address:* Poona 4.

PARDIVALA, Homi Rustomji, B.A., Bar-at-Law. *b.* 9th Feb. 1906. *Educ.:* Graduated from St. Xavier's College in 1928, and proceeded to England in the same year for higher studies; took active part in Indian student activities; Founder member, the Indian Students' Association in Great Britain and the London Branch of the Indian National Congress under the presidentship of Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., returned to India in 1931; practising at the Bombay High Court; has been taking keen interest in Congress activities and in the Labour Movement; has taken a leading part in organising a number of trade Unions in Bombay, such as the General Motor Workers' Union, the Lever Brothers Workers' Union, Richardson & Cruddas Workers Union, Bombay Port Trust Workers' Union, the National Oil Workers' Union, etc., has represented workers in many important cases in the Industrial Court, Bombay; member of the Provincial Board of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh; arrested in August 1942; released in 1943; after release, took active part in reviving Congress activities; leading part in organising the Congressmen's Constructive Work Committee; worked as Secretary; leading part in organising the Bombay Legal Defence Committee for the defence of political prisoners and detenues; fought numerous cases on behalf of political prisoners and detenues all over the country; arrested again in November 1943 in Lahore where he had proceeded to file a case for the release of Shri Jai Prakash Narain. Arrest created a great sensation and as a result of agitation that followed, he was released soon afterwards. *Address:* Amarchand Mansion, Mayo Road, Bombay.

PAREKH, Dewan Bahadur Motilal Lallubhai, M.A., LL.B., ex-Diwan, Baria State. *b.* 18th March, 1882. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College and Government Law College, Bombay. *m.* Vasantigauri (deceased). One son. *Publications:* Edited "*Vallabha Charitra.*" *Address:* Devgad, Baria.

PARIKH, Chandulal Pitamberdas, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Bombay. Merchant. *b.* 22-1-1894. *m.* Ichhaben, *d.* of Ambalal Bhogilal Desai on 10-4-1910, 3 *s.* and 1 *d.* *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Member of the Committees: Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1935-38, Ahmedabad Millowners' Assen., 1937-41, Indian Central Cotton Cttee., 1936-41 and Non-official adviser to the Govt. of India on Indo-Japanese negotiation, 1939; member, Export Advisory Council of the Govt. of India, 1940-42; Mg. Director, The Ahmedabad Jupiter Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, Jaya Bharat Cotton Mills Ltd., Jaya Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., C. Parakh & Co. (India) Ltd., Bombay Uganda Co. Ltd., Mysore Plywoods Corporation Ltd., Uganda Cotton Union Ltd., and Nakasero Trading Co. Ltd.; Director, Standard Mills Co. Ltd., New China Mills Ltd., and Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd., Representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in Bombay Assembly. *Clubs:* W.I.T.C. Ltd., Willingdon Sports Club, Ltd., Cricket Club of India, Ltd. *Address:* 40, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PARIKH, Mohanlal Odhavji, B.A., LL.B., Leading citizen, Lawyer, Law Publisher, President, Municipality and member (Independent), Baroda State Legislative Assembly representing the Commerce Constituency, Amreli and Okha. *b.* January 1, 1899 at Rajkot; *Educ.:* High School, Amreli; Bahaudin College, Junagadh and Law College Bombay, 1921; commenced practice in District Amreli, 1921; elected member of the Municipality since 1921; works sincerely for the material welfare and social progress in Amreli, Kathiawar, and Baroda State; Vice-President, District Local Board, 1926-29; an elected member of the Panchayet, for the last 20 years; was elected President of Municipality unanimously in 1936 at the young age of 37; elected President (as an independent candidate), District Local Board, Amreli, 1939-46; re-elected President, Amreli Municipality in 1946 for 3 years; Government Pleader, District and Sessions Court since 1940; member, Baroda State Legislative Assembly since 1936; ex-Parliamentary Secretary, State Legislative Assembly; Secretary to Sir Sayajirao Golden Jubilee Committee and Flood Relief Committee, Amreli, 1927; Director, Agricultural Bank Ltd., Amreli; is on many select and special committees appointed by the Government; a sincere Social Worker; awarded Rajya Ratna Gold Medal for meritorious public service; a trustee, Sir

Purshottamdas Thakurdas Modh Vanik Boarding; a social and political leader; President, Hindu Mahasabha, Amreli. *Publications:* Law Books in Gujarati, annotated Hindu Law, Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code Evidence Act, Mahomedan Law. *Address:* Odhav Bhuvan, Raj Mahal Road, Amreli.

PARLAKIMEDI: Captain Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sir Krishna Chandra Gajapathi Narayana Deo, K.C.I.E., The Maharaja Saheb of Parlakimedi, Ganjam Dist., belongs to the "Gajapathi" Dynasty of Orissa and comes of the main branch of the illustrious Ganga Dynasty. *b.* April 26, 1892; *m.* In 1913, the younger sister of the Feudatory Chief of Kharswan (Deceased); 2 *s.* and 1 *d.* *Educ.:* The Madras Court-of-Wards Institution, Newington. Assumed charge of Estates in 1913; awarded the title of Rajah, personal and hereditary in 1918 and 1922 respectively and Maharaja (personal) in 1936 in recognition of service to his Estate; Honorary Commission in the Land Forces since 1918; Premier to the Govt. of Orissa for the second time, Dec. 1941–July 1944; member, India Defence Council, 1941–44; member, Indian Constituent Assembly; a delegate to the first Indian R.T.C.,1930; assessor of the Orissa Boundary C'ttee; as an M.L.A. of Madras, was selected in 1933 as representative of All-India Landholders' Assoc. to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Select C'ttee. in London; member, Royal Society of Arts, London; served on the Royal Commission on Agriculture; was nominated member of Indo-British Trade Negotiations during 1938; Honorary Adviser and Visitor to the Agricultural Coll., Coimbatore; takes prominent part in industrial and commercial advancement of the City and owns the Parlakimedi Light Railway of 59 miles, a Salt Factory at Pundi, and large oil and rice mills at Parlakimedi; Director, Mettur Industries, Madras, Manjri Stud Farm, Poona, and Simpson & Co., Madras; takes keen interest in the advancement of learning, both Oriental and Occidental, and maintains a First Grade College, a Sanskrit College, Boys' and Girls' High Schools, and two Ele. Schools for Oriyas and Telugus; also encourages education of boys and girls by lavishly helping them with scholarships, free lodging and boarding, books, etc.; maintains many charitable institutions; takes personal interest in agriculture and horticulture; maintains a Veterinary Hospital and agricultural demonstration farms, and has started Virginia tobacco cultivation; distinguished himself by his special war efforts by helping in recruitment work and by donating large sums of money both in the Great War and World War II; contributed Rs. 1 lakh to the Research Institute, Coonoor, and Rs. 20,000 for post-graduate research work in food and commercial crops; Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000 to the Ganjam Relief C'ttee., and Flood Relief C'ttee., Orissa; recently contributed Rs. 25,000 to the Cuttack Hospital for a separate maternity ward to be named after his Ranee; Rs. 2,000 to the Lady Hubback Maternity and Child Welfare Fund; has been doing valuable public work; elected President, Ganjam Dist. Board, in 1936; returned unopposed to the Orissa Assembly in 1937 where he was called upon to form the first Ministry in Orissa; M.L.A., Madras, several times. *Hobbies:* Cricket and big game hunting; has bagged many tigers, panthers, etc.; also interested in billiards, horse-riding and racing, winning many important races in India including the present King's Coronation Cup and King's Cup of 1945 at Calcutta. *Clubs:* Turf Club, Madras, M.C.C., M.U.C., Gymkhana, Cosmopolitan Club, East India Assoc., London, Indian Red Cross Society, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, B.W.I. Turf Club, Bombay, Life member, C.C.I. *Publications:* "*Gopalkrishna Padyavali*", "*Gopalkrishna Padyavali*" (small), *Nakshtranirnaya, Brundabanchandra Bihar, Guarahari Granthabali, Kabitakalika*, part 1, *Pracheen Utkal.* *Address:* Parlakimedi; Halls Gardens, Kilpauk, Madras.

PARLAKIMEDI: Maharaj Kumar Sri Sri Sri Madhab Sundar Gajapathi Narayana Deo, B.Sc., Rajah Saheb of Delang, Balramnagar and Manikprasad Estates and the second son of the Maharaja Saheb of; *b.* March 8, 1919; *m.* *el. d.* of the Chief of Nilgiri, 1946. *Educ.:* Presy. Coll., Madras. *Recreations:* Shikar, Tennis, Golf, Cricket and Billiards. *Clubs:* Life member, C.C.I.; member, M.U.C. and Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, Golf Club, Ootacamund. *Address:* Parlakimedi; Halls Gardens, Kilpauk, Madras.

PARLAKIMEDI: Sri Sri Sri Ramachandra Gajapathi Narayana Deo, Heir-Apparent and Jubraj of; *b.* Feb. 18, 1916. *Educ.:* privately and at the Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi, in Madras for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination under various leading tutors; has special aptitude for literature, especially English, and cultural studies; has travelled widely in India, England and parts of Europe and visited places of historical and ethnological interest, and modern scientific and industrial concerns; a lover of Education, Culture and Fine Arts and spends a portion of his private funds for educational and charitable purposes. *Recreations:* Tennis and Shikar; has bagged 116 tigers and panthers. *Address:* Parlakimedi.

PASRICHA, Lt.-Col. Chiranji Lal, M.A., M.B.Bchir. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.N.I., F.R.A.S.B., Fellow of Calcutta University; Medical Adviser to the High Commissioner for India in U.K.; *b.* September 9, 1897; *m.* Sita, *d.* of the late Col. B.J. Singh. *Educ.:* Leys School, Gonville, Caius College, Cambridge; St. Bartholomews Hospital, London; joined I.M.S., 1925; Research Worker at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, 1929; Professor at the same Institute, 1932; Director of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, 1945-47. *Publications:* 90 Scientific Papers, bearing mainly on researches on Cholera & Bacteriology. *Address:* India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, England.

PATASKAR, Hari Vinayak, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Bombay, and member of the Constituent Assembly. *b.* 1892; *m.* Miss Tapasvi, *d.* of a prominent pleader of Chalisgaon; one *d.* *Educ.:* Dhulia Garud High School; New English School, Poona; Fergusson College, Poona; practised as Advocate at Dhulia from 1917-20 and then at Chalisgaon (East Khandesh); started in co-operation with other friends a Spinning and Weaving Mill at Chalisgaon; one of the managing agents of the Mill; President, Chalisgaon City Municipality, from 1921-36; started an Education Society, which is conducting a High School at Chalisgaon; elected member of the old Bombay Legislative Council in 1926 till he resigned in 1930 as a protest against Government policy; Secretary of the Coalition Nationalist Party in Council; prominent member of Swaraj Party; elected M.L.A., Bombay, 1936, and a member of the Congress Party in the Assembly; member, A.I.C.C.; political and social worker; an industrialist and a speaker; elected member, Indian Constituent Assembly, 1946. *Address:* Chalisgaon (East Khandesh District), Bombay Province.

PATEL, Ambalal J., F.R.P.S., F.R.S.A., P.S.A., *b.* 15th April, 1907. *Educ.:* at Village School. In 1924 took up photography and went to East Africa in 1926 as a newsreel cameraman and returned in 1928. In 1932 started business in the name of Central Camera Co., in 1939 proceeded to America as one of the technical advisors on the picture "The Rains Came." Floated A. J. Patel Ltd., in 1942 and the Central Cine Corporation Ltd., in 1944 (Mg. Agents), A. J. Patel. A pioneer in producing Educational Films on short subjects, largely contributed to the success of village film schemes of the Bombay Govt. and other Provincial Governments; started a Film Laboratory in 1945 styled "Film Centre" functioning under the Central Cine Corporation Ltd., acquired from the Govt. of India the "Information Films of India" and "Indian News Parade" which have been temporarily suspended at present. Has visited practically all the countries of the world. Was made a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society in 1939. Elected twice President of the Photographic Society of India. Managing Director, A. J. Patel Ltd., Director, Central Cine Corporation Ltd., Patel (India) Ltd., and Allied Photographics Ltd. *Address:* 190, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PATEL, Hiralal Muljibhai, B.A. (Oxon.), B.Com. (London), C.I.E. (1946); Secretary, Defence Dept. *b.* August 27, 1904. *m.* Savita Patel. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's, High School, Bombay, and St. Catherine's at Oxford. Served as Sub-Divisional and Dt. Officer in Sind; Sind Separation Officer, 1935; Deputy Secy., Finance Dept. Govt. of Bombay; Secy., Stock Exchange C'ttee., 1936-37, Trade Commr. Northern Europe at Hamburg, 1937 June to outbreak of War; Deputy Trade Commr. and Trade Commr., London, 1939 Sept. to 1940 July; Secy., Eastern Group Supply Council, 1941-42; Deputy Director-General, Supply Dept., 1942-43; Joint Secy. and Secy., Industries and Civil Supplies Department, 1943-46; Joint Secy. to the Cabinet, 1946-47. *Address:* 1, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi.

PATEL, Rao Saheb Jivanlal Mohanlal, Hereditary Wa'andar from the days of Scindia Rule in Panchmahals District; Farming and Dairying according to scientific methods; member, Schools C'ttee., Shri Mahajan Sarvajanik High School, Halol; Hon. Secy., National Savings Certificates C'ttee., Halol; Life member Mehtab Club, Halol. *b.* Oct. 16, 1906; *m.* Narmedaben, *d.* of Jethalal Brindabendas; two *s.* Gordhandas and Rameshchandar; one *d.* Madhuri; *Educ.:* Tutorial High School, Bombay and privately; had practical training in modern mechanical and scientific farming and dairying. Is a Congressman; resigned patelship in 1928 during Congress movement; courted jail in Satyagraha movement; was released under Gandhi-Irwin truce; reinstated as Watandar Patel; started a model farm on scientific lines in Halol Taluka, 1930; was member for several years on the Panchmahals Dist. Rural Development Board, active worker in the Dist. National War Front during World War II; sponsored "Grow More Food Campaign" in Halol Taluka; created Rao Saheb in recognition of his services to the peasants and the public; a Vaishnavite. *Recreations & Hobbies:* Cricket, Gymnastics; Co-operative activities, music. *Address:* Desaiwada, P.O. Halol (Dt. Panchmahal).

PATEL, Jehangir Pestonji, B.A. (Cambridge), Cotton Merchant. *b.* 1st February, 1905, Son of Pestonji D. Patel.

Educ.: at St. Xavier's High School, Bombay & Downing College, Cambridge. Director of the Patel Cotton Co., Ltd., The New Great Insurance Co. of India, Ltd., The East India Cotton Association Ltd., Messrs. G. Claridge & Co., Ltd., The Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd., National Information & Publications, Ltd. and Indian Shchering Ltd.; Partner, Messrs. Patel Brothers, Cotton Brokers. *Clubs*: Willingdon, Rotary, Cricket Club of India, Radio Club and The Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd. *Address:* Juhu, Bombay.

PATEL, Raj Ratna Mohanlal Virjibhai, B.A., LL.B., Agriculturist, President, Amreli District Local Board. *b.* June 1898. *Educ.:* Amreli, Junagadh and Bombay. Pleader, Amreli, 1917-39;

President, Amreli Bar Assoc., 1935-39; member, Baroda Legislative Council, 1922-42, Amreli Municipality, 1920-46; Chairman of latter for 3 years and Vice-President for 6 years and President in 1936; again re-elected President, 1939-46; member, Amreli District Local Board, 1920-39 and from 1943 onwards; Vice-President, 1929-39; its first elected President, 1939, and again since 1946; Director, Amreli Agriculture Bank since 1921; its Vice-President from 1933; President, Amreli Mahila Vidyalay, 1932-43; President, Amreli Patel Boarding, since 1922; President, Kathiawad Patel Education Society from 1925; President, Lewa Patidar Community of Kathiawad; President, Amreli Kelavani Mandal since 1942, and of Kathiawad Patel Higher Education Loan Fund, since 1943; Vice-President, Amreli Public Library, 1936-46 and its President from 1947; General Secretary and Vice-President, Amreli Ramkooverbai Gymkhana for number of years; member, Baroda State Railway Board, Education Board, Agricultural Industries Board, Central Co-ordinating Committee for Post-War Reconstruction, Central Food Grain Committee, Baroda State Central Economic Board, Maharaja Sayajirao III Diamond Jubilee Trust Fund; Chairman, Dena Bank Local Advisory Board, Amreli; Trustee, Amreli Gaushala and Panjrapole; President, Amreli Prant Praja Mandal, 1929-40, Amreli Prant Khedut Mandal, 1946; Proprietor, Virji Shivdas Sons. *Address:* Amreli (Kathiawad).

PATEL, The Hon. Sardar Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai, Bar-at-Law, Deputy Prime Minister-in-Charge of Home Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and States. *b.* 31st October, 1875, of Patidar family at Karamsad near Nadiad; Matriculated from the Nadiad High School, passed District Pleader's Examination and began practice on the Criminal side at Godhra: went to England and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple. On return from England started practising in Ahmedabad. Entered public life in 1916 as an associate of Mahatma Gandhi who had established his Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad. Came into prominence as a Satyagraha Leader first at Kaira and then in the Nagpur National Flag agitation and elsewhere, and in the Bardoli No-tax Campaign. Was elected President of the Ahmedabad Municipality in 1924 and continued upto 1928 when he left Ahmedabad for Bardoli. Was acclaimed "Sardar" by Mahatma Gandhi in acknowledgment of the efficiency with which he conducted the Bardoli campaign. Was elected President of the 46th Indian National Congress held at Karachi in 1931. Went to Jail several times in pursuance of the Congress Civil Disobedience Movements. Chairman, Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, 1935-42 when he controlled the activities of the Ministries in seven out of the eleven Indian Provinces. Negotiated with the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot on the question of reforms in the Government of the State, 1938-39; arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Act, October, 1940; released in 1941, owing to illness and imprisoned again in Aug. 1942; released on 15th June, 1945; member, Working Cttee., Indian National Congress. *Address:* 1, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

PATELL, Jehangir J. K., Secretary, W. I. A. Association, Bombay since 15th April, 1939. *b.* 2nd August, 1905. Son of Mr. Jamshedji Cowasji Patell, Solicitor.

Educ.: St. Xavier's School and College, Davar's College of Commerce and School of Accountancy, London. Completed articleship for Incorporated Accountancy with Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Bombay. Assistant Secretary, W.I.A. Association, 1931-39; contributed articles on various subjects, particularly on 'Motoring' and 'Photography'. Vice-Patron and Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association and the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society; Honorary Treasurer of the Western India Football Association; Life Member of the Western India Automobile Association and the Cricket Club of India, Limited; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. *Clubs:* Willingdon; Rotary Club of Bombay; Royal Western India Turf Club; Royal Western India Golf Club, Nasik; President for the last eight years of the W.I.A.A. Staff Sports Club and the W.I.A.A. Staff Association. *Recreations:* Football, Motoring and Photography. *Address:* Jer Manor, Chanda Ramji Estate, Colaba, Bombay.

PATIALA STATE: Hon. Lt.-Gen. His Highness Farzaud-I-Khas Daulat-I-Inglishia Mansur-ul-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Shri Maharaja-I-Rajan Shri Yadavendra Singh, G.B.E., G.C.I.E., LL.D., **Yadu Vanshavatans Bhatti Kul Bhushan,** the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

PATIL, Hon'ble Mr. Laxmanrao Madharao, B.A. LL. B., Minister, (Excise and Reconstruction), Government of Bombay. *b.* 16th July, 1907 at the village of Gahu, Taluka Rahuri, District Ahmednagar. *m.* Miss Urmilabai, *d.* of Col. R. S. Chavan, Baroda; *Educ.:* Sangamner High School, Deccan College, Poona, Kolhapur Law College. Participated in the C. D. Movement in 1932 and sentenced to two years R. I.; practised at Ahmednagar; presided over a number of political conferences; President of the District Congress Committee, Ahmednagar; edited local Congress paper "Sangha Shakti" for one year before accepting office under the new Constitution; offered Satyagraha in 1940 and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment; detained as political prisoner for 21 months under Defence of India Rules on 10th August, 1942; Pres., Local Self-Govt. Institute, Bombay, since 1937. *Address:* 7, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

PATIL, Madhavrao Diwan, Leader of Maratha Agricultural Community and Landlord; *m.* in 1908; one *s.* studying in Fergusson

College and 2 *d*; *Educ.:* Kapadane Village, Vernacular Final. Social and public worker; belongs to Congress party; member, Dhulia Agricultural Association for 15 years; served as Secretary and President of the Association; member and Vice-Chairman and also Chairman of the West Khandesh Co-operative Institute for 8 years; one of the founders of West Khandesh Maratha Education Society; was Secretary and Vice-President of the Society; President, West Khandesh District Local Board for six years and member for 16 years. Chairman, School Board, 1934; Vice-Chairman, West Khandesh District Rural Development Board; Director, West Khandesh Land Mortgage Bank for 9 years; served as member and Chairman of West Khandesh Sale and Purchase Union; Founder, Co-operative Credit Society at Kapadane; started Industrial Institution for agriculturists in 1930 and served as Chairman; served as Sar-panch of Gram-Panchayat at Kapadane; Chairman, Multi-purpose Co-operative Society, 1946. *Address:* Kapadane, (Dhulia Taluka), West Khandesh District, Bombay Province.

PATIL, Motiram Kadu, Agriculturist and Landlord; *b.* 1887; *m.*; three *s.*; *Educ.* at Kusumba (Dhulia Taluka); Leader of Maratha Community; was member,

West Khandesh District Local Board; Dhulia cotton market; member of Managing Committee of Dhulia Taluka Agricultural Association; takes keen interest in Co-operative Movement; Chairman, Kusumba Multi-purpose Co-operative Society continuously for thirty years; served as Sar-panch of grain panchayat, Kusumba village; member, West Khandesh Rural Development Board for six years; one of the founders of the West Khandesh Maratha Education Society; Chairman, Crop Protection Society; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Bronze medal for public work in 1940; *Hobby:* agriculture. *Address:* Kusumba (Dhulia Taluka), West Khandesh District, Bombay Province.

PATIL, Hon'ble Mr. Malagouda Punagouda, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Agriculture and Forests, Bombay *b.* 4-2-1901. *m.* Mrs. Laxmibai Patil. *Educ.*: Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur, Fergusson Coll., Poona, Govt. Law Coll., Bombay. Began practice at Hukeri in Belgaum in 1924. Hon. Organiser of the Co-operative Societies in Hukeri; Pres., Taluka Local Board and member, District Local Board; joined the I.T.F. in 1926 and was promoted Lieut.; resigned in 1930 and joined the Satyagraha Movement; took active part in Satyagraha Movement in 1930 and courted jail; organised the Karnatak Provincial Political Conference in 1931 of which he was the Reception Committee Chairman; elected to the A.I.C.C.; arrested as a detenue in 1932; after release again convicted for 3 years; released by the end of 1934; elected M.L.A., Bombay, from Belgaum North General Constituency, 1936; was Parliamentary Secy. to the Revenue, Agriculture and Rural Development Departments; courted imprisonment for one year during individual C. D. Movement; jailed for more than a year in 1942 movement; elected Pres. of the K.P.C.C. in 1945; again returned to the Bombay Leg. Assembly from his former constituency; appointed Minister for Agriculture and Foresta. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay.

PATIL, Hon'ble Mr. Ramrao Krishnarao, B.Sc. (1926), LL.B. (1928), Minister for Food & Agriculture, C. P. & Berar. *b.* December 13, 1907. *m.* Subhadrabai, *d.* of Shri Ganpatrao Heblikar. *Educ.*: Morris College, Nagpur; Hindu University, Benares; Law College, Nagpur. Went to England for the I.C.S. and passed the examination in 1930; called to the Bar in 1931; served as Asstt. Commissioner & Deputy Commissioner in different districts of the province; resigned from the I.C.S. in 1943; Secretary of the Kasturba and Gandhi Memorial Fund for the Marathi districts of the C.P. & Berar. *Address:* Civil Lines, Nagpur.

PATIL, S. K., President, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee since June 1946 ; *b.* August 14, 1900. *Educ.:* at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, joined the non-co-operation movement in 1920 and conducted national schools till 1924. He went to England at the close of 1924 and had education in journalism at the London School of Economics and the University College of the London University. He returned to India in 1927 and was on the editorial staff of "The Bombay Chronicle" for three years. General Secretary, The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1929-1946; was sentenced eight times in the Civil Disobedience Movements. Member of the Indian Constituent Assembly; President since 1944 of the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, Congress Labour organisation. He has been a member of the A. I. C. C. since 1930 and of the Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1934: Ex-Leader of Congress Party in Bombay Corporation: arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules, in August 1942; released in 1944. *Address:* Heera House, Sandhurst Rd., Bombay 4.

PATON, V. F. Noel, E.D., J.P., Chairman, Killick Industries Ltd. *b.* 29th Jan. 1900. *Educ.:* The Edinburgh Academy. *m.* (1932) Joane Mary, *s.d.* of Sir Gilbert Wiles, K.C.I.E.; one son and three daughters; Royal Engineers, 1918-19. Joined Killick Nixon & Co. in 1920. Director: Ahmedabad, Surat and Bombay Suburban Electricity Companies and Mandra Bhan & Sialkot Narowal Railway Companies; Bombay Rotary Club. Member, Council of Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Ltd.; President of the Federation of Electrical Undertakings. *Recreations:* Golf, Sailing, Fishing. *Clubs:* New Club, Edinburgh, Willingdon Sports Club, R.B. Yacht Club, East India United Service Club. *Address:* Killick Bldg., Home Street, Bombay.

PATTABHI RAMAN, C.R., B.A., LL.B. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law; Advocate of the Madras High Court and of the Federal Supreme Court, New Delhi. *b.* November 1906; *e. s.* of Sachivothama. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar: *m.* Saraswathi, *d.* of Captain P. Krishnaswami; *Educ.:* B.A., at the Presidency College, Madras, LL.B., London School of Economics and Political Science, Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple. Accompanied Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Chief Delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva as Private Secretary, 1927; Vice-President, Madras Cricket Association and Working Committee, member of the Board of Control for Cricket in India since its inception. *Publications:* Law of Waters and Water Rights; Periyar Arbitration Proceedings; articles to various periodicals; *Recreations:* Cricket, Tennis and Golf. *Address:* The Grove, Teynampet, Madras; 'De Lisle,' Ootacamund.

PATTABHI Sitaramayya, B., Dr., B.A., M.B.C.M. *b.* 24th November, 1880. Started life as a private medical practitioner at Masulipatam, 1906: gave it up, 1916; has been a member of the A.I.C.C. since 1916; started the *Janmabhumi*, an English Weekly, 1919, and conducted it till April 1930, when he was jailed for a year on the Salt Satyagraha; again in prison for 2 years in 1932-33, and for the third time in Oct. 1933, for 6 months; imprisoned again under the Defence of India Rules in March 19 to Nov. 1st, 1941 and then on 9th Aug. 1942 and released on 15th June, 1945; member, Working Cttee. of the A.I.C.C., 1929-30, 31 and again between 1934 and 36, 38 and 39 and 1940-46 and in 1948; takes interest in the Co-operative Movement, and presided over the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference, 1926; was intimately connected with the movement till 1930; also takes interest in eductation, Banking and Insurance and has founded the Andhra Jatheqa Kalasala in 1908. the Andhra Insurance Co.; the Andhra Bank, as well as the Bharata Lakshmi Bank and Hindustan Mutual Insurance Co.; elected member, Constituent Assembly in 1946. President of All-India States' People's Conference in 1936 at Karachi—Navasari Convention, 1938-39. Working President of the A.I.S.P.C. in 1946-47-48. *Publications:* *National Education*, 1912; *Indian Nationalism*, 1913; *Redistribution of Indian Provinces on a Language Basis*, 1916; *The Indian National Congress* (Jubilee Commemoration Volume, 1935); *Economic Conquest of India; Constitutions of the World; Gandhi and Gandhism; Gandhism and Socialism; Hindu Home Rediscovered in* 1936-37; *Why Vote Congress; Sixty Years of Congress; Feathers and Stones; History of Congress, Vol. II.* *Address:* Masulipatam.

PATTANI, Anantrai Prabhashanker, M.A. (Cantab.), ex-Dewan, Bhavnagar State, elder son of late Sir Prabhashanker Dalpatram Pattani, K.C.I.E., and Lady Rama Pattani. *b.* 29th September, 1888; *Educ.:* in England at Elstree, Harrow and Cambridge; *m.* Yashomati L. Vaidya, 1904; one *s.*; joined Bhavnagar State service in 1911. Controller of State Accounts; Tutor to His Highness the Minor Maharaja and brothers, 1920; Hazur Secretary, 1931; member, State Council, 1935; Dewan, 1937. States' Representative, Constituent Assembly of India, 1947. *Publications*: Has written two small plays for students in Gujarati; A Gujarati translation of Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan" with an original "Explanation" of same; First fourteen chapters of H. G. Wells' "Outline of History" in Gujarati with original Preface for parents and guardians and Epilogue. *Address:* Anant Wadi, Bhavnagar.

PATWARDHAN, Gangadhar Hari, Senior Pleader, Dhulia, *b.* 1884; *m.* Miss Krishnabai Page, 1901; one *s.* serving in Education Dept., Bombay Province; *Educ.:* Poona Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya; passed District Pleaders' Examination, 1908. President, West, Khandesh Bar Association; member, Dhulia Municipality for nine years; took interest in civic matters was Secretary of the West Khandesh Hindu Mahasabha; President of the Hindu Mahasabha; Secretary, All Faiths' Conference, Dhulia, 1937; Secretary, Local Swaraj Party; member, Managing Committee, Rajawade Historical Institute, Dhulia; writer on political subjects in newspapers; Public speaker. *Address:* Fifth Lane, Dhulia (West Khandesh District), Bombay Province.

PATWARDHAN, Dr. Vinayak Narayan, M.Sc. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Lond.), A.I.I.Sc. (Bangalore), Director, Nutrition Research, Indian Research Fund Association, Coonoor. *b.* 19th Jan. 1905. *m.* Miss Godavari Damle, *d.* of the late Rao Bahadur P. L. Damle of Buldana. *Educ.:* Ewing Christian Coll., Allahabad, Fergusson Coll., Poona, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Research Asst., Biochemistry Dept. of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1927-32; Grocers' Company Research Scholar, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London, 1933-34; Asst. Prof. of Biochemistry, Seth G. S. Medical Coll., Bombay, 1935-46; member, Nutrition Advisory Cttee., I.R.F.A. since 1939; Editorial Board, Indian Journal of Medical Research. *Publications:* Papers on (1) cereal amylaceous, (2) Cheap balanced diets, (3) Basal metabolism, (4) Calcium and phosphorus metabolism, (5) Fat metabolism, (6) Nutritive value of Soya bean, etc. *Address:* Director, Nutrition Research, I.R.F.A., Coonoor (Nilgiris), S. India.

PAVRY, Miss Bapsy, M.A., Litterateur. *Educ.:* Queen Mary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay; M.A., Columbia University. Visited England every year, since 1924. Presented at Their Majesties' Court, 1928; received by President Coolidge (1924), by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, by the Shah of Persia, and by the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937), by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug.-Sept. 1937), by President Lebrun (1938). Guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of King Abdullah in Transjordan (1937). Attended the historic reception given in Paris by the President of France in honour of King George and Queen Elizabeth (1938). Member of Committee of various Charity Balls, held in London in 1928-38, in the presence of members of the Royal Family. Attended the historic Peace Conference in Paris (1946), and Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi (1947). *Publications:* *Heroines of Ancient Persia* (Cambridge, 1930). *Address:* Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRY, Jal Dastur C., M.A., Ph.D., Orientalist; Vice-President, Society for Study of Religions, London; Honorary member, Institute Litteraire et Artistique de France, Paris. Fellow of Columbia University. Presented to His Majesty at the Levee (1928). Received by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, the Shah of Persia and the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937) by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug.-Sept. 1937), by President Lebrun (1938). Guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of King Abdullah in Transjordan (1937). Attended the historic Reception given by President Lebrun in honour of the King and Queen (1938). Member of Council; World Alliance for International Peace through Religion (Geneva). *Publication:* "Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life" (New York, 1926). *Address:* Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAWAR, Ramkrishnasa Sitaramsa Savaji, Silk Merchant & President, Satara City Municipal Borough. *b.* Feb. 5, 1893; *m.* Sakhubai Kosandal, Sholapur, and on her demise to Renukabai Khode, Poona, in 1916; has 4 *s.* and 4 *d.* Entered, hereditary silk business in 1907, after getting initial training at Beed in Nizam's territory, and now runs three factories at Satara, styled Shri Sitaram Silk Throwing Mills; Senior Partner, Bhausa Ganusa Pawar; elected Municipal Councillor, Satara City, since 1935; Chairman, Sanitary Committee, 1937; Vice-President for 10 months in 1941 when he also officiated as President for 10 months; elected President (unopposed) since July 1947; presented a civic address (on Citizens' behalf) to Hon. Mr. R. G. Soman (ex-President) on his elevation to the Presidentship of Bom. Legis. Council in November 1947. *Address:* Guruwar Peth, Satara City.

PEREIRA, J. E. A., Governing Director, Messrs. F. X. Pereira & Sons (Travancore) Ltd., Quilon; *b.* 1896; *m.* Mary Ponnammal Motha, 1922; 3 *s.* 3 *d.* Member, Senate of Travancore Univ.; Partner, Messrs. Pereira and Roche, Tuticorin; F. X. Pereira & Sons, Madras; Director, Messrs. F. X. Pereira and Sons Ltd., Colombo, the Travancore Ogale Glass Mfg. Co., Ltd., Alwaye; Travancore Chemical & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Trivandrum; The Fertilisers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., Trivandrum; Narottam & Pereira Ltd., Bombay. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Quilon; hails from the respectable Pereira family in Tuticorin. Supports charitable and educational institutions. Takes part in public life and social service, both in Travancore and adjoining British territory of Tinnevelly District. *Address:* Quilon.

PERIER, Most Rev. Ferdinand, S.J., Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, since 1924. *b.* Antwerp, 22 Sept. 1875. Joined Society of Jesus, 1897, nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal, 1913. Consecrated Coadjutor Bishop, Dec. 1921. Archbishop of Calcutta on the 23 June, 1924. Grand Cross Order of the Crown; Grand Cross Order of Leopold. *Address:* 32, Park Street, Calcutta.

PERKIN, Emil Athol Owen, C.I.E. (1937); King's Police Medal (1943); Chairman of the Joint Public Service Commission for Bihar, C.P. & Berar, and Orissa, 1944. *b.* Sept. 25, 1889. *m.* Marion Agnes Toogood on 2nd December, 1914, 2 *s.* and 2 *d. Educ.:* Blundell's. Joined the Indian Police in 1909 and served in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and finally Orissa; held various posts such as Supdt. of Police, Principal of the Police Training Coll., Asstt. Inspector-General, Special Asstt. and Deputy Inspector-General of the C.I.D. and was Inspector General of Police of Orissa from 1936 upto the date of retirement in 1944. *Address:* C/o Hinoo P.O., Ranchi, B.N. Rly.

PERRY-KEENE, Air Vice-Marshal, Allan, C.B. (1947), O.B.E. (1940), P.S.A. (1934), Commander, Royal Pakistan Air Force. *b.* 10 Nov. 1898; *m.* Katrine *d.* of late C.A.S. Silberrad, I.C.S. *Educ.:* Wolverley and King Edwards, Birmingham; joined R.F.C., 1917; served in France, 1918-19, U.K., 1919-27, Iraq and Egypt, 1928-29, India [illegible] Burma, 1935-41; Director of Training, (Indian) Groups, 1940-46; [illegible] A.O.C. 227 and 3 [illegible] Administration, Air H.Q. India, 1947. *Address:* [illegible] House, Peshawar and c/o Lloyds Bank, 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W. I.

PETIT, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, 3rd Baronet, *cr.* 1890; *b.* 24 June, 1901; *s.* of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, 2nd Baronet, and Dinbai, *d.* of Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, 3rd Baronet. *m.* 1928, Sylla, *d.* of late R. D. Tata; one *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* St. Xavier's, Bombay; Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1925. *Heir:* *s.* Nasserwanjee Dinshaw Petit, *b.* 13 Aug. 1934. *Address:* Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PIKE, Geoffrey Owen, Manager, Burmah-Shell Co., Ltd., Karachi, since 1945. *b.* Jan. 20, 1897. *m.* Kathleen Lilla Daniel, 1929. *Educ.:* Haileybury and Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Served European War (France), London Regiment, 1915-18; joined Shaw Wallace & Co., 1921; M.L.A. (Bombay), 1936-38; appointed J. P., Bombay, 1936; Chairman, European Assoc. (Sind Branch), 1944-46. *Address:* No. 6, Ghizri Road, Karachi.

PILLAI, Rao Bahadur Deivasagaya Arulanandam, B.A., B.L., Agent of the Government of India in Malaya, Retired. *b.* 11-7-68; *m.* Soundranayagathammal (deceased); two *d.*, Maria Siromani and Rajam; was awarded a Gold Medal with the legend *Virtutis Praemium* for arresting a murderer while armed; Dy. Collr., 1913; Asst. Commr. of Labour, 1918; Publicity Officer, Madras, 1922; presided at the VII All-India Catholic Congress in December 1939 and at the IV All-Travancore Latin Cath. Congress in May 1940; has been delivering a series of lectures to groups of Catholic Priests under the presidency of their respective Bishops on the subject of *Hundikalayams* and *Pidi Arisi* for the creation of Parish Funds; celebrated on 3-2-40 the Golden Jubilee of his wedding; has created a Trust for saying 12 masses annually in perpetuity and for the support of the local Convent; His Holiness the Pope has conferred on him the medal "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice"; *Pub.: The Secret of Memory or the Art of Never Forgetting, The Perpetual Almanac, The Madras Year Book,* 1923, etc. *Address:* Soundra Mahal, Kurumbagaram, Tanjore District.

PILLAI, G. Parameswaran, Trivandrum. *b.* 1890. *Educ.:* Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, graduated in Law in 1913; enrolled as Advocate at Trivandrum. Was elected member, Trivandrum Municipality for four successive terms; Hon. Secy. Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., 1919-27; was thrice elected member of the Travancore Legislative Council; entered the Judicial Service in 1927 first as a Judge and then served for some period as Additional Head Sirkar Vakil and Law member of the Travancore Legislative Council; has made a special study of Constitutional Law and Parliamentary procedure. While acting as Law member, he was placed on special duty in connection with the Indian R.T.C. Was Secy. to Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah, the Adviser for Madras States at the Indian R.T.C. held in London in 1930 and was attached to the States' Delegation for purposes of consultation; was on special duty in connection with the investigation of the Law's Delays in Travancore; Political Secy. to the Govt. of Travancore, 1931-34; deputed by the Travancore Govt. to the Indian R.T.C. in London in 1932; was appointed Judge of the High Court in 1934; deputed several times to represent Travancore at the States' Ministers Conferences and was on special duty in connection with the Indian Constitutional Bill; awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in May 1935; again appointed Federation Special Officer in 1936 in connection with the deliberations with the special Representatives of H. E. the Viceroy regarding the Draft Instrument of Accession. Rejoined duty as High Court Judge in Jan. 1937; again Federation Special Officer in Sept. 1938; appointed Chief Secy. to Govt. in September 1941; Offg. Dewan of Travancore in the absence of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar; as member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in August 1942; in June 1945, was placed on Special duty as Post-War Reconstruction Officer. Deputed as a member of the Indian Delegation representing Indian States to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation Conference held at Copenhagen, Sept. 1946 and again at Washington in October, 1946. Representative of the Travancore State in connection with the negotiations on Standstill Agreement and Instrument of Accession. Member of the American Society of International Law. In November 1939, the title of *Rajyasevapravina* was conferred by H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore. *Address:* "The Grace", Vellayambalam, Trivandrum.

PILLAI, Sir Narayana Raghavan, K.C.I.E. (1946), B.A. (Madras), 1918, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1922, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Indian Charge de Affaires in Paris. *b.* 24th July, 1898. *m.* Edith Minnie Arthurs. *Educ.:* Christian College, Madras and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. in 1922 and served till 1927 in the Central Provinces, Assistant Collector of Customs, 1927; Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1929; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, 1931; Collector of Customs, 1936; Joint Secretary to the Government of India, 1938; Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India, 1941; Secretary to the Govt. of India, 1942. *Address:* Paris.

PILLAI, Dr. Purushottama Padmanabha, M.B.E. (1924), Permanent Rep. of Govt. of India to United Nations since July 1947. *b.* 1894; *m.* Lakshmikutty Menon; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Maharaja's Coll. and Law Coll.. Trivandrum; Ph. D. in Economics and Political Science, London School of Economics, Middle Temple, London, and Univ. of Geneva. Appointed member, Economic and Financial Secy. of League of Nations, Geneva, 1924; on Official Mission in India, 1925-26; Senior member, Dip. Div. of the I.L.O., Geneva, 1927-28; off. Rep., I.L.O. in India, and Director of its Indian Branch, 1929-1947; Chairman, I.L.O.'s Asiatic Mission, 1947; has attended 17 major International Conferences; travelled widely in Europe and America; Banailli Reader in Indian Economics, 1929-30, Patna University; member, Selection C'ttee. of the Universities of Delhi and Bombay; Rep., University of Delhi, on Governing Body of Ramjas Coll., Delhi; Examiner for Post-Graduate Degrees in Economics; Vice-Chairman of Council, Indian Institute of International Affairs, 1942-44; actively connected with Asian Relations Conference, New Delhi, and Indian Council of World Affairs. *Publications:* "*Economic Conditions in India*"; "*Banailli Lectures, 1929-30*"; "*India and the I.L.O.*"; "*World Economic Changes since 1914-18*"; "*Labour in South East Asia*"; numerous contributions on social and economic questions. *Address:* No. 6212, Empire State Building, 350, Fifth Avenue, New York 1.

PILLAI, Major-General V. N. Parameswaran, Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. The Viceroy, 1943. General Officer Commanding, Travancore State Forces since March 1945. *b.* April 16, 1898; *m.* Sry B. Kunjamma; *Educ.:* Trivandrum. Entered service in Sept. 1912; Jemadar, 1922; Lieut. Adjutant, 2nd Inf., T. S. F., 1937; Commandant, 3rd Infantry, 1939; Offg. Commandant, T.S.F. and H. H. the Maharaja's Body Guard, 1940; O. C., Army Trg. School & Gentleman Cadet School, 1940; O. C., Trg. Battalion, 1941; Offg. Commandant, T.S.F. & H.H. The Maharaja's Body Guard, 1943; Hon. Military A.D.C. to H. H. the Maharaja, 1931-45; Special Officer for reorganisation of Mathilakom Guard, 1936; deputed by Govt. to visit I. S. Forces such as Gwalior, Jaipur, Patiala, Indore and Hyderabad to study military administration; awarded Investiture medal of H. H. the Maharaja, 1931; Coronation medal of H. M. The King Emperor; Indian Service medal; War Service medal. *Publications:* "*System of Administration, Training, etc., in the Travancore State Forces.*" *Address:* "Cotton Hill Bungalow," Trivandrum.

PIRZADA, Hon'ble Mr. Abdus Sattar, Minister for Food, Health and Agriculture in the Pakistan Cabinet since December 1947. *b.* July 4, 1907; graduated from the Bombay Univ.; went to England and joined Lincoln's Inn; called to Bar in 1930; practised as advocate in Sind for a few years; Minister in the Sind Cabinet in charge of Public Works, Health and Information, 1941-43 and 1946; Minister-in-Charge of Revenue and Law in the Sind Government, Jan. to August 15th, 1947; member of the Pakistan delegation to the United Nations on Palestine; represented India at the world table tennis championship tournament at Berlin in 1929. *Hobbies:* Music and shooting. *Address:* Secretariat, Govt. of Sind, Karachi.

POLLOCK, Hon'ble Sir Ronald (Evelyn), Kt. (1947); Judge, High Court, Nagpur. *b.* April 17, 1891; *m.* Margery Fitze. *Educ.:* Harrow and Pembroke College, Cambridge B.A. (1913); Barrister of Gray's Inn (1934); passed into I.C.S., 1914; District and Sessions Judge, 1924; Legal Remembrancer to Government, 1930; Additional Judicial Commissioner, 1932; Puisne Judge, 1936. *Address:* Nagpur, C.P.

PUDUKKOTTAI, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur, Raja of, *b.* 1922. Installed 19th November, 1928. Invested with Ruling Powers on 17th Jan. 44. The State has an area of 1,179 sq. miles and population of 438,348 and has been ruled by the Tondaiman Dynasty for centuries. Salute 11 guns. *Address:* New Palace, Pudukkottai.

PURANIK, Wasudeo Ramchandra, B.A., LL.B., Member, Federal Public services Commission, Simla, since April 1947. *b.* Sept. 18, 1886; *m.* Sushilabai, *d.* of K. K. Acharya. *Educ.:* Burhanpur, Khandwa, Ujjain, Indore and Nagpur. Started practice at Nagpur Bar, 1910; Govt. Advocate-General, 1937; twice nominated to the Leg. Assembly between 1935 and 1937; Offg. Puisne Judge, Nagpur High Court, 1928 and 1940. Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Nagpur, 1942-46; Chairman, Conciliation Board for Labour disputes in the Coalfields of Bihar and Bengal, elected Treasurer of Nagpur Univ. in 1939 and in 1942; and elected Dean of the Faculty of Law at the same time; elected Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur Univ. in Dec. 1943; Municipal member for 3 years, and Vice-Chairman of the Dist. Local Board for a term; one of the founders of the Seva Sadan in Nagpur; takes keen interest in education and social problems and is now at the head of several institutions. *Address:* Victoria Road, Civil Station, Nagpur, C.P.

PURI, Balvant Singh, C.I.E. (1946), O.B.E. (1932), Sardar Bahadur (1926), Sardar Sahib (1922), Secretary-General, Indian Red Cross Society & St. John Ambulance Assen. and Brigade; Hon. Secy., British Empire Leprosy Relief Assen. (Indian Council); member, Headquarters Executive Cttee. of the ex-services Assen. of India and Indian Forces Families Welfare Cttee. *b.* 28-6-1892, Sukho (Rawalpindi). *m.* Sitawanti, 1910. One *d.*, Mrs. Pritam Singh and two *s.* Capt. Harbans Singh Puri, I.A.D.C., and Maj. Shamshar Singh Puri, I.A.C. Served the Punjab Education Dept. for nine years; in the Joint War Cttee. of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John since 1917; organised Lord Reading's Anti-Leprosy Fund Appeal in 1925; studied in 1933, the organisation of the League of Red Cross Societies at its headquarters in Paris and also the working of various European Red Cross Societies; Associate Officer, Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1933, and Commander, 1945; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937; represented India at various International Red Cross conferences, etc.; Junior Red Cross Conference in Paris, 1933; International Hospitals' Congress at Knock-Sur-Mer (Belgium), followed by visits to various hospitals and sanatoria in Belgium and Holland (1933); first meeting of the International Relief Union convened by the League of Nations at Geneva in 1933. Advisory Conference of National Red Cross Societies in Geneva in 1945; meeting of Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies in Paris in 1945 and at Oxford in 1946; Conference of National Red Cross Societies called by the International Red Cross Cttee. at Geneva in 1946, to examine the revision of the existing Geneva Conventions relating to sick and wounded and Prisoners of War, and adoption of new conventions for the protection and relief of civilians in enemy and enemy occupied countries; Pres., Sikh Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society (Simla-Delhi) since its formation in 1924. Joint Secy., United Council for Relief and Welfare under the Chairmanship of the Countess Mountbatten of Burma. *Club.:* I.D.G. *Address:* 19, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

PURSHOTAMDAS, Ishwardas, J. P. *b.* January, 1896; *Educ.:* at St. Xavier's High School, Bombay; entered public life under the guidance of his father, Sir Ishwardas Lukhmidas; President, Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, 1942-43, when he put vigour into the programme of the organisation and was responsible for providing comforts to Magistrates on outdoor duty during the riots; Agent in Bombay of Triton Insurance Co., Ltd., and a Director of the Indian Trade and General Insurance Co., Ltd., is on the Committee of several Trusts and public institutions and temples; Treasurer, Pechey Phipson Sanatorium for Women and Children, Nasik, and Bombay Vigilance Association, amongst other bodies; Life Associate of Bombay Red Cross Society; a keen social worker and holds rational views in political and religious matters; Freemason; member of various organisations and clubs, including the Royal Asiatic Society and Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. *Clubs:* Orient Club, Willingdon Sports Club and Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Garden View, 19, Hughes Road, Bombay.

PURSHOTAMDAS Thakurdas, Sir, K.B.E. (June 1944), Kt. (1923), C.I.E. (1919), M.B.E., Cotton Merchant. *b.* 30th May 1879. *Educ.:* Elph. Coll., Bombay. Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee; Director, Reserve Bank of India; member Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926); delegate to Round Table Conference (1930-33); President, East India Cotton Association. Chairman, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; Chairman, Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd. Director, Associated Cement Companies Ltd. Chairman, Imperial Indian Citizens' Association. *Address:* "Suneeta," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

QIZILBASH, Nawab Mozaffar Ali Khan, B.A., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1908; *s.* of late Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan Qizilbash, K.C.I.E.; *Educ.:* Clare College, Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn, London. Present Head of Qizilbash family, the first Nawab and founder of the family in India, Ali Raza Khan having come from Kabul in 1841. The family is distinguished for military, political and social services; he is the 6th Nawab of the family having succeeded in April 1944 to the title and family estates; one of the premier estates, the Rakh Kahamba Estate comprises of villages in Lahore, Lyallpur, Sheikhupura, Lucknow and Bahraich Districts, and the Nawab runs them on modern lines, building hospitals for free medical aid to his tenants and inhabitants of surrounding villages, and veterinary hospital. Member, West Punjab Legislative Assembly, Lahore Hunt; Life President, Anjuman Islamia, Punjab; knighted, June 1945. *Recreations:* Polo, Hockey, Tennis, Shooting. *Address:* Nawab Palace, Lahore; Alirazabad, Rakh Khamba Estate, Lahore Dist.

QURAISHI, Khan Bahadur Fazl Elahi, B.A. (Punj.); Deputy Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission (India). Retd. *b.* 15th May, 1892. *m.* Badar Jahan Begam, *d.* of Mirza Mohammad Mirza, Dy. Collector (Retd.); *Educ.:* St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi. Employed in Bureau of Education, Govt. of India (1915-1923) and Dept. of Education, Health and Lands (1924-1935); accompanied Indian Delegation to South Africa (2nd Cape Town Conference) 1932, as an Asstt.; Secretary, Central Advisory Board of Education, Govt. of India (1935-36); appointed Asstt. Secretary and Supervisor of Examinations, Federal Public Service Commission (India), July 1936; Dy. Secretary to the Commission, 1945; officiated as Secy. to the Federal Public Service Commission, Feb. 1944, May 1945.-Oct. 1945; and April-June 1946; first Indian to act as Secretary to the Commission; was selected for appointment as Secretary, Public Service Commission, Hyderabad State, but could not take up the work on account of illness. Retired in May 1947. *Address:* "Chandan Nivas," 192/4, Shah Nawaz Bhutto Rd., Soldier Bazar, Karachi 3.

QURESHI, Muhammad Moneer, B.A. (Allahabad); F.L.A. (London), Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, Poona, since 1938. *b.* December 10, 1895; *m.* Anna Mogheri; *Educ.:* Aligarh and Lahore. Librarian, Archæological Dept., Simla (1919-1926); Govt. of India State Scholar for training in field archæology and museum organisation (1926-1928); Curator, Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi (1928-1933); Assistant Superintendent of Archæology (1933-38). *Publications:* Several papers and reports published in the Departmental literature and public magazines on archæological and epigraphical subjects. *Address:* 54, Wellesley Road, Poona 5.

RADHAKRISHNAN, Sir S., Kt. (1931,) M.A., D.Litt. (Hon.), LL.D., F.B.A., Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu Univ. since 1939. Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics, Oxford, 1936; George V Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta, 1921-39. Member, International Cttee. on Intellectual Co-operation, 1931-39; member and leader, Indian Delegation, U.N.E.S.C.O. 1946, 1947. *b.* 5th Sept. 1888. *Educ.:* Madras Christian Coll., for some time Prof. of Philosophy, Presy. Coll., Madras; Mysore Univ., Upton, Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester Coll., Oxford, Hibbert Lecturer, 1929-30. *Publications:* *Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy, Indian Philosophy, 2 Vols., The Hindu View of Life, An Idealistic View of Life, East and West in Religion, Kalki or the Future of Civilisation, The Religion we Need, Gautama the Buddha, and Eastern Religion, and Western Thought, India and China; Religion and Society,* Articles on Indian Philosophy and others in Encyclopædia Britannica. *Address:* Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu Univ., Benares.

RADHANPUR STATE: His Highness Nawab Saheb Mortazakhan Jorawarkhan Babi Bahadur (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

RAFIUDDIN, Ahmed Moulvie, Sir, Kt. (1932), Bar-at-Law, J.P. *Educ.* at the Deccan College, Poona and King's College, London University. Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1892. Had the honour of assisting Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in her Hindustani studies and in the publication of her Hindustani Diary. Visited Constantinople in the interest of England during the Cretan Crisis with introductory letters from the Foreign Office in 1895. Had interviews with Sultan Abdul Hamid. As a mark of appreciation of his services, the Queen recommended to the Foreign Office that he should be admitted as first Indian member of the British Diplomatic Service and appointed to the British Embassy at Constantinople. (The correspondence appears in Queen Victoria's published letters last Volume). First elected to Bombay Council, 1909, appointed Minister, Bombay Government in June 1928 and reappointed Minister, Bombay Government, in November 1930. Companion of the Turkish Order of the Majidia and Knight of the Order of the Lion and the Sun of Persia. Holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal. *Address:* 2, Ganeshkhind Road, Poona.

RAHIM, Sir Abdur, M.A., LL.D., (1919), K.C.S.I. (1924), *b.* September, 1867. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1890; practised as Advocate, Calcutta; Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900-03; appointed Judge, Madras High Court; Fellow, Madras University, 1908; member of the R.

OONAWALLA, Dr. Phiroze Framji, M.D. (Bombay) 1925; Hony. Physician to Nair Hospital and Professor of Medicine, Topiwalla National Medical College; *b.* 16th June, 1891; *m.* Miss Piroja Jamasji Baria. *Educ.:* New High School (Bombay), St. Xavier's College (Bombay), Grant Medical College (Bombay). Worked in Masina Hospital, Bombay, from 1914 to 1928 in different capacities. House Physician, House Pathologist, Anæsthetist, House Surgeon and Acting Resident Medical Officer. *Address:* 620, Parsee Colony, Jam-e-Jamshed Road, Dadar, Bombay.

PORBANDAR STATE: Hon. Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Natwarsinghji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

PRABHUNATH Singhji, Maharaj, Dharmalankar, Dharmakesri, ex-Dewan and Vice-President, State Council, Narsingarh State, C.I. *b.* 26th March, 1909. Four *daughters* and two *sons.* His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Narsingarh has adopted his eldest son Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhanu Prakash Singhji Sahib as his heir. Now studying in the Daly College in 2nd year. *Educ.:* in the State High School. He is popularly known in the State by the name of Kaka Sahib being uncle to the present Ruler of Narsingarh State. Keen scholar of English and Hindi. Very fond of books of eminent authors. Likes to live very simple. Rao Bahadur in 1941. Comptroller of the Household and Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur upto 1939. General member upto June 1947, when His Highness graciously appointed him on the high office of Dewan for his loyal and meritorious services in the State. President, State War Committee during the World War II. Immensely helped the State authorities in procuring foodgrains from abroad through his personal influence. He has renounced the title of Rao Bahadur on the eve of Independence day. *Recreation:* Books, Gardening. Personal Assistant, Nagendra Mohan Vyas, M.A., LL.B. *Address:* Arjun Club, Narsingarh State, C.I.

PRADHAN, Govind Raghunath, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Nagpur High Court. *b.* 1887; *m.* from Chitnavis family. Nagpur; two ds. Pramila and Vimala. First correspondent of the Associated Press of India at Nagpur; edited Marathi weekly "Janata", Nagpur; Standing Counsel, Nagpur Municipal Cttee.; member, Nehru Cttee.; one of the authors of the Nehru Report; member, C.P. & Berar Legislative Council, 1927-30; was a member of the Court of Nagpur University; was President, Nagpur District Council and Vice-President, Nagpur Municipal Cttee., for a long time; ex-President, Non-Brahmin party in C.P.; Chairman, Reception Cttee. for C.P. & Berar; Non-Brahmin Conference held at Nagpur in 1939 which brought about the merger of non-Brahmins with the Congress; member, Nagpur District Congress Election Tribunal. *Address:* Civil Station, Nagpur.

PRASAD, Jagat, M.A., B.Sc., C.I.E. (1934); Retd. *Educ.:* Muir Central College (now University College), Allahabad. Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1902; retired, 1934, as Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs (Permanent); Dy. Auditor-General (Officiating). *Address:* Daryaganj, Delhi.

PRASAD, Dr. Jwala, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.); King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, and King George VI Coronation Medal; Principal, Shri Shivaji College, Amraoti. Head of the Philosophy Department, Nagpur University. *b.* 25th October, 1890; *m.* Shreemati Manorama. *Educ.:* St. John's College, Agra; and Fitz-William House, Cambridge. Professor, St. John's College, Agra; Professor and Principal, Robertson College, Jubbulpore. *Publication:* Text-Books of Intermediate Logic, Deduction and Induction; Introduction to Indian Philosophy; Indian Epistemology; Lectures on B. A. Ethics; History of Rome (Hindi); Western Logic (Hindi); and a number of various research papers. *Address:* Shri Shivaji College, Amraoti (Berar).

PRASAD, Lala Sital, B.Sc., Director, J. K. Jute Mills Co. Ltd. *b.* May 7, 1892. After a distinguished academic career, joined the Provincial Civil Service in 1915; Income-tax Officer of Cawnpore, 1920-32; promoted Asstt. Commnr. of Income-tax in 1932 and placed on special duty in the office of the Central Board of Revenue in 1940; Director of Inspection (Income-tax), 1941; retired in February 1943; promoted J.K. Investment Trust Ltd.; and J.K. Commercial Corporation Ltd., 1944; Director, U.P. Industrial Financing Corporation Ltd., Free India General Insurance Co. Ltd., J.K. Traders Ltd., and Share Dealers Corporation Ltd.; has made a special study of Vedantic Philosophy. *Recreations:* Tennis, Riding, Motoring and Music. *Address:* Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.

PRASAD, The Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra, M.A., M.L., LL.D., President, Indian National Congress since 18 Nov., 1947 and Chairman, Indian Constituent Assembly. *b.* Dec. 3, 1884. *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Prof. of Engl., G. B. B. Coll., Muzzafarpore, 1908; practised, Calcutta High Court, 1911-1916; practised, Patna High Court, 1916-20; joined Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran Agrarian movement; suspended practice as lawyer and joined non-co-operation movement, 1920; General Secretary, Indian National Congress; member, Congress Working Committee; President, Indian National Congress, 1932, 1934, 1939, 1947; imprisoned several times for taking part in Civil Disobedience Movement; last time arrested Aug. 1942; released 1945; Member and Minister for Food and Agriculture in Indian Interim Govt. and first

Indian Government after independence in 1946 and 1947 respectively; Chairman, Indian Constituent Assembly since formation in Dec. 1946; left Government, 15 Jan., 1948; became President of Congress, 18 Nov., 1947; other activities include propagation of Hindi, journalism, and social, humanitarian and relief work in general; one of the founders of the Patna Engl. daily *Searchlight* of which he is still one of the Directors and the Hindi Weekly, *Desh*; *Publications: India Divided.* *Address:* Sadakatashram, Patna.

PRASADA, Krishna, I.C.S., J.P., C.I.E. (1943). Director-General; Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi. *b.* Aug. 4, 1894. *m.* Shrimati Bishan Devi. *Educ.:* Bareilly College, Bareilly, and New College, Oxford. Started service in 1921 in U.P. where he was Collector & District Magistrate till 1934, when he was appointed P.M.G. Led the Indian Delegation to the International Tele-communications Conference, Cairo, in 1938 and to the International Postal Congress, Paris, in 1947. Oxford Tennis Blue (1921). Played for India in the Davis Cup in 1927 & 1932. *Address:* New Delhi.

PRASHAD, Dr. Baini, D.Sc. (Punjab *et* Edinburgh), F.R.S.E., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I., O.B.E. (1943). Fisheries Development Adviser to the Govt. of India since 1944. *b.* 13th March, 1894. *m.* Miss Ram Dass. *Educ.:* Punjab Univ., Lahore and Edinburgh Univ. Appointed Supdt. of Fisheries, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, 1917; Offg. Dir. of Fisheries, ditto, 1918-20; Asstt. Supdt., Zoological Survey of India, 1920 and again 1921; Offg. Supdt., ditto, 1920 and 1923; Offg. Dir., ditto, 1924, 1927, and again 1929, confirmed 1933. *Publications: Progress of Science in India during the past 25 years*; English translations of *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*; *Qanun-i-Humayuni*; *Maathir-ul-Umara* and over 150 scientific papers on the Zoology of India in various Indian and foreign journals. *Address:* Dept. of Agriculture, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi.

PRATER, Stanley Henry, O.B.E., M.L.A., Bombay, J.P., C.M.Z.S., ex-Curator, Prince of Wales Museum (Natural History) and of Bombay Natural History Society. *b.* 1890; *Educ.:* St. Mary's High School, Bombay. Corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London, 1920; Jt. Editor of the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, 1921; President, Bombay Provl. Branch, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association since 1932; represented the Anglo-Indian Community on the Bombay Leg. Council, 1930-1936; elected to the Bombay Leg. Assembly representing Bombay City-*cum*-Suburban Anglo-Indian Constituency, 1937; Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932; Justice of the Peace, 1932; Hon. Presy. Magistrate, 1934; represented Anglo-Indian Community on Provl. Board of Education since 1934; Inter-Provincial Board of Education since 1937; Managing Committee, St. George's Hospital, 1935. Managing Committee, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital since 1939; elected representative of the Bombay Leg. Assembly on the Senate of the Bombay University, 1937. Govt. of India Defence Loans, Bombay Provl. Committee, 1939; Executive Committee, Bombay Civic Guards, 1940; Bombay Provl. War Committee, 1941. Member, Constituent Assembly, 1946. Steering Committee, Constituent Assembly; Minorities Committee, Constituent Assembly, 1947. *Address:* C/o Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

PREMCHAND, Sir Kikabhai, Kt. (1931); Financier; *b.* April 1, 1883. *m.* Lady Lily. *Educ.:* at Bombay. Member, Legislative Assembly from January 1927 to September 1930; member of the Indian Central Committee which co-operated with the Indian Statutory Committee. Sheriff of Bombay for 1932. *Address:* "The Lily", Juhu; 63, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PREM NATH, Automobile Engineer and Dealer. *b.* July 1, 1902; *Educ.:* Prince of Wales College, Jammu; Electrical and Mechanical Engineering in England and Germany; *m.* Kamla Devi, 1928. Worked from 1927 to 1939 at Bombay, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Indore with the Bombay Garage (F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd.); in 1939 started his own firm Prem Nath Motors (incorporated as a Private Limited Company in 1945), New Delhi, with a Modern showroom and an up-to-date workshop; from 1943-45 ran transport contract under the Government of India for the construction of Assam Access Road and Aerodromes in N.W.F.P., Bengal and Bihar; Governing Director, Prem Nath & Sons Ltd.; Managing Agents of Prem Nath Transport Co. Ltd.; Director, Indian Vegetable Oils & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Khanna, Scindia Vegetable Products Ltd., Gwalior; Chairman, Ajanta Film Corporation Ltd., Delhi, Sports India Publications Ltd., New Delhi. *Address:* Prem Nath Motors, New Delhi.

PRUTHI, Hem Singh, B.Sc. (Hon.), M.Sc. (First Class), Ph.D., Sc.D. (Cantab.), O.B.E., Plant Protection Adviser to Govt. of India since 1945. *b.* Feb. 1897; *m.* Shrimati Harbans Kour; *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Lahore; Peterhouse, Cambridge; Mcleod, Kapurthala; Natural Science Studentship of the Punjab Univ., Charles Abercrombie Research Studentship, Peterhouse, Cambridge (1924-25); International Education Board Fellowship (Rockfeller), 1925-26; Foundation Fellow, National Institute of Science, India; Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Barclay Memorial Medalist of Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal (for best work in Biological Research); Imperial Entomologist to Govt. of India, 1934-44; Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, 1944-45; Director, Locust Control, India, since 1940. *Address:* Plant Protection Adviser to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Agriculture, New Delhi.

Commission on Public Services, 1913-15; officiated as Chief Justice, Madras, July to October 1910 and July to October, 1919. *Publication:* "*Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence.*" Member, Executive Council, Government of Bengal, 1920-25; member, Bengal Legis. Council, 1925-29; Leader of the Bengal Muslim Party; member, Legislative Assembly, 1931; Leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly from 1931; Leader of the "Opposition" in the Assembly, 1931-34; member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England; ex-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, 1935. *Address:* 13, Kutchery Road, Karachi.

RAHIM, M. A., Ex-Minister for Railways and Communications, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government; *b.* 1906; of a wealthy trading family in Gulburga District; *Educ.:* M.A., LL.B. (Alig. University). Began his career as Pleader and soon became a prominent member of the Hyderabad High Court Pleaders' Association; appointed Popular Minister for Local Self-Government in the Nizam's Executive Council, 1947; took a leading part in the

H.E.H. the Nizam's delegation to negotiate the treaties between Hyderabad and Indian Union; founder of the Hyderabad Bank Ltd., to facilitate commercial activities of the public; ably guided the preparation of the economic programme of the Majlis. *Address:* Dilkusha, Somajlguda, Hyderabad (Deccan).

RAHIMTOOLA, Sir Fazal Ibrahim, Kt. (1946), C.I.E., B.A., J.P., Merchant, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-1930; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust, 1921-1930; member, Advisory Committee, Bombay Development Department, 1922; appointed to advise Government about liquor shops in Bombay City, 1922; member, Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Secretary, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association; member, Standing Finance Committee for Railways, Railway Board; member, Haj Inquiry Committee, 1929; President, Bombay Presidency Urdu Teachers' Conference; President, All-India Urdu Newspapers' Association; Secretary, All-India Minorities Conference; member, Central Broadcasting Advisory Council; Bombay member, Standing Committee for Haj; member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1925-1930; President, Indian Tariff Board, 1935; Indian States' Delegate to the Eastern Group Conference; Chairman of the Poona Committee of the Indian Gliding Assnc. Ltd.; Chairman, Indian Fisheries Cttee., Govt. of India; member, Central Food Council, Post-War Reconstruction Cttee. for Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries; Director of several Joint Stock Companies. *Address:* Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAHIMTOOLA, Habib Ibrahim, B.A., LL.B., J.P., F.R.P.S., High Commissioner for Pakistan in London, *b.* 10th March, 1912, *s.* of late Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E. *m.* Zubeida, *d.* of Sir Sultan Chinoy: one *d.* two *s.* *Educ.:* St. Xavier's School and College and Government Law College, Bombay. President, Federation of Muslim Chamber of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi, 1947-48; Bombay Provincial Muslim Chamber of Commerce, 1944-48; Bombay Provincial Muslim League Parliamentary Board for Local Bodies, 1945-47; Young Men's Muslim Association, 1946-47; Bombay Muslim Students' Union, 1946-47-48; Bombay Presidency Badminton Association, 1938-48; Vice-President: The All-India Badminton Association, 1943-48. Director; Fazalbhai Ibrahim & Co. Ltd.; Sultania Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay Metal & Alloys Mfg. Co. Ltd.; Manjri Stud Farm Ltd.; Orient Airways Ltd., Calcutta; Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co. Ltd., Calcutta; Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd., Calcutta; Crescent Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; Iron & Metal Traders Ltd.; Lido Limited; Rahimtoola & Gabriel Ltd.; Raga Industries Ltd., New Textiles Ltd.; Cawnpore, etc., etc., the Rotary Club, 1944-1946. Chairman, Membership Committee, 1945-46; Classification Committee, 1944-45; member, Government of India Food Delegation to U.K. & U.S.A. in 1946; Government of India Policy Committee on Shipping; Government of Bombay Housing Panel; Civil Aviation Conference, Government of India, 1947. Committee on Trade Policy, Government of India, 1947; Indian Delegation to the International Trade and Employment Conference, Geneva, 1947; alternate Leader, Indian Delegation, Special Cereals Conference, Paris, 1947. Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports, Orient, etc., etc. *Address:—Residence:* Ibrahim Manor, 5, Pedder Road, Bombay; *Office:* 4th Floor, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay; London.

RAHMAN, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur, Minister for Education, Interior, and Information and Broadcasting since the establishment of Pakistan. *b.* 1905 at Shainpukur in Dacca District. Joined Dacca Bar, 1934; elected to the Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937, from the Dacca Univ. Constituency; Chief Whip, Govt. of Bengal, 1943; has been actively associated with the Muslim League since 1937, in 1946, after being elected again to the Bengal Assembly, became a Minister-in-Charge of Revenue and Jail Administration; convened the All-Pakistan Educational Conference, December, 1947, and laid the foundation for reorientation of education in Pakistan. *Address:* Pakistan Secretariat, Karachi.

RAHMAN, Lt.-Col. M. A., I.M.S. (Retired), M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), F.S.M.F. Chairman, Hyderabad Public Service Commission, ex-M.L.A., (Central), ex-Member, Federal Public Service Commission. *b.* Oct. 22, 1881. *m.* Kishwar Zamani Begum, *d.* of Nawab Sajjad Ahmed Khan, Moradabad, March 20, 1914; two sons: one, Lt-Col. (Pakistan Army), second, Captain (Foreign Service, India). *Educ.:* Guy's Hospital, London; Qualified, 1907; entered I.M.S., 1909; War Service, 1914-20, France, East

Persia, Trans-Caspia: mentioned thrice in despatches; Brevet Major, 1918; awarded 4 medals, Mons' Star, Victory, General Service and Afghan medal with clasp: Specialist in Advanced Operative Surgery, D.A. D.M.S., East Persia; transferred to Civil, 1921; Principal, Agra Medical School, Civil Surgeon, Meerut, Aligarh and Agra; retired, Oct. 22, 1936; member, Army Indianisation Committee, 1939; Defence Consultative Committee; Special Officer (Recruitment), Supply Department, 1942; member, Executive Councils, Agra and Aligarh Universities. *Clubs:* United Service, Simla, Nainital and Secunderabad. *Present Address:* Hyderabad (Deccan).

RAHMAN, Khan Bahadur Sayidur, M.A., B.L., C.I.E., (1946), Khan Bahadur (1938); *b.* Nov. 1, 1895, *m.* Herira Akhtar. *Educ.:* Calcutta and Gauhati; member, Assam Leg. Council, 1927-29; member, Assam Leg. Assembly, 1937-46; Minister, Revenue and Legislative, 1939-40; Revenue, Finance and Legislative, 1940-42; Education and P.W.D., 1942-March 1945; Education and Jails, 24th March, 1945-10th Feb. 1946; re-elected to Assam Leg. Assembly., Feb. 1946. *Address:* Sayeed Villa, Shillong.

RAIZADA Brijmohan Lal, Banker and Landlord. *b.* in Central India; 3rd *s.* of late Rai Bahadur Dewan Lala Piyare Lal who was Assistant Resident, Central India. *Educ.:* Hindu College. *m.* Draupati Rani, niece of Seth Ram Krishna Dalmia. Entered business at an early age and made considerable progress; Director-in-Charge, Messrs. Allen Berry & Co. Ltd., New Delhi, Director, Central Board of Bharat Bank Ltd., Bharat Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., Raizada Brothers Ltd., Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., Textile Marketing Co. Ltd., Dalmia Cement Ltd., I. A. C. Ltd.; Proprietor, Rai Bahadur Piyare Lal & Sons. *Recreations:* Music, Cricket and Tennis. *Club:* Roshanara Club Ltd., and Chelmsford Club Ltd. *Address:* Prem Narain Road, Delhi.

RAIZADA Jagmohan Lal, B.A., LL.B., *e.s.* of late Rai Bahadur Dewan Piyare Lal. *Educ.:* St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi Law Coll., Univ. of Delhi of which he is Life Registered Graduate. *m.* Kumary Biva Kumary, *d.* of Hon'ble Maharajkumar N. N. Sinha of Nashipur. Member Council of State, in Jan. 1941; has one *s.* Sudhir Kumar; Partner, Rai Bahadur Piyare Lal & Sons, Modern Textile Industries; Director, Sitapur Electricity Corporation Ltd., Raizada Brothers, Ltd., I.A.C. Ltd., Cement Distributors Ltd., Madhowji Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay; Life member, Hardinge Library, Delhi; shows keen interest in public, social and literary activities. *Recreations:* Music, Literature, Horticulture, Shootings, Motoring. *Clubs:* Roshanara, Delhi; Chelmsford, New Delhi. *Address:* "Rai Bahadur Piyare Lal Villa," Prem Narain Road, Delhi.

RAIZADA Man Mohan Lal, Rais, Banker, Landlord and Millowner, second son of late Rai Bahadur Dewan Lala Piyare Lal. *Educ.:* Privately and at the Hindu College, Delhi. *m.* Raj Kumari Suparva Kumari, *d.* of the Hon'ble Raja Bahadur B. N. Sinha, B.A., M.L.C., Maharaja of Nashipur Raj. 1*s.*; entered business at an early age, takes active part in social and commercial activities; member, Managing Committee, Sri Rama Lieela, Delhi; Life member, Hardinge Library, Delhi; Director, Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., Dalmia Dadri Raizada Brothers Limited, I.A.C. Ltd., Delhi, Dalmia-Jain Aviation Ltd., Delhi, Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Ltd., Bombay, Rashtriya Investment Co. Ltd., Delhi, Rashtriya Financial Corpn. Ltd., Delhi, Partner: Pearsons Press, Delhi; Pearsons Sales Depot, Delhi, Raizada Bros. & Co., Delhi, Rai Bahadur Piyare Lal & Sons, Delhi; connected with various other industries. *Recreations:* Music, Cricket, Walking and Driving. *Clubs:* Chelmsford Club, New Delhi; Roshanara Club, Delhi. *Address:* Rai Bahadur Piyare Lal Villa, Prem Narain Road, Bazar Sitaram, Delhi.

RAJA, Tribhovandas Jagjivandas, M.A., LL.B., ex-Dewan, Kutch. *b.* 6th November, 1893. *m.* Miss Taralaxmi R. Khandedia. *Educ.:* Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh; Bahauddin College, Junagadh; Wilson College and Government Law School, Bombay. Lecturer in History, Wilson College, 1914-18; Naib Dewan and Sarnyadish, Wankaner State, 1917-20; Deputy Revenue Commissioner, Junagadh State, 1920-21; Huzur Personal Assistant and Revenue Minister, Limbdi State, 1921-30; appointed Dewan, Lunawada State, 1930; appointed Foreign

and Political and Finance Minister, Bikaner, January 1933; reverted to Lunawada, July 1933; appointed Dewan, Porbandar State, August 1934; created a Tazmi Sirdar (Dowdi) of the Porbandar State, 1936, July; retired with grant of a special 'Varshasan' (annuity for life) of Rs. 1.001, November 1938. Dewan, Partabgarh State, 1939-42; Chief Minister, Ratlam, November 1942-January 1947; received the 'Izzat' of 'Dohri Tazim and Gold' from His Highness of Ratlam, January 1944; was granted a Varshasan of Rs. 1,501 by His Highness of Lunawada as a reward of continuing loyal services, June 1945. On the eve of joining Kutch service, he was granted a 'Saliana' (annuity) of Rs. 3,000 per annum for life with Rank and Status of a First Class Jagirdar of the Ratlam State and a hereditary 'Saliana' of Rs. 1,500 from generation to generation. *Clubs:* Founder-President, Rotary Club, Ratlam; member, Cricket Club of India, Bombay; Roshanara Club, Delhi; Constitution Club, New Delhi; Life member, Matheran Club, Matheran; President, Bhuj Gymkhana and Rotary Club, Bhuj. *Address:* Dewan's Bungalow, Bhuj (Kutch).

RAJA, T. Manavedan, Raja of Nilambur. *b.* 2nd August, 1880. *m.* twice, has 6 *s.* and 10 *d.* *Educ.*: Zamorin's College, Calicut. Assumed Sthana, 1922. The Estate covers about 500 sq. miles in Nilgiris and Malabar Districts including about 400 sq. miles of forests, on the Malabar slope of the Nilgiris. Astrologer, Ayurvedic Physician and Toxicologist. Founder, Nilambur Vydiasala for treatment of all poisons especially snake-bites where poor people are treated free. Educationist. Founder of Manavedan High School, Nilambur, and various other institutions. Patron, Kerala Kala Mandalam; President, Aryavydia Patasala. Social reformer, much interested in the welfare of tenants. Was President, Ernad Taluk Board; member, Malabar District Board and President, Malabar Chamber of Commerce. Member, Advisory Committee, I.T.F. Malabar Battalions. Represented Madras Landholders in the Central Legislative Assembly till 1946 election. Chairman, Board of Directors of the Kerala Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.; Director, Calicut Hosieries Ltd., United Ice Factory Ltd., and Nilambur Mines Ltd.; was member, Post-War Reconstruction General Cttee. and of the Sub-Cttee. on Forestry; Director, Neelimalai Tea Estates; Director and Chairman, Malayalam Oil Mills Ltd., Calicut. *Address:* Post and Telegraph Office, Nilambur, Malabar District, South India and Kalliana Soudham, P. O. Wandoor, S. Malabar.

RAJABAHADUR Leeladhar Singh, Ruler of Sakti State till 1948 when the State merged with Central Provinces. *b.* on January 5, 1892; *Educ.* at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. In 1914, the Rajabahadur married the sister of the Zamindar of Bindra Nawagarh in the Raipur Dt. by whom he has a son and heir Jivendranath Bahadur Singh who was born on August 12, 1916. Upon the death of his first wife the Rajabahadur married a second time in 1929 and a daughter was born to him in 1930. He was a representative member of the Chamber of Princes and is at present a member of several boards in the Eastern States Union. He has travelled widely on the European Continent. The Rajabahadur ascended the *gadi* and was installed with full ruling powers in 1915. The State was formerly a dependency of Sambalpur and passed to the British by the Treaty of 1826 between the East India Company and the Mahratha chief Raghuji Bhonsla. The area of the State was 130 sq. miles and the population 54,500 according to the last census, the average revenue was Rs. 2,10,343 and the average expenditure Rs. 1,76,626. Gonds and Kawars were the most numerous castes, and the whole population spoke the Chattisgarh dialect of Hindi. The administration was carried on by the Rajabahadur with the help of a Dewan and an advisory council consisting of the members of the Prajamandal, an elected body. Of revenue matters the Ruler exercises the highest jurisdiction with the aid of the Prajamandal and petty disputes were decided by village panchayats and bench magistrates appointed for the purpose. *Address:* Sakti State.

RAJABHOJ, Pandurang N., *b.* in 1905 in a scheduled class family in Nasik Dist. *Educ.* at Dhulia. Joined Government service in 1925. Interested himself in backward class uplift movement and gained wide popularity. Became Municipal Councillor and Government nominee in Poona Local Board. First launched the Parvati Temple entry satyagraha and participated in the Nasik 'Kalaram' and Mahad Tank Satyagraha and courted jail. In agitation in British India and Indian States brought him into prominence and he was invited as a signatory to the Poona Pact. He submitted a memorandum before the Simon Commission and gave evidence before the Franchise Committee on behalf of the depressed classes. He conducts two weekly *Dalit-Bandhu* and *Indian States* in Marathi and English respectively. He also used to conduct boarding houses for Scheduled caste boys and girls. General Secretary, All-India Scheduled Caste Federation founded by Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar since its inception in 1942; recently lead Satyagraha movements in Poona, Nagpur and Lucknow.

Sentenced to six months R. I. at Lucknow, but released unconditionally after 3 months. *Address:* 207, Ghorpade Peth, Poona 2.

RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, C., H. E., B.A., B.L., Governor General of India since June 1948; *b.* 1879 in a village near Hosur, Salem District. *Educ.*: Central College, Bangalore. Presidency College and Law College, Madras; joined Bar in 1900; had a lucrative practice at Salem. Joined Satyagraha campaign, 1919 and the Non-co-operation movement in 1920; edited Mahatma Gandhi's paper *Young India* during the latter's imprisonment. General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, 1921 to 1922 and member, Working Committee of the Congress throughout the Non-co-operation campaign, subsequently until 1942 and again since July 1946; member of the Council of the All-India Spinners' Association from the beginning up to 1935; Secretary, Prohibition League of India; Vice-Pres., Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha; Prime Minister, Government of Madras in Charge of Home and Finance Portfolio from July 1937 to November 1939; resigned Prime Ministership of Madras, October, 1939 along with other Congress Ministers; member, All-India Working Committee of the Indian National Congress; resigned in April 1942, after the Wardha session of Congress on account of difference of opinion; on July 28, 1940, induced the All-India Congress Committee at its Poona meeting to offer cooperation in war effort in the event of the immediate setting up of a Provisional National Govt.; arrested and sentenced to one year's imprisonment on 4th December, 1940, under the Defence of India Act; assisted Mahatma Gandhi in the Gandhi-Jinnah talks in Sept. 1944; member of Governor General's Council, September 1946 to August 15, 1947, holding the Portfolios of Industries and Supplies, of Education and of Finance for different periods. Governor of West Bengal, Aug. 1947. *Publications:* Tamil books on Socrates, Marcus Aurelius, Bhagavad-Gita, Mahabharata and Upanishads and short stories translated into English and published by "Hindusthan Times," Delhi, under title *"Fatal Cart and other stories"*; in English, Baghavad-Gita, Upanishads and Vedanta all published by Hindustan Times, Delhi; also written a *'Prohibition Manual'* containing all about the drink and drug problem in India and booklets *"Way Out"* (Oxford Univ. Press) and *"Reconciliatian"* (Hind Kitabs) on the political problems of India. *Permanent Address:* Bazlullah Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras; Govt. House, New Delhi.

RAJAH Iyer, K., B.A., B.L., Advocate-General, Madras, since July 1945. *b.* July 15, 1890; *Educ.*: Presy. Coll., Madras, and Law College; apprenticed to and worked with Sir Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-Advocate General; member, Bar Council, since 1934. *Address:* 'Haridwar', 163, Lloyd Road, Royapettah, Madras.

RAJAH, V. Madhava, Senior Rajah of Kollengode; *b.* 1878. *Educ.*: Victoria College, Palghat and Agricultural College, Saidapet; succeeded his brother, the late Rajah Sir V. Vasudeva Rajah in 1940; had administrative training under the late Sir P. Rajagopalachari; was twice member of the Madras Legislative Council, before and after the Montford Reforms; during that period he worked hard in raising the Victoria College to that of a 1st Grade College; was the first non-official president of the Palghat Taluk Board and also of the Malabar District Board; for six years as President of the District Board, was instrumental in getting opened eighteen High Schools in the District; the first elected President of Elementary Education Board and also first elected President of the Secondary Education Board. During that time started many Ele. Schools in the District; has at present under his management a High School and a Training School; has directed his attention towards introducing the æsthetic ancient arts of Kerala; takes interest in Agricultural matters; Vice-President, Malabar Landholders' Association; is the head of the Vengunad Swarupam and is the popular head in the religious life of Malabar; his investiture as the head of the family takes place with elaborate rites and rituals, at Kasyapa Temple. Trustee, Kasyapa Temple near Kollengode. *Address:* Kollengode, S. Malabar.

RAJAMANNAR, Hon. Mr. P. V., B.A., B.L., Chief Justice, High Court, Madras, from 18th January, 1948. *b.* May 10, 1901. *Educ.*: Christian Coll. and Law Coll., Madras; apprenticed and later served as junior under his father, Dewan Bahadur P. Venkataramana Rao; Standing Counsel to Raja of Venkatagiri, Maharaja of Parlekimedi, The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Board, etc. Advocate-General, Madras, 44-45. *Publications:* Sometime edited a Telugu Journal of Art and Letters called *Kala*; author of many plays in Telugu. *Address:* 16, Victoria Crescent, Egmore, Madras.

RAJAN, The Hon. Dr. T. S. Soundara, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. (London), 1911, Minister of food, Madras Govt. since 1947. *b.* August 1880. *Educ.*: St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Medical College and Medical School, Madras, Middlesex Hospital, London. Government service in Burma for three months in 1905; Practitioner in Rangoon till 1914; Practitioner at Srirangam, Trichinopoly (1914-1920); suspended practice for 2 years doing Congress work; built Rajan Clinic—a private General Hospital with X-Ray and medical and surgical units. Minister, Public Health and Religious Endowments, 1937-1939. Arrested and imprisoned in 1939 under Defence of India Act; released in 1945; member, Leg.

Assembly, Madras. *Publications:* A number of medical and surgical papers and some small treatises on religion and nationalism. *Indian Home Doctor* in Tamil. *Mahatma Gandhi in Tamil Nad* a book published during the course of 1947 in Tamil. *Address:* Rajan Clinic, Trichinopoly Cantt; Secretariat, Madras.

RAJKOT STATE: His Highness Thakore Sahib Shri Pradyumna Singhji of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

RAJPIPLA STATE: Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Vijayasinghji, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

RAJPUT, Jamnadas M., F.R.Econ. S. (Lond.), J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Government Contractor, Proprietor, Super Services (India), Landlord, a keen social worker, a member of various leading sports and social Clubs. *Born* in November 1904. *Educated* at Bombay. *Address:* Purshottam Nivas, New Queen's Road, Bombay.

RAM, Sir Shri, Managing Agent, Jay Engineering Works Ltd., Bengal Potteries Ltd. *b.* 1884. Director, Central and Local Boards of the Reserve Bank of India, Indian National Airways Ltd., Delhi, Central Electric Power Authority Ltd., Madan Mohan Lall Shri Ram & Co. Ltd.; member, Trade Mission to Afghanistan, 1934; past President and member, Executive Cttee. of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; International Chambers of Commerce and All-India Federation of Industrial Employers; Chairman, Reception Committee, Inter-Asian Relations Conference, 1947; member of Panel on Indian Textile Industry; and Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and Chairman of its Cttee.; Trustee, Delhi Improvement Trust; Chairman, Governing Bodies and Trusts of the Indrapraatha, Ramjas and Hindu Colleges; food adviser to the Govt. of India; member, food policy Cttee. of the Govt. of India. *Address:* 22, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

RAMAIYA, A., M.A., Fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London), Advocate, Madura; Adviser, Madura-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce. Director, Bureau of Economic Research. *b.* 1894. *m.* Kamlabai, *d.* of S. Krishna Iyer of Tiruvarur. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College and Madras Law College. Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924-25) and the Currency Commission (1925-26); Secretary, Madura District People's Association, 1925 to 1927. Frequently contributes to the British Press articles on Indian subjects especially economic and financial. *Publications:* "*A National System of Taxation*", "*Monetary Reform in India*", "*Law of Sale of Goods in India*," "*Commentary on the Reserve Bank of India Act*," "*Reserve Bank and Agricultural Credits*." *Address:* Lakshmi Vilasom, Sandaipet Street, Madura, S. India.

RAMALINGAM, Angadipuram Chidambaram, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. *b.* Sept. 1904; *m.* Saradambal, 1927. Joined Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce as Junior Assistant, 1927; joined Indian Merchants' Chamber as Junior Assistant, 1929; succeeded Mr. J. K. Mehta as Secretary of the Chamber in 1946; actively interested in education and co-operative activities; was Chairman of the S.I. Co-operative Bank for a number of years; President of S.I.E. Society, and connected with various other social institutions. *Address:* Amba Bhavan, Brahminwada Road, Matunga, Bombay.

RAMAN, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata, Kt., M.A., Hon. Ph.D. (Frieburg), Hon. LL.D. (Glasgow), Hon. D.Sc. (Paris), F.R.S., Nobel Prize for Physics (1930). Franklin Medalist of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. Corresponding member, Soviet Academy of Sciences (1947). *b.* 7th November, 1888. *m.* Lokasundarammal. *Educ.:* A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam and Presidency College, Madras. Officer, Indian Finance Dept., 1907-11; British Association Lecturer (Toronto), 1924; Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1924; Mateucci Medalist, Rome, 1929; Hughes Medalist of the Royal Society (1930); Hon. Fellow, Zurich Phys. Soc., Royal Hungarian Acad., Royal Irish Acad., Chinese Phys. Soc., Royal Phil. Soc., Glasgow, Optical Society of America, Franklin Institute, Societe Philomathique (Paris). *Publications:* Molecular Diffraction of Light, Music Instruments and numerous scientific papers in Indian, British and American Journals. President, Indian Academy of Sciences, 1934. *Address:* Bangalore.

RAMASWAMI, Periar, E. V., President, Black Shirt Movement, and Leader of the Justice Party; *b.* 1878; ex-Chairman, Municipal Council, Erode; ex-President, Taluk Board, Erode; ex-member, Income-tax Appeal Committee; ex-member, Council; ex-President and Secretary, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee; successfully led Vaikkom Satyagraha and had been to jail nearly eight times for political and social reasons; left the Congress fold in 1925 as his hope of abolishing Varnarama, the cause of all social evils, through

Congress, was retarded by its predominant Aryan outlook and fought and still fights for eradication of all social evils in general through his Self-Respect Movement and his tamil papers '*Kudi Arasu*' and '*Vidnthalai*' and '*Revolt*' (English); toured Malaya in 1929; toured the Continent, England and Russia in 1931 particularly for studying Communism; started Rational Books Publishing Co. and has published numerous criticisms on God, Religion and Superstition; founded Dravidian Federation and its ally Black Shirt Movement. *Address:* Erode.

RAMASWAMI SASTRI, Dewan Bahadur, K. S., B.A., B.L., Retired Dist. and Sessions Judge. *b.* Aug. 1878. *m.* Srimathi Sundarammal. *Educ.:* Native High School, Kumbakonam; Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum; Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam; Law Coll., Madras; was an advocate for 5 years at Madras. Then became a Dist. Munsif, Sub-Judge and Dist. & Sessions Judge in the Madras Judicial Service; was afterwards second appellate judge at Pudukotah for 4 years; took part in social and economic and political uplift movements; was Chairman of the Reception Cttee. and then Vice-Pres. of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and opened the Mysore State Hindu Mahasabha third session at Shimoga. Was editor of *Indian Progress* and of *Madras Legal Companion* and afterwards of *Dharmarajya*, Author of several books on Law, Literature, Philosophy and Sanskrit Drama. *Address:* 47, Lloyds Road, Royapettah, Madras.

RAMASETTY, Dharmaprakas A. Rajanahalli, Cotton Merchant & Managing Agent, The Davangere Cotton Mills, Ltd.; *b.* 1899, Mysore State; opened Ginning & Pressing Factories in Davangere, Chitaldroog, Banavar and Nanjangood jointly with his father, Sri Dharmapravartha R. Hanumanthappa; founded the Davangere Cotton Mills, Ltd., and Davangere Vanaspathi Vegetable Oil Co., Ltd.; has donated Rs. 1,50,501 for a Polytechnic Institute in Davangere in addition to various sums for other Educational Institutions and Charities. *Address:* Davangere.

RAM Chandra, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Cantab.), M.B.E. (1919), C.I.E. (1933), I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Punjab, 1946. *b.* 1st March, 1889. *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore; Trinity College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. in 1913; Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in several districts in the Punjab. Colonisation Officer, 1915; Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1919; Settlement Officer, 1921; Director of Land Records, 1924; Secretary to Punjab Government Transferred Departments, 1926; Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary and Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1928-36; Finance Secretary to Punjab Govt., 1936-37; Commissioner, 1938-39; Secretary to Punjab Govt., Medical and Local Govt. Departments, 1939-41; Chief Controller of Imports, Govt. of India, 1941-44; Leader of Indian Cotton Delegation to Egypt, 1943; Secy. to Govt. of India, Commerce Dept., 1944-45; Secy. to Govt. of India, Defence Dept., 1945-46. *Address:* Financial Commissioner's Office, Simla.

RAMESAM, Sir Vepa, B.A., B.L., retired Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* 27th July, 1875. *m.* Lakshminarasamma. *Educ.:* Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam; Presidency Coll., Madras, and Law Coll., Madras. Practised as High Court Vakil at Vizagapatam from 1896 to 1900; at Madras, 1900-1920; Govt. Pleader, 1916-20; appointed Judge, 1920; Knighted in 1929; officiated as Chief Justice, 1931, 1933 and 1935. *Publications:* Edited *Mulla's Hindu Law, 8th Edition* 1936; Joint Editor, *Mulla's Hindu Law, 9th Edition*, 1940; *10th Edn.* 1946. Joint Author of "*A Supplement to Modern Geometry*". *Andhra Chronology* (1946), *Solar System* (1946). *Address:* Gopal Vihar, Mylapore, Madras.

RAMPUR STATE: Maj.-Gen. His Highness Alijah Farzaud-I-Dilpizir-I-Daulat-I-Inglishia, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umra, Nawal Sir Syed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid-I-Jung, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., D.Litt., LL.D., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

RAMPURIA, Ratanlal, Landlord. *b.* June 20, 1926, *s.* of late Seth Shobhagmalji and *g.s.* of Seth Hiralalji Rampuria; is a partner of Messrs. Hazareemull Hiralal, Calcutta; managing agents of the Rampuria Cotton Mills Ltd.; director of many important industrial concerns; owns considerable landed property at Calcutta and Bikaner; is simple in habits and is very sociable; takes keen interest in educational affairs; is a prominent figure in the social, economic and political life of Bikaner; recently elected Chairman of the Refugee Relief Cttee. formed to render aid to the refugees from Pakistan; has been responsible for enabling the Cttee. to give substantial relief to the refugees in the State and elsewhere; member, Central Cttee. of the Bikaner State Chamber of Commerce. *Address:* Rampuria Mansions, Bikaner.

RAM Ratan, Rai Bahadur, Army contractor. Founder of the firm Rai Bahadur Ram Ratan Prem Nath. *b.* August 27, 1866. During the last Great War of 1914-1919, was Superintendent in charge of war section in Army H.Q., India, Simla; was sent on duty to the N.W.F. on several occasions; Rai Bahadur in 1909 for meritorious services rendered to the British Government; after retiring in 1919, worked as a Government Engineering Contractor; built Road Bridges on Chenab and Palkhu rivers in Punjab; and important buildings in Dehra Dun such

Dhulia Municipal School Board; jail visitor of Dhulia Prison; Secretary, West Khandesh Red Cross Society, and member, Advisory Committee of Dhulia Civil Hospital, Nursing Association and Lady Dufferin Fund Committee; President, Local Marathi Journalist Association; Secretary, English School Committee; member, J. R. City High School Committee; presided over Yajurvedi Brahmin Conference at Poona; Rao Saheb conferred in 1939. *Address:* Agra Road, Dhulia, West Khandesh District, Bombay Province.

RAO, R. Vyas, Principal Partner, Mysore Industrial Development Co., and special Director, Mysore Stoneware Pipes & Potteries, Ltd., Partner, Mysore Electrical Development Co., and Director, Mysore Electro-Chemical Works, Ltd., Bangalore; Director, Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., Mysore; Consulting Geologist, Jhagrakhand Collieries Ltd., Central India. *b.* in 1881 at Gudibanda, Kolar Dist. *s.* of R. Nanjundappa. Post-Graduate apprentice in the Mysore Government Geological Dept., 1905-1906; Prospector, Peninsular Mineral Co., Ltd., Bangalore; discovered Sindhuvali Chrome Mines; Geologist, Tata Sons & Co., 1906; Geologist & Head of Department, Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., 1908-1917; Government of Mysore Industrial Geologist, 1917 and on contract, 1918-1921; worked out a scheme for the manufacture of porcelain in Mysore; Consulting Geologist to Messrs. Dalchand Bahadur Singh, Calcutta. *Address:* 122, Santhikuteera, Central Bank Road, Chamarajapet, Bangalore City.

RAO, Venkata, M.A., General Secretary and Director, The Associated Finance and Investment Corporation Ltd., Bangalore. *b.* in Bangalore on June 25, 1900. *Educ.:* at Maharaja's College, University of Mysore (1919-1923). Distinction in English and Philosophy. Obtained a First Class in the M.A. Degree Examination with Psychology and Metaphysics as main subjects. Developed a special interest in Idealist Philosophy. Lectured on Logic and Philosophy to College classes from 1930 to 1943. Took a prominent part in the affairs of the University Union. Represented the University Union in an Indo-British debate. Keen debater. Carried out researches in Vedantic Metaphysics and Epistomology. Interested in a reinterpretation of types of realism and idealism in Indian philosophy. Lectured latterly on Sociology and Anthropology. Retired voluntarily as Assistant Professor of Philosophy in the Maharani's College, Bangalore, in order to make if possible an independent contribution to social and political thought in India in the coming years. *Address:* 4, Rasala, Sir Krishnarao Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore City.

RAO, Vinayek Ganpat, B.A. (Bom.), 1908; B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1913; called to the Bar, 1914. Ex-Professor of French, Elphinstone College, Bombay. *b.* 24 Sept. 1888. *m.* Miss B. R. Kothare. *Educ.* Elphinstone College; St. John's College, Cambridge; Grenoble University (France); Hon. Professor of French, Elphinstone College, 1914-1917; Hon. Professor of French, Wilson College, 1914-1917, 1921-1923. Officer d'Academie. Prof. of Law, Government Law College, 1923-1924; Asstt. Law Reporter, 1923. Justice of Peace; member of the Bombay Corporation for ten years; ex-Chairman of the Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality; Ex-Dean of Faculty of Arts; Provincial Commissioner, Hindusthan Scouts Association; Chairman, Junior Red Cross Society; Ex-Chairman, Dist. Local Board; member of the Senate, 1931-1946; Captain, University Training Corps, 1928-1943; Hon. Professor, Siddarth College. *Address:* 1st Road, Khar, Bombay (21).

RAO KHEMRAJ, Descendent of Rao Jasodhar of Pali. *b.* January 24, 1906; *m.* the daughter of the Jagirdar of Pali Narsinghji of Maroll; *Educ.:* under the charge of Chief Justices Dr. D. F. Vakil B.A., LL.B., F.R.S.A. and Rai Bahadur Sadulsinghji at Government expense; graduated and obtained the degree of Law. Had a distinguished career; was appointed an Honorary Magistrate; was given a grant of Rs. 30,000 by the Government for expenditure in connection with his marriage; is very much interested in horse-racing, tennis, etc.; donated Rs. 15,000 for World War I; contributed liberally towards other charitable causes during famine and scarcity; gave Rs. 25,000 for the erection of Brahmin Boarding; his titles and rights have been fully recognised by the Government; maintains cordial relations with the National Government as also with the Rulers of Ratlam, Sailana, Sitamau, Jhabua, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Dewas, Jaora, Piploda, Gwalior, Multhan, Kashi, Baroda, etc. *Address:* Ratlam.

RAOOF, Abdur, Ex-Minister, P.W.D., H.E.H. the Nizam's Government. *b.* 1901. *Educ.:* Diploma in Law, Osmania University. Is one of the most distinguished and the oldest leaders of the Majlis in Hyderabad, Dn.; organised the work of the Majlis all round Nizam's Dominions and brought the Muslims under the banner of the Majlis; President of the Reception Committee, first historical session of the Daru-us-Salam; thereafter was Secretary of the Majlis for one year; continued to work as the member of the Majlis Executive Council; he worked hand in hand with the late Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung during the Constitutional Reforms; elected as the Representative of the graduates in the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly; took great interest in the social and economic organisation of the State; has eradicated the evil of red tapism and introduced several important schemes of road construction and irrigation, the most important of which are the Tungabadra and Godaveri projects. *Address:* Masab Tank Road, Hyderabad, Dn.

RATAN Batra, Artist. *b.* September 14, 1912, in Amritsar; *Educ.* in Lahore and later in the Mayo School of Art, where he completed the courses in Commercial Painting and Fine Arts; was one of the six art students to work on the frescoes (Moghul Style) in the domes above the main entrance of the south block of the Imperial Secretariat, Delhi; recipient of a merit scholarship and John Lawrence scholarship for 3 years; won a prize of the Punjab Fine Art Society; joined the "Times of India," Art Department in 1938; passed meritoriously the Advance Painting Examination of the Sir J.J. School of Arts; worked on his own and established Studio Ratan Batra in 1936; won recognition throughout India for his Commercial Art Work; later, founded Ranjit Sales & Publicity Ltd.; Director, Unique Printing Press Ltd.; joined the Art and Industry Movement in the latter period of 1945; acted as a member of the Bombay Regional Committee and Advertising Panel, 1946-47; elected member of the Council of Indian Institute of Art in Industry as a representative of the Artist members; Life member, Art Society of India, Bombay Art Society; member, All-India Board of Technical Studies in Applied Art. *Address:* Ilaco House, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

RATLAM STATE: His Highness Maharaja Shree Lokendra Singhji Saheb Bahadur, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

RATNASABAPATHY Mudaliar, Dewan Bahadur Sri C. S., C.B.E. Millowner. *b.* 9th March 1886. Entered public life early in his 20th year as member of the Coimbatore Municipal Council; Chairman, Coimbatore Municipality, 1921-34. Elected President of the Coimbatore District Board, 1923-32. Member, The Madras Government Provincial Retrenchment Committee, The Madras Government Electricity Committee, The Committee on Co-operation, Madras. Member, Madras Legislative Council, for 10 years. President, The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore, for the last 9 years, The Southern India Millowners' Association, Coimbatore and The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Madras. President, Madras Co-op. Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Madras. Governor of the 94th District of Rotary International for the year 1947-48. President, of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, 1939. Member of the Eastern Group Conference of the Government of India, 1940. Non-official Adviser for the Indo-Japanese Trade Talks, 1939. Member, The All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers; now Vice-President; member, The Employers' Federation of India; The Panel of the Indian Cotton Textile Industry; Director of the Central Board of the Imperial Bank of India. Member, Governing Body of I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin," Bombay. Member, The Madras Provincial Yarn Advisory Committee; was Representative on the court of The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Member, Policy Cttee. on Industries of the Development and Planning Dept. of Govt. of India; Central Advisory Committee (Disposals) of the Govt. of India; Milk and Milk Products Cttee. of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Madras Provincial War Cttee., Post-war Reconstruction General Cttee., Industries Sub-Cttee., Sub-Cttee. on Textiles and Labour Sub-Cttee., and Prov. Standard Cloth Advisory Cttee. Was member of the Industrial Research Utilisation Cttee. *Address:* 'Lakshmi Nivas,' Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

RAU, Sir Benegal Narsinga, B.A. (Madras), B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1934), Kt. (1938), I.C.S., Constitutional Advisor, Const. Assembly of India; *b.* 26th Feb. 1887. *Educ.:* The Presidency Coll., Madras and Trinity College, Cambridge. Entered the Indian Civil Service, 1910; District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, 1919-20; District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar, 1920-25; Secretary to the Govt. of Assam Legislative Dept. and to the Assam Legislative Council, 1925-33; Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India Legislative Dept., 1934-35; Offg. Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1935; on special duty with the Govt. of India for the revision of the Indian Statute Book, 1935-38; officiating Reforms Commissioner, 1938; Judge, High Court, Calcutta, Jan. 1939;

as Forest Research Institute, Royal Indian Military College and residential buildings, etc. Indian Military Academy residential buildings and portion worth Rupees twenty lakhs, of Central Internment Camp, Prem Nagar, Dehra Dun, in partnership with Rai Bahadur Narain Singh and his son Sardar Bahadur Ranjit Singh. Colony Prem Nagar was named after his son Rai Bahadur Prem Nath where industries such as Tailoring Factory, Ice Factory, Toy Factory, Button Factory, Modern Dairy, Electro-plating Factory and Civil & Military Press, etc., are established; the firm are the contractors to the Indian Military Academy and were contractors of Railway Staff College Tactical Training Centre, Prisoners of War Camps Nos. 21 & 22; held contracts for the manufacture of garments and timber for the Army; have contributed several thousands of rupees to the Red Cross and various war funds; during the second Great War had provided a Free Tea Stall at Dehra Dun Railway station for the benefit of troops and for the sick and wounded arriving by Ambulance trains; much appreciated by the high officers of the army; have been catering for all requirements of H. E. The Viceroy and Governors during their visits at Dehra Dun for several years. *Club*: Rotary, International Pen Friends. *Recreation*: Cricket, Riding. *Address*: 'Dove Cottage', Dehra Dun.

RANA, Tribhuvanrai D., Rao Bahadur, B.A., LL.B., Senior Advocate, Federal Court. *b.* 1870. *Educ.*: Bahdurkhanji High School, Junagadh, Wilson College and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Appointed Asst. Durbar Agent, Alienation Settlement Office, Junagadh, 1897; Durbar Agent, 1899; granted by Junagadh State hereditary annuity of Rs. 360 in 1899; Legal Remembrancer, Junagadh State, 1900-1919; Political Secretary, 1920; Dewan, 1921-23; shifted to Rajkot for practice as pleader, 1924; nominated member, Civil Station Committee, Rajkot, 1927; member of waterworks Committee; Vice-Chairman, Bench of Hon. Magistrates, 1927-1936; Chairman, 1936. Dewan, Radhanpur State, 1936-1937; President, Kathiawar Orphanage, 1937; Honorary Secretary and Trustee, Sheth Govindji Tulsidas' Trust Institutes, Rajkot; Dewan of Kutch State, 1940-41; Leader, National War Front, Rajkot, 1941-45. President, Rotary Club, Rajkot. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937; Rao Saheb, 1931; Rao Bahadur, 1935. *Address*: Rajkot C. S., Kathiawad.

RANADE, Mrs. Sushilabai Laxmanrao, *b.* 1912; *m.* Laxmanrao Shridhar Ranade, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Dhulia, 1926; Social worker; Propagandist for hand-made Khadi; worked for Physical Education for Girls Conducting Classes. She also conducted classes for Adult Primary Education for Ladies; member of Dhulia Municipal Borough and first Lady President of the Municipality at Dhulia in 1941. Chairman of the King Edward VII Technical School at Dhulia in 1941. Lady Organiser for Co-operative movement amongst women and started Dhulia Women's Co-operative Store, the first of its kind; member of All-India Women's Conference, Dhulia Branch; served honorarily as Gymnasium Teacher in Kamalabai Girls' High School at Dhulia. Lady Visitor to Dhulia District Prison; has one daughter reading in Poona College. *Address*: Sushilabai L. Ranade, c/o L. S. Ranade, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Navagrahi, Dhulia, West Khandesh.

RANASING, Vasant Anant, *b.* 1909; *m.* Miss Malati Chipse in 1946.; one *s.*; *Educ.*: Dhulia Garud High School, Deccan and Wadia Colleges, Poona. Member, Dhulia Municipality for many years; member Dhulia Municipal School Board; President, Dhulia Municipality, 1946-1947; his grandfather the late R. N. Ransing was first non-official President of the Municipality; served as Director of the Dhulia Urban Co-operative Bank; Representative of the Bombay Co-operative Provincial Bank's Association for two years; Social worker; member of the Nursing Association, he is an all-round Sportsman and a good cricketer, played in Northcote Shield matches. *Address*: Agra Road, Dhulia (West Khandesh), Bombay Province.

RANCHHODDAS, Gopaljee, Thhakkar of Bhavnagar (Kathiawar). *b.* Samvat 1931. *Educ.*: Bhavnagar Alfred High School, trained under Mr. H. M. Cormack of Gaddum Bythell & Co. (Cotton Merchants of Manchester, England) in cotton business and served as their authorised cotton buying agent in India for 14 years; joined Messrs. New Mofussil Co., Ltd. and served for 5 years as their agent; joined the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd. and served for 10 years as their authorised agent in India; authorised Mulgujzari Estate Manager at Jubbulpore for Seth Kilachand Devchand & Co. of Bombay; member of Karanja (Berar) Municipality and Vice-President of Gujarati Mandal, Jubbulpore. *Address*: Jubbulpore.

RANE, Major-General, Sardar K. R., Sardesai, Rustum-i-Jang, Commander, Gwalior State Forces; *b.* 1898, of a distinguished Rane family in Goa. *Educ.*: Sardars' School, Gwalior; is the maternal Uncle, of H.H. the Maharaja Sir Jiwaji Rao Scindia of Gwalior; has brought about many improvements in the Education, health, efficiency and morale of the Gwalior State Forces; visited Middle East front twice during World War II; was awarded War Medal, India Service Medal, Africa Star, Silver Jubilee Medal. 1935, Coronation Medal, 1937, and Gwalior Gold Medal; awarded the Scindia Medal, the highest honour in the State, in recognition of his distinguished services to the Gwalior State Forces. *Recreations*: Polo, Riding and Motoring. *Address*: Morar, Gwalior.

RANGANATHAM, Arcot, B.A., B.L. *b.* 29th June, 1879. *Educ.*: Christian and Law Colleges, Madras. Entered Government Service in 1901; resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915; entered Legislative Council in 1920; re-elected in 1923, 1926 and 1930. Went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputation in 1924. Minister for Development, Madras, December 1926 to March 1928; Hon. Secretary, Young Men's Indian Association, Madras, 1916-1944; Pres., Governing Body, Y.M.I.A. since 1944; Member, General Council, Theosophical Society, 1934-39; Commissioner for Tirupati Tirumalai Devasthanams, 1936-39. Member, Executive Cttee., Theosophical Society, Adyar, 1944-46. *Publications*: Editor (1923-32) *Prajabandhu*, a Telegu Magazine devoted to the education of the Electorate; *Indian Village—as it is*; *The World in Distress*; *India, from a Theosophist's Point of View*. *Address*: Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras, S.

RANGANATHAN, Rao Saheb Shiyali Ramamritha, M.A., L.T., F.L.A., Professor of Library Science, Delhi University, since 1947. *b.* July 9, 1892; *m.* Sarada; *Educ.*: Hindu High School, Shiyali; Madras Christian College and University College, London. Lecturer in Mathematics, Govt. Colleges, Madras Presidency, 1917-23; University Librarian, Madras, 1924-44; Benares Hindu University, 1945-46; Pres., Indian Library Assoc.; Secy., Madras Library Assoc. *Publications*: *Five Laws of Library Science* 1931; *Colon Classification*, 1933; *Classified Catalogue Code* 1934; *Library Administration*, 1935; *Prolegomena to Library Classification*, 1935; *Theory of Library Catalogue*, 1938; *Colon Classification*, *Edn.* 2. 1939; *Reference Service and Bibliography*, 1940; *Bibliographies, of Reference Books and Bibliographies*, 1941; *Model Library Act*, 1942; *School and College Library* 1943; *Library Classification*: *Fundamentals and Procedure*, 1944; *Post-war Reconstruction of Libraries*, 1944; *Classification of Marathi Literature*, 1945; *Dictionary Catalogue Code*, 1945; *Classified Catalogue Code*, 1945; *Education for Leisure*, 1945; *Elements of Library Classification*, 1946; *Organisation of Libraries*, 1946; *Library Development Plan*, 1947. *Address*: Delhi University Library, Delhi.

RANGNEKAR, Sir Sajra Shankar, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), Bar-at-Law, Kt., Judge, Bombay High Court (Retd.). *b.* 20th Dec. 1878; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Lincoln's Inn.; Prof. of Law, Govt. Law College, (1916-1920). Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1924; Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1926-1927 and Addl. Judge in 1928; confirmed, April 1929. (Acting Chief Justice 1936). President, Court of Arbitration, Cutch-Morvi State-Disputes, 1940-41; member, Central Security Prisoners Cases Review Committee, 1942; member, Rewa Enquiry Committee, 1942-43. Pres. of the Bombay Province Probation and After Care Assen. since 1942. *Publications*: Jt. Editor, "*Mulla's Hindu Law*"; Chief Editor, "*Mulla's Civil Procedure Code*"; Editor, *Mulla's Mahomedan Law*. *Address*: C/o High Court (O.S.), Bombay.

RANSFORD, Col. Sir Alister John, Royal Engineers, Knighted Jan. 1946, C.I.E., June 1936, mentioned despatches, 1918; *b.* January 5, 1895. *m.* to Lucy Torfrida (née Walford), 1927. Son, 1936; daughter, 1938. *Educ.*: at Fettes College, Edinburgh, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Commissioned, R.E., 17-7-14, European War, 1915-18 in France and Belgium, (despatches, 1914-15, star, two medals); entered Finance Department, Government of India, 1924, as Dep. Mint Master, Bombay; promoted Major, 9-5-29; appointed Mint Master, Bombay, 1931; promoted Lieut.-Col., 14-5-37; promoted Colonel, 14-5-40. Commander, Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1944, Royal Empire Society, Mint Master, H.M.S. Mint, Bombay until 1947; has left India on leave pending retirement. *Address*: Little Court, Berrow, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset.

RANSING, Raosaheb Baburao Ramchandra, B.A., LL.B. *b.* 1883. *Educ.*: Deccan College, Poona. *m.* Miss Dwarkabai Pathak, *g. d.* of Dr. K. G. Pathak. State Surgeon, Dewas Senior State, 1903, and has five sons and two daughters. Pleader. Served as Secretary and Chairman, West Khandesh Agricultural Association, Dhulia Taluka Agricultural Association, the Agricultural School Committee, Dhulia, the North Central Co-operative Institute, the West Khandesh Co-operative Institute; member of the North Central Divisional Board. Gave evidence on behalf of the Agricultural Association before the Royal Agricultural Commission, the Land Revenue Committee appointed by the Bombay Government, and the Co-operative Banking Enquiry Committee. Director, Dhulia Urban Co-operative Bank, and served as Chairman. Member, Dhulia Municipality, 17 years, and President of the Municipality; member,

Chairman, G.I.P Rly. Court of Inquiry, 1940; Hindu Law Cttee., 1941; Indus Commission, 1941-42; retd., Feby. 1944; Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir, 1944-45; on Special Duty in the Governor-General's Sect. (Reforms), Nov. 1945. *Address*: Const. Assembly, New Delhi.

RAU, H.E. Sir Benegal Rama, Kt., 1939; C.I.E., 1930; M.A. (Cantab.), Ambassador for India in United States, 1948; *b.* 10 Jan. 1889; *m.* Miss Dhanvanthi Handoo. *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Madras, and King's Coll., Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., Nov. 1913; Under-Sec. and Dy. Secy., Govt. of Madras, 1919-1924; Secy., Indian Taxation Cttee., 1925-26; Dy. Secy., Finance Dept., Govt. of India, 1926-1928; Financial Adviser, Simon Commission, 1928-1930; Jt. Secy., Industries Dept., Govt. of India, 1930-31; Secy., Round Table Conferences and Jt. Select Cttee. of Parliament on India Bill, 1931-34; Deputy High Commissioner for India in London, 1934-1938; Agent-General and High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, 1938-41; Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, 1941-1946. Head of the Indian Liaison, Tokio, 1947; *Address*: Indian Embassy, Washington D.C.

RAU, Hattiangadi Shankar, B.A., C.I.E. (1931); *b.* 29 September, 1887; *m.* Uma Bai. *Educ.*: Government College, Mangalore and Presidency College, Madras. Superintendent, Government of India, Finance Department, 1922-24; Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1924; Asstt. Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1924; Under-Secretary, 1925; Deputy Secretary, 1926; Budget Officer, 1926-31; member, Legislative Assembly, 1927, 1930 and 1931; Dy. Controller of Currency, Bombay, 1931-35; Controller of Currency, 1935; Secretary, Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., Bombay, 1915-19; President, Kanara Saraswat Association, Bombay, 1931-32; President, Mahasabha of Chitrapur Saraswats, 1932, Karnatak Assocn., Bombay, 1937-38; Bombay Homœopathic Medical Assocn., 1937-38 and 1940-41. *Publications*: *Indian Thought in Shelley and Tennyson*; *Tales from Society*; *The Chitrapur Saraswat Directory*; *A Chitrapur Saraswat Miscellany*; *The Claims of Homœopathy*; *The Anandashram Jubilee Souvenir*. *Address*: 2, Laburnum Road, Bombay 7.

RAU, Pradhanatromani N. Madhava, B.A., B.L., C.I.E. *b.* 8th June, 1887; *m.* has 3 *s.* and 2 *d.* *Educ.*: The Noble College, Masulipatam and Pachaiyappa's College and Govt. Law College, Madras. Entered the Mysore Civil Service in 1907; was Efficiency Audit Officer; Private Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore; Government Director and Secretary to the Board of Management, The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati; President, Mysore City Municipal Council; Chief Secretary to Government; Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London; was on special duty with Sir Mirza Ismail during the Round Table Conference in London: Revenue Commissioner in Mysore; became member of the Executive Council in 1935; member, Indian Food Delegation to the Combined Food Board, Washington, in Feb. 1946. Dewan of Mysore, June 1941-July 1946. Constitutional Adviser, Eastern States Union; member, Indian Constituent Assembly, 1947. *Recreation*: Golf and Tennis. *Clubs*: Century Club, Bangalore; B.U.S. Club, Bangalore; Rotary Club, Bangalore; National Liberal Club, London. *Address*: "Himalaya", Basavangudi, Bangalore City.

RAU, Dr. U. Rama, *b.* 17th September, 1874; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College and Madras Medical College. Medical Practitioner, Madras; Councillor, Corporation of Madras; member, Madras Legislative Council; member, Council of State; resigned membership of Council of State in 1930. Was member, Madras Medical Council and its Vice-President; was Honorary Presidency Magistrate; was a member of the Senate of the Madras University; was President of the Indian Medical Association and Madras Legislative Council; Editor of "*The Antiseptic*" and "*Health*." District Superintendent, St. John's Ambulance Association, Madras; organiser, Madras Ambulance Corps; Director, United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; organised Congress Hospital in Madras during the C. D. Movement in 1930. *Publications*: "*First Aid in Accidents*," "*First Aid in Child Birth*" and "*Health Tracts*" (in English, Tamil and Telugu). *Address*: "Hawarden," Lauder's Gate Road, Vepery, Madras.

RAUF, Mohamed Abdul, B.A. (Hons. in Jurisprudence) 1924, B. C. L. (Oxon.) 1925, called to the Bar, Middle Temple. Jan. 1924. High Commissioner for India in Burma. *b.* 15th November, 1901; *m.* Maksood Jehan Begum, *d.* of Syed Mohamed Mir of Delhi & Meerut. *Educ.*: St. Paul's High School, Rangoon, and Worcester College, Oxford. Practised at the Bar in the Rangoon High Court until end of 1941; practised at the Bar at Allahabad High Court, 1942 to 1945; appointed Judicial member of Income-tax Appellate Tribunal. *Address*: 5, Simpson Road, Rangoon.

RAY, Nihar-Ranjan, M.A. (Cal.), D. Litt., & Phil. (Leiden), F.L.A. (Great Britain); Bagisvari Professor of Indian Art, Calcutta University. *b.* Jan. 14, 1904. *Educ.*: A. M. College, Mymensingh, M. C. College, Sylhet, University College, Calcutta, University College, London and Leiden University. Calcutta University prizeman and gold-medalist; Mrinalini Research Gold Medalist; Premchand Roychand Scholar; Griffith Prizeman; Mouat Gold-Medalist; Calcutta University and Government of Bengal Research Fellow in Indian Art and Archæology, 1927-30; University Post-Graduate Lecturer in Indian History, Art and Archæology, 1931-44; Ghosh Travelling Fellow, Calcutta University, 1935-36; represented Calcutta University at the XIX International Congress of Orientalists, Rome, 1935, the Anglo-American Historical Conference, London, 1936 and the International Numismatists' Congress, London, 1936; President, Federation of the Indian Students' Abroad, Prague Session, 1936; Chief Librarian, Calcutta University, 1937-44; Secretary, Bengal Library Association, 1939-43; imprisoned for about a year in connection with the Congress movement of 1942; member, Governing Body, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan; Secretary, Indian Society of Oriental Art, Calcutta. *Publications*: Brahmanical Gods in Burma, Sanskrit Buddhism in Burma, Theravada Buddhism in Burma, Indo-Burmese Art, Maurya and Sunga Art, Dutch Activities in the East, Rabindra-Sahityer Bhumika in 2 volumes (in Bengali), A People's History of Bengal (in Bengali), etc., etc. *Address*: The University, Calcutta.

RAY, Priyada Ranjan, M.A., F.N.I. (1935), Palit Professor and Head of the Department of Pure Chemistry, Calcutta University, since 1946. *b.* January 16, 1888; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta. Professor of Chemistry, City College, Calcutta (1913-18); Assistant Palit Professor and Lecturer in Chemistry, Calcutta University (1919-37); Khaira Professor of Chemistry (1937-45); President, Indian Chemical Society (1947-48); President, Indian Science Congress, Chemistry Section, 1932. Co-operating Editor, "*Chemische Analyse*," Leipzig, and of "*Microchimica Acta*," Vienna (now defunct). *Publications*: Articles in Indian, German and English Journals on problems of Inorganic, Analytical and Magneto-Chemistry; *The Theory of Valency and the Structure of Chemical Compound*, Translation of Riesenfeld's 'Anorganish-Chemisches Praktikuni.' *Address*: 92, Upper Circular Road, University College of Science, Calcutta.

RAZA Ali, Syed, Sir, Kt. (1935), C.B.E. (1926), B.A., LL.B. (Allahabad University). *b.* 29 April, 1882. *Educ.*: Government High School, Moradabad and Mahomedan College, Aligarh. Started practice in Moradabad, 1908; elected as member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1912, 1916 and 1920; elected Trustee of Aligarh College; took active part in negotiating the Congress-League Pact in 1916; same year settled at Allahabad; identified himself with Swaraj and Khilafat movements but strongly differing from non-co-operation programme; became Independent in politics, 1920; member of Council of State, 1921-1926; elected member of Delhi University Court; was member of N. W. F. P. Inquiry Committee, 1922, and signed majority report; headed two deputations of Moslem members of Indian Legislature to Viceroy in 1922 and 1923 in connection with Turkish question; President, All-India Moslem League, Bombay Session, December, 1924; member, Govt. of India's Deputation to South Africa (1925-1926), Substitute Delegate, Government of India's Delegation to Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1929. Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, 1935-38; member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1939. *Publications*: Essays on Moslem Questions (1912); *My Impressions of Soviet Russia* (1930). *Clubs*: Chelmsford, Delhi and Simla. *Address*: "Raza Lodge," Civil Lines, Moradabad.

RAZVI, Syed Mohamed Kasim, B.A.; LL.B., President of the Majlis-e-Itheadul-Muslemeen Politico-Religious organisation of Muslims in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions; *b.* 1902; *Educ.*: Aligarh; a scholar in Arabic; good sportsman; won the College Blue in football, Aligarh University. Started Muslim Defence Majlis in 1935 at Latur, Osmanabad District in Nizam's Dominions and amalgamated the same with the Majlis Itheadul Muslemeen in 1938; has been a member of the executive committee of the Central Majlis Itheadul Muslim from its start; is sometimes called 'Siddiq-e-Deccan'; sacrificed his entire property including his house worth Rs. 65,000 to the Majlis fund in 1935; played an important part in the history of Hyderabad in the last two years which led to the resignations of Sir Mirza Ismail and Nawab of Chattari from premiership and consequent formation of a new Ministry headed by Mir Laiq Ali. *Address*: Old Malakpet, Ali. Hyderabad, Dn.

REDDIAR, The Hon'ble Sri O. P. Ramaswamy, Premier of Madras. *b.* 1895, in South Arcot District. Has been a prominent Congress worker since 1926; has gone to jail four times; was the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee in 1938. *Address*: Secretariat, Madras.

REDDY, The Hon'ble Sri B. Gopal, Minister for Finance, Govt. of Madras. *b.* August 5, 1907. Graduated from Viswa Bharathi, Santiniketan; boycotted Government schools in his early age. Actively connected with Congress since 1931; member of the Andhra University Syndicate; imprisoned several times; was a member of the first Congress Ministry, 1937-39 in charge of Local Administration portfolio; is the youngest Minister in the Cabinet; was elected Leader of the House in April, 1948. *Address*: Vijaya Vihar, Adyar, Madras; Buchireddipalem, Nellore District.

REDDY, The Hon'ble Sri H. Sitarama, Minister for Industries, Govt. of Madras. *b.* 1901. *Educ.*: Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and the Law College. Is a member of the Indian Constituent Assembly; as an ardent Congress worker from Rayalaseema, came to occupy a prominent place in the political life of the Province; member, Bellary District Board; Senate of the Andhra and Madras Universities, and District Famine Committee; President, District Educational Council; member, Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; Director,

Cuddapah Electric Supply Co. and Prithvi Insurance Co.; has recently been appointed a member of the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Government of India. *Address:* Secretariat, Madras.

REDDY, Sir Ramalinga, Kt. (1942), Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, 1926-30 and since 1936; member, Legislative Council of Madras 1921-26 and since 1935; nominated to Upper Chamber of New Provincial Legislature, 1937; *s.* of C. Ramaswami Reddy of Cattamanchi in Chittoor District. *b.* 1880; *Educ.:* St. John College, Cambridge, 1902-1906; Government of India Scholarship to England; 1st class in History Tripos; Vice-President of Cambridge Union Society, 1906, being the first Indian to be elected to that office; Secretary of Cambridge University Liberal Club; toured America, 1906; Vice-Principal, Baroda College, 1908; Second tour of England and America, and of Europe, Canada, Japan, Philippines, Hong-Kong and Malaya, 1913-14; Principal, Maharajah's College, Mysore, 1916-18; Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, 1918-21; resigned office, 1921; member, of the All-India Advisory Board of Education, 1921, and again from 1940; Deputy Leader and organiser of the United Nationalist Party 1924; Hon. D.Litt., 1936. *Publications:* *Speeches on University Reform: Political Economy* in Telugu, for which the Madras University Prize for a work of modern interest in Telugu was awarded; *Enquiry into the Principles of Poetry* (Telugu), "*Congress in Office and the Constitutional issues that have arisen,*" published 1940. *Address:* Andhra University, Waltair, S. India; Padma Prabhasa, Chittoor, N.A., S. India.

REED, Sir Stanley, Kt., K.B.E., LL.D. (Glasgow), M.P. Aylesbury Division since 1938, Editor, *The Times of India*, Bombay, 1907-1923. *b.* Bristol, 1872; *m.* 1901, Lilian, *d.* of John Humphrey of Bombay. (She died 1947.) Joined staff, *Times of India*, 1897; Sp. Correspdt., *Times of India* and *Daily Chronicle* through famine districts of India, 1900; tour of Prince and Princess of Wales in India, 1905-06; Amir's visit to India, 1907; Persian Gulf, 1907; King and Queen in India, 1911; Jt. Hon. Sec., Bombay Pres., King Edward and Lord Hardinge Memorials; ex. Lt.-Col. Commdg. Bombay L. H., Represented Western India at Imp. Press Conference, 1909 and 1930. *Address: The Times of India*, Salisbury Square House, Fleet Street, London. E.C. 4.

REGE, Dattatraya Vaman, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, C.P. *b.* Sept. 18, 1897; *m.* Miss Ambutai Telang; *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay, Deccan Coll., Poona, and Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge; obtained double first class in Oriental Languages Tripos. Entered I.C.S., 1921; held charge as Dy. Commsnr. of various districts, *e.g.*, Nimar, Bilaspur, Buldana, Akola; established Lady Butler Hospital for women and children at Khandwa and Jubilee Memorial Hospital for women and children, Khamgaon; Chairman, Labour Investigation Cttee., Govt. of India, 1944-46. *Publications:* Reports on Labour conditions in Plantations, Dockyards, Mineral Oil, Bidi, Cigar and Cigarette Industries, etc. *Address:* Residency, Jubbulpore.

REILLY, Sir (Henry) D'Arcy (Cornelius), Kt., 1938. *b.* 15th January, 1876. *m.* Margaret Florence Wilkinson (1903). *Educ.:* Merchant Taylors' School and Cropus Christi College, Oxford. Indian Civil Service (Madras), arrived November 1899; Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 1910-1913; District and Sessions Judge, 1916. Ag. Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, 1924, 1925 and 1926; Temp. Addl. Judge, 1927; Permanent Judge, 1928-34; Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore, 1934-43. *Address:* C/o Grindlays Bank Ltd., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W. 1.

REWA STATE: His Highness Bandhvesh Maharajadhiraja Martand Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, Maharaja of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

REYNOLDS, Jeffery Fellowes Crofts, Kt. (1947), C.I.E. (1944), M.C. (1917), A.M.I. Mech. E., General Manager, South Indian Railway, 1941 to 1948. *b.* Oct. 1893. Second son of Mr. & Mrs. William Benbow Reynolds. *m.* Hilda E. P. Duffes, 1924; One *s.* born 1925; *Educ.:* Lancing. Trained as Mechanical Engineer, Great Western Railway, Swindon. Served in France, 1914-15, Star; Wiltshire Yeomanry; Siege Battery Ammunition Columns (attached R.A.), Mechanical Transport Inspection, G.H.Q.; released from Army, 1919 and joined South Indian Railway; Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, 1927; Chief Mechanical Engineer, 1931; Chief Transportation Superintendent, 1933; President, Indian Railway Conference Association, 1946-48. *Address:* C/o Madras Club, Madras.

RICHARDSON, Harold Banning, M.A., (Hons.), Cantab., A.B. Princeton; ex-Education Minister, Holkar State. *b.* in Sunninghill, Berkshire, England, Sept. 24, 1910. *Educ.:* in Canada, the U.S. and Britain. After serving as Lecturer, St. Stephen's College, Delhi (1935-38) and Prof. of Eng. at Government College, Lahore (1938-40) became Principal, Holkar Coll., Indore (1940-42); Education Minister, Holkar State in April 1942; Founder-member and Hon. Treasurer, Indian Adult Education Assen., member of the Senate, Agra Univ., Vice.-President, All-India Federation of Educational Assocs. President, Rotary Club of Indore; Commissioned, Indian Army, May 1944; Editor of "*Weekly Commentary*", for the Forces in the India and South-East Asia Commands; attended United Nations Conference at San Francisco as one of the Secretaries to the Indian Delegation; stood for Parliament as Labour candidate for Westmorland Division in the British General Election of 1945; May 1946, returned to Holkar State as Minister-in-Charge of Education, Health, Agriculture, etc. *Publications:* Written and edited a number of books and articles, in Indian and foreign papers, including "*A Review of Adult Education in India*" (1939), "*India Through English Eyes*", etc. *Address:* Kailas Kothi, Indore.

ROBERTS, Sir William, Kt., *cr.* 1938; C.I.E., B.Sc., Managing Director, B.C.G.A. (Punjab), Limited, Khanewal, since 1921, Nili Factories, Limited, Sind Lands, etc., M.L.A., Punjab, 1934-46; Adviser, Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations, 1934, and Indo-British Trade Negotiations in 1938; Price Controller, Punjab Government, from April 1942, and later Director of Civil Supplies till August 1943; appointed Expert representative of Punjab Producers on the Foodgrains Price Advisory Committee of Govt. of India 1944 and on the reconstituted Central Food Advisory Council; member, Punjab Rationing Food Advisory Board and Punjab Civil Supplies Board. *b.* 17th February, 1884; *s.* of John and Ann Roberts; *m.* 1919, E. M. Jones, Llangefni, Anglesey; one *s.*, two *d.* *Educ.:* Llangefni County School; U. C. N. W., Bangor, Leipzig University; B.Sc. with 1st class Hons. in Chemistry in 1906; joined Indian Agricultural Service, 1906; Professor of Agricultural College, Lyallpur, 1909-21; Principal, 1916-21. *Publication:* Punjab Agriculture Text Book, with O.T. Faulkner, C.M.G. *Recreations:* Tennis, Fishing. *Clubs:* East India and Sports, United Service Club, Simla, Punjab Club and Gymkhana Club, Lahore. *Address:* Khanewal-Punjab, India; 58, College Road, Bangor, N. Wales.

ROCHE, Victoria, J.L.P., M.L.C. (Madras); Member, Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi; member, Governing body of I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin", Bombay; Vice-Chairman, Tuticorin Port Trust, Tuticorin; Municipal Chairman for past 20 years continuously; Managing Partner of Messrs. Pereira and Roche, successors to F. X. Pereira & Sons, Tuticorin. *b.* Sept. 26, 1894. *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and St. Aloysius', Mangalore. *m.* in 1918 Miss Mary Pereira, sister of Diwan Bahadur I. X. Pereira, M.S.C., Ag. Minister for Labour, Industries and Commerce, Ceylon; President, Tuticorin Rotary Club. One of the Founders of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and its representative in the Federation; oraganiser of the Tuticorin Trades Assocn.; General Secy., the South Indian Adult Education Assocn. (Madras); Pres., Tuticorin Co-operative Bank Ltd., the Tinnevelly District Co-operative Central Stores, Ltd.; the Milk Supply Union Ltd., Tuticorin; member, Senate of Madras University, Madras, Tinnevelly District Co-operative Central Bank, Hospital Advisory Cttee., District Cottage Industries Emporium Cttee. and District Food Council, Tinnevelly; represented the Port Conservancy Board in the Madras Legislative Council as an expert member for the Port Trust Bill 1925; M.L.A., Madras, 1937. Founder, and Principal, St. Joseph's Institute and Rural Centre, Mangalagiri, which imparts practical training in modern agriculture, allied cottage industries and rural uplift work; Convenor, the Indian Industries Exhibition at Tuticorin held in July August every year since 1937; Editor, "*Adult Education: News Letter*", an Anglo-Tamil monthly devoted to Adult Literacy and Rural Uplift. *Address:* "Sukhastan", Beach Road, Tuticorin.

ROUGHTON, Noel James, B.A. (Oxon.), 1908, C.I.E. (1932), C.S.I. (1938), I.C.S., ex-offg. Member, Federal Public Service Commission. *b.* 25 Dec. 1885. *m.* Muriel Edith Boas. *Educ.:* Winchester and New College, Oxford; joined I.C.S., 1909, Central Provinces Commission; Under-Secretary, 1918; Dy. Commissioner, 1919; Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, 1920; Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Credit, 1923; Dy. Secretary, Government of India, Department of Commerce, 1925; Finance Secretary, C.P. Government, 1928; Commissioner, 1933; Chief Secretary, 1933; temporary member of Exec. Council, Revenue and Finance, 1934; temporary member of Exec. Council, Home, 1936; Chairman, Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee, 1936-37; officiating Financial Commissioner, 1937; Member, Tariff Board, 1938; Establishment Officer, Finance Dept., Govt. of India, 1939. Chairman, Public Services Commission for Bihar, Orissa, and Central Provinces and Berar from 1941-45 (Retd.). *Address:* Simla.

ROWJEE, Mahomedbhoy Ibrahimbhoy, B.A., M.Sc., C.E. (U.S.A.). *b.* Sept. 28, 1900. Sheriff of Bombay, 1937-38; Diwan and Chief Vazir to H.H. the Aga Khan and President of H.H. the Aga Khan's Federal Council for India; Bombay Municipal Corporator since 1932; worked in the Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation for 11 years and also served in various special Committees of the Corporation; at 21, began serving Rt. Hon'ble H.H. the Aga Khan and the Ismaili Khoja Community in various capacities; Vice-President, Shia Imami Ismaili Khoja Bombay Council; President, H.H. the Aga Khan's Supreme Council for Bombay Presidency, and for India; built a Sanatorium and a Jamatkhana at Matheran for the use of the Shia Ismaili followers of H.H. the Aga Khan; Mayor of Bombay, 1946-47. *Address:* Moobarak Manzil, 50-52, Hughes Road, Bombay.

ROY, Sir Asoka Kumar, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, Kt. (1937). *b.* Sept. 9, 1886. *m.* Charu Hashini, *d.* of late Taraprasad Roy Choudhury. *Educ.:* Doveton College, Presidency College and Ripon College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar, Middle Temple, 1912 (First Class Honoursman at the Final Bar Examination). Standing Counsel, Bengal, 1929. Twice acted as Judge of the

High Court of Calcutta. Advocate General of Bengal, 1934-43. Law Member of the Government of India, 1943 to 1946. *Address:* 3, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta.

ROY, The Hon'ble Sir Bijoy Prosad Singh, Kt. (1933), K.C.I.E. (1943), M.A., B.L., President, Bengal Legislative Council, formerly Minister-in-Charge, Local Self-Govt., and ex-Minister-in-charge, Revenue Dept., Bengal, 1937-1941. *b.* 12th January, 1894. *m.* Billwabashini Debi. *Educ.:* Chakdighi S. P. Institution; Hindu School, Calcutta; Presy. Coll., Calcutta; Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta. Member, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, 1913-19; awarded King's Commission of Hon. 2nd Lieut., 1918; Hon. Major, I.T.F., 1940; Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, 1924; member, Bengal Leg. Council, 1921-1936 and 1940; Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1936-40; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1924-30; Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1924-30; member, Trustee and Vice-President, British Indian Assn., Calcutta; Trustee of the Victoria Memorial; member, Provl. Franchise Cttee., 1932; member, Executive C'ttee. and Trustee, Indian Assn.; elected President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1942; elected President, All-India Kshatria (Rajput) Mahasabha, 1939; Chairman, Board of Directors, Basanti Cotton Mills Ltd.; National Insulated Cable Co. Ltd.; India Collective Farms Ltd.; Bengal Provincial Rly. Co.; Director: Hind Bank Ltd.; Hindusthan Development Corporation Ltd.; India Steamship Co. Ltd.; Birkmyre Bros. Ltd. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhana Club. *Publications:* Annotated Edition, Bengal Municipal Act. *Address:* Chakdighi, Dist. Burdwan, W. Bengal; 15, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

ROY, Hon'ble Mr. Kiran Sankar, Barrister-at Law, B.A. (Oxon.). Home Minister, W. Bengal Govt. *b.* 25th Oct. 1891; *m.* Padma Devi, *d.* of late Binode Kumar Riachaudhuri, Zamindar, Kirtipasha, Barisal. *Educ.:* Teota Academy, Dacca; Hindu School, Calcutta, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; New College, Oxford, Lincoln's Inn, London. Professor of History, Presidency College & Sanskrit College, Calcutta; joined the Congress in 1921, member, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and All-India Congress Committee since 1922; Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee 1925-30; Secretary, Swaraj Party, 1923; member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1923-1930, 1930-1947; Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party, Bengal, 1937-1947, also Leader of the Opposition; member of Indian Constituent Assembly; Leader of the Congress Party in Eastern Pakistan Assembly and Leader of the Opposition; Leader of the Congress Party in Pakistan Constituent Assembly. *Publications:* *Swapta Parna*, a collection of short stories in Bengali; Essays in various magazines. *Address:* 47, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.

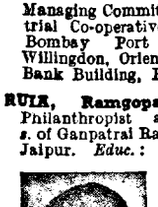
ROY, Manabendra Nath, Journalist, Writer and Politician; *b.* Feb. 1893; *m.* Ellen Gottschalk. *Educ.:* near Calcutta; involved in revolutionary movement in India since the age of 14. Left India in 1916 and participated in revolutionary movements in Mexico and European countries. Founder of the Mexican Communist Party; Founder-member of the Communist International. Sent to China on behalf of the Comintern. Differed from Comintern in 1928. Was principal accused in Cawnpore and Meerut Conspiracy Cases. Returned to India in 1930 and was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment. Founder of the Radical Democratic Party and the Indian Federation of Labour. *Publications:* 30 publications including: "*Materialism*", "*Science & Superstition*", "*Heresies of the 20th Century*", "*From Savagery to Civilisation*," "*India and War*," "*The Problem of Freedom*," "*The Russian Revolution*," "*The Communist International*," "*Revolution and Counter Revolution in China*." Editor "*Independent India*" (*weekly*) and "*The Marxian Way*" (*quarterly*), etc. *Address:* 13, Mohin Road, Dehra-Dun.

ROY Chowdhury, Susil Kumar, Barrister-at-Law. ex-Member, Council of State; Whip of the Congress party in Council of State and member of the Executive of the Congress party in the Central Legislature till 15th August 1947. *b.* October, 1896, 3rd son of the late Bhabanath and Bejoyamohini Roy Chowdhury, Zemindar, Taki, 24 Parganas, W. Bengal. *m.* Hena, eldest daughter of late Roy W. C. Ghose Bahadur, District and Sessions Judge, Bengal. Two daughters. *Educ.:* Graduate in Arts of Calcutta University, from Ripon College, Calcutta, LL.B., Queen's University, Belfast, called to the Bar from Middle Temple in June 1922. Joined Bengal Light Horse, 1918. Presided over the 16th All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Conference held in Calcutta, April 1941. Takes special interest in social and physical welfare of the country. Introduced a Bill in the Council in 1938 for restraining polygamy in British India, and in 1947 a Bill for treating all forcible conversion and marriages as null and void. Moved the Council for giving compulsory military training to the youth of the country. *Recreation:* Gardening. *Address:* 9, Williams Lane, Calcutta.

RUIA, Madanmohan Ramnarain, B.A. Merchant, Banker and Millowner. *b.* in Samvat 1971. Second on of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajputana) and Bombay. One *s.* *Educ.:* at the Marwari Vidyalaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Director, Ramnarain Sons, Ltd., the Phoenix Mills Ltd., the Bradbury Mills Ltd., Cotton Export and Import Ltd., Canara Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd., The United Commercial Bank, Ltd., Vinaya Trading Co. Ltd., the Dawn Mills Co. Ltd., United Agencies Ltd., Kolhapur and the East India Cotton Association Ltd., United Sales Ltd., Bombay Potteries & Tiles Ltd., Phoenix Textile Agencies Ltd., Cttee. Member, the Indian Merchants' Chamber,

Managing Committee, The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Board of the Bombay Port Trust. *Clubs:* G.C.I., Willingdon, Orient Club. *Address:* Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

RUIA, Ramgopal Ganpatrai, Landlord, Philanthropist and Millowner. *b.* 1906. *s.* of Ganpatrai Ramrikhdas Ruia of Ramgarh, Jaipur. *Educ.:* Marwari Vidyalaya High School and St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. *m.* Ratnibai, *d.* of Jwaladutt Singhania of Fatehpur. 1 *s.* and 2 *d.* Joined his father's firm, Gorakhram Ganpatrai, Bombay in 1921; expanded his business after his father's death; floated in 1943 two limited liability concerns, Ramgopal Ganpatrai & Sons, Ltd., and Ramrikhdas Balkison & Sons Ltd. of which he is the Mg. Director. Partner, Gorakhram Ganpatrai; Director, Dhanraj Mills, Ltd., Trustee, Marwari Commercial High School, Ganpatrai Ruia Charitable Trust, Ramgopal Ganpatrai Charitable Trust. Has given generously to deserving causes; built the Laxminarayan Temple at Vile Parle; maintains a free school and dispensary at Ramgarh; gives free food to cows and poor. Member, Millowners' Assocn. and of the Arbitrators, Panel of the same Assocn.; member, Managing Cttee. of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Assocn.; member, the Marwari Samelan and the East India Cotton Assocn.; Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bombay Chamber of Commerce, *Recreations:* Tennis, Riding and Swimming. *Clubs:* Radio, Willingdon, C.C.I., Poona Club, etc. *Address: Residence*, 67, New Worli, Bombay. *Office:* Dhanraj Mills, Ltd., Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.



RUIA, Radhakrishna Ramnarain, B.A. Merchant, Banker and Millowner. *b.* Samvat 1973. Third son of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajputana) and Bombay. *Educ.:* the Marwari Vidyalaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *m.* Miss Rajkumari, daughter of Sahu Ramnarain, Rais and Zemindar of Bareilly. Three daughters and one son. Director: Ramnarain Sons Ltd., Bradbury Mills Ltd., Vinaya Trading Co. Ltd., Upper Doab Sugar Mills Ltd., Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corporation Ltd., Noble Steel Products Ltd., Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., Hind Steel Corporation Ltd., Kathiawar Ship Building & Trading Corporation Ltd., Phoenix Mills Ltd., United Agencies Ltd., Kolhapur, Nilampur Mines Ltd., United Sales Ltd., The International Steamship Co. Ltd., Dawn Mills Co. Ltd., member of the B. E. S. T. Committee. The Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd., Kolhapur; Fertilisers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., Bank of Jaipur Ltd., and Phoenix Textile Agencies Ltd. *Clubs:* C.C.I., Willingdon, Orient. *Address:* Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

RUIA, Ramniwas Ramnarain, J.P., Merchant, Banker and Millowner. Senior Partner, Ramnarain Sons, Ltd., Bombay. *s.* son of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajputana) and Bombay. *Educ.:* at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Bombay, and privately. *m.* Miss Kamlabai, granddaughter of the late Rai Bahadur Sir Hariram Goenka of Calcutta. 2*s.* and 1*d.* Entered business at an early age. Created J.P., 1939. Director: Vinaya Trading Co., Ltd., The Phoenix Mills Ltd., Bradbury Mills Ltd., Ramnarain Sons Ltd., New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Bank of India Ltd., Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Finlay Mills Ltd., Swan Mills Ltd., Gold Mohur Mills Ltd., Bachhraj Factories Ltd., Bachhraj & Co., Ltd., Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd., Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd., Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd., Saraf Oil Mills Ltd., Oxy Chloride Flooring Products Ltd., Hind Cycles Ltd., United Power Co., Ltd., Kalabag Collieries Ltd., Mining Management Syndicate Ltd., Oriental Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., United Agencies Ltd., Kolhapur, The Lido Ltd., The Dawn Mills Co. Ltd., Punjab Breeders Ltd., The Praga Tools Corpn. Ltd., Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd., The United Sales Ltd., Jaipur Mining Corporation Ltd. (Jaipur), Brady Engineering Co. Ltd., The Machinery Paints & Chemicals (India) Ltd., Phoenix Textile Agencies Ltd., Sir Gangaram Cold Storage & Agricultural Industries Ltd. (Lahore), International Steamship Co. (Calcutta), Akhil Bharat Printers Ltd., New Hindustan Cement Ltd., Indokem Ltd. New Consolidated Construction Co., Committee Member, C.C.I. *Clubs:* C.C.I., Willingdon, Orient, Hindu Gymkhana. *Address:* Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Bombay.

RUKMINI Devi, President, Kalakshetra, International Arts Centre, Adyar, Madras. *b.* 1904, Madura. *d.* of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri. *m.* 1920, Dr. G. S. Arundale, Pres., Theosophical Scty., 1934-45. Started dancing under personal guidance of Anna Pavlova; travel and research in dance, music, drama in many countries; extensive tours in N. and S. India with dance recitals and lectures; works through Art and Education for India's cultural renaissance specializing in Bharata Natya, music, drama. Dramatic productions include '*The Light of Asia*'; Incidents from the Life of Bhishma; '*Karaikal Ammayar*' (Tamil); '*Rukmini Swayamvaram*' (Kathakali); '*Kutrala Kuravanji*' (Temple drama); Lectures and writes on Theosophy, Religion, Art, Culture, Education, etc.; Pres., World Federation, Young Theosophists; Director: The Besant Theosophical School.; Adyaksha, the Dr. V. Swaminatha Iyer Tamil Library; Pres., The Bharata Samaj; Gen. Secy., All-India Cttee., Besant Centenary Celebrations; inaugurated the Arundale Montessori Training

Centre for teachers, Adyar; Vice-Pres., S. Indian Humanitarian League. Editor: *The Young Citizen*. *Address:* Adyar, Madras.

RUKNUDDIN, Ahmed, Secretary, Public Works Department, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. *b.* 1910; comes from a noble family of Hyderabad; *Educ.:* Nizam's College, Hyderabad; proceeded to British India to take up training in Accountancy and Audit. Began his career as the Superintendent of Treasury; rose to the position of Deputy Director General of Audit & Accounts; finally became the Joint Secretary of Finance and Supply Accounts; is also a talented poet. *Address:* Secretary, Public Works Dept., H E. H. the Nizam's Govt., Hyderabad (Deccan).

RUNGANADHAN, Sir Samuel E., Diwan Bahadur, Kt., M.A., I.E.S. (retd.); High Commissioner for India in London (1943-47); Chairman, Madras Univ. General Inspection Commission, 1928; Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University (1929-35); Vice-Chancellor, Madras University (1937-40); member, Empire Universities' Commission (1931); Adviser to the Secretary of State for India (1940-43); delegate to Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Canada (December 1942); Govt. delegate to the International Labour Organisation Conference held at Philadelphia, 1944 and to 27th Conference held in Paris 1945 and 28th Conference in Montreal in 1946; Leader of the Indian delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1946. Indian delegate on the Preparatory Commission to the United Nations Organisation, Nov. 1945 and to the General Assembly, United Nations, 1946. *Address:* Pycroft's Gardens, Cathedral Post, Madras.

RUTHNASWAMY, Mariadas, B.A. (Madras), M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn), C.I.E. (1930), K.C.S.G. (1938), Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ., since Oct. 19, 1942. *b.* 15th August, 1885; *m.* Marie Dhyrinanathan, 1914. *Educ.:* St. Joseph's Coll., (Cuddalore); St. Joseph's Coll., (Trichinopoly); Nizam Coll., (Hyderabad); Downing Coll. (Cambridge). Asstt. Professor of English and History, Baroda Coll., 1913-18; Prof. of History, 1918-27 and Principal, Pachaiappa's Coll., 1921-27; Principal, Law Coll., (Madras), 1928-30; Councillor, Madras Corpn., 1921-23; member, Madras Leg. Council, 1921-26; Pres., Madras Leg. Council, 1925-26; (M.L.A., Cen.), 1927; member, Madras Public Service Commission, 1930-42; Pres., Catholic Indian Asscon. of Madras; Catholic Union of India; joint Cttee. of All-India Conference of Indian Christians and Catholic Union. *Publications: The Political Philosophy of Mr. Gandhi* (1923); *The Political Theory of the Government of India* (1928); *The Making of the State* (1933); *Some Influences that made the British Administrative System in India* (1939). *Clubs:* Presidency Club, Madras. *Address:* Annamalainagar, South India.

SABNIS, Ramchandra Raghunath, B.A., LL. B., Advocate (O.S), High Court, Bombay. *b.* Nov. 20, 1883, eldest *s.* of Sir Raghunathrao Sabnis; *m.* Kamalabai, niece of Sir Shankarrao Chitnis. four *s.* and six *d.*; *Educ.:* Deccan and Elphinstone Colleges, Bombay. Legal Adviser to late Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur, 1918-19; Judge, exercising High Court powers, 1919-23; Chief Officer, Kolhapur Municipality, 1923-29; attended World Scout Jamboree (London) and World News Papers Conference; Legal Adviser to Jahagirdar of Kapshi and the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd., 1944-46; takes keen interest in social activities particularly in education and uplift of Harijans; President, Indumati Hostel for Chamars; Hon. Secretary, Miss Clerk (Harijan) Hostel, 1908-20; President, Bahai Spiritual Assembly, Kolhapur and Theosophical Lodge, Kolhapur, and University Brotherhood Mission, Bombay. *Address:* Shahupuri, Kolhapur,

SABNIS, Rao Bahadur Sir Raghunathrao V., Kt. (1925), B.A., C.I.E. *b.* 1 April 1857. *Educ.:* Rajaram H. S., Kolhapur; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Ent. Educ. Dept.; held offices of Huzur Chitnis and Ch. Rev. Officer, Kolhapur; Diwan, Kolhapur State, 1898, 1925, retired (1926). Hon. Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Kolhapur, 1931-41; Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts; and Asiatic Society, Bombay Br. till 1943; Pres. of the Ilakha Panchayat (District Local Board), Kolhapur, 1927-38; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd., 1927-45. Director, Trust of India Assen. Co. Ltd., Poona, 1927-45. Chairman, V. P. Society, Kolhapur. *Address:* Kolhapur, Shahupuri.

SACHAR, Bhim Sen, B.A., LL.B., Business magnate and politician. *b.* 1st December 1893; *m.* Shri Lalta Devi, *d.* of Rai Bahadur Mukand Lal Puri; *Educ.:* Punjab University. Practised at the Bar; Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, 1921; Registrar, National University, Lahore; Secretary, Municipal Committee, Gujranwala, 1922-24; Municipal Commissioner, Gujranwala; Founded the Sunlight of India Insurance Co., Ltd. in 1932; Director, Gujranwala Electric Supply Co. Ltd. and Local Director, Punjab National Bank, Ltd.; elected member, Punjab Legislative Assembly on Congress ticket, 1936-45; re-elected in 1945; member, West Punjab Legislative Assembly; membership transferred, East Punjab Assembly; elected leader, Congress Party, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1940; elected member, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan from West Punjab in 1947 & Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly; Finance

Minister, Punjab Government, 11th March 1946 to 3rd March 1947. *Address:* Simla.

SACHIN STATE: His Highness Mubariz-ud-Daulah, Muzzafar-ul-Mulk, Nustra-e-Jung, Nawab Bahadur Sidi Mohamad Haider Mohmad Yakut Khan, Nawab of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

SADOC, Dr. Lemuel, M.A., Ph.D. (Frankfurt), Lecturer in Modern Languages (English, French & German) and Head of the Department of Languages, Government of India, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. *b.* October 21, 1894; *m.* Gertrude (*nee* Wagner); *Educ.:* Gordon College, Rawalpindi; St. John's College, Agra; Frankfurt University, Germany; Grenoble University, France; Sarbonne University, France; Lecturer in English & Philosophy, Christ Church College, Cawnpore; Lecturer in English, Forman Christian College, Lahore; Professor of Philosophy and Head of the Department of Philosophy and first President of Philosophical Association, St. Stephen's College, Delhi; *Publications:* "Zarina a Romance of India"; '*The Seven Fakirs* etc., etc. *Address:* Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, Bihar.

SAHA, Meghnad, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I., Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University. *b.* 1893. *Educ.:* Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta. Lecturer in Physics and Applied Mathematics, Calcutta Univ., 1916; worked at the Imperial College of Science, London, 1921-22 and in Berlin; Khaira Prof. of Physics, Calcutta Univ., 1921-23; Prof. of Physics, Allahabad Univ., 1923-1938; founded U.P. Academy of Sciences and elected First President, 1931; Dean of Science Faculty, Allahabad Univ. (1931-1934). Member of Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association (1930-1933); Member of Council, Indian Institute of Science (1931-1934). President, Indian Science Congress, 1934; President, National Institute of Sciences, India, 1937-1938. Carnegie Travelling Fellow, 1936. Founder of a School of Research in Physics at Allahabad; Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University (1938); Member of the National Planning Committee of the Indian National Congress; Member of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India. Member of the Governing Body of the Dean of the Faculty of Science, Cal. University. President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1945. Member, Indian Scientific Mission (1944-45), sent by the Govt. of India to visit U.K., U.S.A. and Canada; only Indian Scientist who attended the 220th Jubilee celebrations of the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., held at Moscow and Leningrad in 1945. President of post-graduate Studies in Science, Calcutta University, 1947. *Publications:* On the Fundamental Law of Electric Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity, 1918; On Measurement of the Pressure of Radiation, 1918; Selective Radiation Pressure, 1918, etc., and numerous scientific papers, English, Continental and American; On a physical theory of the Solar Corona. Author of a Treatise on the Theory of Relativity; Author of a Treatise on Modern Physics; a Treatise on Heat; a Junior Text Book of Heat. Founder-editor of *Science and Culture*. Author of *My Experiences in Russia*. *Address:* University College of Science, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

SAHAY, The Hon. Mr. Krishna Ballhab, Minister for Revenue, Forest and Aboriginal Welfare, Govt. of Bihar. *b.* Dec. 21, 1898. *m.* Srimati Kailashpati Debi. *Educ.:* St. Columbus Coll., Hazaribagh; passed B.A. with Honours in English, coming 1st in the Univ. and obtaining Gait Gold Medal; Prof. of English in Bihar Vidyapith, 1921-23; Member, Bihar Leg. Council, 1924-29; jailed four times between 1930 and 1934 in connection with Congress C. D. Movement; Secy., Bihar Earthquake Relief, 1935-36; elected M.L.A., Bihar, in Jan. 1937 and was appointed Parliamentary Secy. to Minister in Charge of Political Appointment, Land Revenue and Forest; courted imprisonment, 1940-41 and 1942-44 in connection with individual Civil Disobedience Movement and 1942 movement; elected uncontested to Bihar Leg. Assembly from Hazaribagh Central Constituency in 1946 and was appointed Minister for Land Revenue, Forest and Aboriginal Welfare. *Editor:* 'Mother-land', 1921-22; Hindi Weekly named *Chota Nagpur Darpan*, 1940-42. *Address:* Hazaribagh and Patna.

SAHAYA, Rai Bahadur Syamnandan, C.I.E., M.L.A., Zamindar, Banker and Industrialist, takes keen interest in business and public affairs. *b.* 1st January 1900, *s.* of Babu Jadunandan Sahaya. *m.* 1917; One *s.* Graduate of the Patna University; sponsored the famous Bihar-Tenancy Act; was Member of the old Bihar Legislative Council for a very long time; now M.L.A., Bihar and also elected member of the Constituent Assembly of India; Chairman, Bihar Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Patna; Chairman and Managing Director, Hindustan Bicycle Mfg. & Ind. Corpn. Ltd., Phulwari Sharif, Patna; Chairman, Indian Red Lead Factory Ltd., Calcutta; was Chairman, Municipal Board, Muzaffarpur, continuously for a very long time; Secy., Bihar Landholders' Assen.; Director, Star Textiles Ltd., Calcutta, South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bihta, Indian Lead Products Ltd., Calcutta, etc.; Chairman, Indian Cocoanut Products Ltd., Calcutta; opened schools and hospitals in his estate; Proprietor of Baghi Estate, Muzaffarpur; was Member, Co-operative Enquiry Commission; Unemployment Cttee. and Agricultural College Cttee. all appointed by Government; Member, Standing Cttee. of Labour, Govt. of India, and is connected with various other industries and business. *Publications:* Speeches on various occasions. *Club:* Town Club, Muzaffarpur. *Address:* Sahaya Bhawan, Muzaffarpur.

SAHNI, Birbal, Sc.D. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (London), F.G.S., Hon. D.Sc. (Patna) 1943, F.R.S. (1936), Prof. of Botany and Dean, Faculty of Science, Lucknow University since 1921; Director, Institute of Palæobotanical Research; *b.* November 14, 1891; *m.* Savitri Suri, *y. d.* of the late Sundar Das Suri of Lahore; *Educ.:* Central Model School, and Govt. College, Lahore; Cambridge, 1911-1919; including Summer Semesters at Munich; University Prof. of Botany at Benares, 1919-20; Lahore, 1920-21; Hon. Professor, Benares; President, Indian Science Congress, 1940; twice President, National Academy of Sciences, India; President, Indian Botanical Society; Vice-President, Indian Academy of Sciences, and National Institute of Sciences. *Publications:* Papers mainly on botanical, palaebotanical and geological subjects in various scientific journals in India and abroad. *Address:* The University, Lucknow (U.P.).

SAIKIA, Dr. Mahendra Nath, L. M. P. (1926), *b.* Dec. 20, 1902. *m.* Dharmeswari. *Educ.:* Berry White Medical School, Dibrugarh, Assam. Active worker for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes in Assam; attended the All-Assam Depressed Classes Conference convened by the Govt. of Assam in 1934; elected M.L.A., Assam, in 1937, Min., Govt. of Assam, from Nov. 1939 till the Cabinet resigned in Dec. 1941; and again in August 1942 till March 1945 with the following portfolios on different occasions—Veterinary, Agriculture, Excise, Industries and Co-operative; introduced total prohibition of Opium in Assam in 1940; responsible for the growth of the Co-operative Movement in Assam, resulting in more equitable distribution of foodstuffs at controlled prices; Member, Executive Cttee. of the All-India scheduled Castes Federation in 1944; a prolific writer in the Daily Press, on various political issues. *Address:* Shillong (Assam). *Permanent Address:* P. O. Nowgong (Assam).

SAILANA STATE: His Highness Raja Saheb Sir Dileep Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

SAIT, E. A. Sathar, Sole Proprietor, A. E. Watch Company, Madras; Son of Hajee Esa Ahmed Sait (Founder of the firm in 1915); *b.* 1908 at Madras; *m.* 1930; six *s.*, two *d.* Joined the firm in 1924; became Sole Owner, 1944; Member, Madras United Club; *Address:* 28-30, Rattan Bazaar, Madras; "Farukh Manzil," 11, Barnaby Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

SAIYEDNA, Taher Saifuddin Saheb, H. H. Sardar (Mullaji Saheb), High Pontiff of Dawoodi Bohra Shia Mohommedan Community and First Class Sardar of the Deccan. *b.* at Surat on August 5, 1885; *S.:* 1915; Silver Jubilee of accession celebrated all over India, 1940; *m.*; 12 *ss.* and 8 *ds.*; Heir-Apparent, Abil Qaed Johar Mohommed Burhanuddin Saheb is appointed to the Pontificate as 52nd in the line; is the 51st incumbent of the pontifical office of Dai-l-Mutlaq; derives his succession from Prophet Mohommed (peace be upon him), through his descendants the Fatemide Caliphs of Egypt; the East India Co. counted the Saiyednas among the Indian nobility; His Holiness enjoys all the concomitant privileges, including exemption from the operation of the Arms Act and personal appearance in civil courts; wields supreme command and jurisdiction, civil and religious, over the members of his community; has established his own secretariat called El-Vazaarat-us-Saifiyah; is a liberal Patron of Education, Arts and Industry and has established Sigha Ilmiyah, *i.e.*, an education dept. to administer the 350 Madressahs, including High Schools with attached hostels; he maintains at Surat an Arabic Coll. the El-Jaameat-us-Saifiyah, where more than 300 students are provided with free boarding and lodging; is an eminent Arabic scholar and one of the greatest exponents of Islamic culture and literature; his annual Arabic brochures on religious and philosophical subjects, published during the month of Ramzan, are acknowledged masterpieces of Arabic literature; has generously donated to charities; instances of his munificence are the construction of Quibla in Masjid-e-Aqsa at Jerusalem, the preparation of Kiswat, *i.e.*, an artistic carpet of silver brocade for the covering of the inner walls of the Holy Kaaba at Mecca, the presentation of Gold and Silver Zarih (sepulchres) to the Mausoleas of the saints of Najaf and Kerbala at Iraq and the erection of Minaret outside the shrine of Moulana Hussain the Martyr of Islam. *Address:* Saifi Mahal, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SAKLATVALA, Sir Sorabji Dorabji, Kt. (1941), B.A., Ex-M.L.A., J.P., *b.* 19th March 1879; *m.* Meherbai, *d.* of late Major Divecha, I.M.S.; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College; Director, Tata Sons Ltd.; Tata Industries Ltd.; Chairman of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and a Trustee of Sir R. J. Tata Charities; a Trustee on the Board of Prince of Wales Museum of Western India; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association 1924; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1929-30 and 1930-31; elected member, Bombay Legislative Council, representing Bombay Millowners' Association, August 1934; elected member, representing the Millowners' Association in the Assembly (1946); has taken active part in debates on industrial matters in the Assembly. *Address:* Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

SAKSENA, The Hon'ble Mr. Mohanlal, B.Sc., LL.B., Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, Govt. of India. *b.* 25th October, 1896. *Educ.:* Church Mission High School, Lucknow, Canning College, Lucknow, University School of Law, Allahabad. Joined N.C.O. in 1920; member, Municipal Board, Lucknow, 1923-25; member, U.P. Leg. Council and Chief Whip, Swaraj Party, 1924-26; General Secretary, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1928-35; elected member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935-45; re-elected unopposed Nov. 1945; President, U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1938-39. *m.* Srimati Shakuntala Devi Saksena, B.A. (Cal.), Head Mistress, Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Calcutta. Managing Director, the *National Herald*, 1939-40; Member, All-India Congress Committee; has undergone imprisonment several times since 1921 for national cause. Offered individual Civil Disobedience and was sentenced. Was arrested on 12th Sept. 1942 and detained under Defence of India Rules. Secy., All-India Political Prisoners' Relief C'ttee, Lucknow; elected Secy., Congress Party, Central Leg. Assembly. Elected member of the Constituent Assembly of India, July, 1946; secretary of the Congress Party in the Dominion Parliament; interested in village industries. *Address:* Aminuddaula Park, Lucknow; Secretariat, Delhi.

SAKSENA, Ramji Ram, B.Sc., M.A., LL.B., Imperial Customs Service, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, *b.* June 15, 1897, Sultanpur, U.P. *Educ.:* Allahabad University. Professor of Economics, Allahabad University, 1920-21; joined Income-tax Department, 1922; Imperial Customs Service, 1923; First Secretary, Central Board of Revenue and Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, 1934; Officer on Special Duty, Finance Department, Government of India, for the revision of the official publication "Handbook of Commercial Information for India, Third Edition," 1936; Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Japan from April 1937 to September 1940. Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand since February 1941. *Recreations:* Tennis, bridge. *Address:* Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

SAMPURNANAND, The Hon'ble Mr., B.Sc. (Alld.), L.T. (Alld.), Minister, Education and Labour (U.P. Government). *b.* 1 Jan. 1891; *m.* Savitri Devi (deceased). *Educ.:* Queen's College, Benares; Training College, Allahabad. After graduating, worked as a teacher in the Prem Mahavidyalaya, Brindaban and the Harishchandra High School, Benares; worked at the Daly (Rajkumar) College, Indore, 1915-18; Headmaster, Dungar College, Bikaner, 1918-21; was Editor, *To-day* (Eng. Daily now defunct) and *Maryada* (Hindi monthly); Professor, Kashi Vidyapith, since 1922; Member, A.I.C.C., since 1922, with one break; thrice Secy., U.P. Provincial Congress Committee; President, second All-India Socialist Conference, Bombay. President, 29th Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Poona Session, 1940; Minister of Education, U.P. Govt. 1938-39. *Publications:* Fifteen books in Hindi on political, historical and philosophical subjects, and in English on Politics and Philosophy. Received Mangala Prasad prize of Rs.1,200 for his book 'Samajavada' (Socialism). *Hobby:* Gardening. *Address:* Jalipa Devi, Benares; Secretariat, Lucknow.

SANAS, Baburao Narayan, Landlord and Military Contractor. *b.* 1906. President of Poona City Municipality since 1946; elected President for two successive terms; Vice-President, Club of Maharastra; keenly interested in educational activities and wrestling; member, Executive Cttee., Shivaji Maratha High School; member, Managing Cttee. of All-India Maratha Educational Conference; recently organised wrestlers in Maharastra and formed their Association. Founder President, National Wrestlers' Assoc.; has liberally donated to various educational and other charitable institutions in and outside Poona. *Recreations:* Wrestling and Horse Racing. *Address:* 929, Shivaji Nagar, Fergusson College Road, Poona 4.

SANDUR STATE: Shrimant Maharaja Yeshwantrao Hindurao Ghorpade Mamlakatmadar Senapathi, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

SANGHI, Seth Motilal Ghanshyamdas, Director of India Motors, Ltd., Ajmere; Jhalawar Transport Service Ltd., Jhalawar; Dhrangadhra Textiles, Ltd., Dhrangadhra and Chairman of the Mewar Oil & General Mills, Ltd., Udaipur. *b.* December 7, 1899, comes from the Sanghi family of Jodhpur. Founder of the firm Sanghi Brothers in Jodhpur with offices in important towns throughout Rajputana, and Central India. Travelled extensively all over the world as Tazimi Sardar of Jodhpur and Udaipur. *Address:* Jodhpur.

SANGLI: Her Highness Shrimant Soubhagyavati Lady Saraswatibai Patwardhan, Rani Saheb of, *b.* 1891. She is the daughter of Sir M. V. Joshi, K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., of Amraoti, ex.-Home Member of the C.P. Govt. *m.* 1910. Was awarded in 1929 the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal of the First Class in recognition of her public services in the cause of the womanhood of India. Accompanied His Highness to England and the Continent on the occasion of the First Round Table Conference in the year 1930, and again in 1937. Was President of the Seva Sadan Society, Poona, from 1924 upto 1938.

Has been working as President, Girl Guides' Association of Sangli. Was President of the Women's Education Managing Board of Sangli from 1920 to 1933. President of the Sangli State Constituency Conference of the A.I.W.C. since 1934. Received the distinction of "Beaver" in 1941 in appreciation of her services to the Girl Guides. Takes keen interest in social, moral and educational uplift of women. Carried on the administration of the State during His Highness' absence in England for the Round Table Conference in 1931. *Address :* Sangli.

SANJIVA Row, Kodikal, M.A., C.I.E. (1935). *b.* 18th March, 1890; *m.* Umabai. *Educ.:* St. Aloysius College, Mangalore and Presidency College, Madras. Joined service, 1914; Personal Assistant to Controller of Currency, 1925; Supdt., Finance Department, 1925; Asstt. Secretary to Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept., 1928; Asstt. Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1928; promoted to Indian Audit and Accounts service, 1928; Secretary, Federal Finance Committee, 1932; Budget Officer to the Govt. of India, 1933; Representative of the Govt. of India on the Committee for the Indo-Burma Financial Award, 1936; Deputy Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1936; Joint Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1937-40; member, Federal Public Service Commission, 1940-47; Govt. Director on the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, 1938; nominated member of the Central Legislative Assembly, off and on from 1928-1939; Hon. Treasurer, Delhi University from 1942-44; Hon. Treasurer, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, from 1939, Indian Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Association, Indian Soldiers' Medical Aftercare Fund, Lady Chelmsford Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Lady Reading Health School and Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund from 1940; Hon. Treasurer, United Council of Relief and Welfare from 1947; member, Central Jt. War C'ttee. 1943-47; Pres., Simla Central Govt. Servants' Supply C'ttee. 1944-45; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1937, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1947. *Address :* Ishodyan, Dadabhai Road, Juhu, Bombay 23.

SANNYASI, Swami Bhawani Dayal, *b.* Johannesburg, Sept. 10, 1892. *m.* Shrimati Jag-rani Devi. Edited *Indian Opinion* (Hindi Section) of Phoenix, Natal in 1914; *The Dharmavir* of Durban in 1917-18; *The Hindi* of Jacobs, Natal in 1923-25 and *The Aryavarta* of Patna in 1931. Pres., Aryan Representative Assembly of Natal, 1925; Shahabad (Bihar) District Congress C'ttee. 1930; First Indians Overseas Conference at Gurukul-Brindaban, 1930; All-India Hindi Editors' Conference, Calcutta, 1931; Bihar Provincial Hindi Literary Conference, Deoghar, 1931; Natal Hindu Conference, 1933; Natal Indian Congress, 1938-39; First Natal Indian Conference, 1938; Golden Jubilee of Nagri Pracharini Sabha of Benares, 1944. Sentenced to 3 months' R. I. with wife and child for organising Indian strike at Newcastle in 1913 and to 2½ years S. I. for participating in Satyagraha at Bihar in 1930. Member, South African Indian Deputation to India, 1925. *Publications :* *Story of a Seller ; Autobiography ; My Experiences of South Africa ; Story of My Prison life ;* and about a dozen more. Proprietor, Publisher and Editor: *The Pravasi*, a monthly magazine in English and Hindi exclusively devoted to the cause of Indians Overseas. *Address :* Pravasi Bhavan, Adarsh Nagar, Ajmer.

SANT STATE: His Highness Maharana Shri Pravinsinghji, the Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

SANTANAM, Hon'ble Pandit K., Bar-at-Law, Minister of State, Govt. of India since Sept. 1948; Director-in-Charge Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. Member, Ind. Const. Assembly; *b.* 1885. *Educ.:* Graduated, Presidency Coll., Madras, 1904, with Honours in Economics; Economics Gold Medalist, Presidency Coll., went to England, 1906; appeared for I.C.S.; was offered a colonial post in Audit Department, which he declined; called to the Bar, 1910, from the Inner Temple; started practice in; Lahore, 1911; acted as Secretary, Non-Official Commission of Enquiry into the Punjab Grievances, appointed by the Congress 1919; gave up practice during Non-Co-operation Movement, Nov. 1920; Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1921-23; one of the Secretaries, All-India Congress Committee, 1926; started the Lakshmi Insurance Co. Ltd., May 1924; Founder-Secretary, Indian Life Assurance Offices Association (1928-29); President, 1935 and 1936; President, Insurance Society of Lahore; Member, Insurance Advisory Committee of Central Govt., 1944-45; Chairman and Director of various Industrial concerns. *Address :* C/o Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., New Delhi; Secretariat, New Delhi.

SAPRU, The Hon. Mr. Justice Prakash Narayan, Judge, Allahabad High Court since 20th Jan. '47. *b.* 12th February, 1894, *s. s.* of Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, P.C., K.C.S.I. *m.* Janak Dulari, *d.* of Pandit Prithvi Nath Chak of Cawnpore, 17th Nov. 1915; three *s.* and two *d.*; B.A. first class first (Allahabad University) 1915, M.A. (1917), LL.B. (1919), Lincoln College, Oxford; called to the Bar June, 1921; is intimately associated with the Allahabad University, the Benares Hindu University and the Delhi Univ. of the governing bodies of which he is a Member; Secretary of the U.P. Students' Advisory Committee, 1922-1931; General Secretary, All-India Liberal Federation, 1934-35, Member, Council of State, 1934; represented the Indian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at the Australian 150th year celebrations at Sydney in 1938; President, All-India Liberal Federation, 1938-39; divides his time between law, politics, education and journalism; Secretary, Progressive Party, Council of State, Vice-President, U.P. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; Member, Health Development and Survey Cttee., and Chairman, Industrial Health Advisory Cttee. of the Health Development and Survey Cttee.,

1943; Alternate Delegate to the U. N. O. General Assembly, 1946; Director, British India Corporaton; an advanced Liberal in politics. *Clubs :* Progressive, Allahabad. *Recreation :* Walking and Chess. *Address :* 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.

SARAF, Govind Vithal, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Shahapur-Belgaum. Director, Belgaum Bank Ltd. since 1940. *b.* 1909. *Educ.:* Deccan College, Poona; graduated in 1931. *m.* Miss Indirabai Divekar, *d.* of Dr. L. B. Divekar of Hubli; 2 *s.* and 2 *d.* Director, Belgaum Bank Ltd. for 7 years; Vice-Pres., Belgaum District Primary Education Scty. running 135 voluntary schools in villages and a Marathi Training Coll. at Belgaum; ex-Member, Shahapur Taluka Local Board; Proprietor, New Hindustan Metal Works, Shahapur; Pres., Shahapur Municipality, 1943-46; active social worker; takes keen interest in public affairs; office-bearer of various public institutions; fond of literary pursuits and physical culture; has contributed generously to various public institutions. *Address :* 145, Thalakwadi, Belgaum (M. S. M. Rly.).

SARAF, K. D., Industrialist. *b.* 1907, son of D. J. Saraf. *Educ.:* Bombay. Director, Saraf Oil Mills, Nagpur, and Central India Cold Storage Co., Bombay and Nagpur. Member, Labour Advisory Committee, C.P. & Berar, C.P. & Berar Chamber of Commerce; Office-bearer, C.P. & Berar Oil Mills' Association. *Address :* Dhantoli, Nagpur; 325, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SARAIYA, Ramanlal Gokaldas, O.B.E., J.P., B.A., B.Sc. Cotton Merchant and Vice-Chairman. Narandas Rajaram & Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* 16 Jan. 1898. *m.* Padmavati, daughter of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt. of Bombay, 1920; 3 *s.* *Educ.:* Gujerat College, Ahmedabad; Wilson College, Bombay and Imperial College of Science and Technology, London; Matric (1914); B.A. (Hon.), 1919; Dakshina Fellow, Wilson College, 1919-20; B.Sc. (1920); took post-graduate course in Chemical Engineering in England and diploma of City and Guilds of London Institute in oils and fats and also in soap manufacturing; elected Fellow of the Chemical Society, London. After return to India, joined Narandas Rajaram & Co., in 1922; became its partner in 1926 and Vice-Chairman since its conversion to limited company in 1944; Chairman of the All-India Co-operative Planning Committee, 1944-45; member, Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee of the Govt. of India, and Co-operative Training Committee appointed by Govt. of Bombay; Chairman, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay Co-operative Banks' Association, Bombay Board of the United Commercial Bank Ltd.; Director, Hind Cycles Ltd., Madhusudan Mills Ltd., The United Salt Work and Industries Ltd., Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd., Narandas Rajaram & Co. (Africa) Ltd., etc.; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee; member, Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Assen., Provincial Rural Development Board, Provincial Board of Supervision, Provincial Food and Commodities Advisory Board and of the Crops & Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture, 1943 & 1945; Fellow of the Indian Institute of Bankers. *Clubs :* Orient, Willingdon, Cricket Club, Bombay. *Address :* Vasant Vihar, 85, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

SARANJAME, Raghunath Dattatraya, Rao Bahadur (1941), Advocate, Amraoti. *b.* 31st March, 1895, *s.* of the late Rao Saheb D. V. Saranjame, Dy. Collector, C.P. *m.* Yamunabai, *d.* of late R. G. Bhide, Malguzar, and *s.* of M. R. Bhide, I.C.S., Registrar, Co. Societies, Punjab. One *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.:* Morris College, Nagpur. A Marathi poet. Poems used in text-books, reproduced in recognised collections and three of them recorded by the Gramophone Co.; Standing Member, Text Book Committee, C. P., Nagpur University Examiner in Criminal Law 1939. Freemason, Past Master of Lodge Berar and a D. G. L. Officer. Represented C.P. at the National Savings Conference, Delhi, Jan. 1942. Legal Adviser to the Special Police Establishment of India & Public Prosecutor, Special Tribunal, 1944-46; Vice-Principal, Law College, Amraoti; Director, Co-operative Central Bank, Amraoti. *Recreations :* Tennis & Billiards. *Address :* Amraoti.

SARAOGI, Dharam Chand, Proprietor, Jokhiram Baijnath; *b.* in 1905 at Ranchi in a respectable and philanthropic Jain family; *m.* *d.* of Paresh Das Jain of Arrah; *Educ.:* privately by guardian tutors; efficiency in English, Hindi & Bengali, besides working knowledge of Mahajani, Gujrati and Rajasthani; has made an extensive tour of Europe and Eastern Asia; again had an Air-trip round-the-world with his wife, in 1947, Member, Bengal Flying Club; Calcutta College Square Swimming Club; President, Digambar Jain Navajuvak Samiti and Mahabir Pustakalay (since 1931); Secretary, Marwari Relief Society (1936 & 1937); again elected as General Secretary, Marwari Relief Society (1945 & 1946); Secretary, Marwari Traders' Association (1938).

Publications: "*Seven months in Europe*" (Europe Men Sat Mas) besides numerous articles of literary value on varied and interesting subjects contributed to and published in Hindi periodicals of repute. *Recreations:* Motoring, Travelling, Flying and Swimming. *Address:* Jokhiram Baijnath, 8/1, Esplanade East, Calcutta; Residence: Jain House, 8/1, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

SARDA, Kunwar Chandrakan, Advocate, Federal Court of India. *b.* 1888, *s.* of **Rao Sahib Rambilas Sarda**; *m.* Shrimati Sukhdadevi, *d.* of late Rajya Mitra Atmaramji, founder of Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Baroda; six *d.* and four *s.*; *el. s.* Srikaran Sarda is a Vakil and public worker of Ajmer. Joined Ajmer Bar in 1913; takes active part in Arya Samaj and Hindu Mahasabha activities; founder of Sewa Samities in Rajputana; rendered social service in plague and flood-stricken areas of Rajputana; suspended practice during non-co-operation movement of 1920; suffered imprisonment for Congress cause for six months; joined Shudhi movement with Swami Shradhananda and converted about 40,000 Malkhana Rajputs to Hinduism; for some time General Secy., All-India Aryan Young Men's Assn., All-India Indian States People's Conference, Rajputana & C.I. States People's Conference, 45th All-India National Social Conference held at Lahore; Golden Jubilee celebration of Arya Prithinidhi Sabha, Rajputana and Central India; Secy., Dayanand Semicentenary celebration, Ajmer; for some time Pres. of Kisan Sabha, Labour Union, Ajmer Rajputana Provincial Congress Cttee., C. P. & Berar Maheshwari Conference, Hinghanghat Gujrat Provincial Hindu Conference, Ahmedabad; Nari Raksha Conference, Danapur (Patna); C.P. & Berar Aryan Conference, Arya Pritinidhi Sabha, Ajmer; Arya Dharam Parishad, Rangoon (Burma); Hindu Conference, Delhi; Jammu & Kashmir State Hindu Conference; Vice-Pres. and General Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha; Second Dictator, Hyderabad Satyagraha; Pres., Rajputana Provincial Aryan Conference, Sujangarh, Provincial Hindu Conference, Chirawa, Azamgarh Dist. Aryan Conference, Nathupur, Cow Conference, Nagpur, Maharashtra Youth Conference, Pandharpur, All-India Maheshwari Youth Conference, Pandharpur, Pres., Reception Committee, All-India Navjivan Mandal, Ajmer; one of the Dictators of Sind Arya Satyagrah at Karachi for removal of ban on Satyartha Prakash; a good Hindi writer and has contributed many articles to Hindi journals; President, Bar Association, Ajmer. *Publications: Sarda Act, Shudhi Chandrodaya, Dalitodhar, College Hostel, Moderation-ki-Pol, Asahyog.* *Address:* Sarda Bhawan, Ajmer.

SARGENT, Sir John Philip, (C.I.E. 1941), M.A. (Oxon.), D. Litt. (Patna). Ex-Edl. Adviser and Secretary, Education Dept., Govt. of India. *b.* 27th Dec. 1888; *m.* Ruth, *d.* of R. C. Taunton, *d.* 1933. *Educ.:* St. Paul's School, London and Oriel Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Dir. of Education, East Riding, Yorks, 1913-20 (including war service); Asst. Education Officer, Birmingham, 1920-27; Dir. of Education, Southend-on-Sea, 1927-31; Dir. of Education, County of Essex, 1931-38; Edl. Commr. with the Govt. of India, 1938, Edl. Adviser to the Government of India, 1943. *Address:* C/o Dept. of Education, Govt. of India, New Delhi (Simla).

SARKAR, Sir Jadunath, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., Premchand Roychand Scholar, D. Litt.; Hon. Member of Royal Asiatic Society (London), Hon. F.R.A.S.B.; Member of the Indian Hist. Record Comn. (1919-41), Corr. Member, Italian Institute of Mid. and Extr. East (Rome), and of R. Hist. S. (London); Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Bom. Br. R.A.S.); Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-28; Indian Educational Service (retd.). *b.* 10 December 1870. *m.* Kadambini Chaudhuri. *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Professor of Modern Indian History, Hindu University of Benares (1917-19), Sir W. Meyer Lecturer, Madras University (1928), Reader in Indian History, Patna University (1920-1922 and 1932). *Publications: India of Aurangzeb—Statistics, Topography, and Roads; History of Aurangzeb, 5 Vols.; Shivaji and His Times; Mughal Administration; Studies in Aurangzeb's Reign; Anecdotes of Aurangzeb; Chaitanya; Economics of British India; India Through the Ages; Fall of the Mughal Empire, 3 Vols.; House of Shivaji.* Edited, Irvine's *Later Mughals* and Poona Residency Records. *Address:* P-255, Lake Terrace, Calcutta, 29.

SARKER, The Hon'ble Mr. Naliniranjan, Minister of Finance, Commerce, Industries, West Bengal Govt.; Member, the Governor-General's Executive Council for Education, Health & Lands, and later on for Commerce, Industry & Food, 1941-42; resigned in February 1943; Finance Minister, Government of Bengal; President, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., Calcutta; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 1935 and Member, Executive Cttee.; Pro-Chancellor, Delhi University, 1941-42; President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce

Commissioner, Calcutta Port; Mayor of Calcutta, 1934-35; Fellow of the Calcutta University; President, Indian Life Offices Association, 1933-34; Member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Member of the Indian Industrial Mission that visited U.K. and U.S.A. in 1945; Chairman, All-India Council for Technical Education appointed by the Government of India; Member, Bengal Separation Council; Director of about 30 industrial and financial concerns and author of a large number of tracts on current economic and finaacial problems. *Address:* "Ranjani," 237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

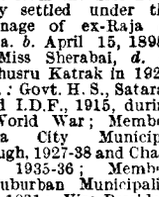
SARMA, G. K. Seshadri, B.A., C.I.E. (June, 1946) Financial Adviser, States Department, since August 1947 and Joint Secy., Finance Dept., Govt. of India. *b.* 6th Dec. 1892. *m.* Lakshmi, *d.* of Dr. P. S. Chandra Sekhar of Madras. *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram and the Madras Christian College. Entered the Indian Audit Dept. in 1914 and appointed to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service in 1926; in charge of the accounts of the Mettur Project, 1931-33; Asst. Secy., Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1933-35; Under Secy., Political and External affairs Dept., 1935-1940; Financial Adviser to the Chief Commr., Delhi; Member, Delhi Improvement Trust, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Joint Water & Sewage Board, Delhi, 1940-1944; Crown Finance Officer (India), 1944-1947. *Address:* Locksley Hall, Kilpauk, Madras.

SARMA, Sir (Ramaswami) Srinivasa, Kt. *cr.* 1936; C.I.E., 1926. Managing Editor, *The Whip.* *b.* 1890. *Educ.:* Madras. Started life as Sub-editor of the *Bengalee*, Calcutta, 1913; left it to join as Calcutta Correspondent of Associated Press of India, 1916; visited Europe, 1919, 1926, 1929 and 1934; went back to India as Associated Press and Reuter's Correspondent in Calcutta, 1920; Editor-in-Chief of *Bengalee* and *New Empire*, and Managing Director of Liberal Newspapers Ltd.; started *The Whip*, Calcutta weekly political newspaper, 1934; started the East Indian Rly. Magazine, 1945. Visited U.S.A. in 1944. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Address:* 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta; "Kalikoti", Mavoor P.O., S. I. Railway, Madras Presidency.

SASSOON, Sir Victor, 3rd Baronet, G.B.E. (1947), *b.* December 30, 1881. *Educ.:* Harrow, Trinity College, Cambridge. Formerly Captain, R.A.F.; Chairman of E. D. Sassoon Banking Co., Ltd., Holland House, Hongkong. Was an M.L.A. India, 1922-23 and 1926-29, and a Member of the Royal Commission for Investigation of Labour Conditions in India, 1929-31. Was one of the original sponsors of Civil Aviation in India. Has shown keen interest in the development of Thoroughbred Breeding in India which has been greatly helped by the Eve Bloodstock Scheme which he inaugurated; President. National Horse Breeding & Show Society of India; inaugurated the Sassoon Services Club, Bombay and the Sassoon Services Welfare Fund for manufacture and supply of furniture to canteens and amenity buildings. *Address:* Holland House, Hongkong.

SATARA, Shrimant Chhatrapati Shahu-Maharaj Pratap Sinh-Maharaj Bhosle, Raja of; is the direct descendant in the senior most line of Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, the Founder of the Maratha Empire and the seniormost among all the Maratha Princes. *b.* October 28, 1918; adopted by Shrimant Tarabai Ranisaheb Maharaj on May 28, 1925; *Educ.:* Partly under a private tutor and partly at Shri Shivaji Military School, Poona; *m.* Shrimati Maharaj-Kumari Urmila-Raje, an educated and enlightened princess of Dhar; Four *s.*; is a patron of several clubs and institutions; has travelled extensively; has contributed liberally to the War Fund; joined colours in July 1941, went overseas to the Middle East and other places on active service and held the rank of a "Captain" in his Majesty's Forces; released from War service 1946; *Recreations:* Shooting; Riding. *Address:* Jalmandir Palace, Satara.

SATARAWALA, Khan Saheb Darasha Perojsha. Government Contractor and General Merchant, Satara; hails from the first Parsi family settled under the patronage of ex-Raja of Satara. *b.* April 15, 1898; *m.* Miss Sherabai, *d.* of Kaikhusru Katrak in 1923. *Educ.:* Govt. H. S., Satara; joined I.D.F., 1915, during 1st World War; Member, Satara City Municipal Borough, 1927-38 and Chairman, 1935-36; Member, S. Suburban Municipality since 1931; Vice-President 1938-44; Member, Parsi Matrimonial Court, 1937; has been Hon. Magistrate 1st class, for many years; served on all Cttees. and Assocs. working in the Dist. during recent war such as Recruiting, War Funds, Tech. Recruiting, Dist. Red Cross (Secy.) and Chairman Small Savings Cttee.; secured about 1,000 Tech. Recruits, while Hon. T. R. Officer; Director, Allied Electric Ltd; Plastic Product India Ltd.; Pioneer Tanners Koregaon Ltd; six members from his family have been serving as Army and Navy Officers; Khan Saheb, 1944, C-in-C's Sanad, 1942, Governor's Letter of Appreciation, 1943. Coronation Medal, 1937. *Address:* Ratan Villa, Satara.



SATHE, Sir Jagannath Luxmon, B.A., Kt. (1946), C.I.E. (1943); I.C.S. (Retd.). Ex-Pres., Sangli State Executive Council, 1946. *b.* April 20, 1886; *m.* Ramabai

d. of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Agashe; *Educ.:* Bahaudin Coll., Junagadh and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; Asstt. Collr., Aligarh (1910); Inspector of Schools, Bareilly (1916); Subdivisional Officer, Karwi (1917-18); Collector, Ballia (1920-22); Secy., Board of Rev., Allahabad (1923-25); Excise Commr., (1926-31); Finance Secy. (1933-36); Commr., Benares (1937-39); Member, Board of Revenue (1940-44); Adviser to the Governor, U.P. (Revenue), 1944-46. *Publications:* Revenue Court Digest. *Address:* Motibag, Sangli.

SAVANT, Rao Bahadur Raghunath Pandurang, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, High Court Judge, Kolhapur; *b.* 10th September 1897; *m.* Saraswatibai, *d.* of Shrimant Appasaheb Khanvilkar; four *s.* and six *d.* *Educ.:* Rajaram College, Kolhapur and the Bombay and Poona Law Colleges; called to the Bar in 1929; was appointed Chief Justice in 1933 of the then Kolhapur High Court; President, Kolhapur Legislative Assembly from 1944 to 47 and when the Kolhapur Supreme Court was abolished and a new High Court for Kolhapur was instituted he became a Judge of this High Court; President of the Industrial Court, Kolhapur, interested in the education of the backward classes and has been for a long time the secretary of the Victoria Maratha Boarding House, Kolhapur; brilliant official career; the title of "Nyaya Visharad" was conferred on him by the present Maharaja of Kolhapur in 1947; Rao Bahadur, 1938; *Clubs:* Laxmi Gymkhana, Kolhapur, Residency and Rajaramian Clubs. Kolhapur. *Address:* Tarabai Park, Kolhapur Residency.

SAVARKAR, Vinayak Damodar, Bar-at-Law, Poet, Dramatist and Historian. Ex-Pres., Hindu Mahasabha, 1937-43. *b.* 1883; *Educ.:* Poona and London. Has been a political convict and has suffered transportation for 14 years and later internment. Released in 1937 and since then has been in the forefront of Hindu Mahasabha movement, having presided over its sessions at Ahmedabad, 1937; Nagpur, 1938; Calcutta, 1939; Madura, 1940; Bhagalpur, 1941 and at Cawnpore in 1942. Elected Pres. for 1943-44; presented with a purse of two to three lakhs by the public; conferred degree of Doctor of Laws by Nagpur University; now under detention. *Address:* Bombay 28.

SAWANTWADI STATE: His Highness Raja Bahadur Shrimant Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, the Raja of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

SAWANTWADI, Her Highness Rajmatoshri Parvatidevi Bhonsle, of. *b.* 1907, *g. d.* of His late Highness Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda. *m.* Major H. H. Sir Khem Sawant V, the late Rajasaheb of Sawantwadi in 1922; *Educ.:* Baroda; Bently Priory Girls' School, Middlesex, England. Was invested with full ruling powers and appointed, the Regent of the State, by the Crown till May 1947: successfully shouldered the responsibility with a view to following explicitly in the footsteps of her husband; was responsible for considerable progress in all branches in the State administration; had taken special interest in medical relief, and in rural development in the State. *Address:* Sawantwadi.

SAYANA, Dewan Bahadur Narayanrao Vithal, J.P., *b.* 2nd January 1902; son of the late Seth Vithal Sayana, building contractor of Bombay; entered his father's business at the age of 18; has since then executed constructional work worth many lakhs of rupees; donated Rs. 2½ lakhs for building the Vithal Sayana Civil Hospital at Thana; has been maintaining a free dispensary open to all without any distinction of caste or creed at Thana since 1927 in memory of his mother, Gangoobai Vithal Sayana; is religious-minded and a devotee of the Deity "Dattatreya"; has built a temple at Thana dedicated to Dattatreya; helps the poor and the needy; annually spends a substantial amount on charities; donated Rs. 15,000 for the Vithal Sayana Telugu Gymkhana at Kamatipura and built a Pavilion, opened in July 1940 by Sir John Beaumont, the then Chief Justice of Bombay; as Chairman of the War Gifts Fund he raised over Rs. 3,00,000 from Thana District. Donated Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of building of the Divecha Maternity Home, Thana; keenly interested in social work; member, Standing Committee, Governing Body of the Bombay Mothers and Children Welfare Society; Member, Advisory Board of the Vithal Sayana Civil Hospital, Thana; a visitor to the Mental Hospital, Thana; Hon. Treasurer, Blind Relief Assn; Pres., Rayalaseema Famine Relief Fund; Member, Governing Body of the Safety First Assn. of India; Mg. Trustee, Vithal Sayana Gymkhana; Chairman, Thana Dist. Victory Thanksgiving Fund; Pres. and Promoter of the Dadar Vidya Mandir; Cttee. Member, Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay City Branch; Trustee, Lingubai Telugu Education Fund and Telugu Free Library; Pres., Telugu Yadava Sangh and *Kopneshwar* Temple, Thana; a Freemason (E.C); Director, the Swastik Safe Deposit & Investments Ltd. *Address:* Vithal Sayana Building, Bombay 2.

SEN, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amarendra Nath, B.A. (Hons.), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since 1938. *b.* May 13, 1891; *m.* Mrinalini Sinha, *d.* of Lt.-Col. N. P. Sinha, I.M.S. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, and High School, Calcutta, Rangoon College, Rangoon and Middle Temple, London. Enrolled at High Court at Calcutta, 1915 and practised there till 1926; appointed as Special Officer in the Legislative Department, Government of India, 1926; appointed District and Sessions Judge, 1927; twice Special Officer in the Judicial Department of Government of Bengal. *Address:* 4, Hungerford Street, Calcutta.

SEN, Binay Ranjan, C.I.E., 1944, I.C.S. 1922, First Counsellor and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Indian Embassy in Washington since Feb. 1947. *b.* 1st January 1898. *m.* Chiroprova Chatterjee (1931). *Educ.:* Calcutta and Oxford Universities. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Political and Appointment Depts. and Press Officer for Control of Press, 1931-34; Dt. Magistrate, Midnapore, 1937-40; Revenue Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, 1940-43; Director of Civil Evacuation, Bengal, 1942-43; Relief Commr. to deal with Midnapore Cyclone, 1942-43; Director-General, Food, Govt. of India, Dept. of Food, New Delhi, 1943-45; Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Food, 1945-47. *Address:* Washington.

SEN, Dr. Dhirendra Mohan, O.B.E., M.A. (Delhi), Ph.D. (London), Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Edn. Dept. and Secretary, Central Advisory Board since 1940. *b.* Nov. 25, 1901. *m.* Parul Sen *nee* Gupta. *Educ.:* Tagore's School at Santiniketan, 1911-18. St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi, 1918-24, Univ. College, London, 1925-28, The National Institute of Natural Psychology, London, 1928; Elmhirst Research Fellow (Dartington Hall Trust, Devon, England, 1930-40); attached to Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan in addition to the work connected with Research Fellowship; appointed to administrative duties of the Rector of the School Dept. and Principal of the College Dept.; in charge of educational planning in the rural areas; deputed for field work in the U.K. and on the Continent in the field of continuation education, education of the handicapped, technical education, particularly in schools in 1931, 1935 and 1937 by the Elmhirst Research Trust; appointed Technical Asstt. to the Educational Commissioner with the Govt. of India, 1940; Asstt. Commissioner with the Govt. of India, 1942; Asstt. Educational Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1942; Deputy Educational Adviser to the Govt. of India, Jan. 1945; Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Sept. 1945. *Address:* Dept. of Edn., Govt. of India, New Delhi.

SEN, Mrs. Hannah, B.A. (Hons.), B.L. (1st Class); *b.* in Calcutta; *Educ.:* Calcutta University; Teachers' Diploma, London; Resided in London for several years studying and carrying on active propaganda on behalf of recognized women's organizations in India; in 1932 she was invited to return to India to help to launch the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, and has been Directress of that Institution ever since; is deeply interested in women's activities and was one of the representatives of the Women's Indian Association at the joint meeting of the three Women's Organizations convened in Delhi, January 1935, to consider the Joint Parliamentary Report. Member for Constitution of the All-India Women's Conference; member of the Central Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Municipal Reorganization Committee and of the Central Employment Advisory Committee; member of the Central Advisory Board of Education and Secretary of the Women's Section of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India. *Address:* Lady Irwin College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.

SEN, The Hon. Mr. Justice Kshitish Chandra, B.A. (Calcutta), 1909, B.A. (Cambridge), Tripos in Moral Sciences, 1912, Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* 1888. *m.* Lila Das Gupta. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1913; Assistant Collector, Nasik and Dharwar districts, 1913-1920; Assistant Judge, Dharwar, Sholapur, Khandesh and Thana districts, 1920-1923; Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Legislative Council, 1923-24; Deputy Secretary, Legal Department, 1924-25; District and Sessions Judge, Thana and Kanara districts, 1923 and 1925-28; Registrar of High Court, Appellate Side, 1928-1931; District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind), 1931-34; Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, 1935-37; officiated as Judge, High Court of Bombay in 1934, 1936 and June 1937 to February 1939; Additional Judge, High Court of Bombay since March 1939 to 1941, when confirmed as a permanent Judge. *Address:* Crismill, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SEN, Nalin Shankar, M.A. (Calcutta), Member of the Institute of Transport (London); General Manager, B.B. & C.I. Rly., Bombay; *b.* Sept., 1893; *m.* Pramila, daughter of the late A. C. Chatterjee and niece of Sir Atul Chatterjee, G.C.I.E.; two *d.*, Indira and Anjali. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined the G.I.P. Rly. as Probationary Asstt. Traffic Supdt. in 1917; was District Transportation Supdt. and then Divisional Transportation Supdt.; on deputation to New York, U.S.A. as Manager, Indian Railways Publicity Bureau, 1935-37; Director of Traffic, Railway Board, New Delhi, 1944-45; Chief Transportation Supdt., G.I.P. Rly. and then General

Manager, B.B. & C.I. Rly. from Sept. 1947; has travelled extensively. *Address:* B.B. & C.I. Rly. Office, Churchgate, Bombay.

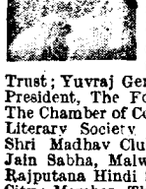
SEN, Dr. Surendra Nath, Hon. Prof. of History, Univ. of Delhi since 1943. *b.* July 29, 1890; *m.* Amiya Das Gupta, 1907; four *d.* and two *s.* *Educ.:* Dacca College, Universities of Calcutta and Oxford; Professor of History and English literature, Robertson College, Jubbulpore, 1916; Lecturer to the Post-Graduate Classes, 1917; appointed Asutosh Professor of Mediæval and Modern Indian History and Head of the Dept. of History (Calcutta Univ.), 1931; appointed the Keeper of Records of the Govt. of India and ex-Officio Secy. of the Indian Historical Records Commission, 1939: Pres., Early Mediæval and Rajput Section of the Second Indian History Congress (Allahabad 1938) and Modern Section of the Fourth Indian History Congress (Lahore 1940) and General President of the Seventh Indian History Congress (Madras 1944); local Secretary to the Anthropology Section of the Thirty First Indian Science Congress (Delhi 1944). *Hobby:* Nature Study. *Address:* Imperial Record Dept., Queensway, New Delhi.

SEN, Sir Usha Nath, Kt. (1944), C.B.E. (1931), Dir. and Managing Editor, Associated Press of India. *b.* 6th October, 1880. *Educ.:* Ripon College, Calcutta. *Address:* The Western Court, New Delhi.

SETHI, Bhagwan Dass, *s.* of Seth Laxmi Narain, Contractor, Rais, Banker, Millowner and Industrialist. *b.* 1912; *m.*; Three *s.* and One *d.*; *Educ.:* Victoria College, Gwalior; B.Sc. (Agra Univ.), 1935; Propr. Messrs. Gopaldass Laxm., Narain, Morar, Bhind and Morena; Shri Krishna Oil Mills, Morena; Laxmi Rice Mills, Gwalior; Director, The Beawar Electric Supply Co., Beawar; The Gwalior Bank Ltd., Gwalior, The New Hind Industrial, Commercial and Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gwalior; Vice-Chairman, The Gwalior Distt. Co-operative Bank Ltd.; Member, The Gwalior Chamber of Commerce; Trustee, Purchasing Agents, Gwalior Government Food Supplies; Honorary Magistrate (1935-41); President, Morar Public Library; President, All State Khandelwal Youths Conference (1947); Trustee, Sanatan Dharm Mandal; Secretary, Gwalior Oil Millers' Association; a keen sportsman; an Industrialist and businessman; connected with many business magnates all over the Country. *Address:* Laxmi Bhawan, Morar, Gwalior.

SETHI, Daulat Ram, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), Indian Agricultural Service, C.I.E., 1944, Agricultural Development Commissioner to the Government of India since April 1946. *b.* April 25, 1891. Joined the service, October 30, 1914; Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bihar, November 1914; Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bihar, April 1932; confirmed, August 1934; Director of Agricultural Production (Food), Government of India, March 1943; Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and Agricultural Production Adviser to the Government of India, Sept. 1943; Agricultural Production Adviser to the Government of India, August 1945; Agricultural Development Commissioner to the Government of India, April 1946; retired from service and re-employed in the same capacity, 4th February, 1948. *Address:* Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi.

SETHI, Seth Lalchand Balchand, Rai Bahadur, Vanijya-Bhushan, Jain Ratna, Tajir-ul-Mulk, Tazimi Sardar and Jagirdar of Manikpur (Jhalawar State); Banker and Millowner. *b.* 1893, *s.* of Seth Balchandji; *m.* Ratnaprabha, *d.* of Sir Hukumchand, Kt., Indore 1910; one *s.*, Bhupendra Kumar. Head of the firm of Seth Binodiram Balchand, Bankers; President, All-India Khandelwal Digamber Jain Mahasabha 1919; President, The Municipal Board; The Cotton Merchants' Association; Vikram Education Trust; Yuvraj General Library, Ujjain; Vice-President, The Forward Cotton Association, The Chamber of Commerce, Ujjain; The Hindi Literary Society of Central India, Indore; Shri Madhav Club, Ujjain; The Digambar Jain Sabha, Malwa; General Secretary, The Rajputana Hindi Sahitya Sabha, Jhalrapatan City; Member, The Gwalior State Raj Sabha (Upper House); The Economic Development Board; The Central Cotton Committee, Gwalior; Managing Director & Chairman, Board of Directors, The Binod Mills Co., Ltd.; Director, The Hukumchand Mills Co., Ltd., Indore; The Glory Insurance Co., Ltd., Indore; The Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Machinery Paints & Chemicals (India) Ltd., Bombay; is a regular contributor to charitable institutions. *Recreation:* Reading. *Clubs:* The Cricket Club of India, the Willingdon Sports Club, the Radio Club, Bombay, Jiwaji Club, Gwalior, Shri Yeshwant Club, Indore, Shri Madhav Club, Ujjain *Address:* Binod Bhawan, Ujjain (C.I.).



SETHI, Ram Lal, Rai Bahadur, M.Sc. (Punjab), 1917; B.Sc., Agriculture (Edin.), 1921. Selected I.A.S. in December 1921. *b.* April 20, 1894; *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore and University of Edinburgh; Economic Botanist to Government, U.P., 1922-36; Secretary Adviser to Sir John Russell, 1936-37; Assistant Agricultural Commissioner, Govt. of India, 1937-40; Professor of Agriculture and Principal, Govt. Agricultural College, Cawnpore, 1941; Cane Commissioner to Govt., U. P., 1941-45; Director of Agriculture, Sind, 1945-47; appointed Agricultural Commissioner to the Govt. of India, April 1947; awarded title of Rai Bahadur, June 1937. *Publications:* About twenty-four scientific papers on different subjects. *Address:* Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Keeling Road, New Delhi.

SETHNA, Dr. Minocher Jehangirji, Ph.D. (Bom.), Philosopher, Writer, Lecturer and Counsel. *b.* November 1, 1911; *Educ.:* Master's Tutorial High School, Wilson College, The Bombay University and at Middle Temple, London. Is a Professor, a keen writer and a scholar who has dedicated his life to writing and to philosophical research. *Publications:* 'A Standard Text Book on Indian Company Law.' *Address:* Sethna House, 251, Tardeo Road, Bombay.

SETT, Adi K., Life Fellow, Royal Geographical Society, Life Fellow, Royal Society of Arts; Author and Journalist; *b.* Oct., 1904; *Educ.:* Cathedral High School, Bombay and Imperial High School, Bombay; was in Europe between 1920-24; took special lessons from H. E. Cousins, a specialist in economics, and author of several books on the subject; was also trained at a private Academy conducted by G. H. Gladstone, nephew of the great Gladstone; studied literature and art and travelled all over the Continent; has also travelled extensively in India; was Hony. P. A. to Sir Mirza Ismail, for about three years, when Sir Mirza was Dewan of Mysore; knows innumerable celebrities, both in India and in Europe, with whom he frequently corresponds and many members of Indian Royalty. *Hobbies:* Collecting photographs and autographs of famous people, hiking, travelling. Is a member of many art societies and journalistic clubs in India and in Europe. Keen amateur photographer, has exhibited photos all over the country and won gold, silver and bronze plaques and many certificates of merit. Favourite colour: all shades of green. Began writing articles and short stories ever since he was sixteen, his forte, being on persons and places. Is represented in four different Anthologies of Verse, all published in London. Of late has written a good deal of poetry which has aroused interest and appreciation among critics. *Publications:* *Travels in South India* (for which the late Dr. Annie Besant wrote a Foreword); *Chameleons:* *A collection of short stories*; *Shah Jahan:* *A monograph* (for which the late Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., wrote a Foreword). *Address:* 16, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

SHAH, Amritlal Popatlal, B.A. (Hons.), ex-Dewan, Lunawada State (Gujarat). *b.* June 11, 1906, *m.* Miss Shantadevi, *d.* of Lallubhai N. Shah. *Educ.:* Dhandhuka High School, Dhandhuka, Bahuddin College, Junagadh. Brilliant career both at the High School and College. A good speaker and debator. Won several elocution prizes at the College. Advocate, High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Joined Lunawada State Services in 1929 under British Administration. Worked as Revenue Officer, Customs Officer, Huzur Secretary, Special First Class Magistrate & Nyayadhish, and member of the Executive Council. His services were taken on loan by the Balasinor State in 1935 as Office Superintendent. Won the love and esteem of people there and reverted to Lunawada State service again. Satisfied all concerned including the Ruler and the ruled and appointed Dewan on 18-3-1944; conducted the administration efficiently during the Ruler's absence on the Italian Front. *Address:* Lunawada (Gujarat).

SHAH, Chandulal T., Dy. Manager for India & Ceylon, Crown Life Insurance Company (of Canada). *b.* in Wadhwan, Jan. 29, 1906. After completing his education, entered insurance business in 1926 as independent Chief Agent for several British and American Fire Insurance Companies; joined "Crown Life" in August 1931; appointed their Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency in 1932; admitted into partnership in the Chief Agency for the All-India Organisation of the Company in January 1936; Deputy Manager for India & Ceylon, 1945. Takes keen interest in social activities and contributes generously to deserving causes, his total charities so far amounting to over Rs. 2,00,000. Rotarian, Freemason, Lodge Arayan & Lodge Bombay; Member of Managing C'ttee. of various social, charitable and educational institutions such as Vile Parle Kelavni Mandal, All India Balkan-Ji-Bari, Hindu Deen Daya Sangha, Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Shakuntala Kantilal Girls' High School and several others; Member, First Governing Council of Dr. Nanavati Hospital. *Clubs:* Rotary Club, C.C.I., Krishna Hindu Merchants. *Address:* (*Residence*) "Kum Kum," Opp. Aerodrome, Vile Parle, Bombay 25; (*Office*) Fazalbhoy Bldg., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Authentic Free-Hand Exercise Chart (English); "*Rahbare Varzish*" (Urdu). *Address:* Shaikh Institute of Physical Culture, "Kalyan Mansion," Dongri, Bombay 9.

SHAIKH, Shree Mahomadmiyan Aminuddin Miyan, Khan Saheb. Ex-Deputy Karbhari, Manavadar State at Bantwa. *b.* May 15, 1893, descended from Ababakar Siddiq, the first Khalifa of the Holy Prophet and also from the ruling family of Mangrol State, Kathiawar and is related to the Khan Saheb, the ruler of Manavadar State; rendered valuable and useful service while in the service of Mangrol and Manavadar States. Educational Secy., Private Secy., and Supdt. of Police, Mangrol; representative of Manavadar State in Bantwa for 18 years; an efficient administrator and largely responsible for the increase in State Revenues; awarded Gold Medal in 1937 by the then Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States on behalf of the Anjumane-Islam of Bantwa; exempted from the Arms Act; Hon. Secy., War Fund Cttee. since the beginning of the war; collected funds, and contributed freely to War and Red Cross Funds; has also rendered valuable help in recruiting work. *Address:* Bantwa.

SHAIKH, Mahmood Hasan Khan Haji, Khan Bahadur, Landlord, Hon. Magistrate, Dist. Patna, Bihar. Member, Legislative Assembly, Deputy leader of Opposition in Bihar Assembly and Leader of Muslim League Group in Assembly, Barh. *b.* 1895. *m.* Musammat Bibi Mariam-un-Nisani. *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh, U.P. Remained Chairman of the Barh Municipality, Chairman of the Local Board, Secretary of the Central Co-operative Bank, Barh; Director of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bihar and Orissa; Member of the Patna District Board; Secretary of the Bayley H.E. School, Barh and Secretary of male and female hospitals, founder of the Lucas Moslem girls' schools. Family enjoys the hereditary title of "Khan" from the time of Shah Alam II, Moghul Emperor, and had been granted considerable landed properties with 10,000 cavalry and infantry. His ancestors were among the last Governors of Bihar, Finance Ministers and Commanders-in-Chief in Moghul Emperors' time. Khan Sahib (1924). *Address:* Khan Bahadur Mahmod Garden, Barh, District Patna, Bihar.

SHANKARSHASTRI, Narasinhshastri Pandit, Jotirmartand, "Daivajnamukutalankar." Kaiser-i-Hind (Bronze Medal), 1942. Astronomer, Astrologer and Landlord. *b.* 19 Dec. 1884. *m.* Annapurnabai, *d.* of Vedamurti Chendramadixit of Laxmeshwar. *Educ.:* Hosaritti, Compiler of the Annual Indian Calendar known as "Hosritti Panchang"; Publisher of the annual general predictions. *Publications:* Annual Indian Calendar; *Bhamini-Dipika* in *Sanskrit* (a treatise on Astrology); *Kalachandrika in Sanskrit, Sanhita Tajak-Sar* (a treatise on Astrology) with Commentary in Marathi; *Dairajna-Ratnakar* in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology); *Griha-Ratna-Mala* in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astronomy), has contributed an article on "*Indian-Calendar Reform.*" published in "*What India Thinks*," edited by C. Roberts of Calcutta. Water diviner in Sanskrit; "History of Canopus (Agastya Star); History of Ursa Major (Saptarshi Malika); Life of His Holiness Tembe Maharaj; Life of Pant Balekundri Maharaj of Belgaum." *Address:* Haveri, Dharwar Dist.

SHAPURA, His Highness Rajadhiraj Shri Sudarshandeoji Raja Sahib of Shahpura. *b.* 1915; installed on the *Gadi* by his father now ex-RAJADHIRAJ UMAIDSINGHJI on 3rd February 1947. Permanent salute 9 guns. *Address:* Shahpura—Rajputana.

SHARMA, H. C., M.P.F. (Lond.), Member B.F.M.P. and PATRA (Lond.), Cert. Prev. Technology (Lond.), Managing Director Central India Traders Ltd. and Director Central Investment Ltd., General Secretary, 'Indian Home Guard' for Central India, Indore. *b.* 1901, *s.* of late Pandit Shambhu Lal Sharma, Prof. Daly College, Indore. *Educ.:* Ajmer High School, P. M. V. College, Brindaban. *m.* Saraswati Devi, 1921. Specialised in the Art of Printing; Superintendent, "The Indian Daily Telegraph," 1921-24; Manager, "The Independence" and Partner "The Indian Prince," 1923-24; Superintendent, Stationery and Printing Department Indore, 1924-1939; Secretary, All-India Ahilyotsava Committee, Indore, 1925-40; Vice-President, 1940-42; Municipal Councillor Indore City for over 10 years; awarded title of Sahitya Manishi in 1937, and Sahitya Bhushan in 1939 by Jagat Guru; Chairman, Arya Samaj Golden Jubilee, Indore, 1938; Member, Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Indore, 1938-39; Superintendent, The British India Press, Bombay. 1939-41; also associated with various public Institutions and Societies. *Address:* Indore, C.I.

SHEKH Din Mohamed, Khan Bahadur (1981) M.A., LL.B., Hon. LL.D. (Punjab), 1934. Chief Justice, Bahawalpur; Member, Punjab Boundary Commission. *b.* 2nd December 1886. *Educ.:* mostly at Lahore. Started as a Lawyer in 1910; Vice-President and President of the Municipal Committee, Gujranwala, 1916-1933; Assistant Legal Remembrancer, 1933; Additional Judge, High Court, 1934; Member, Delimitation Committee, 1936; Special Officer to Government, Punjab, 1936; Additional Judge, High Court, May 1936,

Puisne Judge, 30th March, 1937 to date of retirement; Fellow and Syndic of the Punjab University, 1939-47. Chairman, Air Transport Licensing Board, Govt. of India, June 1946 to March, 1947. *Address:* High Court, Lahore.

SHEPPARD, Samuel Townsend. *b.* Bath, Jan. 1880. *Educ.:* Bradfield and Trinity Coll., Oxford. *m.* 1921, Anne, *d.* of the late J. H. Carpenter (died 1934). Joined the staff of *The Times* (London) as Secretary to the Editor in 1902. Assistant Editor, *The Times of India*, 1907-1923; Editor, 1923-1932; Temporary Capt. in the Army, 1917-18; employed on the staff of Bombay Brigade; Civil Assistant, War Office, 1939-45. *Publications:* Contributed to *The Times* History of the War in South Africa, "The Byculla Club: a History", "Bombay Place-names and Street-names," "A History of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles" and "Bombay." Edited, "Bombay in the days of Queen Anne" for the Hakluyt Society. *Address: The Times of India*, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

SHERWANI, The Hon'ble Mr. Nisar Ahmad, B.A., LL.B., Minister of Agriculture in the U.P. Cabinet, since August 1946. *b.* Sept. 9, 1888, in village Bilona, district Aligarh, brother of the late Tasadduk Ahmad Sherwani; *m.* Saeed Jehan Begum, sister of A. M. Kwaja, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Rais, Aligarh. *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh; graduated in law from the Canning College, Lucknow. Joined Govt. service as Superintendent, Post Offices, 1910; resigned and joined the Non-Co-operation Movement in 1921; was imprisoned for two and half years; started business in 1924; after the arrest of his brother, the late T. A. Sherwani on 26th December, 1931, shifted to Allahabad to look after his brother's cases and practised at the Allahabad High Court; left practise due to heart trouble and went to Germany in 1934 for treatment; started Sugar manufacture business again in 1937 taking Jhusi Sugar Factory on lease; worked as Managing Agent, Neoli Sugar Factory in Etah district; started Agricultural farm on improved lines; was Director, Saraswati Sugar Syndicate, Ltd., All-India Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Sherwani Brothers & Co. Ltd., Kanpur Tannery Ltd.; Chairman, Great Eastern Commercial Corporation, Ltd.; was elected to the U.P. Legislative Assembly. *Address:* 2, Ministers' Residence, Lucknow.

SHETTY, The Hon'ble Sri A. B., Minister for Public Health, Govt. of Madras; M.L.C. in 1926 and 1930; was Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Public Health in the first Congress Cabinet. *Address:* Secretariat, Madras.

SHIKARE, Krishnarao Narayan, *b.* 1901 *m.* Miss Shevantibai Bhadage; two *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.:* Garud High School, Dhulia. Member of Dhulia Municipality for twenty-two years continuously; President of Dhulia Municipality, 1932; Member of Dhulia Municipal School Board for sixteen years; Chairman of the School Board for six years; Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Dhulia Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank; was Director of the Dhulia Co-operative Bank; takes interest in Co-operative Movement; served as member of the Dhulia Technical School Committee, the agricultural School Committee and the Dhulia Market Committee; was Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer in last War and got Sanad for good work; member of the Nursing Association and the Women's Education Society, Dhulia. President of the Garud Library, Dhulia for 3 years. *Address:* No. 6, Peth Lane, Dhulia (West Khandesh District), Bombay Province.

SHIRGAOKAR, Vinayak Sitaram, B.Sc. (Benares). General Manager, The Ugar Sugar Works Ltd. Ugar (Sangli State). *b.* in 1907; *Educ.:* at Kolhapur Rajaram High School & Benares Hindu University; graduated in 1929. *m.* Miss Durgabai Kamat; has two sons and two daughters. Belongs to the illustrious Shirgaokar Family of Kolhapur. Joined the Oil Mills (concern of Shirgaokar Brothers, Kolhapur); worked as one of the Managing Agents of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills at Kolhapur; is now the General Manager of the Ugar Sugar Works Ltd. and is practically the head of the Sugar Mills since the demise of his well-known uncle, late Dr. S. R. Shirgaokar M.D. (London) in 1947; a very ambitious and able businessman; is popular among the employees of the Mills (including the labourers); is Director of Vijay Industries Ltd., Sangli; is the elected President of Ugar Gram Panchayat; takes keen interest in rural and agricultural uplift; is a sportsman. *Address:* The Ugar Sugar Works Ltd., Post-Ugar-Khurd (M.S.M. Rly.).

SHAH, Gulabchand Bhavanji, Merchant and Oil Mill owner at Dhulia. *b.* 6th July 1909; *Educ.:* J. B. City High School, Dhulia; Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay; *m.* Jayvanti, daughter of Jethabhoy Damji of Bombay, 1931; Two sons; takes active part in all commercial, industrial and social activities; Councillor, Dhulia Municipal Borough and President in 1936-37; President, Gujarati Samaj, Dhulia, in 1941-42; President, Garud Library, Dhulia. *Address:* Malegaon Road, Dhulia.

SHAH, Govindji Khimji, Cotton Merchant & Insurance Agent; one of the founders of the Prani Rakshak Sanstha, Dhulia, which tries to prevent slaughter of animals in fairs and temples and runs an Ayurvedic Dispensary and a free Library at Dhulia; acted as its Secretary for 23 years; Member, Dhulia Municipality for 13 years and President for 3 years; President, Katch Gujarath Mandal, Dhulia; acted as Chairman of Dhulia Panjarapole; acted as Director and Chairman of Khandesh Divisional Industrial Association; acted as Chairman and Director of Dhulia Urban Co-operative Bank; President, C. D. O. Jain Yuwak Sammellan held at Bombay in 1928; acted as President of the Victoria Orphanage; created Rao Saheb in 1927 and relinquished it in 1930. *Address:* 8th Lane, Dhulia.

SHAH, (Mrs.) Jayvantibai Gulabchand, daughter of Jethabhoy Damji of Bombay. *b.* 17th October 1915; *Educ.:* Panchgani High School, Panchgani; *m.* Gulabchand Bhavanji Shah of Dhulia, 1931; Two sons; takes keen interest in social activities and in social education; Councillor of Dhulia Municipal Borough; Chairman, Municipal School Board; Chairman, Sahakari Bhagini Mandal, Ltd.; Secretary, Kasturba Maternity Home, Dhulia. *Address:* Malegaon Road, Dhulia.

SHAH, Lt.-Col. Jelal Moochool, O.B.E., M.B.E., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), I.M.S., Director-General of Medical Services, Pakistan Govt.; Ex-Principal, Grant Medical College and Supdt., J.J. group of Hospitals, Bombay. *b.* January 17, 1886; *m.* Shahanshah Begum. *Educ.:* St. Mary's High School, Bombay; St. Vincent's High School, Poona; Deccan Coll., Poona; Grant Medical Coll., Bombay; St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, London, where he was Wix Prizeman; Commissioned to the Indian Medical Service, 17 Dec. 1915; Surgical Specialist No. 5, Indian General Hospital, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1916-17; Venereal Specialist, No. 5 I.G.H., E.E.F., 1917-18; G.S.O. III, British Military Mission, North East Persian Force and Russia, 1920-21; mentioned in Despatches and awarded M.B.E. (Mily. Division); D.A.D.G., I.M.S., Simla, 1922-24; P.A. to Surgeon-General with Bombay Govt., 1925-29; Venereal Specialist to Bombay Govt., 1931-39; Supdt., Mahableshwar, 1939-41; awarded O.B.E. (Civil Division) 1943. Fellow, Bombay University and Member, Academic Council; Member of Committee, Royal Western India Turf Club; President, Association of Dermatologists, and Veneriologists, Bombay; Member, Medical Council of India and Bombay Medical Council. *Publications:* *Treatment of Venereal Diseases;* several articles in medical journals on venereal diseases. *Address:* 147/C, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26.

SHAH, Madhavlal Hiralal, J.P., Volkart Bros., Engineering Dept., since 1931. *b.* 16th June 1899; *Educ.:* Babu P. P. Jain School, Bombay; *m.* Prabhavati in 1921; one *s.*; engaged in engineering trade since 1914. Asstt. Secretary, Jain Association of India, 1918-1919; Member, Mg. Cttee. Shree Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, since 1938; Trustee, Hindu Deen Days Sangh; Member, Royal Asiatic Society, London; Shree Mangrol Jain Sabha; Managing Trustee, Shree Jain Shwetamber Tapgachha Jain Sangh, Matunga; Vice-President, Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal; Member, Cricket Club of India Ltd., Indian Merchants' Chamber; Matunga Gujarati Club, etc., etc. *Address:* 595, Vincent Road, Bombay 19.

SHAH, Mohanlal L., Prominent businessman and industrialist of Calcutta. *b.* August 1892; Partner in the firm of Managing Agents, for The Mohini Mills, Ltd. No. 1 and 2 and Messrs. Chimanlal Vadilal & Co.; Ex-President, Indian Chamber of Commerce and Bengal Millowners' Assn., Calcutta; Member, Textile Control Board; Town Planning Committee, Bengal; Standing Quartering Board, Bengal; Regional Advisory Cttee. (Disposals), Govt. of India, Dept. of Supply, New Delhi; Director of several banking, jute, tea and insurance institutions in Calcutta; Senior Director, Renwick & Co. Ltd. Member, Telephone Advisory Committee of Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department; Member, Employment Advisory Committee of Regional Directorate of Resettlement & Employment, West Bengal & Assam. Takes great interest in social and cultural activities. *Address:* 22, Canning Street, Calcutta.

SHAH, Honourable Pir Ilahibaksh Nawaz Ali, M.A., LL.B., Prime Minister, Govt. of Sind; *b.* 1898. *Educ.:* Muslim University, Aligarh. Advocate; was Minister for Education, Local Self-Govt. and Public Health, Govt. of Sind. *Address:* Sind Secretariat, Karachi.

SHAH, Sir Shantidas Askuran, Kt. (1942), J.P., Millowner, Landlord; Member, Council of State (1935-1947); Sheriff of Bombay (1944). *b.* 1882; *m.* Manibai. *Educ.:* at Cutch. Dir., Bank of India Ltd., Scindia Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., and several Textile Mills; Chairman, Manhar Mills; Oriental Industrial Investment Trust Corp. Ltd.; Pioneer in Art Silk Industry and is Dir. and Vice-Pres. of Silk and Art Silk Mills Assocn.; President, All-India Jain Association; keenly interested in education and has made substantial contributions to the Benares Hindu University; has taken leading part in famine relief in Ahmednagar and Bijapur and fed several lakhs of famine-stricken people; member, Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund for 20 years, until recently; Chairman, Citizen's Emergency Relief Cttee. started in aid of destitutes of the great fire which broke out in Bombay in April 1944 from explosions in the docks. Has visited Europe several times; elected to Council of State in 1935; *Recreations:* Racing, Cards and Billiards. *Clubs:* R.W.I.T.C., Willingdon Club, Orient Club, Cricket Club of India, Ltd., Bombay Flying Club, Roshanara Club and Chelmsford Club, Delhi, etc. *Address:* Mahendra Bhuvan, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

SHAH, Shantilal Mangalads, B.A. (Bom.), Managing Director and Chairman, The Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. *b.* 1901; Managing Director, The New Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Bhavnagar; The Navjivan Mills Ltd., Kalol (N.G.); Chairman, The Exchange Bank of India & Africa Ltd.; Hindustan Chemical Works Ltd.; Director, All-India Gen. Ins. Co., Ltd.; British India Gen. Ins. Co., Ltd.; Central Mercantile Assce. Co., Ltd., and several other concerns; attended International Labour Conference at Geneva as Adviser to the Employers' Delegate from India, 1938; attended Textile Committee Meeting of the International Labour Organisation at Brussels as Employers' Delegate from India, 1946; Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1939 and 1941; President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association for 1946; Member, Senate of the Bombay University, 1928-43; takes interest in social affairs and education. *Address:* Yeap Police Line, Shah-i-Baug, Ahmedabad.

SHAHA, Megji Narai, Merchant and Public worker, Sangli. *b.* 1917 at Hubli; *m.* Miss Nenbai Shaha of Bombay; *Educ.:* Sangli; entered business in 1930; was member of Sangli Municipality for some time; Secretary, Sangli State Subjects' Conference for one year; Chairman, Reception Committee of the 18th Session, Sangli State Subjects' Conference held at Sangli in 1945 under the Presidentship of D. P. Karmarkar (Karnatak member of Constituent Assembly); has donated liberally to public cause: Director, Deccan Cement Products Company Ltd., Sangli; is a staunch Congressman; was Chairman, Kasturba Memorial Fund Committee, Sangli; Treasurer, Deccan States Khadi Sangh. *Address:* Proprietor, Damji Khemji, Sangli (S.M.C.).

SHAHABUDDIN, Hon'ble Mr. Khwaja, Minister for Interior, Information and Broadcasting, Pakistan Govt., since May 1948. *b.* 1898 at Dacca, belongs to the family of Nawabs of Dacca. *Educ.:* Privately. Entered municipal politics as a youth; elected member, Dacca Univ. Executive Council, 1930; appointed member, Executive Council of the Governor of undivided Bengal, 1936; Vice-Chancellor, Dacca Univ. for a short period; Chief Whip of the Muslim League Opposition Party in subsequent years; took charge of the portfolio of Commerce, Industries, Labour and Post-war Reconstruction in 1943; was elected to the Constituent Assembly of India; but in deference to the wishes of the Muslim League, did not participate in its deliberations at New Delhi; was then elected to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly; was appointed Chief Whip of the Muslim League Party at the last session of the Assembly; acting Pakistan High Commissioner in India, April to May; has visited Europe. *Address:* Pakistan Secretariat, Karachi.

SHAIKH, Prof. Anwarullah, Leading Director of Physical Education. *b.* July 25, 1908. *m.* 1938, one *d.* one *s.*; *Educ.:* St. Xavier and The Bharda New High School, Bombay; since his school days, he was interested in sports, games and physical culture; won several prizes in Body-Beautiful Contests; Referee, All-India Wrestling Tournament held at Brabourne Stadium, Bombay in March, 1944, under the distinguished patronage of Sir John Colville; Founder, Proprietor and Director, 'Shaikh Institute of Physical Culture'; Member, Health and Strength League, London; Chairman, The Bombay Muslim Health League; President, The Bombay Presidency Weight Lifting Association; All-India Record Holder in Pinch-Grip Lift. *Recreations:* Physical Exercise, Music and "Strong-Man" shows. *Publications:* Shaikh's

SHIRKE, Shridharrao Shankarrao, B.A., B.Sc., M.L.A. (Kolhapur), Excise Commissioner, Kolhapur State. *b.* 21st May, 1894, *s.* of Mr. Shankarrao Shirke, B.A. of Belgaum. *m.* Indirabai, daughter of Professor Kadam Malvankar. Has two sons and three daughters. *Educ.*: Elphinstone and St. Xavier's Colleges, Bombay. Agricultural Adviser to the Raja of Savantvadi, 1925-27; Professor, Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Registrar, Kolhapur Co-operative Societies, 1928-42; Personal Assistant to the Prime Minister of Kolhapur, 1936-42; takes keen interest in agriculture and rural development in the State; was President of the farmers' fair and cattle show held in Kolhapur in 1939 when Lord Linlithgow, the then viceroy, visited Kolhapur; was awarded the Kaiser-I-Hind Silver Medal for public services in 1939, in appreciation of his zealous and outstanding activities in fostering the Co-operative movement in Kolhapur State. *Address*: Kolhapur, Shahupuri.

SHIRNAME, Dr. T. G., B.Ag. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Wales), F.S.S. (Lond.), F.R. Econ. S. (Lond.), Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt. of India. *b.* November 12, 1899. *Educ.*: Poona, Aberystwyth (Wales) and London. Demonstrator and Lecturer in Agricultural Economics, Agri. Coll., Poona, (1925-30); sent on study leave by Govt. to England, (1930-32); attached to work with Indian Trade Cmmsnr., London, (1932); Professor of Agri. Economics, Agri. College, Poona from 1932; on deputation to Govt. of India as Marketing Officer, 1935-39; from July 1939, Chief Marketing Officer, Bombay Province, Bombay; from Jan. 1942 Controller of Prices, Bombay; Additional Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, March 1944—August 1945; travelled widely in Malaya, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, U.S.A., Canada, Eire, United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Iraq, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Egypt and all Provinces and States in India, Burma and Baluchistan; Correspondent for India, International Conference of Agricultural Economists (1932-34); organised the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics and its first Secretary (1939) and Vice-President (1942-45); Secretary, Bombay Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Committee (1934); organised Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd.; Examiner for B.Ag., B.Sc. (Agri.), M.Com., etc.; Secretary, Deccan Maratha Education Association, Poona (1927-34); Chairman, Shri Shivaji Mahratta Society, Poona (1934-35); President, Bombay Education League (1942-45); President, Maratha Mandir (1945-46); Leader, Govt. of India Delegation in Palestine (1946); represented Govts. of India and Bombay on several Committees, Conferences and bodies. *Address*: New Delhi.

SHIVDASANI, Ghanashyam Jethanand, M.A., LL.B., Public Worker. *b.* December 23, 1893; *m.* Rukmani, *d.* of late Mohanlal Gulrajani, Dy. Collector. *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Hyderabad (Sind) and Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Professor at Sind National Coll., Hyderabad, 1917-19; since 1919 in Congress movement; convicted 4 times in non-co-operation and satyagraha movements and detained in prison twice; has passed 8 years in jail; 1937 elected to Sind Legislative Assembly on Congress ticket; Leader, Congress Party, 1937-40; elected to Sind Assembly again in Dec. 1945 without contest; now Leader, Congress Party in Sind Assembly. *Publications*: "Bardoli Satyagraha" in Sindhi and translation in Sindhi of Swami Vivekanada's Karmayoga. *Address*: Amil Colony No. 1, Karachi 5.

SHIVLAL, Seth Chandulal, Share Broker, Bombay. *b.* 18th June 1888 in an aristocratic family; his father was a Dewan in Mahikantha Agency. *Educ.*: Gujerat College, Ahmedabad. Started the Chandra Weaving Works, Ahmedabad, 1920. Joined the Bombay Stock Exchange and bought his Card in 1932. Donated Rs. 15,000 for building a Pilgrims' Shelter at Satrunja Hills, Palitana; gave a substantial amount to the Ahmedabad Panjrapole, Lady Northcote Orphanage, Bombay, and Deaf & Mute School, Ahmedabad. He paid a large sum of money for erecting wells in villages and has spent over a lakh of rupees in charity. *Address*: Chandra Nivas, Pedder Road, Bombay.

SHOME, Paresh Lal, B.A. (1909), B.L. (1912), President, Assam Revenue Tribunal. *b.* July 19, 1893; *m.* Miss Nilima, *d.* of late Kedar Nath Bose (first cousin of Netaji Subas Chandra Bose). *Educ.*: City College, Presidency College & University Law College, Calcutta. Enrolled Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1913. Asst. Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, 1917-1922; Asst. Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, Calcutta session, 1917, and Special Calcutta session, 1920; Secretary, Assam-Bengal Lawyers' Conference, 1921; Assam-Bengal lawyers' League, 1921-24; member, Assam Legislative Council, 1927-1930; President, Assam Chamber of Commerce, 1944-47; Advocate-General, Assam, October 1943 to Sept. 1946; Chairman, Surma Valley Rice Procurement Enquiry Committee (appointed by Government of Assam), 1945; President, Assam Revenue Tribunal, October 1946. *Publications*: Editor, "*Vijoya*" Bengali Monthly Magazine, 1912-1915; Contributions to magazines and newspapers. *Address*: "Inverneil", Kench's Trace, Shillong; 12/3, Hindusthan Road, Calcutta 29.

SHONE, Sir Terence Allen, K.C.M.G., 1947; Deputy to Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent representative of U. K. at U. N. O., ex-High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India 1946; *b.* 4 Sept. 1894; *s.* of late Lt.-Gen. Sir William Terence Shone, K.C.B., D.S.O., and Janet, *d.* of late Rt. Hon. Gerald Fitzgibbon, Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland; *m.* 1927 Sophie Marie, 2nd *d.* of Herman Andrea, 40 Upper Grosvenor Street, W. 1; one *s.* *Educ.*: Winchester; University College, Oxford. Served European War, 1914-18 (despatches) Capt. 10th Bn. Hampshire Regt. and Intelligence Corps; 3rd Secretary, Diplomatic Service, 1919; 2nd Secretary, 1920; 1st Secretary, 1927; Counsellor of Embassy, 1940; British Minister, Cairo, 1940. In addition to Foreign Office, has served at Lisbon, Oslo, Washington, Berne and Belgrade. Minister to Republics of Syria and Lebanon, 1944-46. *Address*: Lake Success, U. S. A.

SHROFF, Ardeshir Darabshaw, B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.); B.Sc. (Econ.), London. Director, Tata Sons Ltd. *b.* June 4, 1899. *m.* Jerbai Panday. *Educ.*: Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. London School of Economics, London, Prof. of Advance Banking at Sydenham Coll., Bombay; Vice-Pres., Bombay Shareholders' Assn., 1936-37; Member, Cttee. of Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1930-36; Vice-Pres., Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1936; Trustee of the Port of Bombay, 1933-37; member of Cotton Textile Board, 1932; Income-tax Advisory Cttee., 1936, and Morrison Stock Exchange Enquiry Cttee., 1936; an expert witness before the Select Cttee. of Central Leg. Assembly on the Reserve Bank Bill, 1934; Secy., Currency League, 1933-34; Director, Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Director-in-Charge, Investment Corporation of India, Ltd., Non-official Indian Delegate to the World Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, U.S.A., 1944. One of the authors of the Bombay 15-Year Plan. *Address*: "Eddie House", Pedder Road, Bombay.

SHROFF, Dhirajlal Nemchand, Managing Director, Evans Fraser & Co. (India) Limited and The New Era Textile Mills Ltd. *b.* 27th August 1909, *s.* of Nemchand Udechand, Landlord of Pardi, Dist. Surat. *m.* Manjula Jariwala, *d.* of Amarchand Chunilal Jariwala of Bombay; one *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.*: Matriculated from the D. C. O. Sarvajanik High School of Pardi; F.Y.A. from the Wilson College, Bombay; apprentice course at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga in spinning and weaving; practical training at the Ruby Mills, Dadar; Salford Technical College, Manchester, England, 1933-35; practical training at the Welhome Mills Ltd., Nelson, England; visited Japan, 1935; initiated the incorporation of the New Era Textile Mills Ltd. in 1936 firstly for the weaving of silk and art silk and later installed a complete plant of Cotton Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing which catered for all the war supply orders, particularly in reference to mineral khaki, waterproof canvases and antigas fabrics; purchased Evans Fraser & Co. Ltd.; Director, Evans Fraser & Co. (India) Ltd., New Era Textile Mills Ltd., National Savings Bank Ltd., New Era Warehousing Co. Ltd., National Plastics & Allied Industries Ltd., Mercantile Services Ltd., The Hindustan Cine & Graphic Arts Ltd., D. N. Shroff & Co. Ltd., Paragon Engineering Co. Ltd., The Jupitor Tube Corporation Ltd., Rebaco Plastics Ltd.; Sole Proprietor, New Era Stores, United Knitting Works, United Importers, Clothing and Tailoring Co.; Committee Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber. *Club*: Radio Club. *Address*:—*Residence*: 40A, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6, and "Apna Cottage," Juhu, Bombay; *Office*: The Fort House, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

SHROFF, Kaikhushru Ruttonji P., J.P. President, Stock Exchange, Bombay, and Director of several Joint Stock Companies. *b.* July 27, 1878; *m.* Aimai, *d.* of Rustomji Panday. *Educ.*: Bharda New High School and Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce. Author of works on Mathematics. Recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. *Publications*: "Elementary Arithmetics and Algebra for P. E. Students." *Address*: Sunshine, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

SHUJAUDDIN, Khalifa, M.A. (Punjab), B.A., LL.B. (Cambridge), LL.D. (Dublin). Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn). *b.* 27 Sept. 1887. Hon. Prof., English Literature, Islamia Coll., Lahore, 1906-1908; Lecturer, University Law Coll., Lahore, 1917-1919; Fellow, Punjab Univ. since 1917; Member of the Syndicate of the Univ. since 1921; President, Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore; Founder and Hon. Secy., Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, Lahore since 1922; Municipal Commissioner, Lahore. 1927-1930; President, Bar Association & Member of the Council of Law Reporting High Court, Lahore; Chairman, Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1933; appeared before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London on behalf of the All-India Muslim Conference, 1933; awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935; Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim History Conference, 1942; member of the newly constituted Lahore Corpn.; President, West Punjab branch of Pakistan Institute of International Affairs. *Address*: 3, Begum Road, Lahore.

SHUKLA, The Hon'ble Pandit Ravishankar, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Premier, the Govt. of C. P. and Berar since 1946. *b.* August 2, 1877, at Saugor; *m.* Shrimati Bhawani Bai. *Educ.*: Raipur, Jubbulpore, Hislop College, Nagpur, and Law School, Jubbulpore. Headmaster, State High School, Khairagarh for 3 years; also tutor to Chiefs of Bastar, Kawardha and Khairagarh; joined Bar in 1908; was arrested as a Non-co-operator in 1923 but released due to popular upheaval; sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment, 1930; 2 years' imprisonment and fine Rs. 500, 1932;

name struck off the roll of lawyers, 1932; re-admitted, 1935; entered Legislative Council in 1923 as 'Swaraj Party' member; Chairman, District Council, Raipur, 1926-36; Minister for Education, July 1937; sponsored the 'Vidyamandir Scheme'; Prime Minister, Aug. 1938-Nov. 10, 1939, in first Congress Ministry; detained in 1940 during Individual C.D.; The only detenu in the province detained in August 1942, under the Defence of India Rules; released on June 15, 1945; Founder of *The Nagpur Times*, Nagpur; elected to C. P. and Berar Assembly in 1946. *Address:* Budhapara Road, Raipur; Secretariat, Nagpur.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Graham Dennison, J.P., Senior Partner, Shuttleworth & Brett, Exchange Brokers, Bombay. *b.* 17 June 1889. *m.* Margaret Ellen Anderson (15 March 1917). *Educ.:* St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned. *Address:* 21, Ravelin Street, Bombay.

SIBGHUTHULLAH, C. H., B.A., of Messrs. Kizar Mohamad & Co., Madras. *b.* November 4, 1913. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College.

Elected to the Corporation of Madras, March 1941; elected Chairman, Madras Corporation Works Committee, 1944-45; prominent businessman, manufacturer and exporter; Vice-President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce; member, Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce; represented the Southern India Chamber of Commerce on the Senate of the Madras University for 3 years; represents the Muslim Chamber of Commerce on South Indian Railway Advisory Committee; member of the Executive Committee of the Madras Muslim Educational Association; member, Musid-e-Ahal-e-Islam, Madras; takes active part in various charitable and social Anjuman-e-Institutions; visited U. K. and the continent in 1947. *Address:* 93, Santhome High Road, Madras.

SIDDIKI, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Daim Alibakhsh, Chairman, Sind Public Service Commission since August 1947. *b.* Sept. 11, 1893; *m.* Sachedini Ahmedali Siddiki. *Educ.:* Shikarpur; Rev. Dept., Sind, March 1913; special duty in connection with resettlement of certain talukas in Sind, 1921; Gazetted Officer in the new Lloyd Barrage organization for 16 years; Dy. Collr., 1932 and 1933; Assistant Commissioner, 1938; officiated for four months as Secretary to the Govt. of Sind, General Dept., 1943; Collector of Nawabshah, 1943-July 1945; Secretary, Education, Health and Local Self-Government Department, August 1945-Feb. 1947; member, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, 1st April 1947 to 1st July 1947; Khan Sahib, 1932; Khan Bahadur, 1945. *Address:* Gul-e-Raina Muslim Colony, Bunder Rd. Extension, Karachi.

SIDHWA, R. K., M.L.A., member, Constituent Assembly of India; ex-Mayor of Karachi; member, All-India Congress Committee; Pres., Karachi District Congress Committee; Municipal Councillor, Karachi; Member, N.W. Railway Advisory Board; ex-Trustee, Karachi Port Trust; President, Sind & Baluchistan Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union; Federation of Telegraph Men of India, and Burma; Currency Association and Municipal Sub-Inspectors' and Lower Grade Staff Union; Secretary, Passengers' & Traffic Relief Association; Chairman, Railway Roads Committee; President, Clearing Agents' & Muccadams' Association; member, Executive Committee & Council of various institutions. Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly; President, Local Self-Government Institute (Sind); Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association; President, Federation of All-India Passengers' Association; President, All-India Local Bodies' Union. *Address:* Victoria Road, Karachi.

SIKUND, Dewan Bahadur Lakhpat Rai, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, ex-Chief Minister, Kapurthala State. *Educ.:* Graduated with Honours from the Punjab Univ., M.A. of the Cambridge Univ., having passed the Tripos examination in Mental and Moral Sciences, Ph.D. of the Giessen Univ., Germany, and Bar-at-Law of the Middle Temple. Practised as Advocate of the Lahore High Court for a few years; Foreign & Political Secretary to the Bikaner Government in 1930; accompanied His late Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner to London in 1931 for the second Round Table Conference; Secretary, Legislative Department and Legal Remembrancer to the Bikaner Government, and also worked on the Judicial Committee of the Bikaner State; Political Minister, Jaisalmer State, 1935; specially deputed to England in May, 1935, as a representative of the Jaisalmer State during the passage of the Govt. of India Act, 1935; Dewan, Jaisalmer State, 1936-1942; Chief Member of Council, Minority Administration, Kishengarh State, 1942-45. *Address:* Kapurthala.

SILAM, Sayaji Lakshman, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), M.L.A. General Secretary, B.P.C.C., Merchant & Social and Political Worker. *b.* May 13, 1896; *m.* Luxmibai. *Educ.:* Wilson High School and Wilson College, Bombay. Member of the Corporation (1st April, 1922 to 31st March, 1932; 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1939; 5th May, 1939 to 10th August, 1943 and 20th November, 1943 to 31st March, 1946); Chairman, Standing Committee (1st April, 1945 to 31 March, 1946); Works Committee (1939-40); and Markets & Gardens Committee (1926-27 and 1927-28); Member, B.P.C.C. since 1938; Vice-President, B.P.C.C. (1941); Commissioner of Prohibition of the Government (1937-38); Secretary to the 'Tilak' Memorial Cttee. For some time Fellow of the Bombay University; Chairman of the Housing Panel of the Bombay City and Suburbs Post-War Development Cttee. appointed by the Govt. of Bombay, (1945-46); connected with various educational, public and social institutions. *Publications:* "*Gitalap*". *Address:* Khetwadi 12th Lane, Premises No. 16, Bombay No. 4.

SINGH, The Hon'ble Sardar Baldev, Minister for Defence, Govt. of India since Aug. 15, 1947; Member for Defence, Interim Government, September 2, 1946; Minister for Development, Government of Punjab, June 1942-Sep. 1946; Previously Director of Messrs. Indra Singh and Sons Ltd. *Address:* 17, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

SINGH, Sardar Bahadur Bhagwan, Bar-at-Law. *b.* 1885, *m.* 1905; two *s.* *Educ.:* abroad; passed "the best student all round" Police Training; stood first in U.P. in Pleadership examination; called to the Bar, 1920; worked as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ajmer. Resigned Police Service; High Court Judge, Nabha State; Spokesman in Nabha-Patiala cases; Chief Justice, High Court, Jhind State; Special Public Prosecutor in many important cases including Dogra shooting case; Counsel, B.B. & C.I. Railway; Legal Adviser, Ijlas-i-Has, Jodhpur State; Senior Vice-Chairman, Municipality, Ajmer; S. Leader, National War Front, Ajmer; Advocate, Federal Court; good Sportsman; keenly interested in Golf, Tennis and Wrestling. *Address:* Civil Lines, Ajmer.

SINGH, Gaya Prasad, B.A., B.L., Pleader, Muzaffarpur. *m.* Srimati Chameli Devi; has one *s.* Dr. Muneshwar Prasad Singh, M.B. B.S. and three *d.* *Educ.:* Muzaffarpur, Patna, Calcutta; Founder and Hony. Secy. of Town Hall Library, Muzaffarpur. Elected Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly (1924-1934), of the Standing Finance Committee; Founder member of the Aero Club of India and Burma; Member of the Governing Body of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. Member of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Presided over the 13th Session of the All-India (including Burma) Postal and R. M. S. Conference, Behar and Orissa Provincial Conference, Muzaffarpur, 1933; 5th Session of the Burma Provincial Kshattriya Navyuvak Sangh, 1933, Rangoon; 8th Session of the Punjab Provincial Depressed Classes Conference, Amritsar, 1933; opening ceremony of the All-India Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Delhi, 1933; 12th Session of the U. P. Provincial Postal and R. M. S. Conference, Benares, 1934. Member of the Governing Body, G.B.B. College, Muzaffarpur; Hony. Secretary, Yuveraj Dutt College, Oel, Dt. Lakhimpur-Kheri; one of the Vice-Patrons of International Contemporary Art Exhibition, New Delhi, 1946; Author of Khadder (Name Protection) Act 1934 passed by the Central Legislature; Author of "*Pictorial Kashmir.*" *Address:* Muzaffarpur (Behar).

SINGH, Jaipal, Member of the Indian Constituent Assembly and Pres., All-India Adibasi Mahasabha. *b.* Jan. 3, 1903; *s.* of late Amru Pahan; *m.* Tara Majumdar, *g. d.* of the late W. C. Bonnerjee, first Pres. of the Indian National Congress. *Educ.:* St. Paul's School, Ranchi; Grammar School, Darlington, St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and St. John's College, Oxford. Full Blue at Oxford for Hockey; Captained the Indian Olympic Team at the Olympiad in 1928. First Covenanted Indian Mercantile Assistant in the Royal Dutch-Shell Group, 1928-32; Commercial Master, Achimota College, Gold Coast, 1933-36; Headmaster and Officiating Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur, 1936-37; Colonisation Minister and Revenue Commissioner, Bikaner State, 1937-39; Civilian Adviser, Services Selection Board, 1943-46; Editor, Adibasi Sakam, 1941-42. *Publications:* Articles on Games and Social Anthropology. *Address:* Ranchi, Chhota Nagpur.

SINGH, H.E. Raja Sir Maharaj, M.A. (Oxon.). Bar-at-Law, C.I.E., Governor of Bombay since January 1948. *b.* 17 May 1878. *m.* Gunwati Maya Das, *d.* of Rai Bahadur Maya Das of Ferozepur (Punjab). 2 *s.*, 1 *d.* *Educ.:* Harrow and Ball. Coll., Oxford; Bar-at-Law, 1902. U.P. C.S. 1904: Asst. Sec. to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, 1911; Collr. of Hamirpur, U.P., 1917; Hardoi, 1918; Secy. to U.P. Govt., 1919; Dy. Secretary, Govt. of India, Education Dept., 1920-23; Dy. Commissioner, Bahraich, 1923; Commissioner, Allahabad, 1927 & 1929, Benares, 1928; Chief Minister, Jodhpur, 1931; Agent-General in South Africa, 1932; Member, Executive Council, U.P., 1935; Member, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, 1941; Prime Minister, Kashmir, April-July 1943; President, Indian Christian Association and National Liberal Federation, 1944. Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1946. Delegate to Commonwealth Relations Conference, England, 1945. Delegate to the United Nations, New York in 1946 and 1947. *Publications:* Reports on Indians in Mauritius, British Guiana and in South and East Africa and various contributions to the Press. *Address:* Govt. House, Bombay.

SINGH, Malik Anup, Lt.-Col., I.M.S., M.B.B.S.; Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal since 1936. *b.* Sept. 22, 1891; *m.* Kamla, *d.* of A. Hoon, Bar-at-Law, Cawnpore; *Educ.:* Lahore, (Punjab Univ.), Edinburgh and London. Joined Indian Medical Service in 1915; served in the Great War No. 1 in North West Frontiers of India, German East Africa, Mari Field Forces, India and South Persia; subsequently posted in F.M.S. as O.C. Indian Military Hospital, Taiping; joined Jail Service as Supdt. and Medical Officer of Central Jail, Insein, Burma; subsequently transferred to Bengal Jail Service. *Address:* 245, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

SINGH, Sardar Ranbir, B.A., LL.B., ex-Judicial & Political Minister, Dholpur State; belongs to a respectable Sikh family of Rawalpindi, Punjab. *b.* in 1904.; joined Dholpur State Service in 1930; was appointed Judge of the High Court in 1937 and later on as Judicial and Political Minister. Elected as General Secretary of the Central India and other States Group in 1944. *Publications:* "Indian States under the Government of India Act, 1935." and "Legal Problems in Indian States." *Address:* Dholpur (Raj.).

SINGH, Hon'ble Shri Ramcharlter, M.Sc., B.L., Minister for Irrigation, Electrification, Legislative and Public Health. Engineering, Bihar Government. *b.* 1885.. *Educ.:* Calcutta University; Patna University. For some time Demonstrator in Chemistry, G. B. B. College, Muzaffarpur; joined Non-Co-operation Movement; was Professor of Chemistry in Bihar Vidyapith for several years; elected member, Bihar Legislative Council, 1926; took part in Non-Co-operation Movement, 1930, 1932, 1940, 1942 and imprisoned every time; elected member, Bihar Assembly, 1937, and again in 1946. *Publications:* Wrote 3 books in jail, two of them *viz.*, "*Biswa ka Vikash*" and "*Arya Konhai*" have gone to the press but not published as yet. *Address:* Masnadpur (Bihat), P.O. Bihat, Railway Station Barauni Junction, District Monghyr; Secretariat, Patna.

SINGH, S. Ajit, M.A. (Punjab), LL.B. (Punjab), M.L.A., N.W.F.P.; *b.* May 19, 1905; *m.* Miss Sarla Bagai; *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Kohat; D. A. V. High School, Rawalpindi; Forman Xian College, Lahore; University Law College, Lahore; Called to the Bar, 1929. Elected M.L.A., 1936 on Independent ticket; joined Hindu Sikh Nationalist Party and elected Secretary. Minister, P.W.D., May 1943-March 1945; Leader of Sikhs in N.W.F.P.; *Permanent Address:* Sadder Road, Kohat.

SINGH, Brigadier Thakur Sheodatt, Commander, Jubbulpore (Indep.) Sub-Area. *b.* 22nd Aug. 1902 at Bikaner; *m.* Rajkumari Kamla Devi, Jubbal, 1940; *Educ.:* Noble School, Bikaner; Shrewsbury School, England; Royal Military College, Sandhurst; attached to 1st Bn. Border Regt.; joined the 16th Light Cavalry and Commanded a Squadron; Staff College, Quetta; Staff Captain, Kohat District; Brigadier Major, 14 Ind. Inf. Bde.; proceeded Overseas to Iraq as D.A.Q.M.G.; joined H.Q. 4 Ind. Div. as A.A. & Q.M.G. in the Western Desert; joined 16th Light Cavalry as 2nd-in-Command; appointed as G.S.O.I. in the Intelligence Branch at G.H.Q.; went to Berlin as Deputy Commander of the Indian Military Mission, 1947; was L.O. to H.Q. 4 Ind. Div. in West & East Punjab 1947; keen polo player and big game hunter. *Address:* Commander, Jubbulpore Sub-Area.

SINGH, St. Nihal, Author and Journalist. *b.* June 2, 1884. *Educ.:* Punjab University. *m.* Cathleyne Kinsey Brook, 1907; first contribution to an English newspaper in 1898. Since 1902 has regularly written for reviews, quarterlies, magazines, weeklies and daily newspapers all over the world. Has thrice girdled the globe and while living in four continents has been commissioned by the governments of various countries, notably Canada, Belgium, Ceylon and India, to write books and booklets, some of which have run through enormous editions. Writes in several languages. Among best-known works are: *India's Fighters; India's Fighting Troops; The King's Indian Allies; The Rajas and Their India; Progressive British India; Japan's Modernization; The Nizam and the British Empire; Bhagnat Sinhjee: The Maker of Modern Gondal; Messages of Uplift for India; Urge Divine; Making Bad Children Good; Dry America, &c. Address:* "Suryasthanam," 16, Nemi Road Dehra Dun, U.P.

SINGH, Sardar Bahadur Sir Sobha, Kt. (1944), O.B.E. (1938); Landlord, Millowner and Contractor; member, Council of State, 1939. *b.* 1890. *m.* Shrimati Wariam Kaur. *Educ.:* Khalsa Collegiate School, Amritsar and privately; member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1938; Director, Reserve Bank of India (1938); Trustee, Delhi Improvement Trust (1938); Director, Air India Ltd., Bombay; India General Construction Corporation Ltd., Calcutta; Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., and several other leading business concerns; member, Delhi Municipal Committee, 1915-36; Vice-President, New Delhi Municipal Committee since 1930 and President, 1938; Honorary Magistrate, 1916-1946; elected Chairman, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, 1939 and 1941; elected Deputy President, Associated Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta, 1942. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India, Bombay; Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club and Chelmsford Club, New Delhi. *Address:* 'Baikunth', New Delhi.

SINGHANIA, Shree Kailashpat, Banker and Millowner. *b.* 1908; *s.* of late Sri Kamlapat Singhania and Srimati Ram Piyari Devi; *m.* Shreemati Vimla Mittal; two *s.*, two *d.*; *Educ.:* P. P. N. High School, Cawnpore; Apprentice, J.K. Cotton Mills; rounded off training by travel abroad in Europe and America, 1938-39; again visited Europe and the U.K. in 1947; joined J.K. Cotton Mill as Director, became later its Director-in-charge; Western Zone J.K. Concerns, Bombay; Director: J.K. Jute Mills Ltd., J.K. Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Plastic Products Ltd., M.P. Sugar Mills, Cawnpore, Straw Products Ltd., Bhopal

J.K. Investment Trust Ltd., Atherton West & Co., Ltd., Cawnpore, Sodepur Glass Works Ltd., Snow White Food Products Ltd., Vita Supplies Corpn. Ltd., Calcutta, J.K. Chemicals Ltd., Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., New Kaiser-i-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., Impex (India) Ltd., Textile Fabrics Ltd., Bombay, etc., etc.; Partner: Juggilal Kamlapat (Bankers), J.K. Hosiery Factory, J.K. Oil Mill & Soap Factory, Kamla Ice Factory, Kamlapat Motilal Gutaiya Sugar Mills Co., and J.K. Woollen Mfgrs., Cawnpore, Modern Rubber Mfg. Co., and Eastern Chemicals Co. (India) Bombay, J.K. (Etawah), etc., etc.; Member: St. John Ambulance Corps, Ganga Nath Jha Research Institute, Indian Council of World Affairs, Bhatkhande School of Indian Music, Photographic Society of India, Indian Overseas Central Association, All-India Federation of Educational Associations, Faculty of Commerce, Lucknow University, Millowners' Association, Bombay, Employers' Association of Northern India, Cawnpore, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, Merchants' Chamber, U.P., Indian Merchants' Chamber, Calcutta, Federation of Woollen Manufacturers in India, Cawnpore, Jaipur Chamber of Commerce, All-India Marwari Sammelan and member of more than 10 Masonic Lodges, both S.C. & E.C. *Publications:* Writes occasionally on economic and industrial topics. *Hobbies:* Gardening and collection of rare art treasures, books and curios. *Recreations:* Tennis, swimming and bridge. *Clubs:* Founder-President, Cawnpore Rotary Club and Member, Cricket Club of India, Ltd., Bombay; 8-30 Club, Bombay; Ganges Club Ltd., Cawnpore; Cawnpore Club, Cawnpore; Roshanara Club, and Chelmsford Club, New Delhi; U.P. Flying Club, Cawnpore, etc. *Address:* J.K. House, 59, Warden Road, Bombay.

SINGHANIA, Lala Lakshmipat, Banker and Millowner; Director, J. K. Industries, Cawnpore. *b.* 1909, third *s.* of the late Lala Kamlapat Singhania, founder of the J. K. Industries, Cawnpore; *Educ.:* Privately in Cawnpore; subsequently travelled widely in Europe. President, The National Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta; The National Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Director-in-Charge of the Aluminium Corporation of India, Ltd.; and a Senior Director of the J. K. Industries, chief among which are: The J. K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd. (Cawnpore); The J. K. Jute Mills Company, Ltd. (Cawnpore); The J. K. Iron & Steel Company, Ltd. (Cawnpore); The J. K. Cotton Manufacturers, Ltd. (Cawnpore); The Plastic Products Ltd. (Cawnpore); The J. K. Investment Trust Ltd. (Cawnpore); The U. P. Industrial Financing Corporation Ltd. (Cawnpore); The New Kaiser-i-Hind Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd. (Bombay); The J. K. Investors (Bombay) Ltd. (Bombay); The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd. (Bombay); The Snow White Food Product Co., Ltd. (Calcutta); The Reform Flour Mills Ltd. (Calcutta); J. K. Ltd., (Calcutta); The J. K. Properties Ltd. (Calcutta); The J. K. Eastern Industries Ltd. (Calcutta); The Bijoy Cotton Mills, Ltd. (Calcutta); The Bengal & Assam Investors Ltd. (Calcutta); The Vita Supplies Corporation Ltd. (Calcutta); The Anchor Co., Ltd. (Calcutta); The Gaya Sugar Mills Ltd (Gaya) and the Straw Products Ltd. (Bhopal). Chairman, Reception Committee of the Third All-India Marwari Federation (1940); 24th Session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, 1943; the late Lala Kamlapat Primary School Building Trust which has a scheme of building many schools; a liberal philanthropist especially interested in promoting education; President, Merchants' Chamber of U. P.; member, Coal Control Board, representing the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; the Indian Central Jute Committee; the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Sectional Committee of the Indian Standards Institution. *Clubs:* The Calcutta; The Kamla; The Rotary; The Ganges; The Friends' Union; The Marwari and several others; *Recreations:* Tennis, riding and motoring. *Address:* Ganga Kuti, 11 Cantonment, Cawnpore.

SINGHANIA, Sir Padampat, Kt., Governing Director, J. K. Industries, Cawnpore. *b.* January, 1905, *e. s.* of the late Lala Kamlapat Singhania *Educ.:* Acquired a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of Economics and Finance; undertook an extensive business tour of Europe at an early age and gained first-hand knowledge of the technique and organisation of industries in western countries. Entered into business in his teens, and assisted by his two brothers, he promoted and developed Indian industries to a great extent; governing and guiding force of J. K. Industries, comprising of a host of undertakings; is very fond of collecting and compiling statistical data; founded the Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces in 1932; President, the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1935; guided the activities of the Employers' Association of Northern India 1941-43; Chairman, All-India Board of Technological Studies in Chemical Engineering & Chemical Technology; The U. P. Industrial and Financing Corporation, Ltd.; The Bank of Jaipur Ltd.; The Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd.; The Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.; has been the Chairman of the Government Power Alcohol Committee; member, Indian Constituent Assembly;

Central Advisory Board of Forest Utilisation; Indian Central Jute Committee; Indian Central Cotton Committee; Textile Control Board; Board of Industries, United Provinces; Board of Scientific and Industrial Research; Advisory Committee to the Director General of Disposals; Trade Policy Committee; Industrial Policy Committee and a number of other Committees; donated large sums of money to deserving causes such as primary schools, propagation of Hindi, and to religious, social and educational institutions. *Hobbies:* Construction of fine buildings and places of recreation such as the "Kamla Tower" (the seat of Central administration offices of J. K. Industries) and the 'Kamla Retreat' (the Beauty spot of Cawnpore, attracting tourists and visitors from all sides of the country) and 'Kamla-Castle' (a building of its own kind in Mussoorie), being noteworthy. *Recreations:* Riding, travelling, sports and music. *Address:* Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.

SINGHANIA, Lala Parshotam Das, Industrialist and Businessman of Cawnpore. *b.* 1898; *Educ.:* at Mirzapore. Joined Shri Gangaji Cotton Mills Co., Ltd. as Director in 1918; joined the J.K. Group in 1934 as Manager of J.K. Jute Mills Co., Ltd., and subsequently became Director in 1942; Director, J.K. Jute Mills Co., Ltd., J. K. Commercial Corporation Ltd.; J. K. Investment Trust Ltd.; The Ayurvedic & Unani Medicines Ltd.; The Western India Share Corporation Ltd., and J.K. Chemicals Ltd. *Residential Address:* 113/8, Swarunapgar, Cawnpore. *Official Address:* Kamal Tower, Cawnpore.

SINGHANIA, Lala Sohanlal, Managing Director, Plastic Products Ltd., Kanpur. 5th son of Lala Murlidhar Singhania of Cawnpore. *b.* 1906; *Educ.:* in Calcutta. Entered business and took up manufacturing line by joining a cotton mill at Mirzapur and later joined Juggilal Kamlapat Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore, as a departmental head and rose to the position of General Manager and Director; taken on the Board of Directors of the J. K. Industries in 1942; Director of J. K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., J. K. Food Products Ltd., Standard Chemicals Ltd., Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.; Kaiser-i-Hind Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd. and J. K. Commercial Corporation Ltd. Director, The Ayurvedic & Unani Medicines Ltd., Cawnpore; The Western India Stores Corporation Ltd., Bombay; The Vimla Stores Ltd., Lucknow. Is a Rotarian and Freemason of the Scottish Constitution. *Address:* Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.

SINHA, The Hon'ble Mr. Anugrah Narayan, M.A., B.L., D.L., Minister, Bihar Government since April 1946. *b.* July 1889. *Educ.:* Patna Coll. and Univ. Law Coll. (Calcutta). Prof. of History, T.N.J. College, Bhagalpur (1915-16); practised in Patna High Court till 1921; non-co-operated after Nagpur Congress; worked with Mahatma Gandhi in his famous Champaran Agrarian Enquiry in 1917; elected Vice-Chairman, Patna City Municipality, 1924; and Chairman, District Board, Gaya; Pres., Bihar Provincial Conference 1928; Working General Secretary, Bihar Central Relief Fund (in connection with Bihar Earthquake) 1934; elected member, Council of State (1926-29); M.L.A. (Central) (1935-37); M.L.A. (Bihar), 1937; General Secy., Bihar P.C.C., 1934-36; Finance Minister, Bihar Govt. 1937-39; General Secy., Reception C'ttee., 53rd Session, Indian National Congress; Jailed for 15 months, 1933-34; detained for Individual Civil Disobedience Movement in 1940-41 for 9 months and for 1942 movement detained for 22 months (1942-44); worked as General Secy., North Bihar Co-ordinating Relief C'ttee during epidemics in 1944-45; elected to Provincial Assembly, 1946; selected Leader, Indian Delegation to International Food & Agriculture Organisation Conference held in Geneva in August-September 1947. *Publications:* "*My Reminiscence*" (in Hindi). *Address:* Secretariat, Patna.

SINHA, Bhupendra Narayana, Raja Bahadur (1918), B.A. (Calcutta), of Nashipur Zamindar. *b.* 15th Nov. 1888. *m.* first Rani Prem Kumari and on demise Rani Surya Kumari. *Educ.:* Presidency Coll. and University Law Coll., Calcutta. 1st Class Hon. Magte.; Trustees Indian Museum; President, Indian Art School and re-elected in 1929; elected to the Bengal Council in 1926; elected as a co-opted member of the Royal Statutory Commission; member, E. B. Railway Local Advisory C'ttee and Minister to the Govt. of Bengal; Leader, Landholders' party in the Council; Vice-President, Bengal Olympic Assocn., Calcutta, Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School, Hindu Mission, Bengal and Calcutta Orphanage; Director of several Joint Stock Companies; Patron of the Bratachari movement. Leader of the Progressive party of the Upper House. Elected President, All-India Vaish Conference at Aligarh in 1933 and at Sitapur in 1941 and also of the Agarwal Mahasabha at Benares in 1928 and at Allahabad in 1934. A member of the Bengal Film Censor Board, the Provincial Transport Authority and The Calcutta Improvement Trust and a Vice-President of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Member, Sanskrit Assocn. of Bengal, Bihar and Assam. Ballygunge Girls' College and Kalidhan H. E. School. A Trustee of All-India Cow Conference; a member of All-India Cattle Show Committee at Delhi. He is a Fellow of the Royal E. Society, Lond. *Address:* Nashipur Raiphati, Nashipur P.O., Dist. Murshidabad, E. Bengal; 4 A, Rammoy Road, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.

SINHA, Harnarain, M.A. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (London), Principal, Morris College, Nagpur, C.P. *b.* September 2, 1900; *Educ.:* State High School, Rajnandgaon, C.P.; Morris College, Nagpur; Allahabad University; London Schools of Economics and Oriental Studies, London University. Asst. Professor of History, Morris College, Nagpur, 1925; Professor of History, 1942 and Principal in 1947; Head of the Department of History, Nagpur University, 1943; Member, High School Education Board, C.P. and the University Court, the Academic Council and Executive Council of Nagpur University; President, Modern History Section of Indian History Congress, 1946; Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, Govt. of India and its Research and Publication Committee; Chairman, Board of Editors, Nagpur University Journal and Editor of Annual Bulletin, Nagpur University Historical Society. *Publications:* "*Rise of the Peshwas*", "*Sovereignty in Ancient Indian Polity*", "*Dominion Status of the Westminster Statute Type*". *Address:* Principal, Morris College, Nagpur.

SINHA, Kumar Ganganand, M.A. (1921); M.L.A. (1924-1930); elected to the Bihar Legislative Council (1937); re-elected (1946); Hon. Research Scholar of the Calcutta Univ. (1922-23); Proprietor, Srinagar Raj. *b.* 24 Sept. 1898. *Educ.:* Presidency College and Govt. Sanskrit College, Calcutta; and Post-Graduate Dept., Calcutta Univ. Elected Secy., Congress Party in the Assembly, 1928; Life Member, Empire Parliamentary Assoc.; Member, Executive Cttee. of the All-India Hindu Sabha, 1926-35; President, Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha for several years; elected Vice-President of All-India Hindu Mahasabha (1942); visited Europe, 1930-31; elected Leader of the opposition in the Bihar Legislative Council (1946); Member, Bihar Sanskrit Council and Parishad; Dist. Commissioner (for Darbhanga) of Boy Scouts' Assoc. (1937): Bihar Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scouts; Member, Bihar Provincial War Cttee.; Leader, National War Front (Darbhanga Dt.); Fellow, Patna Univ. since 1941, elected to its Syndicate in 1944. *Publications:* Author of several papers and books. *Address:* P.O. Srinagar, Dist. Purnea (Bihar).

SINHA, Dr. Sachchidananda, Barrister. First elected Dy. President, Indian Leg. Assembly; first Indian Finance Member, ex-Member Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa Govt., 1921-1926; also President of Leg. Council, 1921-22. Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, 1936-1944. First President of the Indian Constituent Assembly. *b.* 10 Nov. 1871. *m.* Srimati Radhika (decd.). *Educ.:* Patna College and City College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1893; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1893; Allahabad High Court, 1896; Patna High Court, 1916. Founded and edited *The Hindustan Review*, 1899-1921; resumed Editorship 1926. Twice elected member, Imperial Legislative Council. Elected to the Legislative Assembly, 1920. Was especially invited while in England in 1933, to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms and submitted a lengthy memorandum on the White Paper from the standpoint of constitutional nationalists. Convocation Lecturer at the Lucknow University, 1935, the Nagpur University, 1937, and the Utkal Univ. Cuttack, 1944; received degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa*, from Allahabad Univ., and the degree of Doctor of Law from the Patna Univ., in 1937. *Publications:* "*The Partition of Bengal or the Separation of Bihar*," "*Speeches and Writings of Sachchidananda Sinha*" (1935); second enlarged edition (1942); third enlarged edition (1947); *Kashmir: The Playground of Asia* (1942); *Some Eminent Bihar Contemporar* (1944), *Iqbal: The Poet and His Message* (1947), and *Some Problems of Behar Aboriginals*. *Address:* Patna, Bihar.

SIRMUR STATE: Hon. Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Rajendra Prakash Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

SIROHI, H. H. Maharajadhiraj, Maharao Shri Tej Singhji Bahadur, *b.* Oct. 3, 1943. *s.* to the *Gadi*, May 11, 1946. *Address:* Sirohi, Rajputana.

SISTA, Venkatrao, M.S.M.A. (Lond.). Managing Director, Sista's Ltd. *b.* 2nd Sept. 1902, Matriculated 1921, Commercial training at Davar's College, specialised study of Salesmanship and Advertising, passed Incorporated Sales Managers' Exam. with distinction, first Indian to be elected a member of Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, London. Started Sista's Sales and Publicity of Service in 1934, converted in 1939 into a limited company in the name of Adarts Ltd, Director, Adsites, Ltd., Bombay, Adarts (Calcutta) Ltd., Calcutta, Adarts (Delhi) Ltd., Delhi, Medeo Nutriments and Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Madras. Andhra Insurance Co. Ltd., Masulipatam. Member, Commercial Examination Board of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Examiner in Salesmanship for D. Com. (I.M.C.) Examination. Freemason, English, Scottish and Irish Constitutions. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India, Bombay and Calcutta Club, Calcutta. *Recreations:* Tennis, Billiards, Swimming, Motoring. *Address:* Arunodaya, Nappoo Park, Matunga, Bombay.

SITAMAU, H. H. Raja Sir Ram Singh, Raja of, K.C.I.E. *b.* 1880; descended from Rathore House of Kachhi-Baroda. *m.* thrice. *Educ.:* Daly Coll., Indore, Hindi and Sanskrit poet and keen student of science and ancient and modern philosophy, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *s.* by selection by Govt. of India in default of direct issue, 1900. *Address:* Ramniras Palace, Sitamau, C.I.

SITARAM, The Hon. Sir, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt., Rai Saheb (1919), Rai Bahadur (1923), Knight Bachelor (1931), President of the U.P. Leg. Council. *b.* 12th Jan. 1885; *m.* Srimati Basudevi, sister of Lala Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lahore. Member, Municipal Board (1910-20), Chairman, Education Com., and Vice-Chairman; Hon. Secretary, Meerut College and Trustee for life; Hon. Sec., Devanagri High School (1913-37); Hon. Sec., Lyall Library, Meerut since 1911; elected member, U.P. Leg. Council (1921-37); President, U.P. Leg. Council (1925-37); member, Executive Council, Allahabad University, for several years; member, Executive Council, Hindu University; founder of Depressed Class Schools and Sevak Mandal at Meerut; member, Indian National Congress (1905-19); ex-President, Sri Badrinath Temple Committee; President, Raghunath Girls' Inter-College, Meerut, since 1937; President-Patron of the U.P. Sports Control Board, Lucknow; President, Upper House, U.P. Legislature since 1937. *Address:* Meerut, Lucknow.

SMITH, Albert, General Manager, The British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Director-in-Charge, The Zenith Assurance Co., Ltd.,

Resident Secretary, The London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd., and The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ltd. Director, Homi Mehta & Sons, Ltd., Jawhar Timber Industries, Ltd. Raysil (India) Ltd. *b.* October 27, 1902; *m.* September 19, 1932; one *s.* and one *d.* Joined the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd. Head Office, in 1928 as Assistant Manager; appointed General Manager, 1934. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay Gymkhana, Cricket Club of India, Bombay Flying Club, Bombay Football Club and Bombay Presidency Golf Club. *Address:* Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SMITH, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Francis, K.C.B., K.B.E., *cr.* 1942, C.B. 1941, D.S.O. 1918, M.C.; ex-Deputy Supreme Commander British Forces, in India and Pakistan. *b.* 9 Dec. 1890; *s.* of late Col. Granville R. F. Smith, C.V.O., C.B., and late Lady Blanche Smith; *m.* 1918, Hon. Monica Crossley, *y. d.* of 1st Baron Somerleyton; one *s.* three *ds.* *Educ.:* Eton, Sandhurst. Joined Coldstream Guards, 1910; Adjutant, 3rd Batt. Coldstream Guards, Sept. 1914-Nov. 1915; Staff. Nov. 1915-Aug. 1917; served European War, 1914-18 (wounded thrice, D.S.O., M.C., Croix de Guerre); Comdt. of Guards Depot, 1924-27; Staff of G.O.C. London District, 1927-30; commanded 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, 1930-34; commanded Coldstream Guards Regiment and 4th Guards Brigade, 1934-38; Brigadier, General Staff, British Troops in Egypt, 1938-39; Maj.-Gen., General Staff, 1939; C.G.S., Middle East, 1940; G.O.C., London District, 1942-1944; G.O.C.-in-C., Persia and Iraq, 1944-1945, G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Command, India, 1945-1946; Chief of the General Staff in India, 1946-47. *Address:* C/o New Delhi.

SOCRATES Noronha, M.B.E., K.I.H., J.P., L. M. & S., D.T.M. & Hy. (Eng.), D.T.M. (Lond.). F.C.P.S. (1918-25). Consulting Dermatologist, Bombay; Surgeon, Lt.-Commander R. I. N.; Professor, Dermatology, National Medical College, Bombay; Hon. Consultant, Dermatologist, St. George's, Bai Yamunabai, Royal Indian Navy and Polish Red Cross Hospitals, Bombay; Hon. Magistrate; Hon. Secretary, Social Hygiene Council and Baby Week Association; President, University Medical Post-Graduate Association; Vice-President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay; *b.* 1889. *m.* Dr. Myrtle Machado, M.B.B.S., F.C.P.S., D.T.M. & Hy. (Eng.), D.T.M. (Lond.). J.P.; Hon. Magistrate, died 1943. *Educ.:* Grant Medical College, St. John's, St. Paul's and St. Thomas Hospitals, London; Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh; St. Louis Hospital, Paris; Wilhelmine Spittal, Vienna. Ex-Venereologist, Municipal Corporation of Bombay (1917-41); Examiner, University of Bombay; represented the University and Municipality of Bombay at various International Congresses in Europe; decorated for distinguished public services with the Order of British Empire, Kaiser-I-Hind Medal, Coronation and Jubilee Medals. *Publication.* Has been on the Editorial Staff of various Medical and Social Journals. *Address:* "Lesnor", 45, Lamington Road, Bombay 8.

SODHBANS, Sirdar Prem Singh, F.L.A.A. (Lond.), R.A., Lahore. *b.* 20th July, 1886 at Gujarkhan. *Educ.:* Ramnagar (G. Wala) & Lahore. Served in Army, 1902-04; A.L.A.A., London, 30th Sept. 1911, and Fellow on 12th Dec. 1922; member, War League, Gujranwala, 1917-19; Founder and Secretary of the Central Sikh League, 1919-22; President, Lahore Distt. Gurdwara Committee, 1920-21; member, Executive Cttee. of S. G. P. C., 1921-23. Host to Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi and M. Shaukat Ali, on their visit to Nankana Sahib, 1921. Vice-Pres. and Pres., Lahore City Congress Cttee. and member, A.I.C.C., 1920-22; Founder & Editor, "*Indian Accountant and Secretary*" since July 1922; Hony. Secy., Indian Inst. of Registered Accountants, Lahore, since 1923. Was mainly responsible for compromise between the Punjab Govt. and the Akali Sikhs for working of Gurdwara Act in 1926. Approached Government of India along with 16 Professional Accountants of Bombay, Calcutta, U.P. and Punjab for establishment of Indian Accountancy Board in January 1928. H. M. King's Commissioned Officer, 1927-34. Represented Punjab Flying Club at first and second conferences of Indian Flying Clubs at Delhi, 1930-31. Presented sword to H. E. Capt. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Acting Governor, along with other ex-soldiers, 1934. Member, Executive Committees of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1931-35 and 1937 and of Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, 1925-47 and also its Hony. Secretary from 1928 to 1942 and of the Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1932-33, 1935, 1937-42, 1946-49. Invited to attend the International Congress on Accounting, held in London in July 1933. Member, Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab, 1936-40; member of N.-W.R. Advisory Committee, 1933-36; Member of H. M. King George V Lahore Silver Jubilee Central Committee, 1936; Adviser to Indian Employers' Delegate to 20th Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1936. Guest of Honour at Luncheon at Midland Hotel given in his honour at Manchester by the Master Cotton Spinners' Association, July 1936. The First Indian delegate and Guest of Honour to the 5th International Congress on Accounting held at Berlin, 1938 and elected on the Panel of Presidents on 23rd September, 1938 Session. Guest of Honour at Luncheon by Deutchen Orient Verien, Berlin; President, Society of Registered Accountants in National India, 1937-38 and 1941-42; member, Indian Accountancy Board (Govt. of India), 1939-44; member, Prices Control Board, Punjab, 1939-44. President, Incorporated Secretaries Association (India), 1941-46; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1942-43; member of Panel E.P.T. Board of Referees, 1941-46; member of Council of Nl. Liberal Federation of India for 1944-45; member, Ex: Com. Indian Economic Association, 1947-48. Member, Punjab Industrial Development Cttee, 1945; Executive Cttee, Boy Scouts' Assen., Pb. gave evidence before the India Taxation Cttee, 1925; the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928; Franchise Cttee, 1932; The Delimitation Cttee, 1935; The Income-tax Inquiry Cttee, 1936; The Wedgewood Railway Inquiry Cttee, 1936; The Indian Sugar Tariff Board, 1937; The Punjab Unemployment Cttee, 1938; The Punjab Land Revenue Cttee, 1938; Member, Reception Committee, Inter-Asian Conference held in March 1947; ex-Committee, Indian Economic Association, 1948; Advisory Committee, Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Govt. of India; Signatory to pledge given to Mahatma Gandhi, for communal harmony and first to implement the same on 24th January 1948 by inviting Muslim friends to a tea party. *Publications:* "*Indian Accountant and Secy.*", "*Economic planning of India*" "*German Problem in Europe, 1936 & 1938*", "*India and League of Nations*", "*Industrial Development of India*", "*Development of Accountancy Profession in India*"—the National Paper submitted to the 5th International Congress on Accounting held in Berlin, 1938, "*Sikh Position in India*", "*Indians Abroad*", etc., etc. *Address:* 16, McLeod Road, Lahore and No. 6, Hailey Road, New Delhi.

SOKHEY, Lt.-Col. Sir Sahib Singh, I.M.S., M.A., B.Sc., M.D. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences; Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India, Knighthood—1946. Director, Haffkine Institute. *b.* 15th Dec. 1887. *m.* late Menaka—celebrated Indian danseuse. *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore, Edinburgh Univ., London Hospital Medical College, Trinity College, Cambridge, John Hopkins Univ., Harvard Univ. and Toronto Univ. Joined I.M.S.—1913 coming first in the Competitive Exam. Served in World War I, 1915-1921; Rockefeller Foundation Fellow, 1923-1925; joined Haffkine Institute, 1925 as Asstt. Director. *Publications:* Scientific papers in various science journals. *Address:* Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

SOLA, The Rev. Marcial, S.J., Ph. D., M.A. Former Principal of the Ateneo de Manila Institution from 1916-1920. Professor of Logic and Philosophy at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *b.* Nov. 7, 1872 in the province of Barcelona, North of Spain. Ordained at St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. in 1906. *Educ.:* Vich. Spain and at St. Louis University, Mo., U.S.A. Went to the Philippines. On the staff of the Manila Observatory under the Spanish and the American Governments from 1897 to 1903. A delegate to the World's Fair held in St. Louis, U.S.A., in 1904. Prof. for several years at the Ateneo de Manila, Philippines, and Principal of that Institution from 1916 to 1920. On the Staff of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1922. *Publications:* *The Meteorological Service of the Philippine Islands. A Study of Seismic Waves.* Contributions to the monthly review "*Razon y Fe*" edited at Madrid, *A Compendium of the Science of Logic.* *Address:* St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOMAN, Hon'ble Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh, District Pleader, President, Bombay Leg. Council. *b.* 24th November, 1876; *m.* Mrs. Sitabai Soman. *Educ.:* Satara. Started practice at Satara (1900); edited a Weekly named *Prakash* for 15 years; was member of Bombay Leg. Council for Satara Dist., 1924-26 and 1934-36; was a follower of Lok. Tilak; member of the Congress for more than 30 years; elected member and Deputy President in 1937 on Congress ticket to the Bombay Leg. Council; elected President of Satara Municipality in 1938 for triennial period; appointed Chairman of Directorate Board, W. I. Ins. Co. for third time in 1942 and on the Board of Directorate of United Western Bank, Satara; convicted under Cri. Law Amend. Act in 1930 but acquitted

in H. C.; confined in jail as detenue in 1932 and in Jan. 1941 and again in Sept. 1942 under Defence of India Rules; released on health grounds, Dec. 1943; appointed on the Council of D.E. Secy., Poona, on the demise of Late Sir D. Cooper; elected President Bom. Leg. Council in October 1947 in the place of Hon. Mr. Pakvasa on his appointment to the Governorship of C.P. & Berar. *Address:* Shanwar Peth, Satara City.

SOMANI, G. D., Merchant & Millowner. *b.* 1908, *s.* of Seth Hazarimal Somani; *Educ.:* S.V.S. Vidyalaya, Calcutta; Director, Shreeniwas Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay; Shree Digvijay Cement Co., Ltd., Jamnagar; The Nawanagar Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Jamnagar; The All-India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay; Jodhpur Commercial Bank Ltd., Jodhpur; Shree Mahaluxmi Colour Mfg. Co., Ltd., Jodhpur; Shree Laxmi Agents Ltd., Jamnagar; The Sojat Ice & Oil Mills Ltd., Sojat (Marwar); Rastriya Metal Industries Ltd., Bombay; member, Executive Committee, Millowners' Association, Bombay; Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd., Bombay; Managing Trustee, Shree Venkatesh Devasthanam, Bombay; Vice-President, All-India Marwari Federation. *Address:* C/o Shreeniwas House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ONALKER, V. R., B.A. (Bom.), C.A.I.B. (London), Deputy General Manager, The United Commercial Bank Ltd., Calcutta. *b.* 2nd Feb. 1900. *Educ.:* at Deccan College, Poona and Wilson College, Bombay. Took up Banking as a career. Joined the Central Bank of India Ltd. in 1922. Worked in connection with the amalgamation of the Tata Industrial Bank with the Central. Visited Central Bank's Branches at Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta, etc., as Inspector. Was Agent of the Central Bank at Rangoon, Karachi and Amritsar. Was specially deputed to organise, manage and control the Bank's large investments against agricultural produce in the big grain markets (Mundis) of the Punjab. Joined the Bank of Baroda Ltd., as Chief Accountant at Head Office in 1937. Was a co-opted member of the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, appointed to deal with the proposed banking legislation (1940). Associate of the Institute of Bankers, London. *Publications: Banking Frauds in India.* Rotarian. Was Treasurer of the Rotary Club at Baroda. *Address:* C/o The United Commercial Bank Ltd., 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

SONI, Hon. Capt., Rai Bahadur Seth Sir Bhagchand, Kt. a leading Banker and Merchant Prince of Rajputana, comes of a noble family renowned for its charities, one of its members the great-grandfather of the Rai Bahadur built the magnificent red stone Jain Temple at Ajmer. Proprietor of the firm of Seth Joharmal Gumbhirmal, Ajmer. *b.* 11th November, 1904. *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Ajmer. President, Rajputana Olympic Association; member, Central Leg. Assem., 1935-45; Chairman and Managing Director, R. B. Seth Tikamchand Bhagchand Ltd.; Managing Agents of the Maharaja Kishengarh Mills Ltd.; Chairman, Maharaja Kishengarh Mills Ltd.; Director, The Ajmer, The Amalgamated, Ratlam, Jalgaon, Mandsaur Electric Supply Companies Ltd., Mewar Textiles Mills Ltd., Indian Trade & General Insurance Co., Ltd., The Jodhpur Commercial Bank Ltd., India Reconstruction Corporation Ltd., Cawnpore, Treasurer, B. B. & C. I. (B.G.), Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur State Railways, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Shahpura States, Jaipur, Gwalior and Bharatpur Residencies. Ambica Airways Ltd. Vice-Patron, All-India Girl Guides' Association; President, All-India Digamber Jain Mahasabha, Vice-President, Savtri Girls' College, Ajmer; Life member, Jodhpur Flying Club; Chairman, Indian Club, Ajmer. Has given large contributions and donations for charities and is running Tikam Chand Jain High School for boys and a girls' school at Ajmer; The All-India Digamber Jain community conferred the title Dharamveer Danvir, the title of Jati Shiromani by the All-India Khandelwal Mahasabha. Awarded Tazim and Gold honour by His Highness of Jodhpur. *Hobbies:* Photography and Music. *Address:* Tikam Niwas, Ajmer.

SOPARKAR, Gordhandas Bhaidas, L.C.E., F.S.I., A.M.T.P. Inst. (Lond.), M.I.E., Property Valuation expert; Ex-Consulting Surveyor to the Govt. of Bombay. *b.* May 12, 1888; *m.* in 1908 to Taragauri, decd., 1931, *d.* of Sheth Ranchhoddas Varjivandas. *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School and College and Engineering College, Poona; recipient of several prizes and Govt. Scholarships in School and College career; received special training in London in Valuation and Town Planning; taken up in the Town Planning and Valuation Department in 1914; officiated as Consulting Surveyor to Govt. from June 1919 to Jany. 1920; Deputy Asstt. Consulting Surveyor to Govt., 1920-30; Asstt. Consulting Surveyor to Govt., 1930-38; Consulting Surveyor to Govt. from 1938 to August 1943; was deputed to Bhavnagar State in 1935 and Chhota Udepur State and Tata Sons Ltd., in 1939 for expert advice in Town Planning. Designed 'Krishnanagar' residential suburb for Bhavnagar and 'Mithapur' Industrial Suburb for Tata Chemicals; member, Rent Inquiry Cttee., 1938-39. *Address:* Suman Vihar, Khar.

JTER, Sir Edward Matheson, Kt. (1944), I.E. (1935); Pres., Cawnpore Development Board, from 1940-45; Controller of Supplies, U.P. (Dept. of Supply). Formerly Managing Dir., Ford & Macdonald Ltd., Cawnpore. *b.* Jan. 26, 1891, *m.* Dorothy Mary Andreae. *Educ.:* Inverness Academy, Scotland. Joined Ford & Macdonald Ltd. in 1908: represented Upper India Chamber of Commerce in Lower House of United Provinces Legislature from 1926-40; Hon. Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, 1931-1939; *Address:* Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

SPENS, Sir William Patrick, O.B.E. (1918), M.A. (Oxon.), Kt. (1943), Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1945), K.C. (1925); Chairman, Arbitral Tribunal for the Dominions of India and Pakistan; Chairman of St. John Ambulance Assen. (Indian Council) and Chief Commr. of St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas within the Empire of India (1945). *b.* August 9, 1885. *m.* Hilda Mary, elder *d.* of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Wentworth Greenville Bowyer. *Educ.:* Rugby and New College, Oxford; Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1910; Master of the Bench, Inner Temple, 1935; served European War, 1914-18, Capt. and Adjt. 5th Battn., the Queens, Lucknow, 1914-15; Mesopotamia, 1915-18; D.A.A.G., Meerut, 1919; Commissioner, Imperial War Graves Commission, 1931-1943; Co-opted member of Bacon Marketing Board, 1931-43; M. P. (Cons.), Ashford Division of Kent, 1933-43; Director, Southern Railway, 1941-43; Chairman, National Vegetable Marketing Board, 1941-42; Chief Justice of India, 1943-1947. *Address:* Council House, New Delhi.

SREENIVASAN, M. A., ex-Vice-President, Executive Council, Gwalior State and member, States' Negotiating Committee, Constituent Assembly; Union Constitution Committee. *b.* Sept. 20, 1897; *Educ.:* Hindu High School, Madras and Central College, Bangalore; secured first rank in the Mysore Civil Service Competitive Examination in 1918; appointed Probationary Asstt. Commissioner 1918; served in practically all departments of Government including Revenue, Judicial, Finance and Audit, Army, Industries, Local Administration and the Secretariat; Financial Adviser, Hydro-Electricity Department, 1925-28; deputed to Europe and America in connection with the Mysore State business in London and New York, and the establishment of a Trade Commissioner's Office in London, 1928-30; was later deputed to study and report on the economic and social conditions of labour in the Kolar Gold Field, 1931; special duties in the Industries Department to rehabilitate and manage the Sri Krishnarajendra (Textiles) Mills, Mysore, 1931-34; Deputy Commissioner and President, City Municipal Council and Chairman, City Improvement Trust Board and of Local Red Cross and Social Welfare Organisation, Mysore, 1935-39; Government Director, Industrial Concerns, (Comprising Chairmanship or Government Directorship of eleven major industries in Mysore State), 1939-40; Services lent to the Government of India during the war as Controller of Supplies, South India, May 1940 and later as Controller of Purchase, New Delhi, 1943; recalled in April 1943 by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for appointment as Minister for Food, Industries, Civil Supplies, Forests, and Mining; Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Board of Industrial Research, etc., 1943-45; Minister for Agriculture, Local Self-Government, Army, etc., 1945-46. *Address:* Gwalior.

SRINIVASA Murti, Captain G., B.A., B.L., M.B., C.M., Vaidya Ratna. *b.* 1887. *m.* Srimati Sringarammal. *Educ.:* Madras University, awarded the Johnstone and many other medals and prizes. Served as Lecturer, Surgeon, and Superintendent in Madras Medical Schools and College and in Civilian and War Hospitals; Secretary, Committee on Indigenous Medicine; President, Ayurveda Mahamandal, Nasik Session, 1929; ex-Secretary of the Madras Medical Association and Editor, *Madras Medical Journal;* Principal, Government Indian Medical School, 1924-42; awarded "Vaidya Ratna" Birthday Honours, 1932; Past Treasurer and Recording Secretary, Theosophical Society, Adyar; Director, Adyar Library and General Editor, Adyar Library Series; Founder and First President, Academy of Indian Medicine, Madras. Founder and Director, Ashtanga Polyclinic, Madras; Founder and first Pres., Indian Medical Practitioners' Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores Ltd., Consulting Physician, Govt. Hospital of India Medicine, Madras. *Address:* Adyar, Madras.

SRINIVASAN, Kasturi, B.A., Managing Editor, *The Hindu,* Madras; President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference (1940-1944); Chairman, Indian Section of the Empire Press Union, 1943-45; President, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, eldest son of the late S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Pro. and Editor of *The Hindu.* *b.* Aug. 1887; graduated from the Madras Presidency Col.; joined *The Hindu* as Manager and assumed Editorship in February, 1934. *Address:* Sabarmati, Mowbrays Road, P.O. Teynampet, Madras.

SRI PRAKASA, B.A. (Allahabad 1911), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), and Barrister-at-Law (1914), *e. s.* of Dr. Bhagavan Das, M.A., D.Litt.; High Commissioner for India in Pakistan since Sept. 1947. *b.* August 3, 1890, *m.* Anasuya Devi, *d.* of Shri Govind Prasad, landlord of Sasaram (Bihar) who died in 1926; 2 *s.* 2 *d.* Educationist, Journalist and Politician; connected with the Benares Hindu Univ. (1914-17), *Leader,* Allahabad (1917-18), *Independent,* Allahabad (1919), *Aj,* Benares (1920-43); member, A.I.C.C, 1918-45; Foundation member, Kashi Vidyapith (1921); Benares Municipal Board, 1921-25. General Secy., United Provinces Provincial Congress Cttee. (1928-34), and Indian National

Congress (1929-31), Pres., U.P. Political Conference (1934) and Pres., U.P.C.C. (1934-35); member, Legislative Assembly (Central), 1935; re-elected, 1945; Chairman, Reception Cttee., Indian National Congress, 1936; imprisoned for Congress activities in 1930, 1932, 1941 and 1942. Elected member of the Indian Constituent Assembly for the United Provinces, 1946. Appointed High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, 1947. *Publications:* *Annie Besant, as Woman and as Leader* (in English) and *Grihasta Gita, Sphut Vichar* and *Nagarik Shastra* (in Hindi). *Clubs:* Kashi Club, Benares and Karachi Club, Karachi. *Address:* Sevashrama, Benares, Damodar Mahal, Karachi.

SRIVASTAVA, Ram Chandra, B.Sc., C.I.E., O.B.E., Retd. Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology (Govt. of India), Cawnpore. *b.* Sept. 10, 189.. *m.* to the late Radha Pyari Srivastava and again to Nawal Kishori Srivastava. *Educ.:* Muir Central College, Allahabad; Municipal School of Technology, Manchester; Royal Technical College, Glasgow and University College, London; Manager, Cawnpore Sugar Works Distillery; Manager, Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi; and Deputy Director of Industries, U. P. *Address:* Nawal Niwas, Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

STEPHENS, Ian Melville, C.I.E., M.A., Editor and Director, the *Statesman*, Calcutta, and New Delhi. *b.* Feb. 1903; *Educ.:* Winchester, King's College, Cambridge (foundation scholar: R. J. Smith Research Student); 1st Class honours, Natural Sciences Tripos Pt. I., 1924, Historical Tripos Pt. II., 1925; and Supervisor in History, King's College, 1925-26; Private Secretary to Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., 1926-28; and then to Sir Ernest Debenham, Bart, 1928-30; Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Information with the Govt. of India, 1930-32; Publicity officer to the Indian Franchise (Lothian) Committee, 1932; Director, Bureau of Public Information, 1932-37. Awarded C.I.E. and Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937. Joined Staff of *Statesman* as Assistant Editor, 1937; Also Director, 1939; Editor since Sept. 1942. *Address:* The *Statesman*, Calcutta.

STEWART, Sir Herbert Ray, Kt. (1946), C.I.E., 1939; F.R.C.Sc.I.; D.I.C., N.D.A., M.Sc., Agricultural Adviser to the British Middle East Office, Cairo; *b.* 10 July, 1890; *s.* of Hugh Stewart, Ballyward, Co. Down; *m.* Eva, *d.* of William Rea, J.P., Ballygawley, Co., Tyrone 1917; one *d.*; *Educ.*: Excelsior Academy, Banbridge; Royal College of Science, Dublin; Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Military Service, 1915-19; entered the Indian Agricultural Service as Deputy Director of Agriculture, 1920; Professor of Agriculture, Punjab, 1921-27; Assistant Director of Agriculture, 1928-32; Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Government of India, 1938; Director of Agriculture, Punjab, 1932-43; member of the Punjab Legislative Council from time to time, 1927-36; Fellow of the University of the Punjab, 1929-43; Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, 1933-43; Agricultural Commissioner with Government of India, 1943-46; Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, 1944-46. *Publications:* Various pamphlets on agriculture and farm accounts. *Address:* British Middle East Office, Cairo.

STONE, Sir (John) Leonard, Kt. *cr.*, 1943, O.B.E. (1943), Retired Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay. *b.* 6th Nov. 1896; son of late John Morris Stone, Blackheath & Lincoln's Inn, and late Edith Emily Stone, *d.* of Alderman Edward Hart; *m.* 1923, Madeleine Marie, *d.* of late Frederick Scheffler of New York and *st. d.*, late Albert Hanssens of Brussels and Istanbul; one son. *Educ.:* Malvern College; Served European War, 1914-22, Worcester Regt., Gallipoli. Army of the Black Sea, Control Officer, Eskishehir, 1919-20; Inter-allied Commission of Inquiry, Turco-Greek War, 1921 (despatches thrice). Called to Bar (Gray's Inn), 1923; joined Lincoln's Inn, 1931; Bencher, Gray's Inn, 1942; practised Chancery Bar; London Home Guard, 1940-43; Pres., Comm. of Inquiry (Bombay Explosions), 1944. *Address:* 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. 2.

SUBBARAYAN, Dr. Paramasiva, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Dublin), Zamindar of Kumaramangalam. *b.* 11th Sept. 1889. *m.* Radhabai Kudmal, *d.* of Rai Sahib K. Rangarao of Mangalore; three *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.:* Newington School, Madras, the Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges and Wadham College, Oxford. Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council; has been a member of Madras Legislative Council representing South Central Landholders from 1920. Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1920. Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1926-30. Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly unopposed for Tiruchengodu rural; member, All-India Congress Committee, 1937-44; Minister for Law, Madras, 1937-39, and 1947-48; President, Madras Olympic Association and Madras Hockey Association. *Address:* Tiruchengodu, Salem District.

SUBBARAYAN, Mrs. K. Radhabai, B.A. (Madras Univ.). Landholder and Social Worker. *b.* April 22, 1891. *m.* Dr. P. Subbarayan, Zamindar of Kumaramangalam. *Educ.:* Madras & Oxford. Member of Madras Univ. Senate & Syndicate for some years; served a term on Salem Dt. Board; served on first and second Round Table Conferences, Indian Franchise Cttee.; member of Congress Party in Legislative Assembly from 1938-45; served on other social, political and educational bodies. *Address:* Tiruchengodu, Dt. Salem.

SUBEDAR, Manu, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ.), London, Barrister-at-Law, M.L.A. (Central), Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University; Professor of Economics, Calcutta University; Examiner for M.A., Bombay and Calcutta. Partner, Lalji Naranji & Co.; gave evidence on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community before the Babington-Smith Committee; wrote separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and also on Housing Scheme; member, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Official Adviser on matters of technical finance to various Indian States; nominated member, Municipal Corporation, Bombay (1930); wrote separate Minority Report on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, 1931; Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932 and 1934; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1935; Financial Adviser to the Chamber of Princes, 1936-1939; member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1937. Chairman, Bombay Cottage Industries Committee, 1947. Reported on the Financial Position of Ahmedabad Municipality and Cawnpore Municipality. *Address:* Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUBRAMANIAM, T. S., M.B.B.S., F.R.F.P. & S., D.T.M. & D.T.H., Medical Officer, Madras Port Trust, since 1939. *b.* October 3, 1909; *m. g.d.* of R. Payaneeandy Pillay, Landlord & Merchant, Madras. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; Madras Medical College; Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Allen's Medal of Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in Dec. 1936 for best outgoing student. Hon. Asst. Medical Officer, Govt. Stanley Hospital, Madras, till 1939. *Address:* Govindappa Naicken St., G.T., Madras.

SUBRAMANYAM, Palghat Ramakrishna, M.A., Stock, Share and Finance Broker. *b.* on 5th June, 1909 in Palghat. *Educ.:* in Mysore. In 1929 obtained first rank in B.A. Degree

Examination held by the Mysore University with Mathematics, Economics and Statistics as optional subjects. Was the recipient of four gold medals. Was a merit scholarship holder in the B.A. as well as M.A. classes. Passed M.A. Degree with distinction with advanced Mathematics, Statistics and Mathematical Economics as his special subjects. *m.* Miss Ambujam Harihara Iyer in 1930; 3 sons and 1 daughter. Joined Messrs. Batlivala and Karani, as Statistician, Investment Consultant and Sub-broker, 1933. After serving them for a period of eight years and three months, was elected a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange on October 7, 1941 and started independent business as a Stock, Share and Finance Broker on November 25, 1941. *Address:* 61, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUDHALKAR, S. A., ex-Dewan of Baroda. *b.* 1891; *Educ.:* Baroda College, and Law College, Bombay. Began career as Pleader

in the Baroda High Court in 1913; entered Baroda service as Puisne Judge of the High Court in 1934; Legal Remembrancer, 1936-1941: Chief Justice, 1944; appointed Education Member in 1946; Constitutional Adviser to Jodhpur State, 1944; awarded gold medal of Rajya Ratna Mandal 1933; takes keen interest in public life; was elected member of Baroda Municipal Corporation in 1915; elected Vice-President in 1924; first non-official President, 1929-34; was nominated member of the Baroda Legislative Assembly, 1925-34; worked on various committees such as Hindu Law, Dhara Sabha Expansion, Legal Dictionary, etc.; appointed Acting Dewan on the retirement of Sir B. L. Mitter on 1st October, 1947. Awarded gold medal of Arunaditya Mandal carrying with it the title of "Raj Karya Dhurandhar", 1948. *Address:* "Swayam-Prakash", Pratap Ganj, Baroda.

SUHRAWARDY, Husseyn Shaheed, M.A., B.Sc., B.C.L. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister and Home Minister, Government of undivided Bengal in 1947. *b.* Midnapore, 1893. *Educ.:* Calcutta Madrassah, St. Xavier's College, Oxford (Honours Jurisprudence, M.A., B.C.L.) Barrister, Gray's Inn. Deputy Mayor, Calcutta Corporation, during the late Mr. C. R. Das's mayoralty. Former Secretary, Bengal Provincial Muslim League; member, Bengal Legislative Council after Swaraj Party entered legislatures; held portfolios as Ministers of Labour, Finance, Public Health and Local Self-Govt.; Food Minister, 1943-45; prominent Muslim League leader in Bengal. Formed Government, 1946, after coalition attempt proved abortive. Collaborated with Mahatma Gandhi to restore communal peace in Calcutta in Sept. 1947. *Address:* Calcutta.

SUHRAWARDY, Sir Zahhadur Rahim Zahid, M.A., B.L., Kt., Bar-at-Law. *b.* Midnapore, 1870. *Educ.:* Dacca College, Ripon Law College, Calcutta; Lincoln's Inn, London. Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, 1912; Judge, Presidency Small Causes Court, 1916; Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1921; retired, 1931; member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1916 and 1921. *Address:* 21, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

SUNDARA Raj, Dewan Bahadur Dr. B., F.N.I., Fishery Development Officer, U.P., since 1944. Air Raid Warning Liaison Officer, Southern Command, 1943. *b.* 1888; *m.* Phyllis Seymous Darling, M.R.S.T., F.R.G.S. *Educ.:* M.A. (Madras) and Ph.D. (Liverpool); Dir. of Fisheries, Madras, 1923-40; Pres., Ind. Sc. Con. (Zoology), 1928; member, Fish Committee, I.C.A.R.; conducted 5 record Pearl Fisheries, 1926-28; inaugurated Fish Refrigeration, Pearl Farming and Medicinal Fish Liver Oil Industry in India; author of many fisheries publications, notably the Madras Fisheries Bull, 1923-41, including

1st Fish Statistics and reports on trawling in Madras; Dams & Fisheries Proc. Ind. Acad. Sc. Vol. XIV. Chief Zoological publications: papers on Fauna of Krushadai Island, Madras Govt. Mus. Bull, 1927; several accounts of Fish including a new genus of Schizothoracine and new carps Ind. Mus. Rec. Vols. XII & XLIII and Proc. Ind. Sc. Cong., 1915 onwards. *Address:* No. II, Oliver Road, Lucknow; "The Anchorage." Adyar, Madras.

UNDARESAN, Nivarti, B.A., B.L., O.B.E., India's Executive Director of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development and Financial Counsellor to India's Embassy at Washington. *b.* June 13, 1895. *Educ.:* Christian Coll., Madras & Law Coll., Madras; deputed to the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley. Thereafter in Currency Dept. and Finance Dept. till March 1937; services lent to the Govt. of Burma in Audit Dept. till March 1941; attached to the Supply Finance Dept. as Dy. Financial Adviser from April 1941 to June 1942; reposted to Finance Dept. in August 1942, first as Dy. Secy. and later as Jt. Secy. *Club:* Calcutta Club. *Address:* Indian Embassy, Washington.

URGUJA STATE: Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

UTARIA, Dahyabhai C., Mg. Dir., Bombay Cycle Stores Ltd., Nagpur; *b.* 1902; *s.* of Chunilal; *Educ.:* Ahmedabad; *m.* Padmavati *d.* of Bhogilal Kusumgar; has 5 *s.* and 5 *d.*

Joined Calico Mills, Ahmedabad, for technical and practical training in spinning; later entered automobile and cycle line, and was connected with Rapid Cycle and Motor Co., Bombay; started the Bombay Cycle Stores, Nagpur, which was later converted into a limited company, in partnership with V. B. Kusumgar & Co. and V. S. Bros. & Co., both of Bombay, and himself the Managing Director and since 1929, the firm has been one of the largest importers of motor cycles, cycles and accessories; popular and associated with many religious and social institutions. *Address:* Laxmi Nivas, Dhantoli, Nagpur.

WAMI Ranganathananda, ex-President, Ramakrishna Math & Mission, Karachi (now closed). *b.* January 1909; A Sanyasin of the Ramakrishna Order of Monks; joined the Ramakrishna Mission, Mysore in 1926; took orders in 1933; left Mysore in 1934 and worked in the Bangalore Branch of the Mission till 1938; served as Secretary and Librarian of the Ramakrishna Mission Society Free Library and Reading Room, Rangoon, July 1939 to Feb. 1942; organised the Ramakrishna Mission Distress Relief Fund in 1943 and collected about Rs. 4½ lakhs, out of which help was sent to Bengal to the tune of about 13,000 bags of rice and about Rs. 20,000 in cash, and about Rs. 25,000 in cash to Malabar; at present engaged in extending the Mission activities in Karachi by opening an Indoor Eye Hospital for 50 beds, a Students' Home, a Vivekananda Free Library and Reading Room, a Vivekananda Lecture Hall and a Gymnasium; holds regular discourses on the Gita (in English) at the Math on Sundays attended by a large number of people. *Address:* Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Muth, Calcutta.

SWAMI, T. V., A.I.E.E., A.M. Inst. B.E., A.Am. I.E.E., F.R.S.A. (London). Ex-Development Minister to Government of Dungarpur. *b.* 16th Jan. 1908. *m.* Srimati Sulochana Devi; one *s.* four *d.* Member, The Indian Roads and Transport Development Assen., Indian Statistical Institute; Life member, Indian Red Cross Society. *Publications:* '*The Present War*', '*Ways of Dictator Exposed*', '*Hitler in the Grip of Mental Confusion*', '*Future of Indian States*' and frequent contributions to the press on political topics. *Address:* 'Retreat', Hyderabad (Deccan).

SWORD, Rev. Victor Hugo, Th.B., 1922; B.A. 1928; B.D. 1935, M.A., 1935, Th.D. 1936, Clergy. *b.* March 22, 1894. *m.* Cora Walter-Son, Jack Walter, daughter of Linnea Maibrit. *Educ.:* Bethel Coll., Northern Seminary, University of Chicago, North Western University, Garret Biblical Institute. Missionary in Assam; Pres., Bapt. Union, India, Burma and Ceylon, 1942; Pres., Assam Christian Council; Secy., A.C.C., member, Student Christian Movement; Gen. Com. member, ex-Com. N.C.C.; member, Serampore Univ. Senate; member, Board of Trustees, Gauhati University; President-Secretary, Students' Advisory Committee, Assam Government. *Publications:* *Baptists in Assam*, 1935, *Pastor's Handbook* in Assamese. Contributed many articles to Rel. Press. *Address:* Gauhati, Assam.

SYED, Amjad Ali, B.A. (Hons.), C.I.E. (1944), O.B.E. (1936). *b.* July 5, 1908. *Educ.:* at Government College, Lahore, and the Middle Temple, London. Graduated, 1927. Went to England in 1931 and worked as Hon. Joint Secretary of the Muslim Delegation and Hon. Publicity Officer of the Round Table Conference; elected Secretary, All-India Muslim Youth League. Went to England again and worked as Hon. Secretary of the Muslim Delegation to the Round Table Conference and Hon. Secretary of the British India Delegation to the Joint Select Committee. Was Hon. Private Secretary to H. H. the Aga Khan during his three successive visits to India in 1934, 1935 and 1936. Was Resident Secretary of the Unionist Party from its inception and relinquished it on becoming the Parliamentary Private Secretary of the Premier. Went to Sydney for the Second British Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1938, as delegate and Secretary of the Indian Group; Official Whip of the Govt., Nov. 1940-1945. *Address:* "Ashiana," Lahore.

SYED, Sir Muhammad Saadulla, K.C.I.E. (1946); Kt. (1928), M.A. (Chemistry), 1906, B.L., 1907. *b.* May 1886. *Educ.:* Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam (F.A.); Presidency College, Calcutta (M.A.); Ripon College, Calcutta (B.L.). Asst. Lecturer in Chemistry, Cotton College, Gauhati, 1908; practised as a Lawyer in Gauhati Courts, 1909-19; in the Calcutta High Court, 1920-24; member, Assam Legislative Council, 1913-20; again since 1923; Minister, Assam Government, in charge of Education and Agriculture, 1924-29; member, Executive Council, Assam Government in charge of Law and Order and P.W.D., 1929-30; member in charge of Finance and Law and Order from Nov. 1930 to April 1934, Premier of Assam, April 1937 to Sept. 1938; and again from February 1939-46; member, Constituent Assembly & Drafting Committee of Indian Dominion. *Address:* Gauhati, Assam or Shillong.

TALPUR, Hon'ble Mir Ghulamali, B.A., Minister, Revenue and P.W.D., Sind Govt. *b.* 1909, at Tando Mahomed Khan, Hyderabad (Sind), *s.* of Mir Bandehali Khan Talpur; is a direct descendent of the Royal Talpur family which ruled Sind prior to British advent. *m.* 1st in 1927 and on demise of first wife, a second time in 1947; both from Royal Talpur family; five *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Hyderabad, Sind; Bombay Univ.; Aligarh Muslim University; graduated in Arts from Bombay Univ. Entered public life in 1937 after completing his education when Provincial Autonomy was introduced into Sind; was elected to the Hyderabad District Local Board; was its President for several years; in the first general elections to the Sind Leg. Assembly was returned by overwhelming majority from the Hyderabad South Muslim Rural Constituency and appointed Parliamentary Secy.; Minister, Sind Govt. since October 1943; has been in charge of various departments including Law and Order, Revenue, P.W.D., Food, Agriculture, Industries, Veterinary Services, Co-operative, Labour, Legal, etc.; has been actively connected with various public institutions including Banks, Municipalities, Hospitals and Schools; takes interest in philanthropic institutions; life member, Countess of Dufferin Fund Assoc.; a staunch Muslim Leaguer and promoter, National Guards for several years; renounced the title of Khan Bahadur under the policy laid down by the All-India Muslim League. *Recreations:* Tennis and Shooting. *Address:* 'Casurinas' House, Khuhro Road, Karachi.'

TAMBOLI, Jamshed Jahangir, *b.* Navsari on August 30, 1890. *Educ.:* Navsari Madrassa; *m.* Shirin, *d.* of B. C. Tamboli, of Navsari; 3 *d.* and 3 *s.*; Proprietor, Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories, etc., Amalner; Special Director, Amalner Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Amalner, since 1940; Director, Amalner Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Amalner, since 1939; member, Executive Committee, Passengers' Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, since 1946. Member, Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Amalner, since 1945; member, Managing Board, Khandesh Education Society & Pratap College Amalner; member, Rationing Advisory Board and Municipal School Board, Amalner; ex-member, District War Committee and Recruiting and Red Cross Committee and Life member, Red Cross Society, Bombay; Hon. Magistrate, since 1942; donor to many Charitable and Educational Institutions; Secretary and Treasurer, Dhulia-Pinjrapole Branch, Amalner, since 1941; dealing in Cotton for Tata, Berar Model Mills, Burhanpur Mills, Khandesh, Berar and Holkar State. *Address:* Amalner, E. Khandesh Dist.

TANDON, Hon'ble Shri Purushottamdas, Speaker, Legislative Assembly, United Provinces; practising Lawyer in Allahabad till 1921, when gave up practice owing to Non-Co-operation Movement. President, U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1923; took part in Non-Co-operation movement and was jailed for one year and a half; worked for some time as Secretary and General Manager, Punjab National Bank, Lahore; joined Servants of People Society, founded by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1929 as President; Chairman, Allahabad Municipality, for several years; for his services to the city, a park in the City has been named after him by the Municipality; took prominent part in Civil Disobedience Movements, 1930 and 1932, and was jailed several times; organised no-rent campaign in U.P., 1932; took active part in Rowlatt agitation and Satyagraha, 1919; elected speaker, U.P. Leg. Assembly in 1937; kept in detention for over 8 months in 1941 and again for over two years, 9th Aug. 1942 to 22nd Aug. 1944; takes active interest in Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. *Address:* Servants of People Society, 10, Crosthwaite Road, Allahabad.

TANDON, Raj Krishna, B.A. (Punjab) 1928, LL.B. (Punjab) 1930, B.A. (Hons.) Cambridge, 1933, Barrister-at-Law 1934, Government of India Trade Commissioner in Ceylon since May 1946. *b.* February 10, 1910, *s.* of Pria Das Tandon, I.S.E. (Retd.); *m.* Kamla Rani, *d.* of Diwan Ajudhia Das, Foreign & Revenue Minister, Kapurthala State. *Educ.:* Forman

Christian College and Law College, Lahore, Emmanuel College, Cambridge and Middle Temple, London; joined Punjab Civil Service; posted at Amritsar, Ambala and Delhi; in 1942 appointed Under-Secretary and later Deputy Secretary in Information & Broadcasting Department, Government of India; appointed Officer on Special Duty, Commerce Department, Government of India, Feb. 1946. *Publications:* Articles in various papers. *Address:* Colombo.

ANNAN, Mohan Lal, O.B.E., M. Com. (Birm.), Bar-at-Law, R.A., I.E.S. (Retd.). *b.* 2 May, 1885. Export Trade Controller & Special Officer, War Risks Insurance, Bombay, 1941-46; General Manager, the Punjab National Bank, Lahore, 1937-39; Principal and Professor of Banking, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, 1920-37; on deputation to the Government of India, Commerce Department, as Secretary, Indian Accountancy Board and Under-Secretary, 1932-35; President, 10th Indian Economic Conference, 1927; Vice-President, the Indian Economic Society, 1921-23; Syndic of the Bombay University, 1923-28; Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay; Director, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay; member, Council, Indian Institute of Bankers. *Publications:* "*Banking Law and Practice in India,*" "*Indian Currency and Banking Problems,*" jointly with Prof. K. T. Shah, and several pamphlets such as "*Banking needs of India,*" "*Indian Currency and the War,*" "*Regulation of Banks in India,*" etc. *Address:* The Cliff, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

APASE, The Hon'ble Mr. Ganpatrao Devaji, B.A., LL.B., (1938), Minister for Industries, Fisheries and Backward Classes, Govt. of Bombay. *b.* 1910; *m.* Miss Rukhaminibai. *Educ.* Fergusson College, Govt. Law College, Poona; was elected on Congress ticket to Satara City Municipality in 1938; elected unopposed to the Satara Municipality, 1941-46; was Chairman of Standing Committee of School Board, Satara Municipality; elected President, Satara City Congress Committee, 1938-45; elected Secretary of Satara District Congress Committee, 1939-45; was Secretary of Akhil Maharastra Shajinik Shikshan Parishad; participated in Individual civil disobedience movement in 1940 and was detained for a year; was arrested in 1942 and was released at the end of 1943; is a good orator and a great organiser; in 1946, was elected on Congress ticket to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Satara District; is the first and youngest Harijan Minister of Bombay Province. *Address:* "Drummore," Ridge Road, Bombay.

TARAPORVALA, Khan Bahadur Cooverji, B., Deputy Managing Director, Hyderabad State Bank since December 1947. *b.* September 3, 1896. *m.* Homa, *d.* of the late Jamshedji D. Panday of Bombay. 2 *s.* and 2 *d.*; *el. s.* is a Staff Officer in the Habib Bank Ltd., *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay, B.A. (Hons.), 1917; B.Sc. (Distinction), 1918; Dakshina Fellow, Bombay Univ., 1918; Sir James Fergusson Scholar, 1919-20; Certified Associate of the Institute of Bankers, London, 1923; Lecturer, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, 1919-20; joined Imperial Bank, 1921; worked as agent at Sandhurst Road, Byculla, Yeotmal, Godhra and Ujjain Branches of the Bank; joined H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt. Service as Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, 1930; Govt. Auditor, Nizam's State Railway, 1938; Deputy Financial Secretary, 1940; Additional Financial Secy., 1945; Financial Secretary, 1946. *Address:* Meher Manzil, Somajiguda, Hyderabad-Deccan.

TATA, Jehangir R. D. *b.* 1904. Joined Tata Sons, Limited, in 1922, as an assistant and appointed Director in 1926. Actively associated in the management of The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., and other Companies associated with or under the Managing Agency of Tata Industries, Ltd. Started The Tata Sons Aviation Dept., in 1932. First Pilot to qualify in India, holding a flying licence since 1929. Inaugurated as pilot the Karachi-Bombay Air Mail Service in 1932 and the Bombay-Delhi service in 1927. Appointed Chairman of Tata Sons, Ltd., on the death of the Chairman, Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, in July 1938. Now Chairman and/or Director of all Tata and Associated Companies and also Director of Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., The New India Assurance Co., Ltd. *Address:* Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

TATTI Basetteppa Dodabasappa, Landlord. President, Lakshmeshwar Municipality since 1942. *b.* in 1898; 4 *s.*, Jaibasappa, Sidramappa, Doddabasappa, Sadashivappa. 3 *d.* Mrs. Sarojinidevi Manvi of Gadag, Miss Shanthakumari, Miss Murigeva. *Educ.*: In Gadag-Savanur, Dharwar and Poona. Member, Miraj Legislative Assembly, 1932-36 and 1945-47; member, Reforms Committee 1942; member, Miraj Praja Parishada Central Body and Working Committee; President, Lakshmeshwar Weavers and Rayat Associations, and Adi Pump Library; Chairman, Veterinary, Maternity and Dispensary Committees and Lakshmeshwar Electric Supply Co. Ltd.; Chairman, Shri Uma Vidyalaya since 1934; President, Karnatak Sangh since 1943; President, Basaweshwar Weavers

association, Shigli; Chairman, Adi Pump Mohotsava in the year 1941; member, Karnatak University Association, Dharwar, and Karnatak Unification Mahasamiti, Hubli; Director, Deccan Printers Ltd., Miraj; member, Karnatak Chamber of Commerce, Hubli; takes keen interest in social and educational, political and rural problems; donated about Rs. 25,000 for various public works. A staunch supporter of merger of the Deccan States People in the neighbouring Provinces. *Address:* Lakshmeshvar, Dist. Dharwar.

TAUNTON, Sir Ivon Hope, Kt. (1946); C.I.E. (1941); Officer of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1943); B.A. (Cantab.); I.C.S. *b.* 19, Dec. 1890. *Educ.*: Uppingham and Clare College, Cambridge. Asstt. Collector and Magistrate in Sind, 1914; on military service, 1917-19; Offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1923; Offg. Dy. Commissioner, 1924; Offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1925; Chairman, Cattle Theft Commission, 1925; Offg. Collector and Supdt. of Stamps, 1926; Offg. Dy. Secy. to Govt., Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, 1926; Offg. Dy. Secy. to Govt., Finance Dept., 1927; in foreign service as Finance and Revenue member; Khairpur State Executive Council, 1927; Offg. Collector, Sholapur and Political Agent, Akalkot, 1932; Collector, 1932; appointed Commissioner, Bombay Municipality, 1934. Chief Secy. to Govt., Sind, 1939; Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secy. to Govt. of Sind, 1940; Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, 1942-45; Chief Secy. to Govt., Bombay, 1946; Grand Master, All Scottish Freemasonry in India; President, Bombay Adult Education Society. *Address:* C/o Secretariat, Bombay.

TAYAL, Madan Mohan, B.A., Zamindar, Banker & Millowner; *e. s.* of Lala Dev Raj Landlord and Rais of Hissar. *b.* March, 1920. *Educ.*: St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi; *m.* Sm. Prabhat Devi, *d.* of Syt. Shanti Pershad Jain of Dalmianagar; 1 *d.* Managing Director, Tayal Brothers Ltd., The Punjab Food Products Ltd., The Rohtak & Hissar Districts Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; Director, Farmers & Trust Ltd., The Central Distillery & Chemical Works Ltd., Meerut; Managing Partner, Messrs. Chiranjilal Devraj, Delhi; big zamindar and landlord of Hissar District. *Recreations*: Travelling, Tennis & Photography. *Club:* Hissar Club. *Address*: Hissar.

TAYLOR, Harold John, M.Sc. (Sheffield), Ph.D. (Cantab.); Missionary of the Church of Scotland and Prof. of Physics, Wilson College, Bombay; *b.* May 18, 1906. *Educ.*: Sheffield University; Prof. of Physics in Wilson College since 1927; Fellow of Bombay University since 1939; Scientific work, chiefly in Nuclear Physics and the Acoustics of Buildings. *Publications:* '*Physics, an Introductory Text-book*' O.U.P. 1937; Various scientific papers on nuclear physics and other topics. *Address:* Wilson College, Bombay 7.

TAYYEBULLA, The Hon'ble Moulana M., B.Sc., (Distinction) from Calcutta Univ. (1914); B.L., from Calcutta Univ. (1918). Minister of Public Health, Excise and General, Government of Assam. *b.* 1894. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta; Post-Graduate Univ., Law College, Calcutta; joined N.C.O. movement, 1921; as Secretary, Gauhati District Congress, imprisoned Cl. Amendment Act 1908; joined as Lecturer in Jamia Millia Univ., Aligarh, 1922-24; was A.I.C.C. member (Assam) and member, A.I. Central Khilafat Committee; elected as one of the general secretaries of the Reception Committee of the Gauhati Session of the Indian National Congress, 1926; General Secretary of the Assam Congress, 1926-31; elected President of the Assam Congress, 1940; imprisoned for Satyagraha, 1941; made a security prisoner, 1942-45; re-elected President, Assam Congress, 1946. *Publications*: Mss. '*Ummul-Koran*' and '*Jail Diary*' (in Assamese), *Islam and Non-Violence* (in English). *Address*: Secretariat, Shillong.

TEERTH, Swami Ramanand (Former name: Vyankatesh Bhagwant Khedgikar), President, Hyderabad State Congress. *b.* 1903; Nephew of Com. Khedgikar, labour leader. *Educ.*: M.A. of the Tilak Mahavidyapeeth. Organised labour at Sholapur in 1926-27; vow of Sanyasin in June 1931 at the hands of Narayan Swami, the first disciple of world-renowned Swami Rama Teerth; founded Yogeshwari High School, Mominabad; founder and promoter of the Hyderabad State Congress; in Jail on several occasions. *Address:* C/o Yogeshwari Nutan Vidyalaya, Mominabad, Nizam's State.

TEHRI Garhwal State: H.H. Maharaja Manabendra Shah. *b.* 26th May, 1921; succeeded to the *Gadi* on 27th May, 1946, on retirement of his father Lt.-Col. Maharaja Sir Narendra Shah, K.C.S.I., LL.D. *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer and Government College, Lahore. *Address:* Narendranagar (Tehri-Garhwal State).

TEK CHAND, Dr. Sir Bakhshi, Kt. (1942), M.A., LL.D. *b.* Aug. 26, 1883; *m.* Shrimati Lilawati, *d.* of L. Bhagat Ram, Sialkot Dt.; *Educ.*: D. A. V. School, Lahore, Govt. Coll., and Univ. Law Coll., Lahore. Adv., High Court, Lahore, 1906-27, Pulsne Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1927 to 1943; officiated as Chief Justice in 1934, 1937, 1939 & 1942; retired, August 1943; Fellow, Punjab Univ. since 1913; member of the Syndicate, since 1920; elected member, Punjab Leg. Council from Lahore City, 1926; Chairman, Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society and Punjab Medical Education & Relief Society; enrolled Advocate of the Federal Court of India in April, 1944; conferred degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* by Punjab Univ. in Dec. 1944; elected member, Constituent Assembly for India, July 1946. *Address:* 6, Fane Road, Lahore.

TENDOLKAR, The Hon. Mr. Justice Shamrao Raghunath, B.A. (Hon.), LL.B. (Hon.) (Belfast), of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (Trinity, 1923). Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* Oct. 21, 1899. *m.* Anandi, *d.* of Wasudeo Parsharam Wagh, Malvan. *Educ.:* Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Univ. Coll., London; Queen's Univ., Belfast. Advocate (O.S.) High Court, Bombay; Part Time Professor, Govt. Law Coll., 1938-41. *Publications:* *The Bombay Rent Acts.* *Address:* West Hill, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

THAKER, Shivprasad, prominent Insurance Executive and Industrialist. *b.* October 4, 1904; founder and Managing Director of the Warden Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay; Managing Agent, The Argus Engineering Co., Ltd., as also Mahalaxmi Colour Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Director of a good many concerns—public utility—financial concerns & Industries. *Clubs:* Orient, Ahmedabad and Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address:* Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. *Residence:* 2-A, Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay.

THAKKAR, Amritlal V., L.C.E., Vice-President, Servants of India Society. *b.* 1869, Bhavnagar. *Educ.:* Poona Engineering College. Civil Engineer, 1890-1914; East Africa, Uganda Railway, 1899-1922; State Engineer, Sangli, 1904-5; Bombay Municipality, 1909-1914; joined Servants of India Society; worked for removing illiteracy among the backward classes; settled in Pauch Mahals among the aboriginal tribe, known as Bhils (started the 'Bhil Seva Mandal'), 1922-32; joined Mahatma Gandhi in the crusade against untouchability; General Secretary, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh; organised labour welfare work, Jamshedpur, 1920; toured Khandesh, Orissa, Assam, etc., to study the life of the aboriginals, 1926. Organised famine relief—Cutch, Orissa, and Panch Mahals; flood relief work in Gujerat, Sind and Assam; interested in co-operative movement among backward tribes; presided Bhavnagar State Subjects Conf., 1926; officiated Chairman, Patiala Inquiry Committee, and presided Punjab States Peoples' Conf., 1928; Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan tour party from Nov. 1933 to July 1934; General Secy., Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust since its inception in 1944; appointed Chairman, Tribal and Excluded Areas Sub-Cttee. other than Assam of the Constituent Assembly and member of Tribal Sub-Cttee. for Assam in 1947. *Address:* C/o Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.

THAKOOR, D. K., Founder and Proprietor of the Oriental Metal Pressing Works, Bombay. *b.* 1889, Bombay. *Educ.:* Privately; *m.* Anandibai (died 1914), one *s.*, G. D. Thakoor; married Damayantibai; 8 children. Started career at the age of 11 as an apprentice carpenter in the Carriage Shop, B. B. & C. I. Rly.; worked in several factories including G.I.P. Rly. Workshop and gained extensive knowledge in mechanical engineering; gained experience in metal pressing line while in the Wolverhampton Works Co., Ltd. for about 10 years; started a small cottage industry in 1914; visited the continent to gain experience on modern engineering; member, All-India Non-Ferrous Metalware Manufacturers' Association, Bombay, and its Managing Committee; Brass & Copper. Sub-Committee: Association of Indian Industries, Bombay. *Hobbies:* Inventions of machine tools for rapid production and Photography. *Home Address:* Plot No. 186-187, 10th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

THAKUR, Datta Sharma Vaidya (Pandit), K. V., V. Bh. An Ayurvedic Physician of Debra Dun, U.P. inventor of panacea for everyday ailments, *viz.*, "Amritdhara," author of several medical books. Vice-President of the All-India Ayurvedic & Unani Conference; presided over the first Sind Ayurvedic Conference and 3rd Punjab Ayurvedic Conference; lecturer on health and hygiene; social and religious worker, founded a chair for vedic research in the Gurukula Kangri, Hardwar, by a donation of Rs. 30,000 in 1928 with a further donation of Rs. 100,000 in 1946; has created a Trust for medical relief and industries amounting to Rs. 4 lakhs. Governing Director, Amritdhara Pharmacy Ltd., manufacturing Amritdhara and other Ayurvedic medicines. *Address:* Amritdhara, Dehra Dun.

THAWARE, G. M., *b.* April 23, 1902; Secretary, All-India Depressed Classes Association, 1926-45; Presided over All-India Depressed Classes Conference, Meerut. 1930; formed the C. P. & Berar Depressed Classes Education Society in 1921 of which he is the Secretary; associated with Non-Brahmin Party; President, Independent Labour Party, and the Mahanubhao Sangh; started several schools for girls and boys, and hostels and libraries for scheduled castes; opened Yugantar High School, Sadar, Nagpur; appeared on behalf of depressed classes before the Indian Statutory Commission, Indian

Education Committee; Indian Franchise Committee and Indian Labour Commission. Coronation Medal, 1935. Hony. Magistrate, 1934-45. Rao Saheb, 1945. President, Scheduled Castes Co-operative Press Society, and its Arun Marathi Weekly; was detained in jail in Scheduled Castes Federation Satyagrah, 1946; recruited about three thousand men in last war. *Address:* Sadar Bazar, Nagpur.

THIVY, J. A., B.A. (Madras University) 1927, Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple. Representative of the Govt. of India, Malaya, Singapore. *b.* September 24, 1904; *m.* B. La Porte; *Educ.:* Malaya; Christian College, Madras; Practised Law in Malaya; President of various Associations; During the war. Minister of State and Secretary to Government (Provisional Govt. of India under Netaji Subhas Bose) and also Vice-President, Indian Independence League, South East Asia; after War, jailed; then inaugurated the Malayan Indian Congress and was its President; Council member of Asian Relations Organisation. *Address:* 98, Robinson Road, Singapore.

THOMAS, Sir Roger, Kt. (1947), C.I.E. (1942), J.P., B.Sc., F.R.G.S. *b.* 1886, Clynderwen, Pembrokeshire. *Educ.:* Narberth County School and Aberystwyth Univ., Wales; 1st Class Hons. Agriculture. Sports Colours, Rugger, Rowing & Field Sports; joined Indian Agricultural Service, 1913, as Dy. Director of Agriculture, Madras. Cotton Expert, Mesopotamia, 1917; Director of Agriculture, Mesopotamia, 1923, retired prematurely from Govt. service, 1927; Manager, British Cotton Growing Assen., Punjab, 1928; Managing Director, Sind Land Development Ltd., 1932; Minister of Agriculture and Post-War Development, Sind. 1944; Adviser to Government of Sind on Agriculture and Reconstruction 1945; Chairman, Government "Hari" Committee-Tenancy Legislation, 1947; member, Reconstruction Committee (Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries), Govt. of India; Indian Central Cotton C'ttee; Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and Textile Control Board. *Address:* Box 14, Mirpurkhas, Sind.

THOMBARE, Rao Bhadur Y.A., B.A., Rao Sahib (1934), Rao Bahadur (1937). *Educ.:* Bombay University. Joined Sitamau State service (1904) and worked as Judicial Secretary, Jail Superintendent, etc., twice officiated as Dewan; joined Indore State service and held position as Judge, Nazim Adalat Court; Judge, Small Causes Court and Additional District and Sessions Judge, Indore District; Dewan, Sitamau, 1912-21; practised as pleader at Poona, 1921-22; Legal Adviser to Meherban Shrimant Captain Fattesinhrao Raje Saheb of Akalkot State Karbari and Dewan of Akalkot State, 1923; joined Sangli State service, 1923; accompanied His Highness of Sangli to the First Round Table Conference, 1930, and Second Round Table Conference, 1931; delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1933. Councillor, Sangli 1923-42; Diwan, Sangli 1938-42; Political Adviser to H. H. the Raja Saheb of Sangli, 1942-47. *Address:* Hope Hall, Mahabaleshwar.

THORIA, Lavji, Dr. Ing. (Karlsruhe), Rayon Specialist, Technical Adviser, Travancore Rayons Limited. *b.* January 17, 1902; *Educ.:* Gujarat Vidyapith; studied Arts & Medicine prior to departure for Germany 1926; Munich and Innsbruck Universities; Technical Universities of Vienna and Karlsruhe; returned to India 1934; worked for a decade doing pioneering work for the new industry in India under the auspices of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Industrial Research Bureau submitting various reports and research papers; took up spadework for Travancore Rayons Ltd., the first Company formed for rayon manufacture in India, Jan. 1946; was deputed to Germany by the Government of India to report on developments on rayon industry in that country. 1946; member of the Cellulose Research Committee, the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research; member, All-India Board of Technical Studies in Textile Technology. *Address:* Perumbavoor, N. Travancore.

THUBE, Sardar Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Laxmanrao, Landlord, Contractor, and Second Class Sardar of the Deccan; related to the Ruling family of Kolhapur. *b.* 1883. Member, Poona Suburban Municipality and its President, 1935-40; Honorary Magistrate, First-Class, 1922-33; President, All-India Maratha Educational Conference, Amraoti, 1937; member, Local Advisory Board, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, 1943-44; Founder and President, Shri Shivaji Smarak Mandal, founded in January 1944; Vice-Chancellor, Maratha League; Chairman, Poona District Agricultural and Cattle Show Association, Poona; Vice-Chairman, Vikram General Assurance, Ltd., Bombay; member, All-India Educational Conference, Deccan Maratha Education Society, Shri Shivaji Maratha Society; created Second Class Sardar of the Deccan on 7th December, 1944; donated over Rs. 3 lakhs to various Educational, Social, Religious, Government and War Institutions, including the Red Cross, chief amongst which are Rs. 20,000 to Shri Shivaji Maratha High School, Poona; Rs. 11,000 to the permanent fund of the Baramati Agricultural and Cattle Show Association; Rs. 5,000 to the Shivaji Maratha High School, Amraoti; Rs. 7,000 to the Red Cross and War funds; Rs. 31,000 to the Shri Shivaji Smarak Mandal and Rs. 13,000 to educational institutions at Dhulia and Nandurbar; contributed and has substantially helped recruiting efforts besides maintaining the "Thube Health Home" for underweight recruits, at considerable cost; Founder of the "Padma Nagar Colonisation

Scheme," in the outskirts of Poona; undertakes and executes large Defence, Constructional and other works of the M.E.S., in addition to civilian, Government, P.W.D. and other contracts; his works on the civil side are the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona, The City Post Office, Poona and the Shri Shivaji Maharaj Statue, also at Poona; owns the famous "Thube Park" and "Rajaram Building" in Poona and other houses; actively connected with many industrial and commercial concerns of the Province. *Address:* 1247, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City.

TIRODKAR, Dr. Raghunath Sabajirao, M.D. Lond. (1926), M.B.E., 1942, Consulting Physician; *b.* Nov. 8, 1892; *m.* Mrs. M. Tirodkar; *Educ.:* The Grant Medical College, Bombay; Deccan College, Poona; Univ. College Hospital; Medical School, London; C.M.O., Univ. College Hospital, London; Medical Officer, Westham Infirmary, London; Director, Medical Unit, G.T. Hospital, Bombay; Senior Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay; Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay. *Address:* 94, Nepean Sea Road; Marina Clinic, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

TIWANA, Lt.-Colonel Nawab Malik Sir Khizar Hayat Khan, D. C. L. (Oxon.), K. C. S. I., (1946), O.B.E. (1931), M.L.A., Premier of the Punjab from 1943 to 1947. *b.* 7th August, 1900. *Educ.:* Aitchison Chiefs' College. Lahore; was first in the Diploma Exam. (1916). While at College, was deputed to Delhi Darbar of which he possesses a medal: volunteered for service during the Great War while still a student of the Govt. College, Lahore; helped in recruiting work; was given a commission in the Army on 17th April, 1918, and is now attached to the 19th Lancers; saw active service in 3rd Afghan War and mentioned in despatches; took up management of Kalra Estate—one of the biggest estates in the Punjab. Sometime President and is now a leading member of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India; possesses 1st class magisterial powers; saw active service again in the N.-W. F. disturbances and secured the N.-W. F. 1930-31 clasp. A former Vice-Chairman of the Shahpur Dist. Board, was present in London at the Jubilee celebrations of His late Majesty; was awarded the Silver Jubilee and the Coronation Medals. Minister of Public Works, Punjab, 1937-1942. Became Premier on December 31, 1942; owing to differences with other Muslim League colleagues, resigned early in 1947 and later went to London retiring from Punjab politics for the time being. *Address:* Lahore.

TONK STATE: His Highness Muntazud-doula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Muhammad Faruq Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur Sowlat-I-Jung Nawab of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

TOTTENHAM, Sir Richard, I.C.S., B.A. (1913), M.A., K.C.I.E. (1946), C.I.E. (1930), C.S.I. (1936), Knight (1937). *b.* Nov. 18, 1890; *m.* Hazel Joyce; *d.* of the late Major Gwynne, R. W. Fusrs. *Educ.:* Harrow and New College, Oxford. Joined Madras Civil Service, 1914 and served as Asstt. & Sub-Collector and as Under-Secy., Public Dept., till 1924; in Army, Defence Dept. of Govt. of India on special duty, as Deputy Secretary & Secretary from 1924 to 1937 (with one year as Retrenchment Secretary, Madras, 1931-32); President, Council of State and Dewan, Bharatpur, 1938 to 1940; Additional Secretary and Secretary, Home Dept., Govt. of India, 1940-1946. *Address:* Weston Farm House, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight.

TRAVANCORE STATE: Hon. Major-Gen. His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Bala Rama Verma Kulasekara Kiritapathi Manny Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur, Shamsher Jung, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.Litt., Maharaja of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

TRANVANCORE: Kartika Tirunal, Rani Lakshmi Bayi, Her Highness the First Princess of Travancore. *b.* on 17th September, 1916. Only daughter of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi and only sister of their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Elaya Raja of Travancore. Received early education in Malayalam and Sanskrit and later in English. Visited Europe for first time in 1932 in company with Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi and again accompanied His Highness the Maharaja in the following year. Chief Guide of the Travancore Girl Guide organisation; plays tennis; a gifted singer and plays on the Veena. Married in Jan., 1934, Lieutenant-Colonel Goda Varma Raja, a scion of one of the ancient Ruling Families which existed in Travancore before the 18th Century. Has 2 daughters, Princess Pooyam Tirunal born on 7th Sept., 1942 and Princess Aswathi Tirunal, born on 4th July, 1945. *Address:* Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum.

TRAVANCORE: Martanda Varma, His Highness, the Elaya Raja (Heir-apparent of Travancore). His Highness is the younger brother of His Highness the Maharaja and second son of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi. *Born:* 22nd March 1922. The Prince has passed the B.A. Degree examination of the Travancore University securing a 1st class in Economics and History and the first rank in the first class in Sanskrit. *m.* Radha Devi, *d.* of Lt.-Col. K. G. Pandalal of Madras, Sept. 1945. He is also the recipient of a Gold Medal having secured the highest number of marks in Sanskrit. The Tirumadampu or Upanayana, which is one of the Sastraic rites prescribed for a Kshatriya Prince, was performed in January, 1939. The Prince is a lover of horses, a keen and smart rider and competed in the open sports of the State Forces carrying off a prize for tent-pegging. He is also an excellent photographer, sharing this hobby with His Highness the Maharaja and is now developing interest in tennis and similar open air games. His Highness is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of His Highness the Maharaja's Bodyguard and Honorary Colonel of the Travancore University Officers' Training Corps. He is the Chief Scout of the Travancore Boy Scouts' Association. *Address:* Trivandrum, Travancore.

TRAVANCORE: H. H. Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi. *b.* November, 1896. Grandniece of the late Maharaja and Mother of H.H. Sir Bala Rama Varma Sri Chitra Tirunal, Maharaja of Travancore. *m.* 1907, Ravi Varma, Kochu Koil Tampuran, B.A., F.M.U., two sons and one daughter. *Educ.:* Privately. Interested in movements calculated to promote Fine Arts and Social Reform, presided over the All-India Women's Conference on Educational and Social Reform at Calcutta, 1929, and at Trivandrum, 1937. Has travelled extensively in India, England, Europe and the Far East; is the recipient of the honorary Degree of "Doctor of Literature" from the Andhra University and "Doctor of Letters" from the Benares Hindu University and the Annamalai University. Pro-Chancellor, Travancore University. At the end of November, 1940, Her Highness presided over the 7th Biennial Conference of the National Council of Women in India at Delhi. Her Highness is the President of the Council and one of its patrons. Her Highness's contribution to the promotion of Fine Arts and Social Reform has been suitably recognised in a magnificent marble statue of Her Highness, erected at Trivandrum by public subscription. *Recreation:* Music. *Address:* Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum.

TREVOR, Cecil Russell, C.I.E. (1st Jan. 1946). Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay. *b.* February 20, 1899. *Educ.:* 1907-11, Bastion House, Prestatyn, N. Wales; 1911-14, St. Xavier's Coll., Bruges, Belgium; 1914-16, privately. 1917-20, served with the King's Liverpool Regiment; 1921-35, employed in various capacities at different offices of Imperial Bank of India; 1935-43, Chief Accountant, Reserve Bank of India; since 1943, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India. *Address:* 11, Breach Candy Gardens, Warden Road, Bombay.

TRIVEDA, Devasahaya Sadhusaran, M.A. (Nagpur Univ. 1938), Ph.D. (Patna Univ., 1944); "Itihasa-Siromani" (1936); *b.* 3 Nov. 1911, in Shahabad District of Bihar; *m.* Vidya Davi, a Hindi poetess; *Educ.:* Queen's College, Benares; Allahabad University; Sanskrit College, Benares; Patna College, Patna; Dr. Rajendralal Mitra Gold Medalist; first doctor of the Patna University in a non-oriental subject; Education Officer, Jubbal State; founder of a new school of History. *Publications:* *Pre-Mauryan History of Bihar, Bhagavatadharma, Original Home of the Aryans, Sheet Anchor of History, Date of the Bharata Battle, Vir Vairagi Laskari, etc.*, and many other papers in Indological and historical journals. *Address:* S. D. College, Simla.

TRIVEDI, H.E. Sir Chandulal Madhavlal, K.C.S.I. (Dec. 1945), Kt. (1945), I.C.S., B.A. (Bom.), O.B.E. (1931), C.I.E. (1935), C.S.I. (1941). Governor of East Punjab since 15th August, 1947. *b.* 2nd July, 1893; *m.* Kusum Trivedi. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay, and St. John's College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1917, and served as Asstt. Commissioner, Central Provinces till Nov. 1921; after serving in various capacities, was posted as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, 1932-35; (Offg. Joint Secretary, April 1934 to September 1934); Secretary to the Govt. of India Secretariat Organisation Committee, 1935-36; Commissioner, Berar, 1936; Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, 1936-37; Chief Secretary to Government, C.P. and Berar, from 1937 to March 1942; Secretary to Government of India, War Dept., July 1942 to Jan. 1946; Governor of Orissa, May 1946 to August 1947. *Address:* Governor's Camp, East Punjab.

TRIVEDI, Jatashankar (Rai Saheb, 1941; Rai Bahadur, 1946), Proprietor, Manganese Mines and Collieries, Balaghat (C.P). *b.* Oct. 10, 1888, in Jamnagar State, Kathiawar *m.*; six *s.* and three *d.* his brother Mr. Amritlal and his son Rameshchandra and nephew Ramniklal, great business assets, managing coal & manganese business in the district of Balaghat & Chhindwara (C.P.) *Educ.:* Privately at Raipur, C. P. Entered service at the age of 15 in a private firm at Raipur; was appointed Manager, the C.P. Syndicate Ltd., Balaghat group of mines. Member of the Mining and Metallurgical and Geological Institute of India, Calcutta; member of the Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association; a prominent citizen of Balaghat and Senior Partner of the firm J. A. Trivedi Bros. *Address:* Balaghat, C. P.

TURNBULL, Francis Tearon, B.A. (Hons. (Cantab.), C.I.E. 1946, Assistant Secretary, Economic Department, Commonwealth Relations Office, since August, 1947. *b.* 30-4-1905. *Educ.:* Marlborough Coll., Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Asst. Clerk, House of Commons, 1928; transferred to India Office, August 1930; Asst. Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India, 1932-34; Principal Private Secretary to the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery as Secretary of State for India. 1941-45 and to the Rt. Hon. Lord Pethick Lawrence from August, 1945 to July, 1946; Secretary to the Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps on his Mission to India, March 1942; Secretary to the Cabinet Delegation to India, March 1946, Assistant Secretary, Political Department, India Office, July 1945-August 1947. *Address:* Flat B, 75, Wimbledon Hill Road, London, S.W. 19.

TURNER, Sir Victor Alfred Charles, M.A. (Cantab.), C.S.I., C.I.E., M.B.E. (Military), I.C.S. Secretary, Finance Dept., Govt. of Pakistan since July, 1947. *b.* March 12, 1892; *m.* Gladys Blanche Hoskins. *Educ.:* Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Served in Great War, August 1914-May 1919, partly in Royal Fusiliers and partly as Inspector of Propellant Explosives, Ministry of Munitions, retired as Captain; served in U.P. from May, 1920, till March, 1938, last 2 years as Finance Secretary. Commissioner of Income Tax, Calcutta, October 1938, Bombay 1939; Additional Secretary, Finance Dept., Govt. of India, 1944; Financial Commissioner, Railways, 1945; Principal Secretary, Finance Dept., Govt. of India, April 1947; *Publications:* Settlement Report of Rae Bareli District, U.P., 1926-29; Census Report of the U.P., 1931. *Address:* Secretariat, Govt. of Pakistan, Karachi.

TYABJEE, Camar. S., O.B.E. (1946), Managing Agent, H.E.H. the Nizam's Industrial Trust Fund, for the management of the Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., and Azam Jahi Mills Ltd., Hyderabad-Dn. *b.* March 28, 1902; *m. y. d.* of the late Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, 1923; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's School and College; after education, joined his family concern, Tyabjee & Co., and in 1923 became its sole proprietor; appointed Agent, H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt., in Bombay, 1930; Director, representing H.E.H the Nizam's Govt. on the mills belonging to the Currimbhoy group from 1932 until liquidation; Chairman, Advisory Board, Osmanshahi & Azam Jahi Mills Ltd., Hyderabad State, which are managed by the Industrial Trust Fund of H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt.; also ex-officio Director of the mills; was Secretary, Bombay War Gifts Fund, inaugurated by H.E. the Governor in June 1940 to collect funds for a Squadron of aeroplanes for the defence of India, 1940-1942; one of the delegates who went with H.E. the Governor to Peshawar for the naming ceremony of the Bombay Squadron to the Indian Air Force; member, Bombay Industrial Dispute Rules since 1939, representing the interests of Employers; settled down in Hyderabad at the request of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, 1942; Director on the Boards of The Deccan Flour Mills Ltd.; The Sirsilk Ltd. (Hyderabad Construction Co., Ltd.); National Machinery Manufacturers Ltd.; Member of The Indian Central Cotton Committee; The Indian Institute of International Affairs; The Post-War Planning Committee; Coal Mines Labour Advisory Committee (Welfare Fund); Textile Advisory Committee; The Scientific & Industrial Research Board; Hyderabad Women & Children's Medical Aid Association; Chairman, The Hyderabad Millowners' Association; Chairman, The Hyderabad War Week, for collecting funds for War Effort, 1944-45-46; awarded Khushraw-e-Deccan Gold Medal by His Exalted Highness the Nizam in the year 1946. *Address:* C/o Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., Hyderabad-Deccan.

TYABJI, The Hon. Mr. Hatim Badruddin, M.A. (Oxon.), Chief Judge, Chief Court of Sind, since March 24, 1947. *b.* Dec. 9, 1891; *m.* Maryam, *d.* of late Sir Akbar Hydari. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School and Coll., Bombay and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Ag. Judge, July-Oct. 1938; Judge, Chief Court of Sind, Jan. 1939 to March 1947; acted as Chief Judge 11th August to 30th Sept. 1944, and from 8th April to 9th September, 1946. *Address:* Sunnyside Road, Karachi.

TYABJI, Husain Badruddin, M.A. (Hons.), LL.M. (Hons.), Cantab., 1896; J.P., Bar-at-Law, Second Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. Acted as Chief Judge. Retd. *b.* 11th October, 1873. *m.* Miss Nazar Mohammad Fatehally. *Educ.:* Anjuman-e-Islam, Bombay; St. Xavier's School and College, Downing College, Cambridge. President, Downing College Debating Society, Cambridge, Indian Majlis, Cambridge, Anjuman-e-Islam, London; Vice-President, London Indian Society; member, British India Committee, London. Formerly, member, Managing Committee; Trustee, Treasurer and Pres., Anjuman-e-Islam, Bombay. Mutawalli, Badr Bagh. Practised in the Bombay High Court. *Address:* "Rose Ville," 45, Marzbanabad, Andheri.

TYABJI, Mrs. Khadija Shuffi, M.L.A., J.P., Hony. Presidency Magistrate. *b.* 1885; *m;* has two children; an elected member of the Municipal Corporation and the first elected Muslim lady member of the Schools Committee. A member of the Schools Committee for several years, its Chairman, 1934; first Commissioner, Municipal Girl Guides; presided at the Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies' Educational Conference, Poona, 1926; Chairman, Reception Committee of the Bombay Constituent Conference of All-India Educational and Social Reforms, 1930; was Vice-Chairman, National Council of Women in India, was Chairman, Local

Committee of the All-India Conference on Educational and Social Reforms; Chairman, Red Cross Executive, 1928; Vice-President, Social Service League; Chairman, Mahila Seva Mandal; was Chairman, now member, Port Haj Committee. Founded a Muslim Purdah Nursing Division, first of its kind in the world. Appointed Associate Serving Sister, Overseas Brigade, St. John's Ambulance, 1937; Chairman and now a member, Allbless and Cama Hospital Advisory Board and is also connected with the following institutions for many years —Govt. Urdu Text Book Committee; Infant Welfare Society; The National Baby Week; Executive Committee, Governors' Hospital Fund; Advisory Committee, J. J. and Allied Hospitals; Seva Sedan Council, Bombay Presidency Women's Council. As Chairman, Flag Day Committee, collected Rs. 22,000 in one day for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. President, All-India Educational Conference, Women's Section, Poona, 1940. Member, War Gifts Fund, Ladies' Committee. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, 1935; Gold Medal, 1941. Appointed member of Health Survey and Development Committee, Government of India, Nov. 1943. *Address:* Oomer Mansion, Warden Road, Bombay 6.

TYMMS, Sir Frederick, K.C.I.E. (1947), Kt. (1941). *b.* Wales, 4th August, 1889; *s.* of William Henry Tymms; *Educ.:* Tenby and King's College, London. United Kingdom Representative on Council of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, September, 1947; M.C., 1946; Chevalier de L'ordre de la Courronne; Belgian Croix de Guerre, 1917; C.I.E., 1935; F.R.Ae.S.; War service, South Lancashire Regiment and Royal Flying Corps; British Aviation Mission to U.S.A., 1918; Civil Aviation Department, Air Ministry from 1919; Air Ministry Superintendent, Cairo-Karachi Air Route and Chief Technical Assistant, Air Ministry; Representative of Govt. of India with British Purchasing Commission to U.S.A., 1940; Director, Civil Aviation in India, 1931-42 and 1943-45; Managing Director, Tata Aircraft Ltd., Bombay, 1942-43; delegate to International Civil Aviation Conference, Chicago, 1944; Director-General of Civil Aviation in India, 1945; retd. from India, 1947. *Clubs:* Royal Aero, Royal Air Force. *Publications:* Part author "*Commercial Air Transport*", 1926; "*Flying for Air Survey Photography*", Scientific papers on Air Navigation and Air Routes for Royal Aeronautical Society. *Address:* Montreal P. Q., Canada.

TYNDALE-BISCOE, Rev. Cecil Earle, M.A., Principal of C. M. S. Schools, Kashmir, N. India; Hon. Canon, Lahore Cathedral, 1932; Canon Emeritus, 1464; Hon. Fellow, Jesus Coll., Cambridge, 1945. *b.* Holton, Oxon, 9th February, 1863, *s.* of William Earle Biscoe, J.P., D.L., of Holton Park, Oxon. *m.* 1901, Blanche Violet, *d.* of Rev. Richard Burges; three *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* Park Hall, nr. Evesham; Bradfield College; Jesus College, Cambridge. Coxed the Cambridge boat, 1884, defeated Oxford, and the Jesus College boat, head of the river for three years and won the Grand Challenge at Henley, 1886; deacon, 1887; priest, 1890; curate at Bradfield, Berks, 1887; at St. Mary's Whitechapel, 1888-90; arrived Kashmir, N. India, Church Missionary Society, 1890; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1st Class, 1912 and Bar, 1929; Canon Emeritus, 1942. *Publications:* "*Character Building*"; "*Kashmir in Sunlight and Shade.*" *Recreations:* Boating, swimming. *Address:* Srinagar, Kashmir, N. India.

UDAIPUR STATE: His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Shri Sir Bhopal Singhji Bahadur, the Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

UDAY Shankar, A.R.C.A. (London.), *b.* Dec. 8, 1900, at Udaipur. *m.* Amala Nandi, B.A., an artist of his group in 1942. One *s.* *Educ.:* Benares and Bombay, and finally at the Royal College of Arts, London, where he was the first Indian to top the list, besides winning the Spencer and George Clausen prizes. Had experience of the stage when helping his father to produce plays in London, and in 1923 joined Pavlova and toured with her as her partner for the Indian ballets which he had composed for her. In 1930 formed own company of dancers and musicians with which he had success all over Europe, America and the East; founded the India Culture Centre at Almora, 1939. In 1944 the trustees decided to close the institution temporarily for the duration of the war. *Publications:* Has contributed articles on art to all important magazines of the world. *Hobby:* Cinematography and Mechanics. *Address:* C/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Ltd., Post Box 49, Madras.

UDAYASINGH, Anandji Haridas, Director Anandji Haridas & Co. Ltd., in-charge, Akola Office; *b.* November 28, 1917, in Bombay. *m.* 1937. *Educ.:* Calcutta & Bombay at the New Era High School & Wilson College. Joined business with his father Anandji Haridas in the above firm in 1935. Partner, Anandji Haridas & Sons; Sampat Brothers; Udayasingh & Co. President, Khandesh Registered Stockholders' Association, Jalgaon & Dhulia; Vice-President, Berar Chamber of Commerce; takes keen interest in Rotary movement; Treasurer, Rotary Club, Akola; President, Community Service Committee and Programme Committee; member, Town Advisory Committee for

distribution of Iron & Steel; member, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Committee. *Hobbies:* Fretwork and movie films. *Address:* Anandji Haridas & Co. Ltd., Akola.

UJJAL Singh, Sardar Bahadur, M.A. (Punjab). Landlord and Millowner. *b.* 27, Dec. 1895. *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Lahore. Went to England in 1920 as member of Sikh Deputation to press the claims of the Sikh community before the Joint Parliamentary Committee; member of Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee; member, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925-30 and again in 1943; and Provincial Cotton Committee since 1925; elected member, Punjab Legislative Council; was member and Hon. Secretary of Punjab Reforms Committee which co-operated with the Simon Commission; presided over non-Government Schools Conference, Punjab, 1928; was selected delegate for Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931, served on Federal Structure Committee and other important Committees of Round Table Conference; presided over Punjab Sikh Political Conference, 1932; was appointed member, Consultative Committee, 1932; presided over Sikh Youths Conference, 1933; presided at the Khalsa College Convocation, 1935; re-elected to new Provincial Assembly, 1937; appointed Parliamentary Secretary (Home); resigned his office in 1941. Met Sir Stafford Cripps in deputation in March 1942 on behalf of Sikh All Parties Conference; member, Punjab Provincial War Board & Provincial Price Control Board; presided over All-India Sikh Youth League Conference in January 1943; again appointed member, Indian Central Cotton Cttee., 1943; apptd. member Textile Board, Jan. 1945; Pres., the Sikh Educational Conference, March 1945; was a delegate to U.N. Conference on Food and Agriculture, held at Quebec, Oct. 1945; appointed member, All-India Council for Technical Education. April 1946; elected to the Constituent Assembly of India, 1946. *Address:* 94, Upper Mall, Lahore.

U Pe, H. E. KIN, B.A., B.L., Burmese Ambassador in Pakistan. *b.* May 7, 1914. *Educ.:* Rangoon University; Tennis Captain in 1934-35 and 1937-38; has interested himself in the study of Labour movements; Working Committee member of the AFPFL (Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League), the present Govt. party in Burma; as Secretary of the above League in charge of Frontier Areas (States) played an important part in the unification of Burma; prior to appointment as Burmese Ambassador to Pakistan, was a member of the Constituent Assembly of Burma and a member of the Burmese Cabinet. *Address:* 54, Clifton, Karachi.

SMAN, Sir Mahomed, K.C.S.I. (1945), K.C.I.E. (1933), Kt. (1928), Kaiser-i-Hind, Second Class (1923); Khan Bahadur (1921); Khan Sahib (1920); B.A., *b.* 1884. *m. d.* of Shifa-ul-Mulk Zynulabudin Sahib Bahadur, B.A. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College. Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1913-1925; Hon. Pres. Magte., 1916-20; member of the Senate of the Madras University since 1921; Vice-President and Chairman, Red Cross Society, Madras Branch, 1941-43; Chairman of Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine, 1921-23; President, Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras; elected member, Madras Leg. Council, 1921-23; Sheriff of Madras (1924); President of the Corporation of Madras, 1924-25; President, Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India, 1925-35; Chairman of the Overseas League, Madras Branch; President, Madras Children's Aid Society; President of the Anjuman, Madras, Home member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, 1925-34; Ag. Governor of Madras, 1934; Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, 1940-42; member (Posts & Air), Governor-General's Executive Council, 1942-June 1946; *Address:* Teynampet Gardens, Teynampet, Madras.

UTTAMCHAND Motilal Seth, Banker and Landlord. *b.* 1912. *m.* S. S. Vatsalabai in 1937. *Educ.:* privately. Entered business in 1930. Visited Europe in 1934, Managing Trustee of Shri Laxmi Narayan Sansthan, a private Family Trust created by his father; Trustee of Seth Bansilal Fakirchand Trust; permanent President of the Agarwal Maha Sabha, Akola; a Freemason; member of several clubs, prominent being the Gondwana Club, Nagpur and the Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay. *Recreations:* Bridge, Billiards, Shooting and Aviation. *Address:* Akola (Berar).

U. Win, H. E., B.A., B.Ed., B.L., Burmese Ambassador in the Dominion of India; *b.* February 15, 1905; *m.* Daw Mya Mya, *d.* of late U. Maung Maung, extra Assistant Commissioner, Pyapon. *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Rangoon and Rangoon University College; Senior Master, Govt. High School, Insein; was one of the founders of the National Service Movement and organised the Women's National Service Organisation all over Burma; became a staunch trade unionist on the reoccupation of Burma by the Allied forces; was elected President, Trade Union Congress, Burma and led the general strike to a successful end; was Pres. of the Trades Federation, Burma, until recently; was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly in the last general election; was appointed Chief Whip of the A.F.P.F.L. All Members' Committee by the late Bogyoke; was also a member of the main committees; was elected to the Supreme Council of the A.F.P.F.L. and appointed member for Industry and Labour of the Executive Council; Pres., Trade Workers' Union; is a good sportsman. *Address:* No. 40, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.

VACHHA, Jamshedji Bejanji, Khan Bahadur, B.A., B.Sc., C.I.E., Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency, from 1927 to 1939. *b.* 26th May, 1879. *m.* Roshan Ardashir Karanjawalla, B.A. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay. Entered Government Service as Deputy Collector, 1902. Officiated as Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Dept., and member, Central Board of Revenue in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1936. *Publications:* The Bombay Income-Tax Manual. *Clubs:* Member, Willingdon Sports Club and the Royal Western India Turf Club. *Address:* Banoo Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

VADIA STATE: Darbar Shree Suragwala Saheb, the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

VAGH, Balwant Vithal, B.E. (Civil), M.I.E. (Ind.), Manager, Bitumen Department, Messrs. Burmah-Shell, Bombay. *b.* Sept. 26, 1893. *m.* Miss Sulabha Deshpande, Kolhapur, Dec. 26, 1917. *Educ.:* College of Engineering, Poona, Bombay Municipality, 1916-30, Burmah-Shell since 1930. member, Inst. of Engineers (India); Chairman, Bombay Centre, Inst. of Engrs. (India), 1943-44; member of Council, Inst. of Engrs. (India); Convenor, Bullock-Cart Sub-Cttee.; member of Council, Indian Roads Congress since 1945; delegate, International Roads Congress, Holland, 1938; member, Managing Committee, G.S.B. Housing Society, 1928-34; member, Board of Trustees for Temples, etc.; G.S.B. Community, 1927-42; Chairman, 1942 to date; Chairman, Saraswati Co-op. Bank, 1933 and 1934; Vice-President and Trustee, the Khar Model Education Society since 1941; Hon. Asst. Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay, 1943-45; member, Advisory Committee, College of Engineering, Poona. *Address:* "Prabhat," Khar, Bombay 21.

VAIDEESWARA Ayyar, T. N., Chairman and Editor, The Lokaprakasam Ltd. Chairman, The National Coir & Oil Corporation Ltd.; Propr., Vaideeswarier Sons; *b.* Jan. 1883. *Educ.:* Trichur, Calicut, Palghat. *m.* Srimathy Rugmony Ammal, 1901. 8 *s.* and 1 *d.* highly connected. Served on the staff of *Indian Patriot, Madras Times, New India, Hindu*, etc., ere founding and editing the Anglo Malayalam newspaper, *Lokaprakasam* (1912) at Trichur. Was entrusted with the responsibility of piloting the Cochin Land Tenure Regulation, the Cochin Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Regulation, the Cochin Flood and Famine Relief work, etc. Contributed substantially for the spread of mass education at great sacrifice. Founded and Edits *The States of India*, pictorial monthly on Indian States; toured extensively, visiting several Hindu Pilgrim Centres from Himalayas to Cape Comorin. Published works connected with Cochin Land Tenure, Daily War Bulletins (1st European War) of *Lokaprakasam, States' War Efforts, States' War Industries*, and *India-America Number* of "The States of India". Takes deep interest in the promotion of Hindu culture and civilization and intimately associated with Hindu public institutions. *Address:* Lokaprakasam House, Trichur (S. India); 6, Lalit Estates, Bombay 22.

VAIDYA, Keshav Balkrishna, B.Com. *b.* Aug. 8, 1896; *m.* 1923; 2*s.* 2*d.* Committee member, Federation of Woollen Manufacturers; formerly Secretary, Damlia. Jain Enterprises Bombay, Gen. Manager, Great Social Life & General Assn. Ltd., Indian Shipping Industry Ltd., Amritlal Ojha & Sons Ltd., Indian Enamel Works Ltd. (since 1941), Jubbulpore Glass Factory, 1920-22; Secy., Bombay Textiles Ltd.; and Secy., Hattersley Mill (1941); Managing Partner, Bombay & C. P. Trading Company and Row & Vaidya, Bombay, 1922-1925; Asstt. Manager, Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., 1925-30, Calcutta, Rangoon & Bombay, and Manager at Akyab, 1929-1930; proceeded to Far East, 1931 Nov.; Gen. Manager for China, Amritlal Ojha & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, Canton & Shanghai, 1931-1934; Managing Director, National Publishers, Ltd., Hongkong & Canton, 1933-41; K.B. Vaidya & Co. Ltd., Hongkong, Canton & Shanghai since 1934; Chief-Editor, "Canton Daily Sun" & "Canton Truth," 1934-41; Pres., Hindu Assn., Hongkong. 1934-1935; Hongkong Men's International Club, 1935-1936; Provisional Pres., Indian Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 1935; Founder-General Secy., Indian Assn. of Hongkong & South China, 1939, 1940 & 1941; member of several Sports Club in Hongkong & Canton, 1931-41; lectured at various Rotary Clubs, Univs., Theosophical Societies, Y.M.C.A.'s in China, 1935-1941; returned to India in August 1941 after 10 years continued stay in the Far East; General Secy., Far East Indian Assn., Bombay (since 1941); Pres., Ranade Centenary Economic, Industrial & Commercial Conference, Poona, 1942; Narveer Tanaji Malsure Celebrations, Sinhagad-Poona, 1942; Maharashtra-Brihanmaharashtra Conference, Poona, 1942. *Publications:* "*Reflections on Canton Revolt & After*" *Canton*, 1936; "*Where will Japan Move Next & When*". Bombay 1942; "*Secret of China's Resistance*," Bombay 1943; "*Sailing Vessel Traffic on the West Coast of India*," 1944; "*And Now China*"; "*Soviet Designs on China*," 1945; "*India and the Far East*," 1946; "*Naval Defence of India*," 1948. A prolific writer on political and economic subjects, specially connected with the Far East. *Club:* Hindu Gymkhana, Dadar. *Residence:* 160, Sir Bhalchandra Road, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

VAIDYA, Parashuram Laxman, B.A. Hons. (Bom.), M.A. (Cal.), D. Litt. (Paris), Mayurbhanj. Prof. of Sanskrit, Benares Hindu Univ., and also at Nowrosjee Wadia Coll., Poona; Rajaram, Willingdon & Fergusson Colleges. *b.* 1891. *Educ.*: Privately in Sanskrit Pathashalas and at New English School and Fergusson Coll., Poona, Bombay, Calcutta and Paris Universities; Univ. scholar, prizeman and medallist; Govt. of India Language scholar (1921-23); Wilson Lecturer, Bombay (1926); Paranjpe Lecturer, Nagpur Univ. (1943); Springer Research Scholar (1926-28), etc. Attended International Congress of Orientalists at Leyden and of Linguists at Geneva (1931); Pres. of Pali and Prakrit Section at Mysore of All-India Oriental Conference; member, Executive Council, All-India Oriental Conference; Editor of several Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and Apabhramsa Works, member, Mahabharata Editorial Board of the Bandarkar Institute and Editor of Karnaparvan; examiner in several Indian universities. *Address*: Benares Hindu University, Benares.

VAIDYA, Vinayak Shankar, B.A., Journalist and Businessman. *b.* June 15, 1899 at Wai, sacred place on the Krishna in Satara Dist.; *m.* in 1922. *Educ.*: National College, Poona; started weekly journal 'Samarth' at Satara, 1927; was General Secretary, Satara District Conference for 3 years; member, Executive Committee of M.P.C.C. during Mr. Bhopatkar's regime; founded Canara Pulp and Paper Mills, 1939; worked Rajamundry Paper Mills and Deccan Paper Mills during 1940-46; purchased with other friends, the Poona, Karachi, Nasik, Deolali, and Broach Power stations from Public Utility Investment Trust, U.S.; follower of Indian National Congress; co-opted member, Food and Forest Industries C'ttee. created by Bombay Govt., 1945-46; detenue, Yeravada Jail under Defence of India Rules, 1943; Director, Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Satara, continuously since 1929 and Chairman in 1943. *Address*: Anand Bhuvan, Satara City.

VAIDYANATHAN, Lalgudy Swaminath, M.A., F.I.A., M.L.A., Manager, Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., since April, 1946. *Educ.*: at Madras Univ., passed M. A. securing the Stuart Prize; Associateship of the Institute; selected by Govt. of Bombay as Govt. Scholar for further Actuarial studies in England. On r. turn apptd. part-time Prof. of Actuarial Science in Sydenham Coll. of Commerce & Economics, Bombay and simultaneously apptd. in the Oriental Life Insce. Co., first Indian to become Fellow of Institute of Actuaries. During 1931 census was entrusted by the Govt. of India with actuarial work representing the compilation of mortality tables for various provinces and whole of India; Actuary of the Oriental Govt. Security Life ssurance Co., Ltd., for ten years; Supdt. of Insurance, Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, Oct. 1943-March 1946. *Publications*: Two papers submitted to the Institute of Actuaries on "*Mortality of Indian Assured Lives*" the latter of which won for him the prize offered by the Institute from the Sir George Hardy Memorial Fund. *Address*: Bombay.

VAKIL, Seth Kakalbhai Bhudardas, Director, Bombay Stock Exchange. *b.* Nov. 1887, at Radhanpur; *m.* Kantabai; 8 *s.* and 1*d.*; served the G.I.P. Rly., 1906-11; started his own firm in the name of Kakalbhai Maganlal & Co. and The International Trading Co., 1915; joined the Stock Exchange, 1920; visited England and the Continent, also China and Japan; nominated member of the Stock Exchange, 1929, since then successively elected member of the Governing Body except in 1939; Director, Arjan Khimji Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd., Supreme Industries, Ltd., Anand Electric Co., Ltd., and Nadiad Electric Co., Ltd.; is associated with various Public and Charitable Institutions; Patron, President and Founder, Jain Yuvak Sangh; Chairman, Reception C'ttee., Jain Youths' Conference, 1934; Trustee, Patron and Hon. Treasurer, Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya; Patron, Shri Mangrol Jain Sabha; Trustee, Santa Cruz Residents' Assen.; first Bombay Stock Exchange; member to visit London Stock Exchange; President, Seth Devkaran Moolji Cheap Housing Fund for Jains; donated Rs. 50,000 for the maintenance and education of needy Jains on the occasion of the opening of his new building at Church Gate. *Address*: Stock Exchange Building, Apollo St., Bombay.

VALA STATE: Thakore Saheb Shri Gambhir Sinhji Vakhatsinhji Gohel of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

VALI, Mulla Ahsan Husain Abdulali, Businessman, Contractor and Mining Proprietor. *b.* 1888, *s.* of Abdulali Dasabhai Vali; belongs to the Commercial Bohra Community; *m.* early in life; has seven *s.* and four *d.* Is a self-made man; is the Sole Proprietor of Abidi Shop; is now assisted in the business by his eldest son Abid Bhai (general Stores); in the Construction line he is assisted by his second son Sadiqbhai who is also the Managing Director of Vali Ltd. and Sadiq & Co.; was awarded by H. H. The Saiyadana, the Head of the Bohra Community the title of N.K.D.; he has travelled extensively; is widely read, particularly religious scriptures. *Address*: Head Office, Abidi Shop, Sitabuldi, Nagpur; Kamptee Road, Nagpur.

VARADACHARIAR, Srinivasa, Kt., B.A., B.L., LL.D. (A.K.), D.C.L. (Delhi): Rao Bahadur (1926), Chairman, Central Pay Commission; Chairman, Income-Tax Investigation Commission, Delhi. *b.* 20 June, 1881; *m.* Rukmani Ammal (1898). *Educ.*: Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. For two years Lecturer in Pachaiyappa's College; enrolled as a High Court Vakil (1905): practised at the Bar ever since till appointed Judge of the High Court, 1934-1939; Judge, Federal Court, Delhi, 27th Feb. 1939 to 19th June, 1946; acted as Chief Justice, April-June, 1943; elected an Hon. Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple, Nov. 1944; for some years Editor of the "*Madras Law Journal.*" *Address*: New Delhi.

VARMA, The Hon. Mr. Sukhdeo Prasad, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court at Jaipur since July, 1946. *b.* 14th of January, 1885; *m.* Srimati J. Varma, 3 *s.* and 2 *d.* *Educ.*: at Muzaffarpur; Presidency College, Calcutta and London. After graduation proceeded to England: called to Bar, Middle Temple, 1910. Started practice as an advocate at Muzaffarpur in 1910; while still in practice worked for some time as Professor of English in the Muzaffarpur College; Lecturer, Patna Law College, 1912-1920; joined Patna High Court Bar on its establishment in 1916; Assistant Government Advocate, 1924; Government Advocate, Patna High Court, 1932; Puisne Judge, Patna High Court, Jan. 1934 to June 1946. Chairman, Constitution Committee, Jaipur; Vice-President, Rotary Club, Jaipur. *Recreations*: Tennis, chess, gardening and music. *Club*: New Patna Club; Bihar Flying Club and Victoria Jubilee Club. *Address*: Jaipur, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

VARTAK, The Hon'ble Mr. Govind Dharmai, B.A., Minister, Local Self-Government. Govt. of Bombay. *b.* 10th October, 1894. *m.* Shrimati Annapurna. *Educ.*: Wilson High School and Wilson Coll., Bombay. Comes of a well-to-do agriculturist family; after graduation, took to social and political work and soon became a political leader in the Thana District which he has served for the last 25 years, in various capacities; a staunch prohibitionist, he started anti-liquor campaign as early as 1920 since when he has been actively associated with the Congress; twice imprisoned, first in 1940-41 and second in 1942-43; takes keen interest in problems of Local Self-Government; was twice elected Pres. of the Thana District Local Board; served on the Rice Sub-Cttee., Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, as a representative of the rice-growers of the Bombay Province for more than two years; fought with considerable success in 1929 against the Government's proposals to enhance the land assessment in Bassein Taluka; elected M.L.A., Bombay, 1937; is keenly interested in educational matters and has made handsome donations to various educational institutions. *Address*: Virar, District Thana.

VAZIFDAR, Dr. (Miss) Gool Nowroji, M.B.B.S., F.C.P.S. (Bom.), Daughter of Khan Bahadur N. J. Vazifdar. First woman Fellow (by examination) of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay. Educated at the Grant Medical College, winning several medals and scholarships. After her graduation she worked at Resident Accoucheuse at Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital; afterwards appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon at the Cama and Albless Hospitals. She was then appointed as Honorary Obstetric Physician at the same Hospital and also Assistant Medical Officer in addition to her duties. Superintendent, Red Cross Blood Bank. Awarded Kaizer-i-Hind Bronze Medal for her meritorious services to the Blood Bank. *Address*: New Hospital for Women, New Queen's Road, Bombay.

VAZIFDAR, Khan Bahadur Captain N. J., M.B.E., L. M. & S., F.C.P.S., F.C.S. (Lond.), General Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay; Assistant Red Cross Commissioner (Provincial) and Secy., Bombay Provincial Joint War Cttee. and Amenities for Troops Fund Cttee., Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay; retired Chemical Analyser to Government of Bombay and Professor of Forensic Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay; Fellow of the Indian Chemical Society; examiner in Chemistry, in Physiology, in Medical Jurisprudence and Mental Diseases in the University of Bombay. Examiner in Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay. Examiner in Biochemistry for the M.Sc. Examination of the Bombay Univ. Examiner in Forensic Medicine in the University of Lucknow and Medical Examination Board, Nagpur. Examiner in Technical and General Chemistry, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay (1937-1940). *Publications*: Author of several medical publications; *Physiology of the Central Nervous System and special senses* (8th edition) and *Synopsis of Physiology* (7th edition). *Address*: Red Cross Society Office, Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

VAZIFDAR, Sohrab Shapoor, M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), Lieut.-Colonel I.M.S., *Retd.* J.P., Honorary Magistrate. *b.* 1st August, 1883. *m.* to Mary Hormusji Wadia. *Educ.:* Grant Medical College, Bombay; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; entered I. M. S. in 1908. During the Great War served in German E. Africa and subsequently in South Persia and Mesopotamia. Appointed Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College in 1923; Second Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College in April 1923; First Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G. M. College in 1925; and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital, 1926-38. *Address:* C/o Lloyds Bank Limited, Bombay.

VELINKER, Shrikrishna Gunaji, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), J.P. (1903); holder of Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal Education, Trinity (1909); of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn; Bar-at-Law, Trinity (1909). *b.* 12th April, 1868. *m.* to Prabhavatibai, *d.* of Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchander, Executive Engr., Bombay. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Enrolled as pleader, High Court, Bombay, in January, 1893; called to the Bar in June 1909. In prominent practice in the High Court at Bombay and criminal courts of the Presidency. One of the Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act to try culprits in Ahmedabad and Viramgam arson and murder cases, 1919; President, Tribunal of Appeal under City of Bombay Improvement Act. Sept. 1921 to April 1923. Was elected member, Bombay Bar Council, and Vice-President since 1933 till January, 1944. *Publications:* *Law of Compulsory Land Acquisition and Compensation*; *Law of Gaming and Wagering.* *Address:* Ratan House, 425, Lamington Road (South), Bombay.

VENKATAGIRI, Varahagiri, Bar-at-Law, Representative of Govt. of India in Ceylon; *b.* August, 1894; *m.* V. Saraswathibai. *Educ.:* National University, Ireland and King's Inns, Dublin. *Address:* Govt. of India Rep., Colombo, Ceylon.

VENKATARAMANI, K. S., M.A., B.L., Adviser, Rural Uplift and Education, Alwar State, since Jan. 1946. *b.* 10th June 1891. Advocate, High Court, Madras (1918-1938). Poet, novelist and essayist, deeply interested in rural uplift and education. Member, Madras Univ. Senate (1923-26); Annamalai Univ. Senate (1930-39) and Academic Council and the Syndicate (1933-36); was awarded in 1927 gold and silver plate by the Madras Bar Assn. and an ivory shield and *sadra* by Sri Sankaracharya Swamigal of Kamakoti Peetam in recognition of services to our Cultural Renaissance; delivered special lectures at the Universities of Benares (1933), Allahabad (1936), Mysore (1945), Delhi (1945) and the Savaji Rao Memorial Lectures at Baroda (1939); founded in 1938, an Ashram for rural uplift and Cultural Renaissance named Markandeya Ashrama; Founder-editor "*Bharata Mani*" (1938), a cultural Tamil monthly. *Publications:* "*Paper Boats*", "*Murugan, The Tiller*" and several other books in English. *Address:* Alwar; Rajputana; or Kaveripoom-Pattinam, Tanjore Dt.

VENKATARAMAN, Dr. Krishnasami, M.A. (Madras), M.Sc. (Tech.), Ph.D., D.Sc. (Manch.), Director, Dept. of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, since 1938; *b.* June 7, 1901; *m.* Shakuntala Subramaniam, one *d.*; *Educ.:* Madras and Manchester; visited Germany, England and the United States on behalf of the Govt. of India and Tata Sons Ltd., 1946; Consultant to Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., Dyestuffs Group; Technical Adviser on Dyes, Tata Sons Ltd.; Pres., Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1945; Vice-Pres., Indian Chemical Society; Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences, India; Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences; member, All-India Council of Technical Education, Dyestuffs Exploratory C'ttee., Distillation and Chemical Plant C'ttee., National Chemical Laboratory C'ttee., Higher Technological Education C'ttee. of the Govt. of India, All-India Board of Chemical Engineering and Technological Studies, Cotton Textile Fund C'ttee., Technological Research Sub-C'ttee. of the Indian Central Cotton C'ttee., Advisory C'ttee. of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, Board of Management of the V.J. Technical Institute, Bombay, Provincial Industries C'ttee.; Chairman, Provincial Chemical Industries Sub-C'ttee., Provincial Industrial Research C'ttee., Council of the Indian Institute of Science, 1944-46. *Publications:* Numerous papers on chemistry and chemical technology; "*The Chemistry of Synthetic dyes,*" Acad. Press, N.Y. (under publication). *Address:* Dept. of Chemical Technology, Bombay University.

VENKATRAMAN, Rao Bahadur Sir T. S. of Tiruvadi, Kt., C.I.E., B.A. (1905), D.Sc., (Hony. Degree of Andhra Univ. 1941); Rao Bahadur (1928); C.I.E. (1937); Knighthood (1942); Government of India Pensioner. *b.* 1884; *m.* Shreemathy Meenakshi Ammal. *Educ.:* S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly and Presy. Coll., Madras. Apptd. to Indian Agri. Service, 1919; Govt. of India Sugar-cane Expert, 1919-1942; was deputed by Govt. to represent India at (1) The International Sugar-cane Conference in Java, 1929; (2) similar conference in Australia, 1935; and (3) the International Genetical Congress at Edinburgh, 1939; Pres., Agri. section of Indian Science Congress in 1927 and 1938; Genl. Pres. of the whole Indian Science Congress, 1937; delivered Madras Univ. Subramania lectures, 1930; Travancore Curson Prize lectures, 1936; and the Baroda Golden Jubilee lectures, 1936. *Publications:* Various publications in the Imperial Dept. of Agriculture Bulletins, Memoirs and articles in publications issued by the Imp. Council of Agri. Research (India), the two most important being those on the intergeneric hybrids between the sugar-cane and (1) The Sorghum plant and (2) the Bamboo plant. Member of Sugar-cane committees both central and of Madras. Hony. Adviser to certain Sugar-cane development private enterprises. *Address:* 56, Thyagaraya Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

VENKATRAO, The Hon'ble Sri Kala, Minister for Land Revenue, Govt. of Madras. *b.* 1900. *Educ.:* Maharajah's College, Vizianagram and Noble College, Masulipatam. Gave up studies in response to the call of Mahatma Gandhi in 1921 and joined the N.C.O. Movement; went to jail eight times including two detentions; keenly interested in Co-operation and problems of Land Revenue; elected member of the Madras Legislative Assembly, 1937 and 1946; connected for a long time with Congress work in Andhra Desa; was General Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for more than six years; member of the All-India Congress Committee for over fifteen years. *Address:* Secretariat, Madras.

VICCAJEE, Victor Framjee, B.A., F.S.A.A., A.C.I.S., F.R. Econ. S., F.I.C.W.A.; R.A., Senior Partner, S. R. Batliboi & Co., Incorporated Accountants of Calcutta and Rangoon. *b.* January 20, 1903. *s.* of the late Framjee Viccajee of Shanghai. *m.* Jer, *d.* of the late Jehangir Neemuchwala, Solicitor, Bombay; two *d.*; *Educ.:* Thomas Hanbury School, Shanghai, and Lugard Hall, University of Hongkong. Awarded the H. O. White Bursary. Served articles of clerkship under Fred Percy Barnes, F.S.A.A. of London. Has acted as lecturer to the B.Com. and M.A. classes of the Calcutta University. Local Examination Representative of the Institute of Book-Keepers, London. Member of the Governing Committee, Hon. Treasurer, and Playing member of the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra. Original "delegate" to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Calcutta. Past Master of Lodge "St. Mary," No. 3331 E.C. *Address:* IB, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, Diwan Bahadur Sir T., K.B.E. (1926); Prime Minister, Udaipur State, 1939-1947; Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research from 1929 to 1935. *b.* August, 1875. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras. Joined Provincial Service, 1898; Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, from 1912 to 1917; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1917-18; Director of Land Records, 1918; Deputy Director of Industries, 1918-19; Diwan of Cochin, 1919-32; Collector and District Magte., 1920; Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition, 1922-25; member, Legislative Assembly, 1925-26; Director of Industries, 1926; also Director of Fisheries, 1926; opened Canadian National Exhibition, August, 1926; member, Public Service Commission, 1926-29. Chairman, Madras Government Committee on Co-operation, 1939. *Address:* Riverside, Adyar, Madras.

VIRMANI, Satya Paul, B.A. (Hons.), Mill-owner. *b.* Lyallapur, 1913; *s/o* the late Seth Jawaladas; *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore, Director, Central Board, Reserve Bank of India since 1935; Vice-President, Local Board, Reserve Bank of India, Delhi Area; President, Local Board, Reserve Bank (1935-38); Managing Director, S. P. Chemical Works Ltd., Okara Flour Mills Ltd.; Director, Free India General Insurance Co. Ltd., Hind Textiles Ltd.; Senior Vice-President, Municipal C'ttee., Amritsar (1943). A Business Magnate & Industrialist of the Punjab. Proprietor of firms: Seth Dhanpatmal Jawaladas, Messrs. Ram Narain Satya Paul, Jawla Flour Mills, and S. P. Cotton Factory. Member, Managing Committee, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi; Punjab Chamber of Commerce, and Indian Chamber of Commerce; President, Punjab Federation of Industries (1943); Honorary Secretary, Northern India Flour Mills Association. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club, Rotary Club, Chelmsford Club, Delhi. *Address:* Jawala Flour Mills, Amritsar.

VISHWANATHAN, Venkata, I.C.S., *b.* in Malabar, South India. *Educ.:* Pusa High School, Central College, Bangalore, University College, London, Balliol College, Oxford. Joined the I.C.S. in 1931 in U.P. cadre, and was appointed District Magistrate for Agra and Benares from 1931 to 1936; was Settlement Officer from 1936 to 1940; moving to the Imperial headquarters, he was appointed Deputy Secretary (1940-43) and then Secretary to the Indian delegation to Burma (1941), Secretary to the Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon (1943-44) and Secretary to India's Envoy to Burma (1944-45). Chosen as alternate delegate to the United Nations' special commission on Palestine in 1947; Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan, c/o Secretariat, New Delhi.

VISSANJI, Sir Mathuradas, Kt. (1943), J.P., ex-Sheriff of Bombay. *b.* April 11, 1881. Entered business at the early age of 18 and was trained under the guidance of his father the late Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji. The Brokerage and Muccadumage of Bombay Company and Wallace & Co., and the management of Wallace Flour Mills form the

centre of his business activities; Chairman and Director of various commercial and industrial concerns and is the Director-Founder and the first President of the East India Cotton Association; ex-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and President of many educational and charitable institutions and trustee in numerous others; for some years member of the Indian Legislative Assembly representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber; has travelled extensively. A leading businessman. *Address:* 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISVESVARAYA, Sir Mokshagundam, K.C.I.E., M.I.C.E., late Dewan of Mysore. *b.* 15th Sept. 1861. *Educ.:* Central College, Bangalore, and College of Science, Poona. Holds Honorary Degrees from four Universities (D. Sc., of *Calcutta*; LL.D., of *Bombay*; D.Litt., of *Benares*; and D.Sc. of *Patna*); Asst. Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay, 1884; Supdt. Eng., 1904; retired from Bombay Govt. Service, 1908. Apptd. Sp. Consulting Eng. to Nizam's Govt., 1909; Ch. Eng. and Sec., P.W. and Ry. Depts., Govt. of Mysore, 1909; Dewan of Mysore, 1912-1918; Chairman, Bombay Technical and Industrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay), 1921-22; member, New Capital Enquiry Committee, Delhi, 1922; retrenchment Adviser to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1924; Chairman, Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1925; member, Bombay Back Bay Inquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1926. Chairman, Irrigation Inquiry Committee (appointed by Govt. of Bombay), 1938. President, the All-India Manufacturers' Organization since March 1941. *Publications:* "*Reconstructing India*" (P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London) and "*Planned Economy for India*" (1934), Bangalore Press, Bangalore. *Address:* Upiands High Ground, Bangalore.

VISWANATH, Bhagavatula, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E. (1944), D.Sc., F.R.I.C. (London). Rao Bahadur (1929), Director of Agriculture, Madras. *b.* 1st January, 1889. *m.* Srimati Venkata Lakshmi. *Educ.:* at Vizianagram. Assistant Chemist, Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore till 1923; Agricultural Chemist to Government of Madras, 1923-34; Imperial Agricultural Chemist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, since 1934; Joint Director, 1935 and Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institutes, 1935-April, 1944; Director of Agriculture, Madras, 1944-47; now University Professor, Benares; President, Agricultural Sections, Indian Science Congress, 1937; President, Indian Society of Soil Science, 1935-37; Vice-President, Indian Society of Soil Science; Vice-President, Society of Biological Chemists, India, 1938; foundation Fellow of National Institute of Science, India; Indian Academy of Science; Indian Chemical Society. *Publications:* Several original contributions on soils and plant nutrition and on the utilisation of agricultural products and wastes. *Address:* Benares University.

VISWANATHA, Sekharipuram Vaidyanatha, M.A., L.T. (Madras), Retired Professor and Archæologist, Journalist and Author. *b.* 20th October, 1891; *m.* Venkatambal; two *d.* one *s.* *Educ.:* Victoria College, Palghat; Government College, Kumbakonam; Madras Christian College and Teachers' College, Saidapet. Lecturer, Findlay College, Mannargudi, 1915-1919; Senior Lecturer, National College, Trichinopoly, 1919-29; Temporary Government Epigraphist, Madras, for two years; examiner to the Universities of Madras and Mysore; Extension Lecturer, Mysore University; member, All-India Oriental Conference; served on staff of "Aryan Path," Bombay, 1936. *Publications:* *International Law in Ancient India* (*Longmans*, 1925); *Racial Synthesis in Hindu Culture*; (Trubner's Oriental Series, 1928) contributions to Journals; Some Links in the History of the Deccan and of Mysore; *Little Thoughts on Mystic Themes*; *Dravidian Civilization*, etc. Sanyasin since Jan. 1945 under the name *Viswa Prem*. *Address:* "Govardhan," R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.

VIZIANAGRAM, Maharajkumar, Dr. Vijaya, M.L.A. (Central). *b.* December 2[illegible] 1905; *m.* in 1923; three *d.* and two *s.*; *Educ.:* Princes' College Ajmer, where he won [illegible] colours at tennis and cricket, and set up a record, being the youngest student to get a double blue (Panchranga) and Haileybury Public School, England. Is known in the field of sport by the name 'Vizzy'; Capt. of the Indian Cricket XI which toured Britain in 1936; Patron of Indian Sport; a big game shikari, he has shot nearly two hundred tigers; ex-Minister for Justice, U.P. Govt.; President, Andhra and Kshatriya Mahasabhas; has travelled extensively in Europe and America; both his grandfather and great-grandfather had enjoyed the personal distinction of "His Highness" and also a salute of 13 guns and 19 guns respectively; the hereditary distinction "Mirza Raja Maharaj Manya Sultan Bahadur" is the family title; was returned unopposed to the Central Assembly from the United Provinces in 1934 and also in 1945; elected by a large majority to the U.P. Provincial Assembly on the eve of the inauguration of the reforms; appointed interim Minister of Justice of the U.P. Government under the new Act, 2nd April, 1937; member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University, since 1935 and of the Executive Council since 1940; awarded by Sir S. Radhkrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the University, the highest Blue-Ribbon of the University, as a special mark of distinction at the convocation of 1940; President of the Andhra Mahasabha from 1941 for three years successively; was unanimously elected President, 44th Session of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha held at Motihari (Bihar) in June 1944; received Hon. Degree of Doctor of Laws from the Benares Hindu University, at its annual convocation in Nov. 1944; renounced his Knighthood on the 14th July, 1947, as he

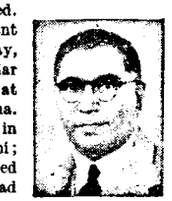
considered it was not in keeping with the ideals of Republican India. *Address:* Vizianagaram Palace, Benares.

'ADE, Dr. Musafar Karamchand, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), M.R.S.T. (Lond.), Principal, Govt. College, Kumbakonam. *b.* Hoshiarpore. *m.* Srimati Rajbai, ex-3rd/Officer, W.R.I.N.S., *d.* of Mr. Ramgopal, Barrister, Bangalore; *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore; Law College, Allahabad and King's College, London. Travelled extensively. *Hobbies:* Riding, swimming, travelling, contract bridge. *Clubs:* Bowring and Century, Bangalore. *Publications:* "*Mysore the Model State,*" "*Some thoughts on Education,*" "*Klami Musafar,*" "*Poetic Drama 1780 to 1830 considered in the light of the Theatrical History of the Period,*" and "*Contract Bridge made Easy*". *Address:* "Ajmer House", Fraser Town, Bangalore.

'ADHUMAL, Mrs. Gomibai, *m.* the late R.B. Wadhumal (the first directly recruited Indian Dy.-Collector in Sind, and descendant of the hereditory Prime Minister of the pre-British Rulers of Sind) of Hyderabad (Sind); became a widow at an early age; organized inter-communal Ladies' Purdah Parties, 1912; rendered much help during the first world war—thankfully acknowledged by the Governor-General; appointed a visitor to the Local Civil Hospital and the Lady Dufferin Hospital, 1918; has donated liberally to all causes, especially educational; got the first girls' schools of Social Reform Association, started and opened in 1914; regarded as a pillar of that Association; member, Managing Committee of Hyderabad Amil Panchayat and of its Relief Association, the S.P.C.A. and the Hindu Social Reform Association; the Sarwa Hindu Panchayat of Sind and Sind Branch of Women's Conference; member of the Local Narishalla, Sheva Mandli and Ladies' Social Club; Patron of the Nari Sabha; Life member, All-India Women's Educational Conference; organized a Bal-Mandir in 1927; views solicited by the Governor-General regarding the bills for women's rights. *Address:* C/o Ramchand Wadhumal (her son), Landlord and Zamindar, Opp. Municipal Office, Hyderabad, Sind.

WADHWAN STATE: **His Highness Maharana Thakore Saheb Shri Surendrasinhji Jorawarsinhji Jhala,** the present Ruler of (see section on States in India and Pakistan).

WADHWANI, Dr. Hemandas R., M.B., B.S., K.I.H., J.P., Adviser to Govt. of Sind in the Public Health and Medical Departments. *b.* Jan. 12, 1895, *s.* of a leading Advocate of Jacobabad, now retired. *m.*; two *s.* *Educ.:* Grant Medical College, Bombay, 1920. Specialised in Ear Diseases (Deafness) at Neumann Clinic, Vienna. A leading practitioner in Jacobabad and Karachi; Hon. Secy., Indian Red Cross Society, Jacobabad Dist. for several years; has done a great deal in reducing maternal mortality in Jacobabad Dist.; visited Europe with wife and childern in 1932; worked at the League of Red Cross Societies at Paris for a month and a half in the same year, to see the working of the Red Cross Societies of the world; received Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in 1934 for Red Cross work; elected M.L.A., Sind, 1937; Minister of P.W.D. and Public Health, 1937-38; Minister of Public Health, Industries and Civil Defence, 1942-45; member, N.W.Rly. Advisory Board, Karachi, 1937; first elected President, Sind Nursing Council; member, Medical Council of India, 1939-47; member, Health Survey and Development Committee (Bhore Committee); Fellow and Syndic of Sind University; introduced many reforms in the Public Health, Medical and Industries Departments of Sind while Minister; started the Dow Medical College, Karachi; took active part in bringing about rapproachment between the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha in 1943; keenly interested in social reform work; Anti-Dowry legislation in Sind is due to his efforts; has started Anti-Deti-Leti (Anti-Dowry) Assoc. of which he is the President; Founder and President, Sind Minorities' Assoc.; takes active part in Hindu-Muslim Unity and peace work; author of several medical, social and political articles. *Address:* Strachan Road, Karachi.



WADIA, Ardeshir Ruttonji, Rajasevasakta, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Principal, Victoria College, Gwalior. *b.* 4 June, 1888. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School and Wilson College, Bombay; Middle Temple, London, for Bar; St. Catherine's, Oxford, for Diploma in Economics and Political Science; Fitz-William Hall, Cambridge, for Moral Science Tripos. Prof. of English and Philosophy, Wilson College, Bombay, 1914; Lecturer in Psychology, University of Bombay, 1914-16; Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University, 1917-1942; Secretary, Inter-University Board, 1932-37; Director of Public Instruction, Mysore (Retd.); President, All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations, Patna, 1926, and Indian Philosophical Congress, Dacca, 1930; delegate, Congress of the Universities of the British Empire, London and Edinburgh, 1931. President, Fourth All-Karnataka Hindi Prachar Conference, 1933. President, Executive Committee, Indian Philosophical Congress, Principal Miller Lecturer, Madras Univ., 1931-32; S. N. Ghosh Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Calcutta Univ., 1945-46. *Pub.:* *The Ethics of Feminism; of Civilisation as a Co-operative Adventure; "Pragmatic Idealism" in "Contemporary Indian Philosophy," "Zoroaster".* *Address:* Victoria College, Gwalior.

WADIA, Sir Bomanji Jamsetji, Kt., M.A., LL.B. (Univ. of Bombay), Bar-at-Law. *b.* 4 Aug. 1881. *m.* Rattanbai Hormusji Wadia and subsequently to Perin Nowroji Chinoy of Secunderabad. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and at the Inner Temple, London, for the Bar, 1904-6; was Principal, Govt. Law College, Bombay, 1919-1925. Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay for two months from 5th June 1928, and again from January to October 1929, and from 11 Feb. to October 1930. Additional Judge, 1930-31; Puisne Judge, High Court, 1931-41. Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay from June 1942 till April 1947. *Address:* 162, Queen's Road, Bombay.

WADIA, Sir Cusrow N., Kt. (1932), C.I.E. (1919). *b.* 1869. *Educ.:* King's Coll., London. Joined Nowrojee Wadia & Sons in 1888; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (1918). Retired from Business, 1933. *Address:* Neville House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

WADIA, Darashaw Nosherwan, M.A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S.B., Mineral Adviser, Govt. of India. *b.* October, 1883. *m.* Meher G. Medivala. *Educ.:* Baroda College, Bombay University; Prof. of Geology, Prince of Wales College, Jammu (Kashmir), 1907-1920; Geological Survey of India, 1921-1939; Carried out the Geological Survey of N. W. Punjab, Hazara and Kashmir as part of official duties; Mineral Adviser, Ceylon Government since 1958. President, Indian Science Congress, XXIX Session, 1942. President, National Institute of Science of India, 1945-46. "Back Award." Royal Geographical Society, London, 1934; "Lyell Medal" awarded by Geological Society, London, 1943. *Publications: Geology of India* (Macmillan, London, 1919, 1926, 1928); *Syntaxis of N. W. Himalayas* (1931); *Geology of Nanga Parbat and Gilgit District* (1932); *Structure of the Himalayas* (1938). *Address:* Secretariat, New Delhi.

WADIA, Pestonji Ardeshir, M.A., Professor of Philosophy and History, Wilson College, Bombay. *b.* 16th Dec. 1878. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay. *Publications:* *The Philosophers and the French Revolution; Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage; Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy; The Wealth of India; Money and the Money Market in India; An Introduction to Iranhoo and History of India; Mahatma Gandhi and His Pledge; Our Economic Problem.* *Address:* Hormazd Villa, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WALCHAND HIRACHAND, Chairman, The Premier Construction Co. Ltd., The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and The Premier Automobiles Ltd.; Director, Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Tata Chemicals Ltd., etc. *b.* 1882 at Sholapur; *Educ.:* Sholapur, Poona and Bombay; took large contracts for construction of Railway lines, river bridges, large Military Works, Bhore Ghat Tunnel Work and other large Public Buildings, etc.; interested in the Sugar Industry and runs two Sugar Factories in Bombay Presy.; an Agriculturist on a large scale; also interested in Pipe Manufacturing Industry having 38 Factories operating all over India, and Ceylon; Pres., the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, 1927; Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, 1927-38; Indian National Cttee. of the International Chamber of Commerce, 1931-33; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1932-33; The All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, 1933-34; Indian National Shipowners' Assn., Vice-Pres., International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1934-35 and 1936-37; member, Governing body of Imperial Agricultural Research Council of Govt. of India for five years; Employers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1932; Leader of the Indian Delegation to Ninth Congress of International Chamber of Commerce at Berlin, 1937 and Copenhagen, 1939. *Clubs:* Wellingdon, Orient, Western India Turf, Bombay and Calcutta. *Address:* Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

WALI-ULLAH, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohamed, B.A., LL.B., M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Trinity Coll., Dublin), Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, Allahabad, since July 1944. *b.* Oct. 14, 1892. *m.* Begam Mumtaz Jehan. *Educ.:* Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur; Muir Central Coll., Allahabad—B.A. (1911), LL.B. (1913); Univ. of Oxford, B.A. Hons. (1915), B.C.L. Hons. (1916); Trinity Coll., Dublin, LL.D., (1917). Gray's Inn, London; called to the Bar, January 1917, practised at the Bar, 1918-19; Professor of Law, Uni. School of Law, Allahabad, 1919-23; joined the Allahabad High Court, 1923; Asstt. Govt. Advocate, 1925-37; Government Advocate, 1937-44. *Address:* 12, Elgin Road, Allahabad (U.P.).

WALSH, Francis James, C.B.E. (1945), Army Officer. *b.* 12 Jan. 1900; *m.* Marjorie Olive Watney. *Educ.:* Clongowes College, Ireland. Regular Army—Commissioned Royal Irish Regt., 1918, served King's African Rifles, Kenya, 1922-28, South Lancs. Regt., 1929-30; transferred Indian Army, 1931. *Address:* Gunfleet, Second Avenue, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex.

WIMBERLEY, Major Edmund Arabin, B.A. (Cantab.), O.B.E. (1941), M.I.Mech.E., M.I. P.E.; Master of the Mint, Calcutta. *b.* Sept. 16, 1906. *m.* Frances Doreen, Nee Churton. *Educ.:* Clifton Coll., R.M.A. Woolwich, Cambridge Univ., Commissioned to Royal Engineers, Feb. 3, 1926; arrived India, March 1929 and served in Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners & M.E.S.; joined H.M's. Indian Mints as Deputy Mint Master, April 1937; constructed H.M's. Mint, Lahore and appointed Mint Master. 1943; posted as Mint Master, Calcutta, May 1947 and in charge of construction of New Alipore Mint. *Address:* His Majesty's Mint, Strand Road, Calcutta.

YACKOOB, Mohamad, Proprietor of a Biscuit factory; comes from a respectable middle class family of Secunderabad. Entered business after giving up studies; worked for some time with some Military Contractors from the Punjab and gained good working experience in the Bakery line; opened the Rose Biscuit Factory in 1920; prepared moulds, etc. with his own hands with a view to competing with foreign biscuits; made an extensive tour of Europe and America from where he has obtained modern machinery and equipment to improve further and enlarge his production; is one of the pioneer industrialists in Hyderabad. *Address:* Rose Biscuit Factory, Hyderabad (Deccan).

YADAV, D. D., Managing Director, Nagpur Iron & Steel Works, Ltd. and Proprietor, D. D. Yadav & Co., Cotton Market, Nagpur. *b.* 1903; *s.* of D. C. Yadav; *m.* Radhabai, *d.* of Yeshwantrao Kadke; four *s.* and two *d.*: *Educ.:* Vidyapith at Kolhapur; was sent to Ogalwadi for 5 years for practical training in Handicrafts and to Bombay for actual working in Factories and Mills; was mainly instrumental in the formation of Glass Factory at Nagpur; was Mechanical Engineer to C.P. Engineering Co. *Address:* D. D. Yadav & Co., Structural and Welding Engineers, Cotton Market, Nagpur City.

YAMIN Khan, Sir Mohammad, B.A., Kt. (1936), C.I.E. (1931), M.L.A. Barrister-at-Law. *b.* June 1888. *Educ.:* at Meerut College, M.A.O. College, Aligarh and England. Practising Barrister at Meerut since December 1914; Senior Advocate, Federal Court of India, since 1938; acted as Secretary of U.P. Special War Fund, Y.M.C.A. Fund, also District War League for Meerut District, 1914-18; member, Municipal Board, Meerut, 1916-32; Vice-Chairman, 1918-24, and Chairman, 1928-31; member, Leg. Assembly, 1920-23, 1927-30 and from 1931 to date; Council of State, 1924-25; Leader of the United India Party in the Assembly, 1931-34; Leader of the Democratic Party in the Assembly, 1937-39; member, Statutory Railway Board, and Reserve Bank Committees of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in London, 1933; non-official visitor to Andaman Islands, 1936; member, Aliens Advisory Committee, 1940-41; Viceroy's Amenities for Troops Fund; member, Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund; Joint War Committee of Red Cross & St. John Ambulance; Working and Managing Committees of Red Cross and St. John Ambulance; Executive Council and Court of Muslim University, Aligarh, and of the court of Delhi University; Secretary, Muslim League Party in the Central Legislature; Deputy President, Central Assembly; Recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation medals. *Publications:* *God, Soul and Universe in Science* and *Islam.* *Address:* Kothi Junnat Nishan, Meerut.

YARGOP, Rao Bahadur Venkatesh Vishnu, B.A., LL.B., ex-Dewan, Miraj Jr. State. *b.* January 2, 1891. *Educ.:* Government High School, Dharwar; Fergusson College and Deccan College, Poona; practised as a pleader in Gadag (Dist. Dharwar), 1918-27; appointed Dewan of Miraj Junior State, 27th May 1932; awarded King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935; Chairman, Krishna Sugar Mills Ltd., Kittur (Budhgaon State); Chairman, Budhgaon Bank Ltd., Budhgaon, and Chairman, Deccan Engineering Ltd., Madhavnagar.; President, Executive Council, Miraj Junior State; takes keen interest in agricultural and industrial development of the State. *Address:* Budhgaon (M.S.M. Rly.).

YOGANANDAM, Janaswami, M.A., LL.B. (Nagpur), Principal, Chhatisgarh College, Raipur; *b.* October 8, 1902; *m.* Sreemati Ranganaykee. *Educ.:* Indore, Nagpur; Pleader, 1930-1937; inaugurated Chhatisgarh College in Raipur in 1938; Principal, Chhatisgarh College, 1938-47. *Publications:* A book of poems "*Heart-Pragments*" or "*The Call of My Soul*" in English, 1938. *Address:* Bairan Bazaar, Raipur, C.P.

ZAFRULLAH Khan, The Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir Muhammad, Kt., K.C.S.I. (1937), B.A. (Hons.) Punjab, LL.B. (Hons.) London, LL.D. (Hons.) Cantab. Hon. Fellow of the King's College, London, Hon. Bencher, Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt. of Pakistan since Dec. 1947. *b.* Feb. 6, 1893; *m.* Badrun Nissa Begum, *d. d.* of the late S. A. Khan, I.C.S. (Bihar and Orissa). *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore; King's College and Lincoln's Inn, London. Advocate, Sialkot, Punjab, 1914-16; practised in the Lahore High Court, 1916-35; Editor, "Indian Cases" 1916-32; member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1926-35; delegate to the Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930, 1931, and 1932; delegate to the Joint Select Cttee. on Indian Parliamentary Reforms, 1933; Pres., All-India Muslim League, 1931; member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935-41; Agent-General to the Govt. of India in China, 1942; Judge, Indian Federal Court, Oct. 1941-May 1947; Constitutional Adviser to the Nawab of Bhopal, June-Dec. 1947; Leader of the Pakistan delegation to the U. N. on Palestine, Nov. 1947 and again in April 1948; Leader, Pakistan delegation to the Security Council of the U. N. on Kashmir dispute, Jan. 1948. *Publications:* "*Indian Cases*", "*Criminal Law Journal of India*", "*Reprints of Punjab Criminal Rulings*", Vol. IV and "*Fifteen Years' Digest.*" *Address:* Pakistan Foreign Ministry, Karachi.

ZAIDI, Syed Bashir Husain, C.I.E. (1941), Chief Minister of Rampur State. Belongs to the Saadat Bareha family of Muzaffarnagar District. *b.* 1898. *m.* *Educ.:* Took his degree in 1919 from St. Stephen's College, Delhi; Honours Degree in History from Cambridge in 1922; member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn; called to the Bar in 1923; joined State Service, 1930; attended the Third Indian Round Table Conference in 1932; appointed Chief Minister, 1st December, 1936; Representative of Rampur and Benares States to the Constituent Assembly of India, 1947; ex-Officio Director of Raza Sugar Co., Ltd., Buland Sugar Co., Ltd., Rampur Maize Products, Ltd., Rampur Distillery & Chemicals Ltd., Raza Textiles Ltd., The Cipla Ltd., Bombay, etc. *Address:* Rampur, U.P.

ZUBERI, Mohd. Yameen, Ex-Minister for Local Self-Government, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government. *b.* 1314 Fasli at Warangal District, Hyderabad Dn., *s.* of Maulvi Mohd. Yousuff, who was in the service of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government. *Educ.:* Studied Arabic and Persian under the guidance of 'Ulemas' of Northern India; graduated in Arts and later on in Law from the Osmania University, Hyderabad Dn.; resigned Government service and took to practising law; entered local politics and worked many years as a right-hand man of the late Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung better known as "Quad-e-Millat"; was elected member of Hyderabad Legislative Assembly on the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen ticket in 1356 Fasli; nominated as the Deputy Speaker of the House. *Address:* Mukramjahi Road, Hyderabad, Dn.

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***Note.*—Every effort has been made to give a comprehensive Index to the information given in the Year Book, and it is hoped that it will facilitate easy reference. Should, however, anyone have suggestions or criticisms to offer calculated to improve the index, they are welcome and will be carefully considered.**

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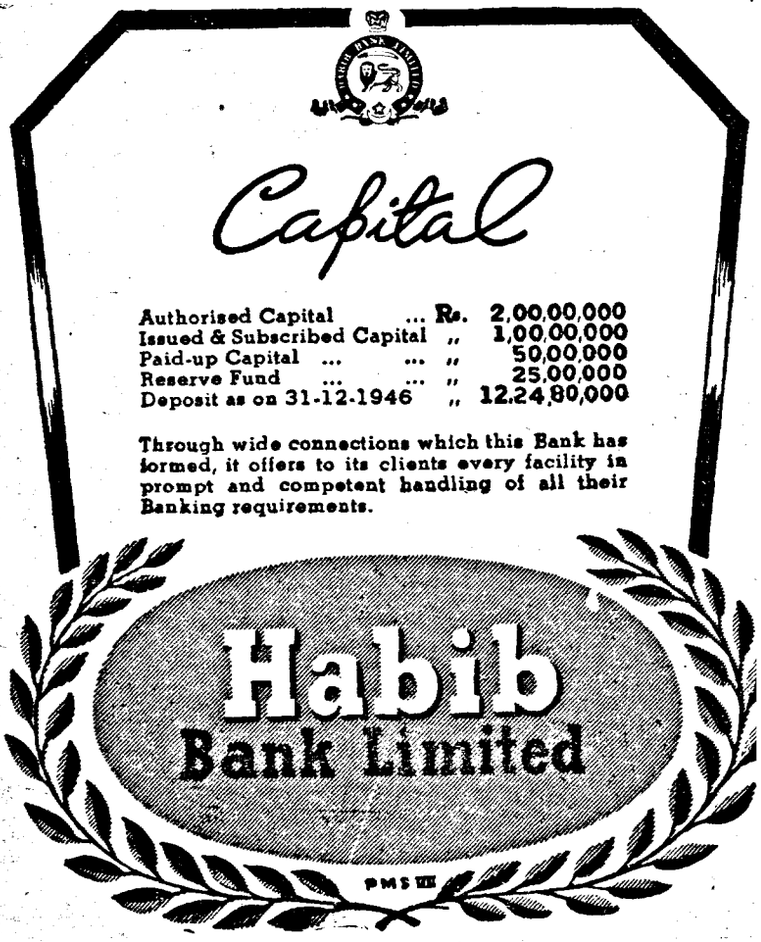

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6. Sion
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15. Dhulia
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17. Lonand
18. Mahad
19. Malegaon
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21. Nasik Road
22. Nandurbar
23. Poona City
24. Sholapur
25. Kopergaon
26. Pen (Kolaba)
27. Pandharpur
28. Pimpalgaon
29. Nampur
30. Shahapur
31. Shivaji Nagar (Poona)
32. Sinnar
33. Sangamner

Southern Maharatta States

34. Kolhapur
35. Kolhapur (Shahupuri)
36. Ichalkaranjee
37. Miraj

Central Provinces and Berar

38. Akola
39. Amraoti
40. Badnera
41. Chanda
42. Karanja
43. Nagpur (Itwari)
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46. Yeotmal

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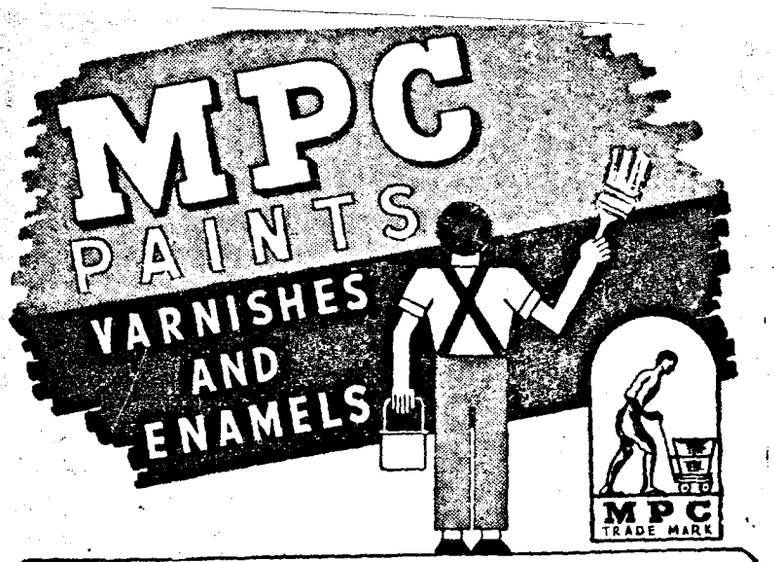

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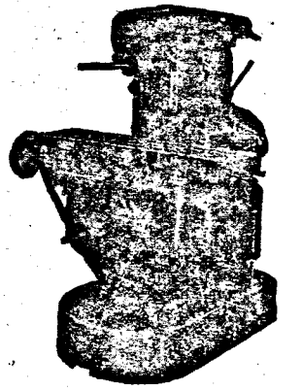

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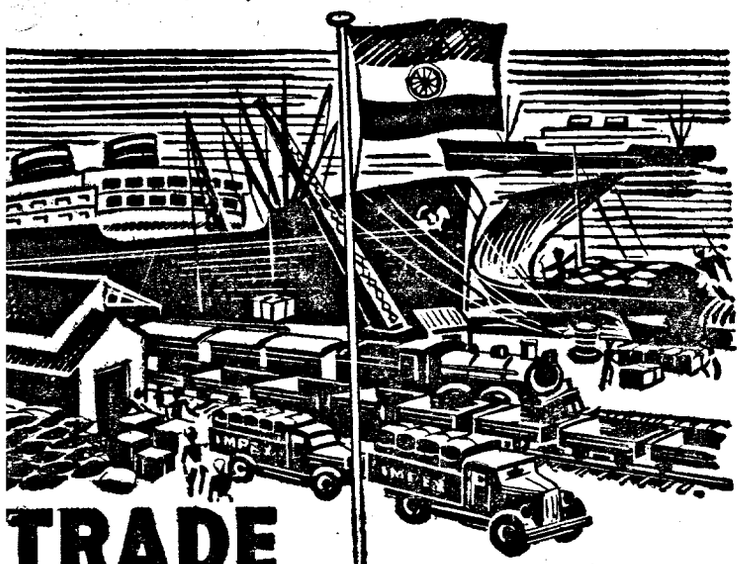

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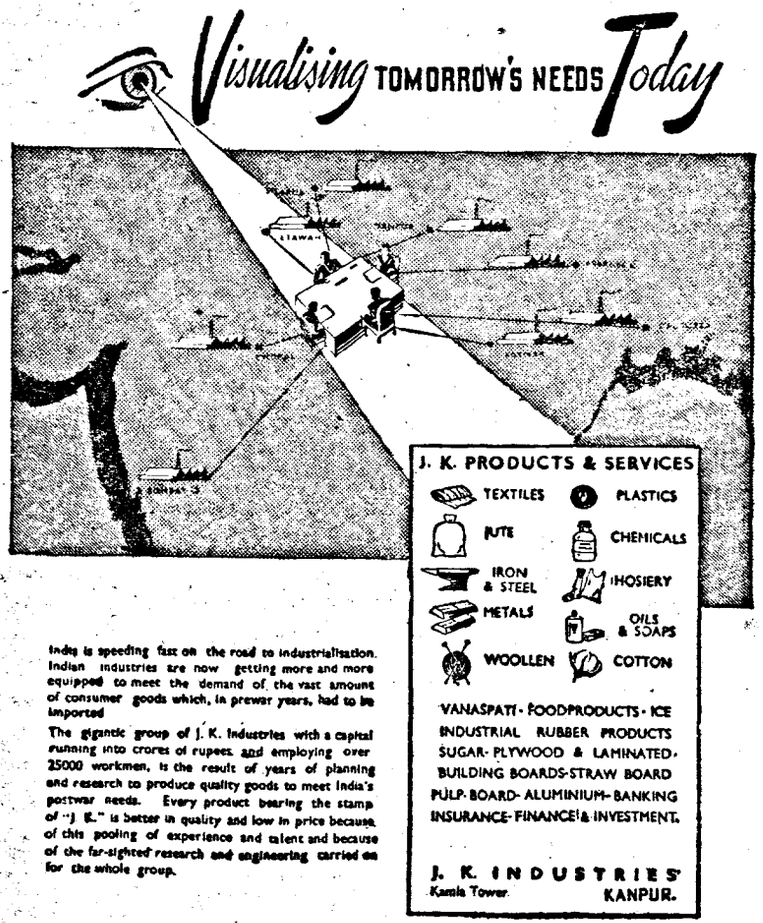

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