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NALANDA YEAR-BOOK

&

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

AN INDIAN AND INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL
OF CURRENT STATISTICS, EVENTS
AND PERSONALITIES

1944-45

(FOURTH YEAR OF ISSUE)

EDITED BY
TARAPADA DAS GUPTA, M. A.

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PREFACE

The present issue has been brought out in the face of limitations imposed by Paper Control (Economy) Order (1944) and difficulties in obtaining materials,—Govt. Reports and Statistics, both Indian and Foreign. Inspite of considerable reduction in the volume of the book, some additional matters have been incorporated. Notable among such additions are the Section *United States of America* (pp. 69-71) and materials from *Census Report*, 1941.

Our anticipation in the last issue (viz. 1943-44 issue) regarding the probable duration of the War in the West has come true with the collapse of German resistance by the summer of this year, while our assumption of a prolonged Japanese resistance after the collapse of Germany has been smashed by the unthought-of deadliness and devastating power of the Atom Bomb which, though only twice employed, has forced Japan to sue for peace.

Co-operation received for the present issue from Societies, Associations, Commercial Organizations and Indian States and Individuals in British and Indian India has been on a much larger scale than before, but due to lack of space and in some cases, due to the delay in our receiving such materials, the fullest use of this increased co-operation could not be made. Under pressure of Paper Economy the entries in the *Who's Who in India* section have in many cases been severely abridged though the number of entries has been increased.

There are a few anachronisms in the Year-Book which have been occasioned by the rather prolonged months during which the Book has been under print and also by the rapidity with which events have been marching during the past months. It is hoped, in and from the next issue, these defects will disappear or be substantially controlled.

The Publisher and the Editor are particularly indebted to Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, D. Sc. and Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, M. A., B. L. both of the Central Legislative Assembly for invaluable help. The Editor also expresses his grateful thanks to Mr. R. Nandy of 'Nationalist', Calcutta ; for the latter's help and cooperation in securing materials for Year-Book.

Calcutta *EDITOR*
August 21, 1945.

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1944-45

THE WORLD

The surface area of the earth is about 197 million sq. miles of which 55·2 million sq. miles is land and the remainder water, i.e., $\frac{5}{7}$th of the earth's area is water and $\frac{2}{7}$th is land. The earth is divided into five major divisions known as continents. The area and population of these continents are indicated in the Tables at the end of the section. The largest continent in respect of area and population is Asia which constitutes about a third of the land area of the earth. The two Americas—North and South—are the next biggest continent in respect of area. Together, they are about 3¼ times the area of Europe, which is the smallest continent in area. Africa is about three times the area of Europe. But Europe is the most densely populated continent in the world. Oceania, which can be called a continent only by courtesey, is a number of islands, its area being only 3 3 million sq. miles and population 10·8 millions.

Of the empires of the world, the British Empire is the largest in respect of both area and population: next in importance come U. S. S. R., the Chinese Republic and the Japanese Empire. The U. S. A. though not so large in respect of area or population is, however, the richest country in the world. The estimated total population of the world is about 2,250 millions. The inhabitants of the earth are divided into six ethnological groups known as races: the Mongolians, the Caucasians, the Negroes, the Semitics, the Malayans and the Red Indians. The Mongolians are yellow in colour, the Caucasians and the Semitics are white in colour, while the Negroes are black. Numerically the Mongolian or the Yellow race is the most prominent while in wealth, power and opulence the White race is the dominant race in the world.

AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION (1939) OF THE CONTINENTS

Continents	*Area in 1,000 sq. miles*	*Estimated Population in millions in 1939*
Africa	11,710	157·3
Asia (excluding (U. S. S. R.)	10,347	1154·0
Americas	15,602	272·9
North America	*7,591*	*143·2*
Mexico & Caribbean	*1,073*	*41·0*
South America	*6,937·5*	*88·7*
Europe (excluding U. S. S. R.)	2,093	402·8
Oceania	3,801	10·8
U. S. S. R.	8,176	172·0
World	50,515·5	2169·8

RACES OF MANKIND

Name of the Race	*Continent where mainly resident*	*Estimate in millions*
Mongolian	Asia	680
Caucasian	Europe & Asia	725
Negro	Africa	210
Semitic	Africa & Asia	100
Malayan	Oceania, etc.	104
Red Indian &c.	America	30

Principal Empires of the World (1939)

Empire	*Area in million sq. m.*	*Estimated population*
British Empire	13·3	500
U. S. S. R.	8	170
French Empire*	4·8	106·8
Chinese Republic*	2·9	422
U. S. A. and dependencies	3·6	137
German Empire†	·22	79·5

Oceans and Seas—Areas and Depths

Names	*Area of basin 1000 sq. miles*		*Greatest depth (feet)*
Pacific Ocean	63,986	Off Mindanao	35,410
Atlantic ,,	31,530	Porto Rico Trench	27,962
Indian ,,	28,350	Sunda Trench	22,968
Arctic ,,	5,542	...	16,634
Malay Sea	3,137	Kei Trench	21,342
Central American Sea	1,770	Caribbean	20,568
Mediterranean ,,	1,145	Pola Deep	12,276
Behring ,,	878	Buldir Trough	18,442
Okhotsk ,,	582	Kurile Trough	10,554
East China ,,	480	About	10,500
Hudson Bay ,,	472	About	1,500
Japan ,,	405	About	10,200
Andaman ,,	305	About	11,000
North ,,	221	Skaggerak	1,998
Baltic ,,	158	About	1,200
Red ,,	178	About	7,254

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD (1931)

(Mother Tongues)

Language	*People in millions*	*Language*	*People in millions*
Chinese (Mandarin) ...	400	Malay ...	40
English ...	200	Arabic ...	40
Russian ...	130	Polish ...	30
German ...	80	Ukrainian ...	30
Western Hindi ...	72	Bihari ...	28
French ...	70	Telugu ...	26
Spanish ...	75	Korean ...	22
Japanese ...	70	Marathi ...	21
Portuguese ...	50	Tamil ...	21
Italian ...	50	Turkish ...	20
Bengali‡ ..	50		

* Before War. † In August, 1939.

‡ The present estimated number is about 60 millions.

Area and Estimated Population of Certain Countries in 1939 by Continents

(Figures in Brackets Indicate Latest Official Figures)

Country	*Area (in 1,000 sq. miles)*	*Population in thousand*	
AFRICA	11,710	157,330	
Egypt	386	16,680	(15,933—1937)
Ethiopia	347·5	5,500	
Union of S.A.	472	10,251	(9,590—1936)
Belgian Congo	909·6	10,356	
Br. West Africa	451·5	25,508	
Kenya	225	3,500	
Mauritius & Dependencies	0·81	419	
Uganda	94	3,790	
Northern Rhodesia	290	1,400	
Southern Rohdesia	150	1,427	
Br. Somaliland	68	350	
Zanzibar	1·0	250	
Sudan	969·5	6,500	
Sp. Morocco	8	750	
French Morocco	154	6,600	
Sahara etc.	110	20	
Fr. West Africa	1815	14,800	
Algeria	851	7,600	
Madagascar	228·6	400	
Tunis	60·2	2,730	
Libya	679·5	880	
Mozambique	297·7	4,500	
Fr. Cameroons	168	2,609	
Br. Cameroons	34	869	
South West Africa	322	330	
Tanganyika	374	5,284	
NORTH AMERICA	7,591·5	143,175	
Canada	3,694·6	11,368	(11,507—1941)
United States	3,026·6	131,416	(131,669—1940)
Alaska	586·5	73	(72·5—1940)
New Foundland	43	291	
Greenland	121	18	
MEXICO & CARIBBEAN	1,073	41,080	
Mexico	760	19,380	(19,474—1940)
Dominican Rep.	19·88	1,650	
Cuba	44	4,253	(4,228—1938)
Guatemala	19	3,260	(3,284—1940)
Haiti	10	2,600	
Honduras	59·5	1,090	(1,160—1940)
Nicaragua	49·4	883	
Br. West. Indies	10·7	1,831	
SOUTH AMERICA	6,937·5	88,680	
Argentina	1,078	13,132	
Bolivia	421	3,400	

Area and Population (*Contd.*)

(Figures within Brackets indicate Latest Official Figures).

Country	*Area in (1,000 sq. miles)*	*Population in thousands*	
Brazil	3,286	40,900	(41,357—1940)
Chile	286·5	4,940	(5,023—1940)
Columbia	439·8	8,986	(8,702—1938)
Ecuador	176·7	3,000	(3,200—1938)
Paraguay	153	100	
Peru	482	7,000	(6,208—1940)
Uruguay	72	2,147	(2,186—1941)
Venezuela	352	3,650	(3,491—1936)
ASIA excluding U. S. S. R.	10,347	1,154,000	111·5
Afghanistan	251	7,000	(12,000 latest estimate)
Arabia	1,004	7,000	
Burma	2,33·6	16,600	
China and dependencies	4,287	450,000	
China	3,380·3	—	(422,708—1936)
Outer Mongolia	622·4	—	
Tibet	284·2	—	
India	1,575	382,000	(388,998—1941)
Iraq	117	3,700	(3,560—1935)
Iran	634	15,000	
Japan	147·5	72,520	(69,254—1935)
Nepal	54	5,600	
Thailand	200	15,600	(14,464—1937)
TURKEY	296·5	17,620	(17,880—1940)
Turkey (in Asia)	287	16,300	
Borneo (British)	73·7	941	
Ceylon	25·5	5,922	
Cyprus	3·5	380	
Malaya & Strait Settlements	52·5	5,389	
Philippines	114	16,300	(16,000—1939)
French Indo-China	286	23,700	
Korea	85	24,100	
Formosa	14	5,770	
Sakhaline islands	14	400	
Netherlands Indies	735	69,435	
Palestine	10	1,502	
Syria & Lebanon	76	3,700	
Europe	2,093	402,800	
Albania	10·8	1,064	
Germany (Greater)	226 (1939)	79,855	
Reich	181·4	69,622	1939 Census
Austria	32·4	7,009	
Sudetenland	11·2	2,945	
Memel	1	155	
Belgium	11·6	8,396	
Bulgaria	40	6,620	
Czecho-Slovakia	54	10,010	

Area and Population (*Contd.*)

(Figures within Brackets indicate Latest Official Figures)

Country	*Area in (1,000 sq. miles)*	*Population in thousands*	
Denmark	16·6	3,825	(3,706—1935)
Danzig	·73	391	
Esthonia	18·5	1,122	
Spain (with Canaries)	195·0	26,000	(25,878—1940)
Finland	148·0	3,684	
France	212·7	41,950	
Greece	50·2	7,201	
Hungary	62·0	13,500	(9,106—1989)
Eire	26·6	2,946	(2,990—1941)
Italy	116·7	43,864	(42,994—1936)
Latvia	25·5	1,951	
Lithuania	20·5	2,442	
Luxemburgh	1	301	(297—1935)
Norway	124·7	2,937	
Netherlands	12·7	8,834	
Poland	150·2	35,090	
Portugal & Azores	35·6	7,620	(7,722—1940)
Roumania	75·0	13,300	(19,934—July '39)
United Kingdom	94·2	47,735	
England & Wales	58·8	41,417	
Scotland	30·5	5,018	
Northern Ireland	5·4	1,300	
Sweden	173·4	6,341	(6,371—1940)
Switzerland	15·8	4,206	(4,266—1941)
Turkey in Europe	9·3	1,380	
U.S.S.R. in Europe & Asia	8,176	172,000	(170,467—1939)
Yugoslavia	96	15,703	
OCEANIA	3,301	10,808	
Australia	2,974·5	6,997	(6,630—1933)
New Zealand	103·5	1,642	(1,491—1936)
Papua	90·3	300	
Fiji Islands	7·3	215	
Solomons Islands (Br).	10·8	95	
Hawai	6·6	421	
New Guinea (Australia)	91	670	
Caroline Mariana & Marshall Islands	·08	127	
WORLD	51,235·5	2,170	

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS (1940)

Country	*Birth rate*	*Death rate*	*Country*	*Birth rate*	*Death rate*
Egypt	43·5 ('38)	26·4 ('38)	Greece	23·5 ('39)	13 ('39)
South Africa	25·3 ('39)	9·4 ('39)	Hungary	19·9	14·4
Canada	21·4	9·7	Ireland	19·1	14·2
U. S. A.	17·9	10·8	Italy	23·4	13·6
Mexico	43·5	23·3	Norway	16·3	10·7
Argentina	23·9	11·3	Netherlands	20 8	9·9
Chile	33·4	21·6	Poland	24·5 ('38)	13·8 ('38)
Ceylon	35·8	20·6	Roumania	26·5	19·2
India	22 ('39)	21·8 ('39)	United		
Burma	32·3 ('39)	22·9 ('39)	Kingdom	15	13·9
Japan	27 ('38)	17·6 ('38)	Sweden	15	11·4
Germany	20	12·7	Switzerland	15·2	12·1
Belgium	19·4	16 1	Czecho-Slovakia	16·8 ('38)	12·8 ('38)
Bulgaria	22·2	13·4	Yugoslavia	25·9	15 ('39)
Denmark	18·3	10·4	Australia	18	9·7
France	14·6 ('39)	15·3 ('39)	New Zealand	22·6	9·7

Note. Birth rates in Egypt, Mexico and Ceylon are the highest and the corresponding death rates are also high.

INFANT MORTALITY (1940)

Deaths under one year per 1,000 living (births)

Country	*Death rate per 1,000*	*Country*	*Death rate per 1,000*
Egypt	198 ('39)	Hungary	134
South Africa	49 ('39)	Ireland	65
Canada	56	Italy	104
U. S. A.	46	Norway	37 ('39)
Mexico	126	Netherlands	39
Argentina	90	Poland	140 ('38)
Chile	217	Portugal	126
Ceylon	149	Roumania	189
British India	167 ('38)	England and Wales	55
Burma	204 ('39)	Scotland	78
Japan	114 ('38)	Northern Ireland	86
Germany	63	Sweden	39
Bulgaria	136	Switzerland	46
Belgium	89	Czecho-Slovakia	92
Denmark	50	Yugoslavia	144 ('38)
France	91	Australia	39
Greece	99 ('38)	New Zealand	37

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The average number of years still remaining to a person of given age is known as *the expectation of life* or *the mean after-lifetime*.

Country	Year of computation	Sex	0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
Egypt	1917—27	M.	31	...	38·06	32·92	27·80	22·82	18·07	13·05	9·63
		F.	36	...	41·64	35·77	30 04	24·53	19·36	14·58	10·27
South Africa	1920—22	M.	56·61	59 94	54·02	45·26	37·08	29·16	21·86	15·14	9·53
		F.	59 18	62·88	57·00	48 15	39·93	31·89	23·97	16·56	10·35
Canada	1930—32	M.	58·96	64·46	57·65	48·74	40 24	31·60	23·33	15·96	9·71
		F.	60 73	65·22	58 67	49·66	41·28	32·92	24·69	17·05	10·53
U. S. A.—Whites	1929—31	M.	47·55	51·08	44·27	35 95	29·45	23·36	17·92	13·15	8·78
		F.	49·51	52·33	45·33	37·22	30·67	24·30	18·60	14·22	10·38
—Negroes	1936	M.	49·41	52·75	45·50	46·95	29·98	23·78	18·52	13·39	9·12
		F.	52 72	55·36	47·95	39·54	32 51	25·78	19·55	14·03	10·29
INDIA	1931	M.	26·91	34·68	36·38	29·57	23·60	18·60	14·31	10·25	6·35
		F.	26·56	33·48	33·61	27·08	22·23	18·23	14·65	10·81	6·74
Japan	1926—30	M.	44 82	51·06	47·93	40·18	33·43	25·74	18·49	12·23	7·43
		F.	46·54	52·10	49·18	42·12	35·98	29·01	21·67	14 68	8·88
Germany	1932—34	M.	59·86	64·43	57·28	48·16	39·47	30·83	22·54	15·11	9·05
		F.	62·81	66·41	59 09	49·84	41·05	32·33	23·85	16·07	2·58
Austria	1930—33	M.	54·47	60·55	54·08	45·18	36·86	28·65	20 96	14·15	8·59
		F.	58·53	63·46	56·96	48·03	39·59	31·13	22·94	15·42	9·21
Belgium	1928—32	M.	56 02	61·25	55·88	46·04	37·78	29·48	21·61	44·53	8·69
		F.	59·79	63·84	57·25	48·43	40·17	31·77	23·55	15·93	9 60
France	1928—33	M.	54·30	58 63	52·06	43·30	35·42	27·63	20·33	13·76	8·29
		F.	59·02	62·53	55·95	47·40	39·54	31·37	23 39	15·94	9·58

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The average number of years still remaining to a person of given age is known as *the expectation of life* or *the mean after-lifetime.*

Country	Year of computation	Sex	0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
Ireland	1-25—27	M.	57·37	61·15	55·20	46·40	38·39	30·43	22 67	15·75	10·02
		F.	57·93	60 83	54·92	46·36	38·60	30·83	23·19	16·36	10·72
Italy	1930—32	M.	53·76	59·71	55·46	46·75	38·58	30 39	22·45	15·16	9·05
		F.	56·00	61·32	57·15	48·49	40·41	32·14	23·89	16·13	9 61
Holland	1910—20	M.	55·1	60·3	55·4	46·7	38·8	30·5	22·4	15·1	9·1
		F.	57·1	61·1	56·0	47·5	39·5	31·4	23·4	15·9	9·6
United Kingdom	1937	M.	60·18	63·33	56·25	47·10	38·32	29·57	21·40	14·32	8·58
		F.	64·40	66·79	59·59	50·40	41·60	32 78	24·28	16·48	9·97
Northern Ireland	1925—27	M.	55·42	59·93	54·42	45·63	37·46	29·28	21·55	14·79	9·36
		F.	56·11	59·48	58 73	45·22	37·42	22·65	22·18	15·55	10·20
Sweden	1931—35	M,	63·22	65·88	58·37	49·44	41·07	32·50	24·21	16·59	10·12
		F.	65·33	67·17	59·49	50·55	42·15	33·54	25·14	17·29	10·51
Czecho-Slovakia	1929—32	M.	51·92	59·90	54·04	45·29	37·15	28·96	21·24	14·35	8·67
		F.	55·18	61·96	56·10	47·40	39·24	30·98	22·83	15·35	9·24
Russia	1926—27	M.	41·93	51·40	51·65	43·24	35·65	28·02	20·99	14·85	9·65
		F.	46·79	55·46	55·72	47·36	37·75	32·12	24·41	17·07	10·96
Australia	1932—38	M.	63·48	65·49	58·02	48·81	39·90	31·11	22·83	15·57	9 60
		F.	67·14	68·67	61·02	51·67	42·77	34·04	25·58	17·74	10 98
New Zealand	1931	M.	65·04	66·61	58·75	49·61	40·78	32·07	23·73	16·22	9·87
		F.	67·88	68·64	60·67	51·28	42·45	33·80	25·24	17·80	10 68

Note. The figures in the first column, i e. expectation of life at age 0, represent the average longevity in the countries enumerated above. New-Zealanders, Australians and the Swedes enjoy the maximum longevity.

PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

WHEAT (1940)

The total estimated World production of wheat in 1940-41 is 1,086 million quintals excluding that of U.S.S R. U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and India occupy the first, second and third positions respectively, as producers of wheat. No reliable figures about China's wheat production are available.

Country	*Estimated Production million quintals*	*Country*	*Estimated Production million quintals*
Egypt	13·6	Germany	56 (39-40)
Tunis	3	Bulgaria	16·8
South Africa	4·6	France†	52·5
Canada	150	Hungary	20·6
United States	222	Spain	21·6
Argentina	74	Italy	71
China (estimate)	190	Poland	28 (39-40)
Manchuria	9	Roumania	13·7
Korea	3	United Kingdom	17 (39-40)
India	109	Turkey	42
Japan	18	Yugoslavia	19
U. S. S. R.	409 ('38-39)	Australia	22

POTATO (1939-40)

The total estimated world production of potatoes excluding that of U.S.S.R. was 1,664 million quintals in 1939-40. Latest figures of U.S.S.R. production are not available. It appears that the Soviet Republic is the biggest producer of potatoes, the next important positions being occupied by Germany, Poland, France and U.S.A.

Country	*Production million quintals*	*Country*	*Production million quintals*
Canada	16	Hungary†	27
United States	98	Ireland	30
Korea	8 ('37/38)	Italy	29 ('38/39)
Japan	18 ('38/39)	Latvia	16
U. S. S. R.	656 ('37/38)	Lithuania	21
Germany & Austria	563	Poland	345 ('38/39)
Belgium	33	Roumania	20
Denmark	11	United Kingdom	52 ('38/39)
Spain*	48 ('33/34)	Sweden	19
Finland	15	Czecho-Slovakia	98 ('38/39)
France	173 ('38/39)	Yugoslavia	17 ('38/39)

* Average annual production. † Estimated production.

BARLEY (1940)

The total estimated world production of barley in 1940 was about 378 million quintals excluding U.S.S R. production, the latest figures of which are not available. U.S.S.R. occupies the first position in production of barley, the next positions are occupied by U.S.A., Germany, Turkey, Canada and India respectively.

Country	*Production million quintals*	*Country*	*Production million quintals*
Algeria	3·4	Germany & Austria	43 ('39/40)
French Morocco	21 ('39/40)	Denmark	12 ('39/40)
Canada	22·6	France	13 ('38/39)
United States	67	Poland	15
China (estimate)	64 ('37/38)	United Kingdom	9 ('39/40)
India	21 ('38/39)	Czecho-Slovakia	13 ('38/39)
Iraq (estimate)	11 ('38/39)	Turkey	23 ('39/40)
Iran (do)	7 ('37/38)	U. S. S. R.*	82 ('38/39)
Japan	18		

RICE (1940-41)

The figures of Chinese production of rice given below are mere estimates. In the absence of reliable figures for China, it may be said that India contributes the largest quantity of rice to world production.

Country	*Production million quintals*	*Country*	*Production million quintals*
United States	11	Burma	82
China (estimate)	467	Indo-China	71 ('38/39)
Korea	40	Japan	113
Formosa	17·5	Siam (Thailand)	51
India	333	Philippines	21

CANE SUGAR (1940-41)

The total estimated world production of cane sugar in 1940-41 was about 173 million quintals. In production of cane sugar India, Cuba and Java occupy the first, second and third positions respectively.

Country	*Production million quintals*	*Country*	*Production million quintals*
Mauritius	3·2	Peru*	4
U.S.A.	3	Formosa*	8
Cuba*	27	INDIA*	34·5
Dominican Republic*	3·4	Java*	16
Mexico*	3·1	Philippines	9·3
Porto Rico*	7·8	Australia*	7 7
Argentina*	5·3	Hawaii*	8·2
Brazil*	12	Spain	·13

* Estimated production.

BEET SUGAR (1940-41)

Estimated world production of beet sugar in 1940-41 is 104 million quintals, the largest contributors being U. S. S. R., Germany and U. S. A.

Country	*Production million quintals*	*Country*	*Production million quintals*
United States	15·6	Italy	5·5
U. S. S. R.*	21·5	Poland*	3·4
Germany & Austria	23	United Kingdom	4·7
France*	4·5	Czecho-Slovakia	4·6

MAIZE (1939-40)

The estimated world production of maize in 1939-40 is 1,225 million quintals. The first four largest producers in order of quantitative merit are U. S. A., Argentina, Roumania and Yogoslavia.

Country	*Production million quintals*	*Country*	*Production million quintals*
Fr. W Africa*	5 ('37/38)	India	21 ('37/38)
Egypt	15	Nether Indies	20 ('38/39)
Union of S Africa	18	Indo-China	6 ('37/38)
United States	665	Philippines	5 ('38/39)
Mexico	17 ('38/39)	U. S. S. R.	27 ('38/39)
Argentina	106	Hungary*	23
Brazil	60 ('37/38)	Italy	29 ('38/39)
China (estimate)	61 ('36/37)	Roumania	60
Manchuria	30	Yugoslavia	40

COFFEE (1940-41)

Estimated world production in 1940-41 was 22 million quintals. South America produces more than 72% of world's coffee.

Country	*Production or Exportt 1,000 quintals*	*Country*	*Production or Exports 1,000 quintals*
Angola	200	Guatemala	540
Belgian Congo	240	Haiti (estimate)	300
Ethiopia (estimate)	150 ('38/39)	Mexico	451
Kenya	160	Nicaragua (estimate)	130
Madagascar	300	Salvador	650
Uganda (estimate)	177	Brazil	12,500
Tanganyika (estimate)	190	Columbia	2,700
Costa Rica (estimate)	230	Venezuela	570
Cuba	310	Nether Indies	1,100
Dominican Republic	220		

* Estimated production.

COCOA (RAW) [1939-40]

Estimated world production in 1938-39 was 7·2 million quintals. Though the production is spread all over the continents the chief producers of cocoa are the countries enumerated above.

Country	*Production or Exports 1,000 quintals*	*Country*	*Production or Export 1,000 quintals*
Gold Coast*	2,390	Nigeria	1,175 ('38/39)
Ivory Coast*	527 ('37/38)	Brazil	1,361 ('37/38)

TEA (1940)

Estimated world production of tea in 1940 is about 5 million quintals, India producing 1·7 million quintals. The first three positions are occupied by India, Ceylon and Dutch East Indies.

Country	*Production or Exports 1,000 quintals*
Ceylon (estimate)	1,120
INDIA	1,748
Netherlands Indies	819
Japan	575 ('39)
China (estimate)	345

TOBACOO (1939-40)

Estimated world production of tobacco in 1939-40 was 25 million quintals. U. S. A. and India producing about 8 million quintals and 4·9 million quintals respectively occupy the first and the second positions.

Country	*Production 1,000 quintals*	*Country*	*Production 1,000 quintals*
United States	8,027	Germany	335 ('38/39)
China (estimated)	7,733 ('37/38)	Greece	550
INDIA	4,958	France	336
Burma	431 ('38/39)	Italy	421 ('38/39)
Nether Indies	519 ('38/39)	Bulgaria	353
Japan	820	Turkey	565

MEAT (1940)

Country	*Estimated Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*
South Africa	226·7 ('38)	Belgium	242·7
Canada	779	Denmark	374·3
U. S. A.	8,607	Netherlands	388·1 ('39)
Mexico	219 ('39)	Italy	394·6 ('39)
Argentina	9,091	France	1,431 ('38)
Brazil	1,089	Poland	800 ('37)
Uruguay	249	United Kingdom	1,360·2 ('37)
U. S. S. R.	3,303 ('38)	Australia	948
Germany	3,676·8 ('38)	New Zealand	565

* Estimated production.

BUTTER (1940)

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
South Africa	22·8 ('38)	Denmark	168
Canada	167·4	Netherlands	108·4 ('39)
U. S. A.	1,017·5	United Kingdom	47 ('38)
U. S. S. R.*	197·7	Australia	197
Germany	507·3 ('38)	New Zealand*	160

MARGARINE (1939)

World production in 1938 was 1,270,000 metric tons.

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
Germany	407·6 ('38)
United Kingdom	211·6 ('38)
U. S. A	145·3

COPRA (1939)

Estimated total world exports in 1939 was more than 18 million quintals.

Country	*Exports in 1,000 quintals*	*Country*	*Exports in 1,000 quintals*
Mozambique	349	Ceylon	1,550 ('39)
Zanzibar	94	New Guinea	744 ('38)
Netherlands Indies	2,868	Fiji Islands	340 ('38)
Philiphines	5,705		

SESAMUM (1940-41)

Estimated world production in 1940-41 was 7 million quintals.

Country	*Production or Exports in 1,000 quintals*	*Country*	*Production or Exports in 1,000 quintals*
Africa	750	India	4,082
Mexico	348	Turkey	420
China (Estimate)	8,650		

COTTON-SEED (1940-41)

Estimated world production in 1940-41 was about 136 million quintals.

Country	*Production in million quintals*	*Country*	*Production in million quintals*
Egypt	7·4	Brazil	11·5
Uganda (estimate)	1·5	China*	11·3
Anglo-Egp. Sudan	1	India	24·5
U. S. A.	50·7	U. S. S. R.	17·2
Mexico	1·2		

* Creamery butter.

LINSEED (1939-40)

The estimated world production in 1940-41 was about 32 million quintals excluding U. S. S. R. production.

Country	*Population in million quintals*
United States	7·9
Argentina	14·6
INDIA	4·7
U. S. S. R.	7·5 ('38/39)

GROUND-NUTS (1939-40)

Estimated world production of ground-nuts in 1938-39 was 62 million quintals, of which India's share was 32 million quintals. China is the second largest producer of ground-nuts. But latest figures of Chinese production are not available.

Country	*Production or Exports in 1,000 quintals*	*Country*	*Production or Exports in 1,000 quintals*
French West Africa	7,670 ('38/39)	Manchuria	1,206 ('38/39)
Nigeria (estimate)	2,590	INDIA	30,502
U. S. A.	5,350	BURMA	1,829 ('38/39)
China (estimate)	26,311 ('36/37)	Java and Madura	2,703

SOYA BEANS (1940)

Country	*Production in 1,000 quintals*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 quintals*
China (estimate)	59,110 ('36)	Japan	3,483 ('38)
Manchuria	38,270	Java, Madura	3,067
Korea	3,069 ('38)		

OLIVE OIL (1940-41)

Estimated world production of olive oil in 1940-41 was 6·7 million quintals. Spain and Italy together contribute above 50% of world production.

Country	*Production in 1,000 quintals*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 quintals*
Tunis	270	Italy	1,560
Spain	2,841	Turkey	300
Greece	992	Portugal	345

RUBBER (1940)

Estimated world production in 1940 was 1·4 million metric tons. British Malaya and Dutch East Indies occupy the first and the second positions respectively.

Country	*Shipments in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Shipments in 1,000 metric tons*
Caribbean (Mexico)	4	Netherlands Indies	545
South America	18	French Indo-China	65
N. Borneo and Sarawak	54	British Malaya	549
Ceylon	90	Siam (Thailand)	45
INDIA *	12	Oceania and Philippines*	2
BURMA	10		

COTTON (1940-41)

Estimated world production in 1940-41 was 66·5 million quintals. U. S. A. producing nearly 42% of the world production. India is the second largest producer of cotton, but she is a bad second as she contributes only about 16% of world production.

Country	*Production in 1,000 quintals*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 quintals*
Egypt	4,120	Brazil	5,469
Uganda	596	China*	4,940
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	496	INDIA	10,496
U. S. A.	27,245	U. S. S. R.	8,000

JUTE (1940)

Jute production is almost a monopoly of India.

Country	*Production in 1,000 quintals*
INDIA	22,800
Nepal	45 ('39)

WOOL (1940)

Estimated world production in 1939 is about 1·9 million metric tons, Australia, U. S. A., Argentina and U. S. S. R. occupying the first four positions respectively.

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
Union of S. Africa*	125	Spain*	33 ('39)
United States	213	France	28 ('39)
Argentina	180·1	Italy*	15·5 ('39)
Uruguay	55·3 ('39)	United Kingdom	50 ('38)
China*	55·0	Yogoslavia*	15·3
INDIA*	45 ('39)	Australia*	494·4
Germany	20·5 ('39)	New Zealand	150·4

* Estimated production.

RAW SILK (1940)

With the increasing popularity of artificial silk, cultivation of raw silk has diminished all the world over, the world's estimated production in 1940 being 57 million metric tons. Japan is the largest producer, contributing about 75% of world production.

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
INDIA	52 ('39)	U. S. S. R.*	1,700
Japan	45,000	Italy*	3,500
China (estimate)	3.768		

PAPER AND PAPER BOARDS (1938)

U. S. A. is the biggest producer of paper and paste-board. World production in 1938 was 29·5 million metric tons.

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
Canada	3,942 ('37)	Finland	762 ('37)
United States	11,645 ('37)	Italy	479
INDIA	60	Norway	465 ('37)
Japan	814 ('36)	Holland	535 ('37)
U. S. S. R.	842 ('36)	Poland	247
Germany	3,536	Sweden	979 ('37)
Austria	282	Czecho-Slovakia	317 ('37)
Belgium	235 ('37)		

CEMENT (1940)

Estimated world production in 1938 was 84 million metric tons.

Country	*Production in million metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in million metric tons*
United States	22·6	France	4·3 ('37)
INDIA	1 ('37)	Italy	4·6 ('38)
Japan & Colonies	4·3	Belgium	2·6 ('39)
U. S. S. R.	5·3	United Kingdom	8 ('38)
Germany & Saar	15·6 ('38)		

WINE (1940-41)

Country	*Production in million hecto-litre*	*Country*	*Production in million hecto-litre*
Algeria	14	France	45
United States*	7 ('39-40)	Greece	4·3 (39-40)
Argentina*	7	Italy	42
Chile*	2·3 (38-9)	Portugal	5·2
Germany	2·3 (38-9)	Roumania*	11 ('39-40)
Spain	14·2	Yugoslavia*	15 ('39-40)

* Estimated production.

CRUDE PETROLEUM (1940)*

Estimated world production in 1940 was 294 million metric tons, of which U. S. A. produced 182 million metric tons.

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
Egypt	929	Netherlands Indies	7,989
Canada	1,082	Iraq	8,488
United States	1,82,657	Iran	10,426
Mexico	6,721	Japan & Formosa	377
Trinidad	2,844	U. S. S. R.	29,700
Argentina	2,871	Albania	208 ('39)
Columbia	3,636	Germany	647 ('39)
Peru	1,776	Austria	110 ('39)
Venezuela	27,443	France	70 ('39)
Saudi Arabia	727	Hungary	144 ('39)
Bahrein Island	965	Italy	12 ('39)
British Borneo	932	Poland	523 ('39)
INDIA	325	Roumania	5,764
BURMA	1,088	Czecho-Slovakia	24

ALCOHOL (1939)*

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
U. S. A.	6,628	France	3,556 ('37)
Canada	264 ('37)	Greece	214 ('38)
Argentina	300 ('38)	Hungary	490
Brazil	900	Netherlands	273 ('38)
INDIA*	284	Poland	860 ('38)
Japan*	195 ('38)	Roumania	319 ('38)
Philippines	506 ('38)	United Kingdom	2,196 ('38)
Germany & Saar	3,659 ('37)	Sweden	484
Austria	217 ('37)	Czecho-Slovakia	1,005 ('38)
Belgium	231		

BENZOL (1939)*

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
U. S. A.	341	Italy	17 ('38)
Japan	31 ('36)	Netherlands	35 ('38)
U. S. S. R.	31 ('30)	Poland*	37 ('38)
Germany & Saar	560 ('38)	United Kingdom	219 ('38)
Belgium	55 ('38)		

* Estimated production.

SALT (1938)

World production in 1937 was 37 million metric tons.

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
Canada	424	France	2,337 ('37)
United States	7,281	Italy	1,555 ('37)
China	4,000 ('37)	Poland	642
INDIA	1,878 ('37)	United Kingdom	3,133 ('37)
Germany	4,561 ('37)		

COAL (1940)

World production in 1938 was 1,232 million metric tons. U. S. A., United Kingdom, Germany and U. S. S. R. respectively occupying the first four places of honour in production of coal.

Country	*Estimated Production in million metric tons*	*Country*	*Estimated Production in million metric tons*
S. Africa	17·5	Japan	53 ('38)
Canada	12 6	Sakhalin	2·5 ('37)
United States	456·5	Germany, Saar & Austria	186 ('38)
China (Estimate)	17·8	Belgium	25·6
Manchuria	11	France	46 ('38)
Korea	2·3 ('37)	Holland	13 ('39)
Formosa	1·7 ('36)	Poland	38 ('38)
INDIA	26·5	United Kingdom	231 ('38)
Netherlands-Indies	2	U. S. S. R.	147
Indo-China	2·5		

BAUXITE (1940)*

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
United States	442	U. S. S. R.*	250 ('33)
British Guiana (E)	504	Germany	93 ('37)
Surinam	615·4	France	683 ('38)
Malaya	94 ('39)	Hungary	486
INDIA	9·1 ('39)	Italy	361 ('38)
Netherlands Indies	275	Yugoslavia	282·5

ALUMINIUM (1940)*

Estimated world production in 1940 was 802,000 metric tons.

Country	*Estimated smelter production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Estimated smelter production in 1,000 metric tons*
United States	187	France	50
Canada	110	Italy	40
Japan	35	Norway	15
U. S. S. R.	55	United Kingdom	35
Germany, Saar & Austria	240	Switzerland	28

* Estimated production. E—Estimate.

IRON ORE (1940)*

Estimated world production in 1939 was 88 million metric tons. U. S. A., the largest producer of iron ore, produced about 38 million metric tons which was more than 43% of world production in that year. The next three positions are occupied by U. S. S. R., France and Sweden respectively.

Country	*Estimated Production in million tons*	*Country*	*Estimated Production in million tons*
United States	38	France	10·1 ('38)
Manchuria	1·3 ('36)	Luxemburg	1·5 ('36)
INDIA	('39)	Norway	1 ,,
Malaya	1·3 ('39)	United Kingdom	3·6 ,,
Japan	·5 ('36)	Sweden	8·4 ,,
Germany	3·1 ('38)	Australia	1·7 ('39)
Spain	1·4	U. S. S. R.*	14

PIG IRON AND FERRO ALLOYS (1940)*

Estimated world production in 1939 was 102 million metric tons. U. S. A., Germany, U. S. S. R. and the United Kingdom occupying respectively the first four positions in the production of pig-iron.

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
United States	42,999	Luxemburg	1,778 ('39)
Manchuria	736	Poland	968 ('38)
INDIA	1,785 ('39)	United Kingdom	6,870 ,,
Japan*	2,635 ('37)	Sweden	697 ('39)
Germany, Saar & Austria	18,595 ('38)	Czecho-Slovakia	1,284 ('39)
		Australia	1,160 ('39)
Belgium	1,761	U. S. S. R.	14,950
France	6,049 ('38)		

STEEL (1940)*

Estimated world production in 1939 was 136 million metric tons, U. S. A., Germany, U. S. S. R. and the United Kingdom occupying respectively the first four positions of honour.

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
United States	60,765	France	6,174 ('38)
INDIA	1,035 ('39)	Italy	2,321 ('39)
Japan	5,811 ('37)	Luxemburg	1,829 ('39)
U. S. S. R.	19,100	Poland	1,552 ('38)
Germany, Saar & Austria	23,208 ('38)	United Kingdom	10,565 ,,
		Czecho-Slovakia	1,761 ,,
Belgium	1,896	Australia	1,224 ('39)

* Estimated production.

COPPER ORE (1940)

Estimated world production in 1939 was 2·2 million metric tons. U. S. A., Chile and Northern Rhodesia occupy respectively the first three positions of honour as producers.

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
Belgian Congo	122·6 ('39)	Spain*	30 ('38)
Northern Rhodesia	254 ('38)	Norway	20 ('39)
United States	796·6	Yogoslavia	48
Chile	358·8	Australia	19·8 ('39)
Japan	72·6	U. S. S. R.	107 ('39)
Germany	30 ('39)		

LEAD ORE (Metal Content) (1939)*

World production in 1938 was 1·8 million metric tons.

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
Canada	176	Spain*	42 ('40)
United States	415 ('40)	Italy	40 ('38)
Burma	89	United Kingdom	30 ('38)
Germany & Austria	96 ('38)	Yogoslavia	69

TIN (1939)

World production in 1939 was 178,000 metric tons.

Country	*Smelter Production in 1,000 metric tons*
Malaya	130 ('40)
Holland	15
United Kingdom	38 ('39)

GOLD (1940)

Estimated world production of gold in 1940 was 1,260,000 kilogrammes including U. S. S. R. production. South Africa is the largest producer of gold. Her contribution is about 33⅓% of world production. Reliable figures of U. S. S. R. production are not available. In 1937, the U S.S.R. production was estimated between 186,000 and 188,000 kilogrammes.

Country	*Estimated Praduction in 1,000 kilogramme*
Australia	61
Canada	165
U. S. A.	150
Gold Coast	28
INDIA	9
South Africa	437
Southern Rhodesia	26
Japan	26 ('39)
Korea	38 ('38)
Mexico	27 ('39)
Philippines	34

* Estimated production.

SILVER (1940)*

Estimated world production in 1940 was 8,300 metric tons. The first three largest producers of silver are Mexico, U. S. A. and Canada.

Country	*Production in metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in metric tons*
Canada	741	BURMA	192 ('39)
U. S. A.	2,194	Japan*	315 ('38)
Mexico	2,570	Germany	211 ('37)
Peru	619	Australia	484 ('38)
Korea	88 ('37)	U. S. S. R.*	218 ('38)

QUICK SILVER (1939)*

Estimated world production in 1939 was 5,400 metric tons only, Spain and Italy together accounting for about 80% of the world production.

Country			*Production in metric tons*
United States	...	...	1,802
Mexico	...	...	402
Spain	...	...	1,842 ('39)
Italy	...	...	2,815 ('39)

SULPHUR (1939)*

World production in 1938 was 8·1 million metric tons, U. S. A. alone accounting for about 70% of world production.

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
United States	2,215	Japan	198 ('38)
Chile	27	Spain A (E)	55
Netherland Indies	16 ('38)	,, B	11
		Italy	397 ('38)

SULPHURIC ACID (1939)*

Estimated world production in 1938 was 16 million metric tons.

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
United States	4,785	Germany	2,050 ('37)
Canada	226	France	1,100 ('38)
INDIA	80	Italy*	1,150 ('38)
Japan*	2,500 ('37)	United Kingdom	955 ('38)
U. S. S. R.	1,208 ('36)		

NITROGEN (1937-38)

Commodity	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Commodity*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
Chile nitrate	224	Nitrate of lime	195
Sulphate of Ammonia	1,176	Other forms of Nitrogen	980
By-product	411	*By-product*	49
Synthetic	765	*Synthetic*	931
Calcium Cyanamide	905		

A—Sulphur ore. B—Sulphur content of ore mined. (E)—Estimate.
* Estimated production.

POTASH (in terms of pure Potash K_2O) [1938]

World production in 1937 was 3·1 million metric tons.

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
United States	288	Germany	1,968 ('37)
INDIA	4 ('37)	Spain	121 ('35)
Japan	4 ('36)	France	582
Palestine	24	Poland	108
U. S. S. R.	235 ('37)		

ELECTRICITY (1938)

Country	*Production in million kw.*	*Country*	*Production in million kw.*
Union of South Africa P.	5,336 ('36)	Germany	55,238
Canada P.	25,999	Belgium P	8,194 ('37)
United States B.	115,890	France	19,800
China (Excl. Manchuria)	4,169 ('36)	Italy	15,108
Japan P.	26,714 ('37)	Norway	9,907
British Malaya	375	United Kingdom	55,700
Philippines (Manila) P.	145	Australia	3,909 ('37)
U. S. S. R. P.	46,780 ('35)	New Zealand	1,253 ('37)

RAILWAYS, SHIPPING, ETC.

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS

Country	*Miles*	*Country*	*Miles*
Argentina (1939)	26,564	Italy (1938)	14,583
Australia (1938)	27,186	Japan (1936-37)	15,254
Belgium (1938)	70,068	Poland (1937)	12,580
Canada (1938)	56,760	Russia (1938)	53,163
China (1935)	8,131	Sweden (1938)	10,554
France (1938)	26,427	South Africa (1938)	13,213
Germany (1936)	42,299	United Kingdom (1937)	20,080
INDIA (1938-39)	41,134	U. S. A. (1938)	236,842

MOTOR CARS (1938)

The estimated total of world production of motor cars in 1938 was 4,021,000. Of this U. S. A. alone producing 2,490,000 accounted for 65·5% of world production.

Country	*Production in 1,000*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000*
Canada	166	Germany	342
U. S. A.	2,490	France	223
Japan	30	Italy	69
U. S. S. R.	215	United Kingdom	445

P.—Public Station. B.—Central Station, Government plants & Railways.

World Shipping (PRE-WAR FIGURES)

STEAM AND MOTOR SHIPS (1939)

Country	*No.*	*Gross tons in million*	*% of world tonnage*	*Country*	*No.*	*Gross tons in million*	*% of world tonnage*
Great Britain and N. Ireland	6.722	17·9	26·1	Norway	1,987	4·8	7·2
British Dominions	2,255	3·9	...	Sweden	1,231	1·6	...
France	1,231	2·1	4·3	United States (Sea)	2,345	8·9	13
Germany	2,459	4·5	6·5	United States (Lakes, etc.)	508	2·5	...
Greece	607	1·8	...	Other countries	5,331	7·3	...
Italy	1,227	3·4	5				
Japan	2,337	5 6	8·2				
Netherlands	1,523	3	4·3	*World Total*	29,763	68·4	..

Note. Due to sinking, scuttling and transfer from one flag to another, the above tonnage figures have undergone great changes since the outbreak of the War (Sept. 3, 1939).

(World Trade 1938)

(*In million U. S. old gold dollars*)

Country	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Country*	*Imports*	*Exports*
Union of South Africa	287·0	288·8	Neth. Indies	158·0	226·1
Canada	398·6	561·7	Germany	1,296·4	1,250·2
U. S. A.	1,151·5	1,805·4	France	783·1	516·9
Argentina	261·5	258·6	Italy	345·7	322·6
China	154·2	90·6	Holland	459·7	337·4
Manchuria	204·3	100·5	United Kingdom	2,480·6	1,359·0
INDIA	324·9	350·2	Australia	305·0	306·0
Burma	44·8	102·0	New Zealand	127·0	134·7
			U. S. S. R.	154·6	148·1

Note. Total world trade in 1938 was 14,232 million old gold dollars (imports) and 13,856 million old gold dollars (exports). U. S. A. was the largest seller of goods and United Kingdom the largest buyer of goods in the world market.

PERCENTAGE OF WORLD TRADE (1929)

(Shared by certain countries of the world)

Country	*% of Population to world*	*% of foreign trade*	*Country*	*% of Population to world*	*% of foreign trade*
U. S. A.	6·15	13·93	Italy	2·1	2 79
United Kingdom	2·8	13·16	Belgium	·4	2 76
Germany	3·2	9·13	Argentina	·55	2·57
France	2	6 24	China	2·22	2·12
Canada	·5	3·48	Australia	·32	2·00
INDIA	17·5	3·07	U S. S R.	7·85	1·30
Japan	3·2	2·89	Other Countries	...	37·76
Netherlands	·4	2·80			

Note. The year 1929 is taken as a base year by statisticians. The figures in the second and the third columns read together will indicate the respective economic prosperity of the countries enumerated.

Country	Census year.	Agriculture, fishing, etc.	Mining and quarries.	Industry.	Trade.	Mercantile marine.	Other transport and communications.	Army and navy.	Public administration.	Liberal professions.	Domestic service, etc.	Other and unspecified.	Total.
South Africa (White)	1921	31·2	3·7	18·9	19·3	0·7	5·4	0·5	5·4	6·3	4·2	5·3	100·0
Canada	1921	35·0	1·6	26·9	13·0	0·7	7·1	0·1	2·8	6·0	6·7	...	100·0
United States	1920	26·3	2·6	30·8	10·2	0·4	7·0	0·5	1·3	5·2	8·2	7·5	100·0
BRITISH INDIA	1921	72·3	0·3	11·2	5·9	0·2	1·2	0·3	1·1	1·5	1·8	4·2	100·0
Germany	1925	30·5	3·2	38·1	11·7	0·5	4·2	0·4	2·0	4·1[4]	4·4	0·9	100·0
England and Wales	1921	6·8	7·5	39·7	13·9	1·9	5·1	...	6·5[1]	4·4	11·8	2·4	100·0
Austria	1920	31·9	...	33·3[2]	...	12·2[3]	...	...	8·8[4]	2·6	11·2	...	100 0
Belgium	1920	19·1	6·6	39·9	10·7	0·8	6·8	2·2	3·3	3·6	5·0	2 0	100·0
Denmark	1921	34·8	...	27·0	10·8	1·3	4·6	0·7	0·8	5·5	13·3	1·2	100·0
Scotland	1921	10·1	7·1	40·2	10·7	1·7	6·6	0·8	1·3	4·4	9·2	8·0	100 0
France	1926	38·3	2·0	31·2	11·4	...	...	1·6	...	...	4·0	...	100·0
Ireland	1926	52·1	0·2	14·5	8·3	0·9	4·3	1·2	2 1	3·9	9·9	2·6	100·0
Italy	1921	56·1	0·6	24·0	6·4	...	4·0[5]	2·0	1·5	3·0	2·4	...	100·0
Australia	1921	22·9	2·9	31·2	15·3	2·1	6·9	0·4	1·7	6·5	9·0	1·1	100·0
New Zealand	1921	27·1	1·6	27·5	15·5	3·2	6·7	0·3	1·0	8·4	8·7	...	100·0

[1] Includes army & navy. [2] Includes mining and quarries.

[3] Includes trade and other transport and communications. [4] Includes army and navy.

[5] Includes mercantile marine.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

INDIA (1940-41)

Nature of Institutions	*Number of Institutions*	*Number of Scholars*
Universites	15	12,622
Arts & Science Colleges	325	114,104
Professional Colleges	85	26,286
Professional & Technical Schools	11,627	474,278
Secondary Schools	14,711	2,724,239
Primary Schools	187,164	14,678,814
Unrecognised Institutions	18,862	590,567

GREAT BRITAIN

Universities*	12	31,437
Secondary and Technical schools†	2,156	569,089
Elementary schools	21,678	4,971,327

SCOTLAND

Universities*	4	8,096
Secondary and Technical Schools†	1,340	381,655
Elementary Schools	1,807	360,811

CANADA (1941)

Universities	18	105,257
Colleges		
Other schools including Primary schools	33,819	2,093,261

U. S. A. (1940)

Universities, Colleges and professional schools	1,458	1,316,158
Elementary and Secondary schools	288,169	28,158,206

BELGIUM (1938)

Universities	4	10,775
Secondary schools	276	86,975
Elementary schools	18,488	1,222,164

FRANCE (1938)

Universities	17	74,882
Secondary schools	545	282,349
Primary schools	84,105	5,889,811

* 1943-44 † + 1937-38

GERMANY (1938)

Nature of Institutions	*Number of Institutions*	*Number of scholars*
Universities	25	48,139
Higher technical institutions	10	9,554
Secondary schools	2,282	670,895
Elementary schools	52,989	7,898,585

ITALY (1938)

Universities	26	77,429
Technical schools	1,975	346,294
Secondary schools	541	267,294
Elementary schools	148,760	5,817,690

JAPAN (1936-37)

Universities and colleges	45	72,195
Technical and special schools	1,720	572,629
Secondary schools	18,619	2,766,569
Elementary schools	27,786	11,719,539

NETHERLANDS (1938-39)

Universities	6	9,395
Technical and special schools	1,088	71,185
Secondary schools	420	82,684
Elementary schools	10,139	1,456,116

SOVIET RUSSIA (1939)

Schools in 1939		*Scholars in 1939*	
Type	*Number*	*Type*	*Number*
Elementary (36)	164,081		
Factory (36)	1,797	Pre-school	6,000,000
Technical (36)	2,572		
Worker's faculties (36)	716	All schools	39,965,400
High schools and Universities (36)	595		
	169,761	Outside schools	8,000,000
Addition up to 1939	9,693		
Research Institutes	794	Research workers	37,200
Total ...	180,248		

Forms of Government

Country	*Form*	*Designation of the Chief Executive* *
Afghanistan	Constitutional Monarchy.	King (Zahir Shah)
Aregentina	Federal Republic.	President (Brig.-Gen. J. Farrel)
Belgium	Constitutional Monarchy.	King (Leopold III)
Brazil	Federal Republic.	President (G. D. Vargas)

* The name in brackets is that of the present Chief Executive.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT (*Contd.*)

Country	*Form*	*Designation of the Chief Executive**
British Empire :		
United Kingdom	Constitutional Monarchy.	
Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa	Self-governing Dominions.	King and Emperor (George VI)
INDIA	Dependent Empire	
Bulgaria	Monarchy	Tsar (Simeon II)
Chile	Republic	President (Senor Juan Antonio Rios)
China	Republic	President (Dr. T.V. Soong)†
Denmark	Constitutional Monarchy.	King (Christian X)
Eire	Democratic State	President (Douglas Hyde)
Egypt	Constitutional Monarchy.	King (Faruk I)
Finland	Republic	President (Marshal Mannerheim)
France	Republic	President (Gen. de Gaulle)
Germany	Authoritarian State in Republican form	Fuehrer and Chancellor
Greece	Constitutional Monarchy.	King (Georgios II)
Iran	Constitutional Monarchy.	Shah (Muhummed Riza Pehlvi)
Iraq	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Faisal II)
Italy	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Prince Umberto)
Japan	Limited Monarchy.	Emperor (Hirohito)
Mexico	Federal Republic.	President (M. A. Camacho)
Nepal	Military oligarchy of Nobles, (theoretically monarchy).	King (Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Jung).
Netherlands	Constitutional Monarchy	Queen (Queen Wilhelmina)
Portugal	Republic (virtually dictatorship)	President (A. O. de F. Carmono)
Roumania	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Michael)
Spain	Authoritarian State in Republican form	Caudillo & Chief of the State (General Franco)
Sweden	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Gustav V)
Switzerland	Federal Republic	President (W. Stampfli)
Thailand	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Ananda Mahidal)
Turkey	Republic	President (Ismet Inonu)
U.S.A.	Federal Republic	President (H. Truman)
U.S.S.R.	Communist State in Federal Republic form	Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (M. I. Kalilin).
Vatican	Religious State	The Pope (Pius XII)

* The name in brackets is that of the present Chief Executive.

† Acting President.

Legislatures of the World

Country	*Name of Legislature*	*Upper & Lower Houses*
Australia	Federal Parliament	Senate
		House of Representatives
Bulgaria	Sobranje	...
Canada	Parliament	Senate
		House of Commons
Denmark	Riksdag	Landsting
		Folketing
Egypt	Barlaman	Majlish ash Shuyukh
		Majlish am Nawwab
Eire	Oireachtas	Seanad Eireann
		Dail Eireann
France	Parliament	Senate
		Chamber of Deputies
Germany	Reichstag	...
Great Britain	Parliament*	House of Lords
		House of Commons
India	Federal Legislature†	Council of State
		House of Assembly
Iran	Majlis	...
Iraq	Parliament	Majlis al A'Ayan
		Majlis al Nawwab
Italy	Parliament	Senate
		Chamber of Fasci & Corptn.
Japan	Imperial Diet	House of Peers
		House of Representatives
Netherlands	States-General	First Chamber
		Second Chamber
New Zealand	General Assembly	Legislative Council
		House of Representatives
Northern Ireland	Parliament	Senate
		House of Commons
Norway	Storting‡	Lagting & Odelsting
Russia	Supreme Council	Council of Union
		Council of Nationalities
South Africa	Parliament	Senate
		House of Assembly
Sweden	Diet	First Chember
		Second Chamber
Switzerland	Parliament	Standerat
		Nationalrat
Turkey	Grand National Assembly	
United States	Congress	Senate
		House of Representatives
Yogoslavia	Parliament	Senate
		Skupshtina

* Parliament not functioning, constitution suspended.

† This will be the designation when federation is inaugurated. At presgnt the two Houses of the Central Legislature are the Council of State and the Legislature Assembly. ‡ Ceased to function as the Governments were in Britain, the countries being under German occupation.

PRIME MINISTERS

Country	*Prime Minister*
Australia*	Mr. John Curtin
Belgium	M. Hubert Pierlot
Bulgaria	M. Boshilov
Canada	Mr. W. L Mackenzie King
China	Gen. Chiang Kai-shek
Denmark	M. Scavenius
Egypt	Ahmed Maher Pasha
Eire	Mr Eamon de Valera
Germany	—
Great Britain	Mr. Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill
Iran	Md. Saed Maraghei
Iraq	General Nuri Said Pasha
Japan	Admiral Sujuki
Nepal	Maharaja Joodha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana
Netherlands	Prof. Dr. P. S. Gerbrandy
New Zealand	Mr. Peter Fraser
Northern Ireland	Sir B. Brooke
Portugal	Dr. Antonio d' Oliviera Salazar
Spain	Genel. Francisco Franco Bahamonde
South Africa	Field Marshal J. C. Smuts
Sweden	Per Albin Hansson
Thailand	Luang Bipul Songgram
Turkey	M. Sarajoglu
United States†	H. Truman
U. S. S. R.	M. Josef Stalin

GENERAL INFORMATION The "Greatest"

Largest Archway	Sydney Harbour Bridge (Australia)
Largest Balloon	*Explorer II* (U.S.A.)
Largest Battleship	*King George* VI (Britain)
Largest Bell	Moscow (200 tons, 21 ft. high, 21 ft. dia.)
Largest Bridge	San Francisco—Oakland Bay (8½ miles, U. S. A.)
Largest Building	Pyramid at Gizeh (Egypt)
Tallest Building	Palace of the Soviets (Moscow)
Largest Canal	Stalin Canal (joining the Baltic to the White Sea)
Largest Church	St. Peter's (Rome)
Tallest Church	Ulm Cathedral (Germany)
Largest City	London (*p.* 8,650,000)
Largest Clock	Colgate Building (U.S.A.)
Largest Continent	Asia (both in area and population)
Largest Country	Brazil (South America)
Largest Corridor	Rameswaram Temple (South India, app. 4,000 feet)

* Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Francis Forde.

† The other American Republics usually call their Legislatures the Congress.

Largest Dam	Lloyds Barrage (Sukkur, Sind)
Highest Dam	Boulder Dam (U. S. A.)
Largest Desert	Sahara (Africa)
Biggest Diamond	The Callinan
Largest Dome	Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur, 144 ft. diameter)
Largest Dry Dock	Southampton (England)
Largest Island	Greenland*
Largest Lake	Lake Superior (North America, 412 m. Long)
Largest Lake(fresh water)	Caspian Sea (Asia, 680 m. long)
Biggest Library	Gosuder Stvennaja Publicnaja Biblioteka, Leningrad† (above 4 million printed books)
Highest Mountain Peak	Mount Everest (29,141 ft. ‡)
Biggest Museum	British Museum (London)
Biggest Navy	Great Britain
Largest Ocean	Pacific Ocean (both in area and depth)
Largest Palace	Vatican (Vatican City)
Largest Park	Yellowstone National Park (U. S. A.) 3,350 sq. miles)
Largest Pearl	Bresford-Hope Pearl (1,800 gm.)
Largest Peninsula	India
Wettest Place	Cherrapunji (Assam)
Largest Plannet	Jupiter
Biggest Railway	Trans-Siberian Railway
Longest Railway Platform	Sonepur (Bihar)
Longest Railway Run	Riga to Vladivostok (6,000 miles)
Largest Railway Station	Grand Central Terminus, New York (47 platforms)
Largest River	Amazon (S. America)
Longest River	Missouri-Mississippi (4,502 m.)
Biggest Ship	*Queen Elizabeth* (85,000 tons)
Largest State	Soviet Union
Biggest Statue	Statue of Liberty (New York, U.S.A.)
Largest Telescope	Being constructed at Mt. Palomar Observatory, California, 55 ft. long. 20 ft. in dia., weight 250 tons, reflector 200 inches. The largest existing telescope is at Mt. Wilson Observatory, with a 100-inch reflector.
Longest Tunnel	Ben Navis (Switzerland, 15 miles)
Longest Volcano	Mauna Loa (Hawali, 13,760 ft. with a crater-diameter of 12,400 ft.)
Longest Wall	Great Wall of China (over 1,000 miles in length)
Biggest Waterfall	Venezuela, Caroni Region, (5,000 ft)

* Australia which is more than three times in area, though geographically an island, is regarded as a continent.

† The Lenin National Library at Moscow, designed to hold 9 million books, is popularly supposed to be the biggest.

‡ There is controversy about the height.

Fastest Atlantic Ocean Liners

Year	*Time*			*Tons*	*Ship*
	d.	*h.*	*m.*		
1909	4	10	41	30.696	*Mauretania*
1924	5	1	49	30,696	*Mauretania*
1929	4	18	17	51,650	*Bremen*
1930	4	17	6	51,656	*Europa*
1932	4	15	56	51,656	*Europa*
1933	4	17	48	51,650	*Bremen*
1934	4	6	58	42,348	*Empress of Britain*
1935	4	3	2	80,000	*Normandie*
1936	4	0	27	73,000	*Queen Mary*
1936	3	23	57	73,000	*Queen Mary*
1937	3	23	2	80,000	*Normandie*
1938	3	21	45	73,000	*Queen Mary*
1939	3	20	42	73,000	*Queen Mary*

Largest Ship Afloat

Steamer	*Flag*	*Gross Tonnage*	*Dimensions*		*Speed (knots)*	*Built (year)*
			Length (feet)	*Breadth*		
Aquitania † T	Br.	45,647	868·7	97·0	23	1914
Bremen † T	Ger.	51,731	898·7	101·9	26	1929
Conte di Savoia † T	Itl.	48,502	814·6	96·1	26	1932
Europe † T	Ger.	49,746	890·2	102·1	26	1928
Ile de France † T	Fr.	43,450	768·7	92·0	23	1926
Nieuw Amsterdam	Neth.	36,287	713·7	88·3	20½	1937
Normandie †	Fr.	83,423	962 0	117·7	28½	1933
Queen Elizabeth † T	Br.	85,000	N. R.	N.R.	N.R.	1939
Queen Mary † T	Br.	81,235	975·2	118·6	28	1936
Rex † T	Itl.	51,062	879·0	97·0	25	1932

Railway—World's Fastest Runs

Railway	*From*	*To*	*Distance miles*	*Speed m.p.h.*
German State	Berlin	Hanover	157·8	83·1
Union Pacific (America)	Grand Island	Columbus	62·4	81.4
Belgian National	Brussels	Bruges	57·7	75·3
French National	Paris	Longueau	78·2	75·5
Italian State	Rome	Naples	130·5	72·5
London and North-Eastern	King's Cross	York	188·2	71·9

† Quadruple Screw. T.—Turbine. N. R.—No Record.

World's Longest Railway Tunnels

(6 miles and over)

LENGTH AND MAXIMUM DEPTH

Tunnel	*Length*		*Maximum depth (ft)*	*Country*
	m.	*yd.*		
Ben Nevis	15	0	...	Switzerland
Tana	13	880	...	Japan
Simplon	12	560	7,000	Switzerland-Italy
Apennine	11	880	...	Italy
St. Gothard	9	550	6,000	Switzerland
Lotschberg	9	180	7,000	Switzerland
Mont Cenis	8	870	...	Italy
Cascade	7	1,410	...	United States
Ariberg	6	650	...	Austria
Moffat	6	200	...	United States
Shimizu	6	70	...	Japan

Britain's longest railway tunnel is the Severn (G. W. Rly.), 4 miles 642 yds. of which 2¼ miles are under the river. The longest tunnel in which daylight is visible from entry to exist is the Albula Tunnel of the Rhaetian Railway (Swiss), 3¾ miles in length.

National Libraries

THE LENIN NATIONAL LIBRARY, Moscow. Claims to be the largest library in the world. Designed to hold 9,000,000 books. In 1927, site of the new library was acquired.

GOSUDER STVENNAJA PUBLICNAJA BIBLIOTEKA. LENINGRAD, Printed works 4,832,948 ; MSS. 331,100. Founded by Catherine the Great.

DIE PREUSSISCHE STAATS BIBLIOTHEK, Berlin. 2,500,000 volumes, About 19,000 Oriental MSS. collection a speciality. In 1661 during Frederick William's reign ; the original name was Kurfurstliche Bibliothek.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Washington. 5,348,206 volumes were received in all. In 1931, 3,239,720 volumes were retained and the rest rejected. The old library was destroyed in 1814, the second library was established in 1818 and possesses the largest library building in the world.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, London. 4,000,000 volumes. Existed from the time of Henry VII and actually transferred to the Crown in 1700.

THE VATICAN LIBRARY, 480,000 printed books. 53,500 MSS. Built by the Popes of Avignon.

LA BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE, Paris. 4,000,000 printed books. 5,000,000 periodicals. 125,000 MSS. Oldest of European national libraries dating from the time of Louis XI.

DIE NATIONAL BIBLIOTHEK, Vienna 1,256,000 volumes. Theatre and film reel collection a speciality. Founded in 1498, as Hofbibliothek.

LA BIBLIOTEKA NATIONAL, Madrid. 1,400,000 volumes. 80,172 MSS. 80,000 periodicals. Founded by King Philip V in 1712. Became national in 1886.

LA REALA BIBLIOTEKA NAZIONALE CENTRALE, Florence, Printed books 888,256. Pamphlets 1,184,514, Music 44,180, MSS. 22,715, Letters 420,186, Estd, in 1747 ; formerly Magliabechi Library, in 1885 became the National Central Library of Italy (Royal).

BAYERISCHE STAATSBIBLIOTHEK, Munich. Bound volumes 1,580,000, MSS, 50.000, famous for MSS, collections and rare books. Founded by Albert V of Bavaria 1550-79. One of the foremost learned libraries of the world.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD. 1,400,000 printed books. Established by Cobham in the 14th century. The greatest University library in the world.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. 1,682,848 volumes. Founded in 1852.

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY OF JAPAN, Tokyo. 779,147 volumes. Founded in 1872 by the department of education.

Aviation Records and Performances, 1903-1940

EARLY RECORDS

1903—(Dec. 17) 284 yards, Wilbur and Orville Wright (U. S. A.) First flight in the world.

1906—25 metres. A Santos Dumont (France). First flight in Europe.

1906—11 miles 211 yards. Orville Wright (U. S. A.), Long distance flight. Same season Wright beat twenty miles (20½ miles), Daytona.

1908—10 miles 922 yards, L. Delagrange (France). First European distance flight.

1908—77 miles 856 yards, Wilbur Wright (U. S. A.).

1909—(July 25) L. Bleriot (France). Across the Channel.

1910—186 miles, L. Paulhan (France). London to Manchester, (one stop).

1911—(Sept. 17-Nov. 4) C. P. Rogers. New York to Pasadena, Calif. First trans-continental flight.

1911—G. H. Curtiss (U. S. A.), Hydroplane. First flight rising from the water.

1911—1,010 miles, Lieut. Conneau (France). First Great Britain circuit (22 hrs. 29 mins.).

1912—Harry Hawker. First British duration record (8 hrs. 23 mins.).

1913—630 miles, Capt. C. A. H. Longcroft. Without stop with one passenger (Montross to Farnborough).

WORLD RECORDS

SPEED 1934 (Oct. 23)—Warrant-officer Francesco Agello, Italian Air Force, 440·6 m. p. h.

DISTANCE 1937 (July 12-14)—U. S. S. R. Crew, Moscow to California, 6,700 miles.

DISTANCE AND SPEED—1938 (June)—Maj. Rossi, France, 3,125 miles (5,000 Kilometres) at 241 m. p. h.

ALTITUDE

AEROPLANE—1938 (Oct. 22) Lt. Col. Mario Pezzi, Italian Air Force 56,017 ft. or over 10½ miles. Previous best, Flight.-Lt. M. J. Adam, Royal Air Force (accidentally killed, Sept. 22, 1938) 53,937 ft.

BALLOON—1935 (Nov. 11) Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, U. S. A., Air Corps, reached height of 74,000 ft. (over 14 miles) in stratosphere balloon *Explorer*. Previous record claimed by U. S. S. R. balloon, 72,176 ft.

RECENT AEROPLANE FLIGHTS

April, 1937. Tokyo to Croydon, 10,000 miles flight completed by Massaki Tinuma, Kenji and Tsukagoshi (all Japanese) in 94 hours, 18 minutes.

June, 1937. Moscow—Vancouver, 5,400 miles flight completed by Chkaloff, Baidukoff and Beliakoff (all Russians) in 65 hours, 17 minutes.

July, 1938. Round the World—New York—Paris—Moscow—Omsk—Yakutusk—Fairbanks—New York—14,874 miles flight completed in 3 days 19 hours and 17 minutes by Howard—Hughes and four companions (Americans).

August, 1938. Berlin—New York, 3942 miles non-stop flight completed in 24 hours and 54 minutes by Captain Henks and Flight Capt. Von Moreau (German).

December, 1938. Berlin to Tokyo (in stages) 8,500 miles flight completed in 46 hours, 15 minutes by Cap. Henks and four crew (Germans).

February, 1939, Gravesend—Capetown—Gravesent. 12,000 miles flight completed in 4 days 10 hours by Mr. Henshaw.

April 1939. Moscow to New Brunswick, 4,000 miles flight was completed in 23 hours 40 mins. by M. Kokinaki and M. Gordienko (Russians)

October 1939. Eire to Newfoundland, flight was completed in 13 hours. 2 mins. by Capt A. G. Store and four others.

November, 1940. California to New York, 2,357 miles flight was completed in 9 hrs. 29 mins. and 30½ s. by G. T. Baker.

High Buildings

Name		*Height (feet)*
Palace of the Soviets (Moscow, U. S. S. R.)	...	1,300
Empire State Building (New York, U. S. A.)	...	1,248
Chrysler Building (New York, U. S. A.)	...	1,046
Eiffel Tower (Paris, France)	...	984
Bank of Manhattan (New York, U. S. A.)	...	925
Crane Tower (U. S. A.)	...	880
Radio Building (New York, U. S. A.)	...	840
Woolworth Building (New York, U. S. A.)	...	792
R. C. A. Rockefeller Centre (U S. A.)	...	850
Farmer's Trust (New York, U. S. A.)	...	767
Terminal Tower (U. S. A.)	...	708
Metropolitan Life Building (New York, U. S. A.)	...	700

Name		*Height (feet)*
Chanin Tower (U. S. A.)	...	680
Lincoln Building (New York, U. S. A.)	...	638
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel (New York, U. S. A.)	...	626
Ulm Cathedral (Germany)	...	529
Cologne Cathedral (Germany)	...	512
Baltimore Trust Building (U. S. A.)	...	500
Rouen Cathedral (France)	...	485
Strassburg Cathedral (Germany)	...	468
Pyramid of Cheops (Egypt)	...	450
St. Peter's Cathedral (Rome, Italy)	...	448
St. Stephen's Cathedral (Vienna, Austria)	...	441
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), (Britain)	...	404
Genoa New Building (Italy)	...	380
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), (London, England)	...	365

Largest Cities of the World

City	*Population*	*City*	*Population*
London	8,650,000	Osaka	3,394,205
New York	7,986,000	Chicago	3,376,488
Tokyo	6,581,000	Paris	3,000,000
Berlin	4,299,318	Leningrad	2,776,400
Moscow	3,663,000	Buenos Aires	2,317,755
Shanghai	3,565,476	Calcutta*	2,100,000
Philadelphia	1,950,961		

Greatest Waterfalls

	Height in ft.		*Height in ft.*
Venezuela (Caroni region)	5,000	Garvarnie (France)	1,385
Sutherland (N. Zealand)	1,904	Takkakaw (Brit. Columbia)	1,200
Ribbon (Yosemite Park. California)	1,612	Kaietur (Brit. Guiana)	820
		Bridal Veil (Yosemite)	620
Yosemite Valley, Upper	1,480	Victoria (Zambesi River)	400
Kalambo (S. Africa)	1,400	Niagara (total descent 326 ft.)	167

Highest Mountains

Peak	*Feet*	*Range*
Everest	29,141	Himalayas
Godwin-Austen	28,278	Baltistan
Illampu	25,248	Andes
McKinley	20,464	Alaskan
Cotopaxi	19,618	Ecuador Andes
Mount Logan	19,539	Rockies
Mount Elias	19,500	Rockies
Kilimanjaro	19,325	Tanganyika
Popocatepetl	17,785	Mexico
Ararat	16,916	Armenia
Mont Blanc	15,781	Alps

* 1941 Census.

Longest Ship Canals

	miles		*miles*
Gota	115	Kiel	61
Suez	100	Panama	50
Moscow-Volga	80	Elbe and Trave	41
Albert (Antwerp-Liege)	80	Manchester	35

Longest Bridges

Zambesi, just over 2 miles long.
Storstrom (Denmark), 2 miles.
Tay, 2 miles
Forth 1½ miles.
Hardinge, (India), about 1 mile.
Moerdijk (Holland), 1,443 yds.
Queensborough (U.S.A.), 1,145 yards.
Brooklyn (U.S.A.), 1,062 yards.*
Quebec, 988 yards.

Time Differences

One o'clock noon, Indian Standard Time as compared with the clock in the following places :

	H. M.		*H. M.*
Adelaide	4 0 p. m.	Mauritius	10 30 a. m.
Allahabad	12 58 p. m.	Melbourne	4 30 p. m.
Amsterdam	6 50 a. m.	Montreal	1 30 a. m.
Athens	8 30 a. m.	Moscow	8 30 a. m.
Auckland, N. Z.	6 0 p. m.	New York	1 30 a. m.
Berlin	7 30 a. m.	Oslo	7 30 a. m.
Bombay	12 21 p. m.	Ottawa	1 30 a. m.
Brisbane	4 30 p. m.	Panama	1 30 a. m.
Brussels	6 30 a. m.	Paris	6 30 a. m.
Bucharest	8 30 a. m.	Peshawar	12 16 p. m.
Budapest	7 30 a. m.	Prague	7 30 a. m.
Buenos Aires	2 30 a. m.	Quebec	1 30 a. m.
Cairo	8 30 a. m.	Quetta	11 58 a. m.
Calcutta	1 24 p. m.	Rangoon	1 0 p. m.
Cape Town	8 30 a. m.	Rio de Janeiro	3 30 a. m.
Chicago	12 30 a. m.	Rome	7 30 a. m.
Copenhagen	7 30 a. m.	San Francisco	10 30 p. m.†
Dibrugarh	1 51 p. m.	St. Louis	12 30 a. m.
Dublin	6 30 a. m.	Shillong	1 38 p. m.
Gibraltar	6 30 a. m.	Singapore	1 30 p. m.
Hobart	4 30 p. m.	Sofia	8 30 a. m.
Hongkong	2 30 p. m.	Stockholm	7 30 a. m.
Istanbul	8 30 a. m.	Suez	8 30 a. m.
Jerusalem	8 30 a. m.	Sydney	4 30 p. m.
Karachi	11 58 a. m.	Tokyo	3 30 p. m.
Lahore	12 27 a. m.	Toronto	1 30 a. m.
Leningrad	9 30 a. m.	Vancouver	10 30 p. m.†
Lisbon	6 30 a. m.	Vienna	7 30 a. m.
London	6 30 a. m.	Washington, D. C.	1 30 a. m.
Madras	12 51 a. m.	Wellington	6 0 p. m.
Madrid	6 30 a. m.	Yokohama	3 30 p. m.

* Only over-water length is reckoned. If the over-all length be considered this is the longest (8½ miles). † Previous day.

Nobel Prize

The Nobel Prize is an annual award from a fund established under the will of the Swedish chemist and philanthropist, Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1883-96). By his will he set aside a sum of £1,700,000, the interest on which was to be devoted to awarding five prizes each year to men and women, without distinction of nationality, for the best contribution or improvement in (i) physics, (ii) chemistry, (iii) physiology or medicine, (iv) literature of an idealistic tendency, and (v) the cause of peace. The value of prize in each subject is over £8,000 or more than a lakh of rupees. The awards in physics and chemistry are made by the Swedish Academy of Science, in medicine by the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine, in literature by the Swedish Academy of Literature. The peace award up till now was being made by a committee of five elected by the Norwegian Storting (Parliament). The first award was made on December 10, 1901. So far only two Indians have received the Nobel awards, the late Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, in literature (1913), and Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman, in physics (1930). Madame Curie, the celebrated discoveror of radium is the only person to receive more than one award, the full award in chemistry in 1911 and a part of the award in physics in 1903 along with her husband, Pierre Curie. Madame Curie's daughter and son-in-law have also received the Nobel award. The award of Nobel Prize was suspended with the outbreak of the war and was revived in 1943.

RECIPIENTS OF NOBEL AWARDS

Literature : 1901. R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, France. 1902. T. Mommsen, Germany. 1903. B. Bjornson, Norway. 1904. F. Mistral. France and Jose Echegaray, Spain. 1905. H. Sienkiewicz, Poland. 1906. Prof. G. Carducci, Italy. 1907. Rudyard Kipling, Britain. 1908. Prof. Rudolf Eucken, Germany. 1909. Selma Lagerlof, Sweden. 1910. Paul Johan Ludwig Heyse, Germany. 1911. Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgium. 1912 G. Hauptmann, Germany. 1913. Rabindra Nath Tagore, India. 1914. (No award). 1915. Romain Rolland, France 1916. V. Heidenstam, Sweden. 1917. Karl Gjellerup and M. Pontoppidan, Denmark. 1918. (No award). 1919. C. Spittler, Switzerland. 1920. Knut Hamsun, Norway. 1921. Anatole France, France. 1922. J. Benavente, Spain. 1923. William B. Yeats, Ireland. 1924. Wladislaw S. Reymont, Poland. 1925. George Bernard Shaw, Britain. 1926. Grazia Deledda, Italy. 1927. Henri Bergson, France. 1928. Mme. S. Undset, Norway. 1929 Thomas Mann, Germany. 1930. Sinclair Lewis, U.S.A. 1931. Dr. E. Axel Karlfeldt, Sweden. 1932. J. Galsworthy, Britain. 1933. Ivan Bunin, Russia. 1934. Luigi Pirandello, Italy. 1935. (No award) 1936. Eugene O'Neil, U. S. A. 1937. R. M. du Gard, France. 1938. Mrs. Pearl Buck, U. S. A. 1939. P. E. Sillanpaa, Finland.

Physics : 1901. W. C. Roentgen, Germany. 1902. H. A. Lorentz, Denmark, and P. Zeeman, Denmark. 1903. Half to A. H. Becquerel, France, and half to Pierre Curie and his wife, Marie Curie, France. 1904. Lord Rayleigh, Britain. 1905. Philippe Lenard, Germany. 1906. J. J. Thompson, Britain. 1907. A. A. Michelson, U. S. A. 1908. Prof. Gabriel Lippman, France. 1909. G. Marconi, Italy and Prof. F. Braun, Germany. 1910. J. D. van der Waals, Netherlands. 1911. Prof. W. Wien, Germany. 1912. Gustaf Dalen, Sweden. 1913. Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, Denmark. 1914. Prof. M. von Laue, Germany. 1915. Prof. W. H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg,

Britain. 1916. (No award). 1917. C. G. Barkla, Britain. 1918. Prof. Max Planck, Germany. 1919. Prof. J. Stark, Germany. 1920. Prof. C. E. Guillaume, France. 1921. Dr. Albert Einstein, Germany. 1922. Prof. Niels Bohr, Denmark. 1923. Prof. R. A. Millikan, U. S. A. 1924. K. M. G. Seigbahn, Sweden. 1925. Dr. James Franck, Germany and Dr. Gustav Hertz, Germany. 1926. Jean B. Perrin, France. 1927. Prof. Arthur Compton, U. S. A. and Prof. C. T. R. Wilson, Britain. 1928. Prof. Owen W. Richardson, Britain. 1929. Duc. L. V. de Broglie, France. 1930. Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman, India. 1931. (No award). 1932. Prof. W. Heisenberg, Germany. 1933. Prof. P. A. M. Dirac, Britain, and Prof. Erwin Schroedinger, Austria. 1934. (No award). 1935. J. Chadwick, Britain. 1936. Prof. V. G. Hess, Germany, and C. D. Anderson, U. S. A. 1937. C. J. Davisson, U. S. A. and George P. Thompson, Britain. 1938. Enrico Fermi, Italy. 1939. E. O. Lawrance, U. S. A.

Physiology & Medicine : 1901. E. Adolf von Behring, Germany, 1902. Sir Ronald Ross, Britain. 1903. N. R. Finsen, Denmark. 1904. I. P. Pavlov, Russia. 1905. R. Koch, Germany. 1906. Profs. Ramony Cajal and Camillo Golgi, Italy. 1907. C. L. A. Laveran, France. 1908. Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Germany, and Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, Russia. 1909. Prof. Th. Kocher, Switzerland. 1910. Dr. A. Kosel, Germany. 1911. A. Gullstrand, Sweden. 1912. A. Carrel, U. S. A. 1913. C. Richet, France. 1914. Dr. R. Barany, Austria, 1915-18. (No award). 1919. Dr. J. Bordet, Belgium. 1920 Prof. A. Krogh, Denmark. 1921. (No award). 1922. Prof. A. Hill, Britain, and Prof. Mayerhoff, Germany. 1923. Dr. F. G. Banting and Dr. J. J. R. McLeod, Canada, 1924. W. Einthoven, Netherlands. 1925. (No award). 1926. Prof. J. Fibiger, Denmark. 1927. Prof. Julius W. Jauregg, Austria. 1928. Charles Nicolle, France, 1929. Dr. G. Hopkins, Britain, and Dr. C. Eijkmann, Netherlands. 1930. Dr. Karl Landsteiner, U. S. A. 1931. Dr. Otto H. Warburg, Germany. 1932. Sir Charles Sherrington, Britain, and Prof. E. D. Adrian, Britain. 1933. Prof. T. H. Morgan, U. S. A. 1934. Dr. G. Minot, Dr. W. P. Murphy and Dr. G. H. Whippie, U. S. A. 1935. Dr. H. Spemann, Germany. 1936. Sir Henry Dale, Britain, and Prof. Otto Loewe, U. S. A. 1937. Prof. Albert von Szentgyorgyi, Hungary. 1938. Prof. C. Heymans, Belgium. 1939. Prof. Gerhard Domagk, Germany. 1940-42. (No award.) 1943. Prof. Edward Adelbert Doisy of St. Louis University School of Medicine, U. S. A., and Danish Professor Henrik Dam (now in U. S. A.) shared the prize for Physiology and Medicine.

Chemistry : 1901. J. H. van't Hoff, Netherlands. 1902. Emil Fischer, Germany. 1903. S. Arrhenius, Sweden. 1904. Sir W. Ramsay, Britain. 1905. A von Bayer, Germany. 1906. Prof. H. Moissan, France. 1907. Edward Buchner, Germany. 1908. Prof. Ernest Rutherford, Britain, 1909. Prof. W. Ostwald, Germany. 1910. Otto Wallach, Germany. 1911. Mme. Marie S. Curie, France. 1912. Prof. Grignard, France, and Prof. Paul Sabatier, France. 1913. Prof. Alfred Werner, Switzerland, 1914. Prof. T. W. Richards, U. S. A. 1915. Dr. R. Willstaetter, Germany. 1916-17. (No award), 1918. Prof. Fritz Haber, Germany. 1919. (No award). 1920. Walter Nernst, Germany. 1921. Prof. Frederick Soddy, Britain. 1922. F. W. Aston, Britain. 1923. Fritz Prêgl, Austria. 1924. (No award). 1925. Prof. Richard Zsigmondy, Germany. 1926. Dr. T. Svedberg, Sweden. 1927. Prof. Heinrich Wieland, Germany. 1928. Prof. Adolf Windaus, Germany. 1929. Dr. A. Harden, Britain, and Prof. Hans von Euller-Cheplin, Sweden. 1930. Prof. Hans Fischer, Germany, 1931. Prof. Carl Bosch and Prof. F. Bergius,

Germany. 1932, I. Langmuir, U. S. A. 1933. (No award). 1934. Dr. H. C. Urey, U. S. A. 1935. Prof. F. Joliot and Madame I. Curie-Joliot, France. 1936. Prof. Debye, Netherlands. 1937. W. N. Haworth, Britain, and Paul Karer, Switzerland. 1938. Prof. R. Kuhn, Germany. 1939. Prof. A. F. G. Butenandt, Germany, and Prof. Ruzicka, Switzerland.

Peace : 1901. Henri Dunant, Switzerland, and Frederic Passay, France. 1902. Elic Duneommum, Switzerland, and Alfred Gobat, Switzerland. 1903. W. R. Cremer, Britain. 1904. The Institute of International Law, Ghent, Belgium. 1905. Baroness B. von Suttner, Austria. 1906. Theodore Roosevelt, U. S. A. 1907. Ernesto T. Moneta, Italy, and Louis Renault, France, 1908. K. P. Arnoldsen, Sweden, and M. F. Bajer, Denmark, 1909. Baron d'Estournellas de Constant, France, and M. Beernaert, Netherlands. 1910. International Permanent Peace Bureau, Switzerland. 1911. Prof. T. M. C. Asser, Netherlands, and Alfred Fried, Austria. 1912. Elihu Root. U. S. A. 1914. H. la Fontaine, Belgium. 1914-16. (No award). 1917. International Red Cross, Geneva, Switzerland. 1918. (No award). 1919. Woodrow Wilson, U. S. A. 1920. Leon Bourgeois, France. 1921. H. Branting, Sweden, and Christian L. Lange, Norway. 1922. Fridtjof Nansen, Norway. 1923-24. (No award). 1925. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, U. S. A., and Sir Austen Chamberlain, Britain. 1926. Aristide Briand, France, and G. Stressemann, Germany. 1927. F. Buisson, France, and Ludwig Quidde, Germany. 1928. (No award). 1929. F. B. Kellogg, U. S. A. 1930. Dr. Nathan Soderblom, Sweden. 1931. Miss Jane Addams and Dr. N. M. Butler, U. S. A. 1932. (No award). 1933. Norman Angeil, Britain. 1934. Arthur Handerson, Britain, 1935. Carl von Ossietosky, Germany, 1936. C. S. Lamas, Argentina, 1937. Viscount Cecil, Britain. 1938. Nansen International Office for Refugees, Geneva, Switzerland.

World War of 1914-18

The War began on August 4, 1914, and lasted for 4 years 3 months and 11 days. The Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918 and the Peace treaty was signed with Germany on June 28, 1919 ; with Austria on Sept. 10, 1919 ; with Bulgaria on Nov. 27, 1919 ; with Hungary in June 1920 and with Turkey on August 9, 1920.

Nations actively engaged in the War were :

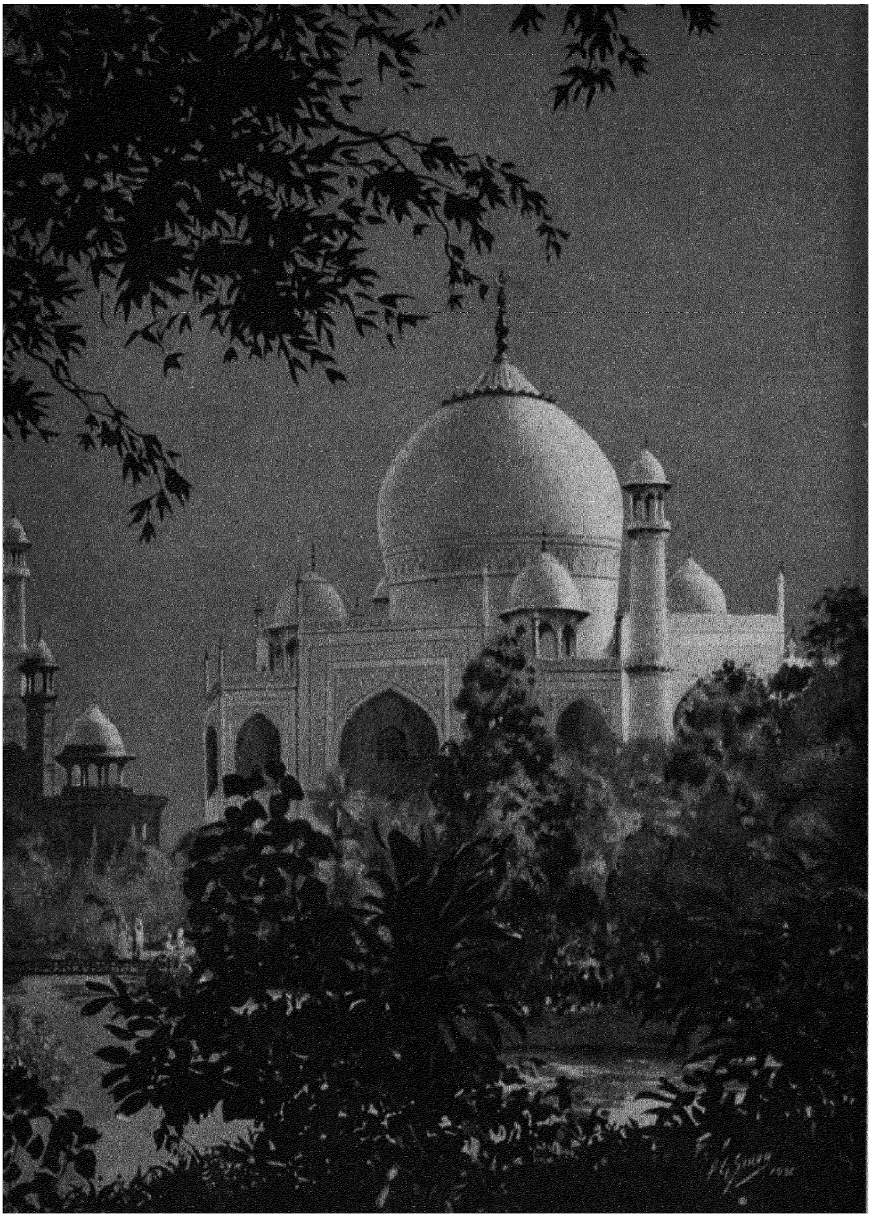
Allies. 1. British Empire with Dominions, India and Colonies ; 2. France and her Empire ; 3. Belgium and her Empire ; 4. Russia ; 5. Serbia ; 6. Montenegro ; 7. Italy ; 8. Roumania ; 9. U. S. A. ; 10 Japan.

Greece and Portugal also took sides with the Allies but did not take any important part.

Enemies. 1. Germany ; 2. Austria-Hungary ; 3. Bulgaria ; and 4. Turkey.

APPROXIMATE COST OF 1914-18 WAR

United Kingdom £8,000 millions ; U. S. A. £4,200 millions ; France £5,000 millions ; Italy £2,400 millions ; Germany £8,000 millions. As a result of the War about £40,000 millions of debts were incurred by the belligerent countries.



Frontispiece

THE TAJ MAHAL, AGRA.

At sea the strength of the Powers stood as follows in July 1914 :

	Dreadnoughts complete or building	*Fast cruisers*	*Modern destroyers*	*Submarines*
Britain	46	34	142	74
France	16	...	45	60
Russia	12	...	90	20
Italy	12	4	35	20
Japan	10	4	40	20
Germany	30	25	106	24
Austria	8	3	19	9

GREAT WAR CASUALTIES (1914-18)

ALLIES AND ASSOCIATES

	Mobilized	*Deaths*	*Wounded*
British Empire	8,904,000	1,089,919	2,400,988
France	8,410,000	1,393,388	1,490,000
Belgium	267,000	38,172	44,685
Italy	5,615,000	460,000	947,000
Portugal	100,000	7,222	13,751
Roumania	750,000	335,706	No record
Serbia	707,000	127,535	133,148
U. S. A.	4,355,000	115,660	205,690

ENEMY COUNTRIES

Germany	11,000,000	2,050,466	4,202,028
Austria & Hungary	7,800,000	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	1,200,000	101,224	152,400
Turkey	2,850,000	300,000	570,000

BRITISH MERCANTILE SHIPPING LOSSES, 1914-18 (TONS)

Ships			*Total*
Merchant	...	...	7,759,090
Fishing	...	...	71,765
Total	...	...	7,830,855

Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty which officially terminated the war of 1914-18 and established the League of Nations for making war impossible in future, was signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919 and ratified in January 1920. Though President Wilson took the most prominent part in the drafting of the peace terms, the U. S. A. Senate rejected the Treaty in which U. S. A. was not eventually a participant.

The principal provisions of the Treaty were : 1. A League of Nations was to be established. 2. Important territorial changes were to be made. Germany had to surrender Alsace-Lorraine to France, Posen and West Prussia to Poland. Austria-Hungary was to be broken up into smaller States, such as Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, etc., and some other new States were to be created by territorial readjustment. Danzig was to be a Free City under the League of Nations. Saar was to be administered by the League of Nations and was to be restored to Germany or France under plebiscite. 3. The German army was to be reduced to 100,000 and German fleet was to be surrendered except 6 small battleships, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats and the German navy personnel was not to exceed 15,000 men. 4. Germany was to pay Reparation to the Allies. In 1921 the Reparation Commission fixed £6,600,000,000 as the sum which Germany was to pay as Reparation.

League of Nations

Established in 1920 under the Covenant of the Treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations was originally conceived by President Wilson in his famous 14 points. The American Congress, however refused to join, with the result that U. S. A. has been outside the League since its inception. The Covenant of the League provides for peace and security of the member States of the League, for making aggressive wars impossible in future, and for arbitration in disputes as between member-States. The League may take sanctions against any member State, which commits aggression in defiance of the Covenant. Another important provision is for attempts at disarmament. The League has extensive organizations such as the International Labour Organization, the Parmanent Court of International Justice, the Economic Section, etc. The reports and documents published by various departments of the League have been of immense value.

The Assembly of the League is to meet annually at Geneva, each member having one vote. Before December 11, 1939, Great Britain, France, and Russia were permanent members of the Council of the League, which normally met thrice every year. There were 12 other members elected from time to time. When the League condemned Japanese aggression in Manchuria in 1932, Japan left the League. Germany, which had entered the League in 1925, left the League some time after the Nazis had come into power. Soviet Russia joined the League in 1934, which fact appeared to lend some strength to the League, but when it failed to prevent Italy from invading and conquering Abyssinia, public faith in the League received a rude shock,

After the Soviet invasion of Finland the General Assembly of the League, held on December 11, 1939, condemned Russia and expelled her from the League. Since then the League has discontinued its political activities. In July 1940, some of the offices of the League were removed to New York and some were shifted to Berne in Switzerland.

DICTIONARY OF POLITICAL AND WAR TERMS

A-A. GUNS, anti-aircraft guns.

A. B. C. D., abbreviation for America, Britain, China & Dutch East Indies.

ABSOLUTISM, the system of Government with unlimited power.

ACTION FRANCAISE, a French Political Party standing for restoration of monarchy.

ACTIVISM, a term signifying direct and prompt action by political parties.

AERIAL TORPEDO, a torpedo that is fired from an aircraft.

AGENT PROVOCATEUR, French for provocating agent.

AGGRESSION, use of force. A precise definition is difficult. First used in the Versailles Treaty.

AGRARIANS, political representatives of agricultural interests.

AIR BASE, the headquarters from which aircraft operations are carried out.

AIR RAID SHELTERS, underground shelters for the protection of civilians from air attacks.

AIR RECONNAISSANCE, a reconnaissance made with help of aircraft, may be visual or photographic.

AIRCRAFT, for military purpose are *fighters*, *bombers*, and combination of both, *fighter-bombers*.

AIRCRAFT CARRIER, a warship specially designed to carry aircraft, the deck of which can be used as a landing ground.

AIRSHIP, a lighter-than-air flying machine as opposed to aeroplanes, which are heavier than air.

ALERT, a state of preparedness against air-bombing usually indicated by sirens.

AMBASSADOR, a diplomatic agent of the highest order.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR, an organisation of U. S. A. and Canadian Trade Unions ; estd. 1881.

AMERICAN LEGION, an organisation of U. S. Veterans of 1916-18.

ANARCHISM, political doctrine for the abolition of all organized authority and State machinery.

ANDERSON SHELTER, small steel shelter used as protection against air bombing.

ANSCHLUSS, German for "joining" used for union between Germany and Austria.

ANTI-COMINTERN PACT, an agreement originally between Germany and Italy and Japan for suppressing the activities of the Comintern. Later joined by Spain, Hungary, Slovakia, Roumania, and Bulgaria. (See *Comintern.*)

ANTI-SEMITISM, hostility towards Jews, now more racial than religious. Germany is the home of anti-semitism from where it has spread to other countries in central and south-east Europe.

APPEASEMENT POLICY, policy of appeasing, commonly used in reference to pre-war British policy of satisfying Hitler and Mussolini.

ARROW CROSS PARTY, the Hungarian Nazi Party.

A. R. P., Air raid precaution.

ATLANTIC CHARTER, Joint declaration by President Roosevelt of America and Mr. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain to the effect that their respective countries stood for the liberation of countries overrun by Axis powers. The declaration was made in 1941 from a warship on the Atlantic.

AUTARCHY, self-rule.

AUTARKY, economic self-sufficiency for a country (often misspelt as autarchy).

AUTHORITARIAN, a term denoting more or less dictatorial system of Govt. as opposed to the democratic.

AUTOCRACY, a form of Government

with absolute and unlimited political power.

AUTONOMY, home rule.

AXIS POWERS, Germany and Italy, and later Japan. ROME-BERLIN AXIS, a term denoting political and military unity and collaboration of Germany and Italy.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE, warfare in which germs are used as weapons.

BAFFLE WALL, Protection wall erected before gates, doors & windows for preventing damage to buildings and for safeguarding inmates from splinters and blasts of bombs dropped from air.

BALANCE OF POWER, the idea that the strength of one group of Powers on any continent should be equal to the strength of the other group, thus ensuring peace.

BALE OUT, TO, descend from a damaged aircraft by means of a parachute.

BALFOUR DECLARATION, a letter from J. A. Balfour, then British Foreign Secretary to the Chairman of the British Zionist Federation (1917) promising the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

BALKAN ENTENTE, a pact between Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Roumania.

BALKANS, the area comprising Yugoslavia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania & European Turkey.

BALTIC STATES, collective term for Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and sometimes Finland.

BALTS, people of German stock living in Baltic countries.

BALLOON BARRAGE, protective arrangement of moored balloons to prevent air raiders flying low. Used on land as well as on ships.

BARRAGE, *lit.* any sort of artificial bar, a screen of exploding shells which protects an advancing army, usually of three kinds : 'stationary,' 'creeping' and 'box'. See balloon barrage (above).

BATTLE-CRUISER, a warship intermediate in size and armaments between the bettleship and the cruiser. Is lighter and speedier than battleships.

BATTLESHIP, a warship of the first class, also called a Capital ship, carrying the largest guns and the heaviest armour.

B. E. F., the initials of the British Expeditionary Force.

BELLIGERENT, a state which is at war.

BICAMERAL SYSTEM, the system of Government where the legislature has two houses and a Bill to be passed into law is to be passed by both houses.

BIG BERTHA, long-range German guns used in 1918 for shelling Paris from a distance of about 75 miles.

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS, agreements between two parties.

BILLETING, quartering of soldiers on the inhabitants of an area.

BLACK-OUT, extinguishing all external lights and shading of all other lights so that no light is visible from the air, a measure of precaution against air raids.

BLACK SHIRTS, Italian Fascists (from their uniform).

BLIND FLYING, directing the flight of an aeroplane with the help of instruments only.

BLITZKRIEG, German for "lightning war", the idea of quickly destroying the opponent by concentrated and annihilating blows.

BLITZ, abbreviation for Blitzkrieg.

BLOC, a group of legislators or members of different parties formed to support a certain measure or cause.

BLOCKADE, the prevention of enemy shipping and of supplies reaching the enemy.

BLOCKHOUSE, a small building forming a kind of fort.

BOLSHEVISM, an alternative name for Communism, used in reference to Russian Communism.

BOLSHEVIK, originally a member of

the radical wing of the Russian Social Democratic Party, now (loosely) one who believes in Bolshevism.

BOMB, a hollow shell, usually of metal, filled with explosives to be thrown among the enemy. HIGH EXPLOSIVE B., filled with high explosives has a very great destructive power. FLYING B —(See under F.) INCENDIARY B., contains mixture which starts a fire. OIL B., contains oil to spread conflagration. GAS B., releases poison gases. SCREAMING B., makes a nerve-racking screech while descending. SMOKE B., produces smoke when it explodes.

BOMB-CRATER, a crater-like hole formed on the ground due to the explosive violence of a bomb.

BOMBERS, aircraft which exclusively drop bombs from air.

BOMBPROOF SHELTER, a shelter which can withstand a bomb.

BOOM, a chain or bar stretched across the entrance to a harbour. Also a rapid advance in price, &c.

BOURGEOISIE. French for "citizen class", a term used by Marxist Socialists to denote the class of proprietors etc., as opposed to the "proletariat", the propertyless class.

BRAIN TRUST. nickname given to a body of experts who advised President Roosevelt about the New Deal, hence any body of experts advising on State matters.

BREN GUN, a kind of sub-machine-gun.

BREST LITOVSK, TREATY OF, the peace coucluded on March 3, 1918 between Russia on the one hand and Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey on the other.

BRITISH LEGION, an association of British Veterans of 1914-18.

BRITISH UNION, British Fascist movement initiated by Sir Oswald Mosley.

BROWN SHIRTS, Nazi storm troops (from the colour of their uniform).

BUCHAREST, TREATY OF, the peace treaty concluded between Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria on the one side and Roumania on the other on May 7, 1918.

BUFFER STATE, a small State established or preserved between two greater States to prevent direct clashes between them.

BUREAUCRACY, the rule of a class of high officials ; the class itself (hence bureaucrat).

BURMA ROAD, a road connecting Lashio, the northern terminus of Burma Railways with Chungking, the Chinese capital, the chief route for the supply of arms and ammunition to the Chinese Republic.

CAMOUFLAGE, a general term denoting contrivances to hoodwink and delude the enemy by means of dummies, protective coloration, etc.

CAPITAL SHIPS, the biggest type of warships such as battleships, battle cruisers and aircraft-carriers.

CAPITALISM, the economic system under which the whole economic machinery is in the hands of private owners who run it at their discretion driven by the urge of profit.

CAPITULATIONS, treaties granting to foreign citizens the privilege of extra-territorial jurisdiction.

CASH AND CARRY, the amendment in the American Neutrality Act which permits sale of war materials to belligerents provided they pay cash, and carry the war materials themselves. The Lease and Lend Act (*q. v.*) has affected this clause.

CAUCUS, a conference of a political party or group to determine upon the policy or the candidate to be supported in an election.

CAUDILLO, the title assumed by General Franco as head of the Spanish State, *lit.* leader (*cf.* Duce and Fuehrer).

CENSOR, an officer who examines letters, telegrams, news, etc., and deletes objectionable portions before they are delivered or published.

CENTRALISM, a system of Govern-

ment under which the control of the whole country is centralized.

CENTRE, the party or group which is intermediate between the extreme radical and the conservative elements.

CERTIFICATION, an act of the constitutional head by virtue of which a Bill not passed by the Legislature can be enacted into law for a specified period of time.

CHANCELLOR, high State official with varying functions, the Prime Minister in Germany and also in former Austria.

CHANCELLOR, LORD, the President of the House of Lords and a member of the Cabinet.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, the Finance Minister of the British Cabinet.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, a fourth-class diplomatic Agent; a person in charge for the time being.

CHATTERBUG, rumour-mongers who spread rumours in the course of conversation.

CHAUVINISM, exaggerated or extreme nationalism. The word is derived from N. Chauvin an over-zealous adherent of Napoleon I.

CHEMICAL WARFARE, warfare in which chemistry plays the chief part.

CHINA AFFAIR, the Japanese always refer to their war against the Chinese as the "China affair" or the "China incident."

C. I. O., Committee of Industrial Organization, a new body in American labour movement.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, non-violent disobedience and defiance of Government.

CIVILIANS, non-combatants; also members of the Civil Service.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY, the principle that all countries should together guarantee the security of each individual country.

COLLECTIVISM, a term covering all political and economic systems based on co-operation and central planning.

COMINTERN, contraction for communist International, the international organization of the Communist Party. The organization has been dissolved in May, 1943.

COMMANDEER, to take over or control commodity for military purposes.

COMMUNISM, a revolutionary movement aiming at the overthrow of the capitalistic system with the object of establishing a 'dictatorship of the proletariat.' The only communistic country in the world now is the U. S. S. R. The Communist theory rejects the idea that Socialism can be achieved by slow, peaceful methods and maintains that Socialism can be achieved only by armed revolution.

CONCENTRATION CAMP, German Nazi institution for detention of opponents of the Nazi *regime*, without trial.

CONCLAVE, a secret assembly of Roman Catholic Cardinals for the election of a new Pope.

CONCORDAT, an agreement between the Pope and a Government usually referring to Church matters.

CONDOMINIUM, common rule of two or more nations in a territory, as in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

CONGRESS, the U. S. legislative body consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives. Also India's premier nationalist organization, the Indian National Congress.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS, persons who on moral or religious grounds refuse military service.

CONSCRIPTION, system of compulsory military service.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY, at present the majority party in the House of Commons, traditionally the right-wing party in the British Parliament, virtually the governing party since 1924. Present leader, Mr. Winston Churchill.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, an assembly elected on universal adult franchise to frame the constitution of a country. The slogan has gained much popularity in India since the National Congress declared its adher-

ence to call a Constituent Assembly to frame India's constitution.

CONTRABAND, goods which may be prevented from being delivered to a belligerent by another belligerent.

CONVOY, ships of war to protect merchant vessels in the high seas, also merchant vessels so escorted.

CORPORATE STATE, a State system where the Corporate parliament is elected by professional and trade corporation and not by territorial constituencies.

CORVETTE a flush-decked vessel having only one tier of guns on upper or main deck.

COUP D'ETAT, French for "stroke of State", a sudden change of Government by force.

CRUISER, fast warship next in size to the battle-cruiser.

CUSTOMS UNION, an agreement between States having a Common tariff frontier regarding frontier customs.

DAIL EIREANN, the lower House of the Irish Parliament.

DAWES PLAN, the original amount of Reparations proving an impossible figure, the Dawes plan (after U. S. A. State Secretary Dawes) fixed them at 2,000,000,000 marks per year without fixing a definite total amount.

DAZZLE PAINTING, painting of ships, aeroplanes, etc., in irregular patches for the purpose of camouflage.

DE FACTO RECOGNITION, an act whereby a new Government or State is made a partner in international relations of any kind without being formally recognized.

DEFLATION, reduction in money circulation resulting in lowering of prices.

DE JURE RECOGNITION, the formal recognition of a new Government or State.

DEMAGOGY, instigation or incitement of people with lies. The word is derived from Greek 'demagogue' seducer of persons.

DEMARCHE, *lit.* a step taken, used only in diplomacy.

DEMOCRACY, Government by the people, exerted usually through popular assemblies, by plebiscites and referendums or by representative institutions.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY, one of the two great political parties in U. S. A ; President Roosevelt belonged to this party. The other party is Republican party.

DENIAL POLICY, a policy whereby the enemy in an occupied country is deprived of materials, factories and means of transport and communications. See Scorched Earth Policy.

DEPTH CHARGE, a special kind of bomb for use against submarines. It contains a large charge of high explosive and explodes when it sinks to a certain depth.

DESTROYER, originally an abbreviation for torpedo-boat destroyer. A warship smaller than the cruiser.

DEVALUATION, a reduction of value of currency.

DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM, the philosophical basis of Marxism. The term is explained to mean positive understanding of existing things and of their negative implications.

DICTATORSHIP, absolute rule of a person or group.

DIEHARDS, extremely orthodox members of the Conservative Party.

DIET, Legislative body in Japan.

DIETSCH, Greater Holland, the Common name for Dutch & Flemish.

DIRECT ACTION, coercive methods for attaining industrial or political ends.

DIVE-BOMBER, a type of bombing aircraft which can dive low and release bombs from very low altitude.

DIVISION, an army unit, usually half an army corps, consisting of a number of infantry and artillery brigades with appropriate services.

DOMINION, a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth. D. STATUS, the status enjoyed by a Dominion of the British Common-

wealth, virtually independent except for a nominal tie with the Crown. A Dominion has the right to secede from the Empire.

DOWNING STREET, contains the official residence of the Prime Minister of Britain (No. 10), of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (No. 11), and also the Foreign Office.

DUCE, Italian for a leader, title assumed by the late Italian Dictator, Benito Mussolini.

DUG-OUT, a rough dwelling dug out in a trench as a shelter.

E-BOAT, a small German fast motor torpedo-boat.

ECONOMIC PENETRATION, the establishment by one country of a dominant position in the economy of another country with a view to subsequent political control.

ELAS, Communist Party in Greece, became prominent in 1944 for their opposition to British expeditionary force under General Scobie.

EMBARGO, a ban on the export of certain classes of goods.

ERSATZ, German for substitute.

EMERGENCY POWERS, the powers which the Government or the head of the State can exercise in supersession to the legislature when the country is in a state of emergency.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) ACT, an Act passed by Parliament empowering Government to make regulations by "Orders-in-Council", necessary for the defence of the realm or in the interest of public safety.

EMPLACEMENT, platform for stationing a gun.

ENCIRCLEMENT, a German slogan denouncing alliance between Britain, France and any Eastern European Power against German aggression.

ENTENTE CORDIALE, the cordial understanding reached between Great Britain and France in 1904.

ETHNOGRAPHICAL PRINCIPLE, a principle under which people of the same race and having the same language should be united in a Common State.

EVACUATION, removing certain classes of people, usually children and old people, from a vulnerable area to a safer place.

EVACUEE, a person evacuated.

EXTRADITION, delivering up by one Government to another of a fugitive from justice.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY, the tax levied by the State on all profits above a certain limit.

FABIAN SOCIETY, a society of British Socialist thinkers in England.

FALANGE, the Spanish Fascist Party.

FALANGISTS, Spanish Fascists.

FASCISM, Italian national movement founded by Mussolini. F. Party, the only authorized political party in the country. The programme of the party was nationalistic, authoritarian, anti-communistic and anti-parliamentary. The Fascist Party claimed to be neither capitalistic nor socialistic and favoured the corporate State.

FEDERAL UNION, a proposal first made by Clarence E. Streit for a federation of U. S. A., Britain, British Dominions, France, Belgium the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Switzerland as a preliminary stage to a later world federation.

FEDERATION, voluntary union of States for national or general purposes, while remaining independent in home affairs. The 1935 constitution of India envisaged a federation at the Centre to be arrived at between British Indian provinces and the Indian States. This had to be postponed for the war.

FIANNA FAIL, the radical nationalist party of Eire, under the leadership of Mr. de Valera, the Prime Minister.

FIFTH COLUMN, people and organizations in a country, who are prepared to give active assistance to an enemy

or a potential one. First used during the Spanish Civil War, when General Franco attacked the Republicans in four columns the "fifth column" or secret adherents organized sabotage and espionage inside the Republicans' ranks.

FIGHTERS, aircraft which are used in fighting and destroying enemy aircraft, bombers or fighters. These have greater speed than bombers and are fitted with machine guns and cannon

FINE GAEL, the moderate nationalist party in Eire led by Mr. Cosgrave.

FIVE-YEAR PLANS, the economic plans of the Soviet Union (1927-1932 ; 1932-1936 and 1937-42) with a view to establishing autarky ultimately.

FLAG SHIP, the warship in a fleet or squadron in which the Admiral or the naval commander of that fleet or squadron sails and which carries the flag of the command.

FLYING BOMB, Is a jet-propelled bomb launched from a ramp, probably with the aid of a take-off rocket. It is a pilotless bomber. The fuselage is 21 ft. 10 in. long with a maximum width of 2 ft. 6½ inch. The over-all length is 25 ft. 4½ in. The wing span is 16 ft. The bomb appears to be operated by an automatic pilot set before the take-off.

FOURTEEN POINTS, the terms laid down by President Wilson in January 1918 to liquidate the world war, also referred to in regard to Mr. Jinnah's claims for the Moslems in India.

FOUR-YEAR PLANS, German economic plans after the Russian model (1933-36 ; 1937-40).

FREE FRANCE MOVEMENT, a movement started by the French General Charles de Gaulle, who escaped from France after her capitulation and organized French resistance to the "Axis" Powers.

FREE PORT, a port in one State which another State is granted the right of using as though it were her own.

FREE TRADE, the system of unrestricted commerce between different countries.

FUEHRER, title assumed by Hitler, *lit.* leader.

FUSE, a means of igniting an explosive at the required instant.

FUSELAGE, the body of an aeroplane.

FUSILLADE, continuous discharge of fire arms.

GAS, the general name to describe the poisonous and irritating chemicals discharged against hostile troops, irrespective of whether the substances used are actually gases, liquids or solids. G. BAG, the container to hold the gas in an airship. G. HELMET, G. MASK, device for protection against gas attack. G. SHELL, a shell which discharges gas on explosion.

GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT, an informal agreement without any formal treaty.

GEOPOLITICS, German political doctrine which explains development by the laws of Geography

GESTAPO, *abb.* for "Geheime Staatspolizei", the German secret police.

GOLD STANDARD, the system of currency under which bank notes can be changed into gold at a fixed rate at any time.

G. P. U., Soviet secret police (also O G P U).

GUERILLA WAR, the mode of warfare in which desperate persons harass the victor's army in occupied regions. Guerillas may act singly or in small groups and their method of warfare is secret.

GUILD SOCIALISM, the British form of Syndicalism.

GUN, a firearm or weapon from which balls or other projectiles are discharged usually by the explosive force of gunpowder—cannon, rifle, revolver. ANTI-AIRCRAFT G., designed for shooting at flying aeroplanes. ANTI-TANK G. fires high-velocity bullets

penetrating the armour of tanks.
LONG-RANGE G, a gun which can send its projectiles to a very long distance. MACHINE G. an automatic gun firing bullets in rapid succession.
GUNS BEFORE BUTTER, a slogan first used by Goering urging German workers to sacrifice food to make more war materials.

HAND GRENADE, a small bomb thrown by hand.
HARTAL, a temporary suspension of normal business activities, specially in India, as a mark of protest.
HAVANA, DECLARATION OF, a declaration made by the Pan-American Conference at Havana on July 30, 1940 to the effect that the transfer of any territory in the Western Hemisphere to non-American Power will not be recognized.
HIGH-EXPLOSIVES, explosives with a high velocity of detonation, have much more destructive powers than ordinary explosives like gunpowder.
HITLER YOUTH, a branch of the Nazi Party to which all Germans from 14 to 21 years must belong.
HOME RULE, a slogan of the former Irish nationalists for self-govt. Now used for all sorts of national or minority autonomy movement.
HORST WESSEL SONG, a song written by a Nazi, Horst Wessel, the Nazi party anthem and the second National Anthem in Germany.
HOWITZER, heavy gun of varying range used by the army.
HUNGER STRIKE, abstention from food. Hungerstrikes have been resorted to by detenus and political prisoners to redress their grievances.
HYDROPHONICS, a war-time word applied to that branch of agriculture where cultivation is done in water. This is a kind of soil-less cultivation.

IMPERIALISM, in the broad sense it denotes a tendency to build great empires usually through conquest and annexation; in the narrower sense it relates to the British Empire and denotes the tendency towards strengthening the connexions between the different parts of the Empire.
IMPERIAL PREFERENCE, the granting of lower tariff duties on Empire products.
INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY, a small group in British labour being midway in conviction betwpen the Labour Party and Communism.
INDIAMEN, the name assumed by a group of Anglo-Indians and Europeans domiciled in India.
INFLATION, the expansion of money circulation resulting in prices going up.
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION, an international body, set up under the League Covenant, with four constituent bodies: the General Conference; the Governing body; the Auxiliary Organs; and the International Labour Office (I L O). The offices have now been transferred to America.
INTERNATIONALS, the international societies of Socialist Parties.
INTERNATIONALE, L', the international anthem of Socialists and Communists and also the national anthem of the U. S. S R.
I. R. A, initials of the Irish Republican Army, a revolutionary body.
IRON GUARD, the Roumanian Nazi Party.
IRONSIDES, name given to mechanized defence units organised under General Sir E Ironside.
ISOLATIONISM, a body of political opinion in the U. S. A. favouring non-involvement in European affairs.

JERRY, a name meaning the enemy.
JEWISH AGENCY, a body instituted by the League Mandate for Palestine to represent the Jewish side in matters concerning the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.
JITTERBUG, an American slang

meaning apprehensive and excitable alarmists.

KELLOG PACT, an agreement signed in 1928 by the then U. S. Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellog, and the French foreign Minister, M. Briand, by which the signatory nations (almost all in the world) condemned war as an instrument of settling international disputes and undertook to settle such disputes by peaceful methods. Also known as the Kellog-Briand pact.

KREMLIN, the seat of the Soviet Government in Moscow.

KUO MIN TANG, the Chinese Nationalist party founded by the late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.

LABOUR PARTY, British Socialist party (Leader Mr. C. R. Attlee) was in the opposition after 1931, accepted office in the National Government under Mr. Churchill in May 1940.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS, an international body set up at Geneva in 1920 under the Covenant of the Treaty of Versailles and other peace treaties. Some of its offices have been transferred to America. Since the war started it has practically displayed no activity.

LEASE AND LEND ACT, is an act passed by the U. S. Congress on March 12, 1941, for empowering the President of U.S.A. to sell, exchange, transfer, lease or lend any defence article to any government whose defence the President regards essential to the defence of the United States. The Act secured war supplies to Britain and the Allies on a credit basis as against the provisions of the Cash and Carry Law. The provisions of the Act have been applied to India and other Dominions.

LEBENSRAUM, German for "living-space", a new slogan for German expansion.

LEGITIMATISTS, those who advocate the restoration of a deposed legitimate dynasty to the throne.

LIBERAL PARTY, successor to the Whig Party (Leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair), stand for free trade, rejects Socialism and all forms of continental dictatorship including Communism. Was in opposition but joined Mr. Churchill's National Government in May 1940.

LOBBYING, an attempt to influence votes by personal contacts.

LOCARNO, TREATY OF, concluded in 1925 between France, Britain, Germany, Italy and Belgium by which Germany recognized the demilitarization of the Rhineland. Germany. France and Belgium undertook to maintain their present mutual frontiers and to abstain from using force against each other.

LOW, COUNTRIES, collective name for Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg.

LUFTWAFFE, official name for the German Air Force.

MAGINOT LINE, the French system of elaborate underground fortification from the Swiss frontier to Malmedy, built 1927-35 under the direction of Maginot, then French War Minister. A lighter fortification ran from Malmedy to the sea along the Belgian frontier and it was this that was pierced through by the Germans in May 1940.

MANDATE, a system of colonial administration adopted for certain ex-Turkish and all ex-German colonies, by which the territories in questions were transferred to the League of Nations, which entrusted their administration to certain Allied Powers.

MARXISM, the Socialist doctrine following the theories of the German social philosopher Karl Marx (1818-83).

MENSHEVIKS, Moderte Russian Socialists who oppose Bolshevism.

MILITIA, the name sometimes given to the troops of the second line of a national army.

MINE, is a special kind of bomb used for both defence and offence. FLOATING MINE is a variant of the "submarine" type. LAND-MINES are used for protecting a land frontier and explode on the enemy appearing over the place they are situated.

MAGNETIC MINE, an electro-magnetic circuit which on being disturbed by the magnetism of an approaching vessel explodes. SUBMARINE MINES are sunk at suitable depths and usually explode on coming in contact with a ship. MINE FIELD, an area (in land or sea) sown with mines. MINE-LAYING, the sowing of mines done with the help of surface vessels or by means of aeroplanes. MINE-SWEEPER, a vessel specially fitted for hunting mines and rendering them harmless.

MODUS VIVENDI, informal agreement between Pope and a Government; also used for other provisional or informal agreements in political life.

MOLOTOV'S BREADBASKET, the nickname of a type of bomb first used in the Soviet-Finnish War which on being exploded scatters a large number of smaller bombs.

MONROE DOCTRINE, a principle of American policy first enunciated by President Monroe declining any European intervention in political affairs of the Americas.

MORTAR, a type of canon designed to throw shot or shell short distances at high angles of elevation.

MOSCOW TRIALS, Famous trials held in 1936-37, for trying prominent Communists for alleged Conspiracy against M. Stalin.

MOST-FAVOURED NATION CLAUSE, a frequent clause in trade treaties whereby a signatory undertakes to extend to the other signatory automatically any favour granted to a third country.

MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS, agreements to which more than two countries are parties.

MUNICH AGREEMENT, the agreement signed on Sept. 29, 1938, between Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy, providing for the cession of Sudeten-German districts of Czechoslovakia to Germany and the guaranteeing by each signatory to maintain the frontiers of the new Czecho-Slovak State.

NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY, an offshoot of the Labour Party formed by J. R. MacDonald in 1931 to remain in the National Government contrary to the policy of the official Labour Party.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY, a section of the Liberal Party which seceded from the party when Liberals left the National Govt. in 1931.

NATIONALIZATION, change from private to State ownership of trades, industries, etc.

NATIONAL SOCIALISM, the German nationalist movement under Adolf Hitler. The National Socialist Party is the only permitted political party in Germany and is based on the models of the Italian Fascist Party. Though its name is National-Socialist it is more nationalist than Socialist. The Party is intensely anti-Communist, anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic. Hitler is the supreme leader of the party having absolute power and nominating all sub-leaders. The party has organization for controlling Germans almost everywhere in the world. The party came to power in 1933.

NATURALIZATION, admitting aliens to citizenship.

NAVAL BASE, the headquarters where warships are concentrated and from where naval operations are carried out.

NAVAL TREATY OF LONDON, concluded March 25, 1936, between Great Britain, U. S. A. and France with a view to limiting naval armaments. Italy joined later while Japan chose not to join the treaty.

NAVICERT, a certificate, issued by a

British Consul in a neutral country, signifying that a neutral ship does not carry contraband Ships and cargoes are liable to be seized by British Navy in the absence of navicerts.

NAZI, contraction for German National-Socialists.

NEUTRALITY ACT, the first American Neutrality Act was passed in 1935 and renewed in 1937. Arms supplies were completely forbidden and certain other supplies permitted only on the cash-and-carry basis. As amended in November 1939, the Act repealed the arms embargo and allowed the sale of arms on the cash-and-carry basis. (See also *Lease and Lend Act.*)

NEUTRALITY ZONE (AMERICAN), a zone of 300 miles and in some places up to 600 miles around the U. S. and the South American continent established by the Conference of 21 American Republics at Panama in October 1939. Warlike acts in this zone were prohibited but so far the zone has not come into practical existence.

NEW DEAL, the policy adopted in 1933 by President Roosevelt to overcome the great economic crisis which broke out in the U. S. A. after 1929. The basis of the New Deal was the National Recovery Act (N. R. A) through which Govt. initiative was introduced as the leading factor in the country's economic trend.

NIHILISM, from *nihil*—nothing, an intellectual current in Russia in the sixties recognizing no authority, doubting every general principle and value, and standing for the freedom of the sovereign individual.

NINE-POWER AGREEMENT, a treaty regarding China concluded in 1923 between Great Britain, United States, Japan, China, France, Italy, Portugal, Belgium and the Netherlands.

NO MAN'S LAND, ground between trenches or strongholds of opposing forces; also the ground between the frontiers of two countries *e.g.*, the hilly tracts between N.-W. F. P. and Afghanistan.

NON-AGGRESSION PACT, an agreement between two countries to abstain from the use of force against each other and to settle any difference by peaceful means.

NON-BELLIGERENCY, a term denoting the attitude of a country which though technically neutral openly supports one of the belligerents.

NOSE-DIVE, a sudden swift descent of an aeroplane with the forward end foremost

NORDIC, a term denoting the Scandinavian countries and their people. According to the German racial theory the Nordic race is the highest developed human type (though scientists refuse to believe in the existence of a pure Nordic type), the Germans are primarily Nordic and it is their destiny to rule over other races.

NUNCIO, Papal envoy in foreign capitals.

O G P U, alternative for G. P. U., the Russian Secret Police.

OPEN DOOR, POLICY. the policy of keeping trade open to all comers on equal terms.

OPEN CITY OR TOWN, one which contains no military objectives.

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL, regulations passed under the Emergency Powers Act by the King with the advice of the Privy Council.

OSLO CONVENTION, an agreement concluded in 1937 at Oslo between Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg with a view to stressing a liberal trade policy and facilitating mutual trade of the signatories O. POWERS, the signatories to the above.

OTTAWA AGREEMENTS, the agreements concluded in Ottawa in 1932 at the Imperial Economic Conference securing mutual tariff preference to the members of the British Commonwealth.

O V R A, the Italian Secret Police.

PACIFISM, the movement for the abolition of war.

PAKISTAN, *lit.* holy land, a scheme put forward by the Moslem League to divide India into Moslem and Hindu sovereign-States so as to end the communal trouble. The scheme has not yet taken a definite shape.

PANAMA, DECLARATION OF, established a neutrality zone round the American continent (Oct. 3, 1939).

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE, the annual conference of the 21 Republics of America forming the Pan-American Union.

PAN AMERICAN UNION, the organization of all the 21 American Republics fostering political and economic collaboration among themselves.

PAN-ARABIC MOVEMENT, the movement for an all-Arab State or a federation of Arabic countries.

PAN-ISLAMISM, a movement striving for close political co-operation between Islamic peoples with a view to ultimate setting up of an all-Islamic empire or federation.

PANZER, German tank corps.

PARACHUTE, an umbrella-like contrivance for descending from a moving aircraft. P. FLARE, a flare attached to a parachute dropped from a bomber to illuminate the target below, used during night raids. P. TROOPS. PARACHUTISTS, soldiers who are carried by air and descend with parachutes, usually behind enemy lines to commit acts of sabotage and spread confusion, etc.

PARASHOTS, specially trained troops in England to meet the parachutists during the present war.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, an international court set up at The Hague, Holland (1921) in accordance with the League Covenant, which decides contested cases for League members and certain non-members on questions of interpretation of treaties, international law, international obligations, breaches thereof and reparations therefor.

PHONEY, Fictitious. An American slang.

PICKETING, preventing people from entering shops, factories, etc., so as to make them desist from patronizing or working in them.

PILL BOX, a small concrete blockhouse usually equipped with machine-guns.

PLEBISCITE, an expression of the will of a whole nation or a people on particular points.

PLUTOCRACY, the rule of the rich.

POCKET BATTLESHIP, light armoured small sized German battleship attaining very high speed and having six 11-inch guns.

POGROM, a Russian word meaning "destruction" used to denote anti-Jewish outrages.

POLITBUREAU, the Political Bureau of the Communist Party in Russia.

POM POM, a kind of quick-firing naval gun.

POPULAR FRONT, a suggestion for political collaboration of Communists, Socialists and other democratic elements against Fascism put forward by the Communist Interni. in 1935.

POURPARLER, an informal preliminary conference.

PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE (TEMPORARY MEASURES) ACT, an Act passed in July 1939 to enable the Government to deal with the activities of the I. R. A. (*q. v.*).

PRIZE COURT, a tribunal set up in war time to decide whether a captured ship and its cargo are lawful prize or not, for the crew and the naval officers and ratings.

PROFITEERING, making excessive profits by exploiting a national crisis.

PROHIBITION, Government action prohibiting manufacture and sale of intoxicants.

PROLETARIAT, the class of wage-earners who have no property of their own.

PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION, an electoral system by which each party has representation in the

elective body in proportion to its strength.

PROTOCOL, the rough draft of any document, usually used in reference to diplomatic documents.

QUISLING, a traitor, or fifth columnist. From the Norwegian politician of the name.

R. A. F., initials of the Royal Air Force.

RATIONING, fixing and arranging for the distribution of the quantities of foodstuffs and other commodities that can be used by individuals, during a national emergency.

RECONNAISSANCE, the examination of a tract of country for military operations.

RED ARMY, the Soviet Army.

REDS, Communists (used in a derogatory sense).

REGIA AERONAUTICA, the official name of the Italian Air Force.

REICH, THE THIRD, means the present German State. Germany is also referred to simply as the Reich.

REICHSTAG, the name of the German Parliament.

REICHSTAG FIRE, the fire of the German Parliament House on February 27, 1933 believed to have been organised by Nazis to create a pretext for crushing opponents.

REICHSWEHR, name applied to the German army as a whole.

REPARATIONS, the war indemnities to be paid by Germany under the Versallies Treaty. They were fixed at 132,000,000,000 marks in gold and modified later by the Dawes Plan (*q. v.*) and again by the Young Plan (*q. v.*). The total payment made by Germany under various plans totalled about 17,000,000,000 marks. An international conference at Lausanne in 1932 abolished the reparations altogether.

REFERENDUM, submission of legislative questions directly to the vote of the entire electorate.

REPUBLICAN PARTY, one of the two great American political parties.

RIGHT, the more orthodox and conservative party or group is referred to as the Right.

SA, contraction for *Sturn-Abteilung*, storm troop, the Nazi party army.

SAADABAD, PACT OF, an agreement concluded in 1934, between Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan.

SABOTAGE, malicious destruction of property, particularly public utilities.

SABOTEUR, one who commits sabotage.

SANCTIONS, measures taken under article 16 of the League Covenant to enforce the fulfilment of international treaty obligations.

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, *see* General Index

SATYAGRAHA, non-violent civil resistance in India.

SATYAGRAHI, one practising *satyagraha.*

SCORCHED EARTH POLICY, the policy by which everything likely to be useful to the enemy is destroyed before the approach of an advancing enemy. 'Scorched earth' policy was first introduced by the Russians when Napoleon with his victorious army marched into Russia and had to leave the country in despair as he could not maintain his army in the face of scorched earth policy. In the present war the Russians have successfully scorched towns and villages before these have been captured by the Germans. This policy has very commonly been resorted to in many other theatres of the present World War.

SCUTTLING, destroying or sinking a ship so as to prevent the enemy capturing the same.

SEAVACUEE, one evacuated overseas.

SECRET SESSION, is a session of the Parliament which visitors and Pressmen are not allowed to attend. During War time Secret sessions are common.

SELF-DETERMINATION, the prin-

ciple that every distinct people or nation should have the right to determine its form of Government and political destiny.

SHELL, a strong metal case filled with explosive and discharged from a gun.

SHELL SHOCK, a nervous complaint brought about by the explosion of a shell near the subject.

SIEGFRIED LINE, the German counterpart of the Maginot Line, (*q. v.*) constructed 1938, also known as the Westwall.

SIREN, specially constructed contrivance for sounding loud warning about the approach of enemy aircraft. ALL CLEAR, a long and continuous cry of the siren indicating that enemy planes have disappeared.

SIT DOWN STRIKE, a strike in which the workers do not leave the plant but stay there idly.

SLIT TRENCH, trench of different shapes and sizes dug into earth for giving temporary protection against air-raids.

SMOKE SCREEN, a screen of thick smoke put up to hide movement of troops, ships, etc.

SOCIALISM, "a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole and their administration and distribution in the interests of all."—*N.E.D.*

SOKOL, Czech national gymnastic movement.

S. O. S., distress signal sent out by sinking ships.

SOVIET, Russian word meaning "council". Workers' councils or Soviets emerged first in the Russian revolution of 1905. Reappeared in 1917 and became the organs of the Communist revolution and later of the Russian Administration. The amended constitution of 1936 changed their function substantially. The term "Soviet" is loosely used for the Soviet Union also.

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE, certain countries or parts of countries in which another power desires to exert exclusive influence, without actually annexing them.

SS, initials of German 'Schutz-Staffel' protective squadron, a select branch of the Nazi party army.

STIRRUP PUMP, a kind of portable pump worked by hand and very useful in Air-Raid Precaution for putting out fires caused by bombs.

STRAFE, a military colloquialism to mean punish severely.

STRATEGY, the act of directing troops, etc. in war.

STRESSA FRONT, the grouping of Powers at the Stressa Conference in 1934, called by Mussolini to discuss problem of the Danubian Basin.

SUCCESSION STATES, States set up after the Great War of 1914-18 on the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. They included Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Roumania and Yugoslavia.

SWASTIKA, a hooked cross, the symbol of Nazis.

SYNDICALISM, a revolutionary movement making trade unions the basis of social revolution as well as of future society.

TACTICS, the art and science of arranging and using military and naval forces in time of war.

TAIL-DIVE, a sudden descent of an æroplane with the hinder part foremost.

TANK, a strongly armoured military motor vehicle armed with quick-firing and machine guns.

TANKER, a vessel specially made to carry oil in bulk.

TEAR GAS, a poisonous gas which produces tears. TEAR GAS BOMB, TEAR SHELL, a bomb or shell which explodes with the diffusion of tear gas.

TERRITORIAL WATERS, a three-mile belt of sea contiguous to a State, on which, by international law, the State exercises sovereign rights.

TOMMY GUN, handy submachine gun

which can be used even by privates. The word 'Tommy' means private.

TRENCH MORTAR, a species of small cannon with a fixed angle of elevation largely used for throwing bombs on the opposing trenches.

TORIES, old name of Conservatives. Orthodox Conservatives are even now called Tories.

TORPEDO, a self-propelled engine of war charged with high explosive, which explodes under water with terrific force by contact, concussion, etc. when brought into contact with any object. Also to hit with a torpedo.

TORPEDO-BOAT, a small swift vessel which discharges torpedoes.

TORPEDO NET, a net work of steel links extended by booms round about a vessel to intercept torpedoes fired at it.

TORPEDO TUBE, the gun from which a torpedo is discharged.

TOTAL WAR, a term to denote the present form of war in which the distinction between combatants and non-combatants is fast disappearing.

TOTALITARIAN, denotes the single-party dictatorial form of Governments based on the theory of the "totality of the State."

TRADE UNIONS, associations of workers and other employees for common representation of the employees.

T. U. C., the initials of Trade Union Congress, the common organization of British trade Unions.

U-BOAT, German submarine, the German for which is *unterseeboot.*

ULSTER, often used for Northern Ireland. The old Irish province of Ulster contained nine counties, only six of which are included in Northern Ireland.

U. S. A. F., United State Air Force.

U. S. S. R., abbreviation for the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

VATICAN, the seat of the Pope, a sovereign State.

VERSAILLES, TREATY OF, the peace treaty ending the war of 1914-18, concluded between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany on June 28, 1919.

VETO, the right of the executive head to refuse to approve a piece of legislation.

VICHY, the seat of the French Government since France's capitulation in June 1940. The present Government of Marshal Petain is known as Vichy Government.

WAFD, the leading nationalist party of Egypt.

WALL STREET, the site of the new York Stock Exchange, hence used for denoting American banking and finance interests.

WESTMINSTER, STATUTE OF, a document regulating the relations between the members of the British Commonwealth, passed in 1931 giving formal ratification to the declarations of the Imperial Conferences in 1926 and 1930. The document established equality of the members of the British Commonwealth.

WHIGS, old name of British Liberals.

WHIP, a member of a legislature entrusted by his party with the organization of voting.

WHITE RUSSIA, one of the constituents of Soviet Russia lying on the S. W. frontier.

WHITE ARMY, Russian anti-revolutionary army in the Civil War of 1917-21.

WISHFUL THINKING, a phrase signifying optimism not always based on realism.

YOUNG PLAN, after the failure of Dawes Plan, the Young Plan fixed the German reparations at 37 milliard marks payable in 59 annual instalments.

YELLOW-DOG CONTRACT, an American slang for contracts between employers and employees whereby the employees undertake not to join any Trade Union.

ZIONISM, a Jewish movement to restore Jewish State in Palestine.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The British Empire is the largest empire that the world has ever seen. It extends to all the continents of the world and comprises peoples of almost all the races of mankind. The sun, it is said, never sets on the British Empire. The following figures illustrate the vastness of the Empire :

DISTRIBUTION OF THE AREA AND POPULATION OF THE EMPIRE AMONG THE CONTINENTS (1939)

Name of the continent	*Area in 1,000 sq. miles*	*Population in millions*
Europe	122	49·3
Asia*	2,126	367
Africa	3,819	60·6
America	4,008	13
Australasia	3,279	10·5
Total	13,354	500·4

The British Empire comprises 20% of world's area and contains about 20% of world's population.

Political Structure

The political structure of the Empire is something novel. The political status of all parts—or rather the different countries, provinces or colonies—is not the same But for practical purposes they may be classified as follows :

1. The Self-Governing Dominions of the British Empire. These are practically independent States co-equal with the Mother Country (i.e U. K) but are within the Empire. This complete independence and autonomy was put in legal form by the Statute of Westminster which was passed by the British Parliament in 1931.

2. India and Burma. Though the ultimate object of Britain is to give India and Burma political status equivalent to that of the Dominions, India and Burma are still dependent empires, though they enjoy some Dominion privileges. The British Government retains direct control of the executive ; the Viceroy in India and the Governor-General in Burma have wide and plenary powers. (See Indian Constitution)

3. Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories. Of these only Malta and Rhodesia have self-governing constitutions. In these the Crown has only a veto on legislation. Bermuda, Bahamas, etc. have representative government, but the Crown retains substantial control over legislation and administration. The Crown colonies are unmixed dependencies, where the legislature is controlled by an executive containing a majority of Crown officials.

The *Protectorates*, such as Somaliland, differ from Crown colonies in that the inhabitants are not British subjects and that the territory does not belong to the British Crown though it is under British suzerainty. The *Mandated*

* The area of British Empire in Asia has undergone slight reduction due to Malaya, British Borneo and Burma being occupied by the Japanese.

Territories are those which before the war of 1914-18 were German colonies or certain Turkish territories. The rights to those territories were transferred to the League of Nations, which, in its turn, entrusted their administration to certain Allied Powers.

The British Empire, therefore, consists of : 1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ; 2. The self-governing Dominions of Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Eire ; 3. The dependent Empire, India and Burma ; 4. The colonial empire consisting of Crown colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories. These are : (a) *Colonies*— Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Aden, Borneo, Ceylon, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Nigeria, Gambia, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Newfoundland, Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad. Fiji, etc. (b) The *Protectorates* are Perim Protectorate, Kenya Protectorate, Uganda, Somaliland, Bechuanaland, Gold Coast Protectorates, Sierra Leone Protectorate. (c) The *Mandated Territories* are Palestine, Cameroon, Togoland, S.-W. Africa, Territory of New Guinea, Western Samoa and Nauru. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is a *Condominium*.

ITS CHARACTER

The British Empire, strictly speaking, is neither a State nor a Federation. It has no constitution, no Government of its own, and no central executive. It has grown and has not been made and is still in the process of growth. The relationship betwen the different parts of the Empire is still undefined and is at the initial stage of development. Until 1926, the Mother of Parliaments was regarded as the supreme legislative authority of the Empire and the King was the Head of the Empire. The Imperial Conference of 1926 defined the Mother Country and the Dominions "as autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate, one to another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of nations." The Statute of Westminster, the result of the Imperial Conference of 1931, removed the legislative supremacy of the British Parliament. The Statute, ratified by the British Parliament, empowered Dominion Parliaments to repeal or amend any Acts of British Parliament, applying to them and provided that no Act of Parliament at Westminster was henceforth to extend to a Dominion except with the consent of that Dominion. The position to-day, appears to be that, the Dominions are soverign States and the United Kingdom and the Dominions are a confederation of States.

The Dominions now reserve the right to declare war or make peace and are discarding the former principle that "when the King is at war, the Empire is at war." During the present war the Dominions declared war individually after a vote of their own Parliament. Though all Dominions are now at war, Eire has declared neutrality. The new constitution of 1937, enforced on December 29, 1937, declares "the right of the Irish nation to choose its own form of Government and determine its relations with other nations" and Ireland is declared as "a sovereign, independent, democratic, Catholic State." It is significant that there is no mention of the British Crown in the Constitution. The post of the Governor-General has been abolished and an elected President is now the head of the State.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom consists of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The area of the United Kingdom is 94,277 sq. m., and the present population is 47,500,000. The following table gives the area and population in 1931 of the United Kingdom in details :

Divisions	*Area sq. miles*	*Males (on April 27, 1931)*	*Females*	*Total population*
England (including Monmouthshire)	50,874	18,061,643	19,732,360	37,794,003
Wales	7,466	1,071,367	1,087,007	2,158,374
Scotland	30,405	2,325,528	2,571,457	4,842,980
Isle of Man	221	22,443	26,865	49,308
Channel Islands	75	44,099	49,106	93,205
Northern Ireland	5,200	623,154	656,591	1,279,745
Total	94,241	22,148,229	24,069,385	46,217,615

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. The British constitution, mainly unwritten and therefore flexible, has grown and has not been made There are no doubt certain constitutional laws, but they are not so large, or systematic as to be the basis of a constitution. The form of Government is constitutional manarchy, the throne is hereditary, and succession is by primogeniture. Though the Chief Executive of the State is the Crown, the British constitution is a harmonious blending of the three classes of Government enumerated by Aristotle, viz., monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. The Crown, the head of the Church and Government is the monarchical element, while the House of Lords and the House of Commons represent respectively aristocratic and democratic elements. But in practice the democratic element as represented by the House of Commons is the supreme power of the realm. The executive power of the State is exercised in the name of the Crown by the Prime Minister and his fellow Ministers. The Cabinet, as a whole, may be made and unmade by the House of Commons and hence the House of Commons is the ruling House in the Kingdom. The Government is strictly parliamentary in that it must have the support of the majority of the House of Commons, an elected body and actually the ruling part of the legislature.

THE CROWN. The Crown, as the Head of the State, is still theoretically the only person who represents sovereignty. He is above the laws and is himself the source of all laws and religion. His prerogatives though exercised on the advice of responsible Ministers, are wide and many. He can declare war and make peace, can call and dissolve the Parliament, can pardon offenders or grant amnesty and can pass ordinances, even independently of the Parliament. But he cannot levy taxes.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. The British Parliament, the mother of Parliaments, consists of two Houses. The House of Commons is the lower but practically the ruling house since 1911. It has 615 members elected by universal adult suffrage, England sending 492, Wales 36, Scotland 74, and

Northern Ireland 18 members. Members of the English, Scottish and Roman Catholic Churches, certain Government officials, sheriffs and Government Contractors are ineligible for election. The House of Commons is elected for a maximum period of five years but can be dissolved earlier. Members of the House recieve an annual salary of £600. The House is presided over by the Speaker. The powers of the House of Commons have in the present century increased to the extent of placing the Upper House in a secondary position. By the Parliament Act of 1911, the House of Commons has been made supreme in all money matters, and in the matter of other Bills, the powers of the House of Lords have been curtailed to the extent of rendering its veto ineffective in the long run, and the House of Commons supreme.

The Upper House, the House of Lords, consists of Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal. The two Archbishops and 24 English Bishops constitute the Lords Spiritual. The Lords Temporal consist of the Royal Dukes, the Dukes and all Lords in so far as they are peers of the United Kingdom, and their seats are hereditary. In addition, there are 28 Irish peers elected for life, 16 Scottish peers elected for the duration of Parliament, and 7 Law Lords. The Lord Chancellor, who is a member of the Government, presides over the Upper House By convention, three Cabinet Ministers are to be members of the House of Lords. The House of Lords also sits as the highest court of law in the country.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE. Bills passed by the House of Commons must receive the approval of the Lords before receiving the assent of the Crown. But the House of Lords has no veto on financial Bills and on other Bills its veto is temporary. The King who possesses the prerogatives of veto and certification has not used the power since the days of Charles I, and the right has come to be obsolete for all practical purposes.

THE CABINET. The Cabinet or the Executive Committee of the Parliament and practically of the House of Commons is formed by the Prime Minister who is the leader of the majority party in the Commons. But besides the Cabinet Ministers there are also a number of Ministers who are not in the Cabinet. At present there is an inner War Cabinet of eight Ministers who shape the military policy of the Government.

POLITICAL PARTIES. The Parliamentary system of Government has led to the development of political parties. And the traditional two-party system, though it has recently changed, has for the last few years been replaced by a national or all party Government consisting of the members of all the three parties. The Liberal Party has, however, lost its importance and Labour has taken its place. The strength of the political parties in England as indicated by the last general election is given below :

	No. of M. P.'s	*Number of votes obtained*
Conservatives	375	10,496,000
Liberals	19	1,400,000
Labour	168	8,825,000

The total number of votes polled at the election was 22,000,000, and the total number of seats in the Commons, 615.

Royal Family

(HOUSE OF WINDSOR)

The King—His Most Excellent Majesty George VI, K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C. M. G by the grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, born December 14, 1895; second son of late King George V, succeeded to the Throne on 11th December, 1936 on the abdication of his elder brother, King Edward VIII on December 10, 1936 and crowned at Westminster, May 12, 1937, married April 26, 1923 the Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon, born August 4, 1900.

King's children—H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth Alexander Mary (Heiress-presumptive to the Throne), born April 21, 1926 and H. R. H. Princess Margaret Rose, born August 21, 1930.

Brothers and Sisters of the King—H. R H. the Duke of Windsor, ex-King Edward VIII, elder brother of King George VI, succeeded to the throne on January 20, 1936, abdicated in favour of his younger brother on December 10, 1936 on account of marriage question, married Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937.

H. R H. the Duke of Gloucester, born March 31, 1900, married November 6, 1935, Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, the Duchess of Gloucester, born December 25, 1901.

H. R H. The Princess Royal (Victoria Alexander Alice Mary), Countess of Harewood, born April 25, 1897, married February 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, now 6th Earl of Harewood and has two sons, Hon. Viscount Lascelles and Hon Gerald David Lascelles.

British Monarchs since the Union of England and Scotland

Year of accession	*House of Stuart*	*Year of accession*	*House of Hanover*
1603	James I	1714	George I
1625	Charles I	1727	George II
	Commonwealth	1760	George III
1649	Parliamentary	1820	George IV
	Executive	1830	William IV
1653	Protectorate	1837	Victoria
	House of Stuart		*House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*
1660	Charles II		
1685	James II		
	House of Stuart-Orange	1901	Edward VII
1689	William and Mary		*House of Windsor**
1694	William III		
		1910	George V
	House of Stuart	1936	Edward VIII
1703	Anne	1936	George VI

* This change of title was made in July 17, 1917, by King George V. Formerly this house was called the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY

(The War Cabinet)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence.	Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M. P.
Lord President of the Council and Deputy Prime Minister.	Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, M. P.
Secretary of State for Foreign affairs and Leader of the House of Commons.	Rt Hon. Anthony Eden, M. P.
Chancellor of the Exchequer,	Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, M. P.
Secretary of State for Home Dept. and Minister of Home Security.	Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, M. P.
Minister of Labour and National Service.	Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M. P.
Minister of Reconstruction.	Rt. Hon. Lord Woolton.
Minister of Production.	Rt. Hon. Oliver Lyttelton, M. P.
South Africa's Representative.	General Smuts (while in England).

Ministers (not in War Cabinet)

Lord Chancellor—Rt. Hon. Viscount *Simon*; First Lord of the Admiralty—Rt. Hon. A. V. *Alexander*, C. H. M. P.; Lord Privy Seal—Rt. Hon. Lord *Beaverbrook*; Secretary of State for War—Rt. Hon. Sir James *Grigg*, M. P; Secretary of State for Dominions—Rt. Hon. Viscount *Cranborne*, M. P.; Secretary of State for Air—Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald *Sinclair*, M. P.; Secretary of State for India and Burma—Rt. Hon. L. S. *Amery*, M. P.; Minister of State—Rt. Hon. Richard K. *Law*, M. P.; Secretary of State for the Colonies—Rt. Hon. Oliver *Stanley*, M. P.; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Rt. Hon. Ernest *Brown*, M. P.; Minister of Food—Rt. Hon. Col. J. J. *Llewellin*, M. P.; Secretary of State for Scotland—Rt. Hon. Thomas *Johnston*. M. P.; President of the Board of Trade—Rt. Hon. Huge *Dalton*, M. P.; Minister of Education—Rt. Hon. R. A. *Butler*, M. P.; Minister of Health—Rt Hon. H.U. *Willink*, K. C. M. P.; Minister of Works and Planning—Rt. Hon. Lord *Portal*; Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries—Rt. Hon. Robert S. *Hudson*, M. P. C. H,; Minister of War Transport—Rt. Hon. Lord *Leathers*, C H.; Minister of Information—Rt. Hon. Brendan *Bracken*, M. P.; Minister of Economic Warfare—Rt. Hon. Earl of *Selborne*; Minister of Aircraft Production—Rt. Hon. Stafford *Cripps*, K. C. M. P.; Minister of Supply—Rt. Hon Sir Andrew *Duncan*, M. P.; Minister of Fuel and Power—Rt. Hon. Gwilym *Lloyd George*, M. P.; Minister of Town and Country Planning—Rt. Hon. W. S. *Morrison*, M. P.; Minister Resident in Washington for Supply—Rt. Hon. Ben *Smith*, M. P.; Minister at Allied Headquarters, Mediterranean Command—Rt. Hon. Harold *Macmillan*, M. P; Minister Without Portfolio (Minister of Social Insurance designate)—Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. *Jowitt*, K. C. M. P.; Minister of Civil Aviation—Rt. Hon. Viscount *Swinton*, C. H.; Minister Resident in Mid-East—Rt. Hon. Lord *Moyne*.

Other Ministers

Minister of Pensions—Rt. Hon. Sir Walter *Womersley*, M. P. : Attorney-General—Rt. Hon. Sir Donald *Somervell*, K. C. M. P. ; Solicitor-General—Sir D. Maxwell *Fyfe*, K. C. M. P. ; Financial Secretary to the Treasury—Rt. Hon. Ralph *Assheton*, M P. ; Lord Advocate for Scotland—Rt. Hon. J. S. *Reid*, K. C. M. P. ; Solicitor-General for Scotland—Sir David *Murray*, K. C. M. P. ; Postmaster-General—Rt. Hon. H. F. C. *Crookshank*, M. P.

In addition there are a number of minor Ministers including Under-Secretaries of State and Parliamentary Secretaries.

British Prime Ministers

Sir R. Walpole	1721	Sir Robert Peel (2nd time)	1841
Earl of Wilmongton	1724	Lord John Russell	1846
Henry Pelham	1743	Earl of Derby	1852
Duke of Newcastle	1754	Earl of Aberdeen	1852
Duke of Devonshire	1756	Viscount Palmerston	1855
William Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham and Duke of Newcastle)	1757	Earl of Derby (2nd time)	1858
		Viscount Palmerston (2nd time)	1859
		Earl Russel (2nd time)	1865
Earl of Bute	1762	Earl of Derby (3rd time)	1866
George Grenville	1763	Benjamin Disraeli (afterwards Earl of Beaconsfield)	1868
Marquess of Rockingham	1765		
Earl of Chatham (2nd time)	1766	William Ewart Gladstone	1868
Duke of Grafton	1767	Earl of Beaconsfield (2nd time)	1874
Lord North	1776	Mr. Gladstone (2nd time)	1880
Marquess of Rockingham (2nd time)	1782	Marquis of Salisbury	1885
		Mr. Gladstone (3rd time)	1886
Earl of Shelburne (afterwards Marquess of Lansdowne)	1782	Marquis of Salisbury (2nd time)	1886
		Mr. Gladstone (4th time)	1892
Duke of Portland	1783	Earl of Rosebery	1894
William Pitt (the younger)	1783	Marquis of Salisbury (3rd time)	1895
Henry Addington	1801	Arthur James Balfour	1902
William Pitt (2nd time)	1804	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	1905
Lord Grenville	1806	Herbert Henry Asquith (L)*	1908
Duke of Portland (2nd time)	1807	David Lloyd George (Coalition)	1916
Spencer Perceval	1809	Andrew Bonar Law (C)	1922
Lord Liverpool	1812	Stanley Baldwin (C)	1923
George Canning	1827	J. Ramsay MacDonald (Lab.)	1924
Lord Goderich	1827	Stanley Baldwin (2nd time) (C)	1924
Duke of Wellington	1828	J. Ramsay MacDonald (2nd time) (Nat.)	1924
Earl Grey	1830		
Viscount Melbourne	1834	Stanley Baldwin (3rd time) (Nat)	1935
Sir Robert Peel	1834	N. Chamberlain (Nat.)	1937
Viscount Melbourne (2nd time)	1835	W. Churchill (Nat.)	1940

* (C) Conservative ; (L) Liberal ; (Lab.) Labour ; (Nat.) National.

Local Government

Local government is carried on through popularly elected councils. England and Wales are divided principally into 62 administrative counties, and 83 county boroughs, the respective councils being the appropriate local authorities. In London some functions are discharged by the London County Council, the rest being vested in the common council of the City of London and 28 Metropolitan Boroughs. In addition, there are 300 non-county boroughs, 531 urban and 476 rural districts. Borough councils are under Lord Mayors or Mayors, the rest have Chairmen as their heads. Some minor functions in rural districts are discharged by the Parish councils. In Scotland, the divisions are similar on the same broad lines. Each burgh of the principal classes—Royal Burghs, Parliamentary Burghs and Police Burghs—has a Town Council. The officials are Lord Provost or Provost, Bailies—corresponding to the English Lord Mayor or Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors. The burghs numbered 201 and parishes 869 in the 1921 census. By an Act in 1929, local government machinery in Scotland was brought into line with the English model. The new units of local government in Scotland are county councils and burghs with a population of over 20,000.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Year	*Revenue in million £ (Budget estimate)*	*Revenue Account*
1938-39	1,025·2	1,006·2
1939-40	995·0	1,132 2
1940-41	1,3 0 2	1,495·3
1941-42	1,786·4	2,074·0
1942-43	2,627·1	2,819 9
1943-44	3,0 8·5	3,038·5
1944-45	3,098·0	...

Year	*Expenditure in million £ (Budget & Supp. Est.)*	*Revenue Account*
1938-39	1,032·2	1,019
1939-40	1,938·0	1,408·2
1940-41	2,666 8	3,970 7
1941-42	4,960 2	4,775 7
1942-43	5,707·5	5,687·4
1943-44	5,756·1	5,798·7
1944-45	5,937·4	...

UNITED KINGDOM'S NATIONAL DEBTS

Year		*Gross debts & Terminable Annuities in Million £*	*Year*		*Gross debts & Terminable Annuities in Million £*
1908 (end)	...	798	1940-41	...	11,898
1914	...	708	1941-42	...	14,070
1932-38	...	7,860	1942-43	...	15,885
1939-40	...	8,931	1943-44	...	19,598

Production & Trade

Great Britain is mainly an industrial country, the principal industrial productions being iron and steel, cotton, textile, machinery and mill-work, ship-building, coal mining, automobile manufacture, etc. Agriculture is a minor industry and only 20% of the British population can live by the production of the British soil. The United Kingdom usually imports far in excess of what she exports. A heavy unfavourable balance of trade is a normal feature of Great Britain's foreign trade. But the deficit in trade in merchandise is made good by receipts from sources like interest and profit from investments abroad, earnings of Britishers abroad sent home, moneys spent by foreigners in England, shipping income, profits made by British banks in financing foreign trade, etc. Until recently the United Kingdom was the largest purchaser in the world market.

THE ESTIMATED VALUES OF PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND AND WALES 1938-39

		Estimated value in million £
Agriculture & Horticulture	...	220
Fruits & Vegetables	...	33
Live-stock & Produce thereof and Farm Produce	...	186
Minerals (1938)	...	215
Industrial Production (1935)	...	3464
Fisheries (1938)	...	16

The following table gives the values of exports and imports in 1935, 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940 :

	Total imports million £	*Total exports million £*	*Balance of trade million £*
1935	756	481	−275
1937	1,028	597	−431
1938	910	532	−388
1939	886	485	−401
1940	1,100	439	−661

Britain's best or largest customers are her Dominions, India and Burma, and on her part she purchases liberally and enormously from these countries.

The following table indicates the directions of U. K.'s foreign trade with the Dominions, India and Burma :

Country	*Imports million £ 1938*	*Exports million £ 1938*
Canada	78·6	22·5
South Africa	14·6	39·5
Australia	72·1	38·2
New Zealand	46·8	19·2
INDIA & BURMA	56	36·4

+ indicates favourable balance and − indicates unfavourable balance of trade.

The following table shows the percentage enjoyed in the foreign trade of United Kingdom in 1937 by Empire and non-Empire countries respectively :

	% *of Imports to U. K.*	% *of Exports from U. K.*
British Empire	39·43	48·32
Foreign Comntries	60·57	51·68

NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland has an area of 5,200 sq. miles and a population of 1,279,745 according to 1989 census. It comprises the six northern counties of Ireland. Northern Ireland returns 15 members to the House of Commons and enjoy limited self-government. It has, however, its own Parliament with two Houses, and a local Government. Certain fiscal and legislative powers are reserved to the British Crown. Most of the inhabitants are Protestants and pro-British. Agriculture is the most important industry. Oats are extensively grown. Recently pig-poultry has made considerable progress. The pre-war value of agricultural production of the province was about £15 millions. Chalk, clay, fire-clay, igneous rock, lime-stone, sandstones and coal are the chief mineral productions. Linen and ship-building are the important manufacturing industries. The bulk of the taxes of the province are imposed by the British Government. They take a part and remit the balance to the local Government. There are local taxes which are the exclusive subjects of the Northern Irish Government. Customs and income tax, supertaxes, and Corporation tax are subjects of the British Government. The budget estimate for 1943-44 put the revenue and expenditure of the province at £16,679,000 and £16,569,000 respectively. The Public Debt on 31. 3. 43 was £3,894,000. *Governor*—The Duke of Abercorn. *Prime Minister*—Rt. Hon. Sir Basil S. Brooke Bart.

DOMINIONS

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

The Dominion comprises an area of 3,694,843 sq. miles and a population of 11,506,655 according to 1941 census. The present constitution of the Dominion, based on North American Act of 1867 of the Imperial Parliament, is federal and unitary. The legislative power is vested in the two Houses of Parliament, the Senate and the House of Commons. The administration is theoretically carried on by the Governor-General and a Privy Council in the name of the British Soverign. At present the Dominion is purely self-governing as defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926. The nine provinces of the Dominion, have each its separate Parliament and Lieutenant-Governor and they enjoy full autonomy in local matters. The Tukon and North-western territories are, however, governed by commissioners assisted by councils. The Dominion Senate has 96 members nominated for life and the Commons has 245 elected members. The capital of the Dominion is Ottawa, and French and English are the official languages. Canada is largely agricultural though recently industries have made phenomenal progress. Wheat and oats are the most important crops. Dairying, fruit-farming, ranching, forestry, fisheries and mining are other important national

industries. U. S. A. absorbs the major portion of the Dominion's foreign trade and the next share is United Kingdom's. The estimated revenue and expenditure of the Dominion were 2,561 million dollars and 5,500 million dollars respectively according to 1943-44 Budget. The total national debt stood at 6188 million dollars on 31st March 1943. *Governor-General of Canada*—The Earl of Athlone, K. C., G. C. B., G. C. V. O. *Prime Minister*—Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C. M. G.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth has an area of 2,975,581 sq. miles and a population of 6,629,839 according to 1933 census. The Commonwealth was formed in 1901 and comprises six original states. The constitution is federal. The executive power is exercised by the Governor General in the name of the British Crown with the assistance of an executive council of 14 ministers. The federal parliament has two Houses, the Senate with 36 members elected for 6 years, and the House of Representatives with about 72 members elected for three years. The original States have each its Parliament which retain the residual powers over its own territories. The federal capital is Canberra. Agriculture, sheep-farming and dairying are the most important national industries. The principal crop is wheat. Gold mining is also important. The major portion of Australian foreign trade is with Empire countries. The chief exports are wool, dairy products, cold meats, wheat, fruits and vegetables. Chief imports are machinery, iron and steel, piece-goods, petroleum, mineral oil, tea and tobacco. The estimated revenue and expenditure in 1942-43 were £294 millions and £697 millions respectively.

Governor-General—H. R. H. Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P. *Prime Minister*.—Mr. John Curtin.

NEW ZEALAND

The Dominion comprises an area of 102,410 sq. miles and a population of 1,491,484 according to 1936 census. The present constitution, established in 1857 as a colony, was raised to the status of a Dominion in 1907. The form of Government is unitary and the admistration is carried on by the Governor-General in the name of the British Crown with the help of a ministry responsible to the New Zeland Legislature—the General Assembly which consists of two Houses : the Legislative Council (upper) and the House of Representatives (lower). The upper House has 86 members who hold office for 7 years and the Lower House has 80 members elected for 3 years. Agriculture, Dairying, fruit-farming, cattle and sheep breeding are the important industries and wheat, oat, and barley are the important agricultural crops of the Dominion. Gold, silver and coal are mined. In normal times about 90 per cent of the trade of the dominion is with Empire countries, Dairy produce is the chief export, meats, wool, hides and skin and gold being next in important. The imports mainly consist of manufactured goods. The Revenue and expenditure in 1942-43 were £42 millions and £38 millions respectively. The gross national debts stood at about £464 millions on 31 March, 1943. *Governor-General*—Marshal (R. A. F.) Sir Cyril Louis Norton Newall, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., O. M., C. B. E. *Prime Minister*—Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser, P. C.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Union has an area of 472,494 sq. miles and a population of 2,003,857 Europeans and 7,586,041 non-Europeans, according to 1936 census. The present constitution, based on an act of the Imperial Parliament of 1909 which united in 1910 the self-governing colonies of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Coloney, into the present union. The colonies became provinces. The executive power is exercised by the Governor-General in the name of the British Crown with the help of an Executive Council of Ministers. The Union Parliament has two Houses, the Senate in the House of Assembly. The former has 40 members, 8 nominated and the rest elected—all of whom must be of European descent. The Assembly has 150 elected members, all of European descent. Since 1936 non-European natives are allowed to send 4 members to the upper and 3 members to the Lower House. The provinces have their own legislatures for dealing with local matters. Agriculture, fruit-farming and live-stock are important. The principal crops are mealies, wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar-cane. Gold mining is the most important industry of the Union which produces more than 50% of the World out-put of gold. Diamond and coal are also largely mined. Manufactured goods are the principal imports of the Union while the chief exports, in order of importance, are gold, wool, diamond, fruits and coal. In normal times Empire countries and the U. K. enjoy the lion's shares of the Union's trade. The Revenue and expenditure of the Union were £91 millions and £109 millions respectively in 1943-44. The total national debt stood at £ 381 millions on 31. 3. 42. *Governor-General*—Rt. Hon. Nicolas De Wet. *Prime Minister*—Field-Marshal, the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts. P. C.

EIRE* (Irish Free State)

The Eire has an area of about 26,000 sq. miles and a population of 1,263,699 according to 1941 census. Formerly a part of the United Kingdom, the present Eire Constitution is mainly based on an Act of British Parliament of 1920. Under this Act Ireland was divided into Irish Free State (Southern Ireland) and Northern Ireland. The Act provided for separate Parliaments for the two Irelands. Southern Ireland refused to accept the 1920 constitution but Northern Ireland agreed. A treaty between Great Britain and Southern Ireland resulted in the latter accepting Dominion Status under the name of Irish Free State (Saorstut Eireann). The Eire Parliament consists of two Houses, the House of Representatives (Dail Eireann) and the Senate (Seannad Eireann). The Government was to be carried by a Governor-General in the name of the British Crown and with the assistance of elected ministers. The Irish constitution of to-day has passed through a series of modifications since 1921. The Parliament approved of a new constitution in June 1937, a plebiscite approved it in July of the same year. Under this constitution the old name *Eire* has been restored and the country is declared to be a sovereign, independent, democratic State. The post of Governor-General is also abolished and an elected President is now the Head of the State. The President acts on the advice of an Executive Council. The Upper House (Senate) has 60 members, 11 nominated by the Prime Minister and the

* It is significant that unlike other Dominions, Eire did not declare War against the Axis Powers, but has been strictly neutral.

rest elected ; and the Lower House (the House of Representatives) has 188 elected members. Official languages—English and Irish. Agriculture, livestock, Poultry, Dairy are the important industries of Eire. The largest share of Eire's trade is absorbed by Great Britain. Chief imports are manufactured goods and principal exports are livestock, meat, dairy produce, and wines and beer. The revenue and expenditure in 1942-43 were £40 millions and £43 millions respectively. *President*—Dr. Douglas Hyde (first elected May, 1938) *Prime Minister*—Eamon de Valera.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Area, Population, Government and Constitution.—The U. S. A. comprises an area of 2,977,128 sq. miles and a population of 131,669,275 (1940). The overseas territories of U. S. A. have a population of 18,951,956 and a total area of 712,836 sq. miles. The U. S. A. consists of 48 States each of which has its Government, and legislature and enjoys autonomy in local or State affairs. The Federal Government in Washington is the Central Government which has exclusive jurisdiction over matters of common interest to the States. The form of Government is federal and is based on the Constitution of 1787. The Federal Legislature consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State (*i. e.* 96 in all) elected for 6 years and the House of Representatives has 435 members elected every second year by the citizens of the 48 States.

The executive power is vested in the President who is elected every leap year. The electors chosen for the election of the President meet in their respective State Capitals and give their votes. The votes of the electors of all the States are opened in the presence of both the Houses of the Congress. The total number of votes is 531 and a minimum of 266 votes are necessary for Presidential election. The Vice-President of U. S. A. is also elected every leap year simultaneously wish the President. If a President dies before taking office the Vice-President elect becomes the President. The Vice-President presides over the upper House of the Legislature—*viz.* the Senate.

The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy and of the militia. The President of U. S. A. as the Chief of the State wields very important and substantial powers. All bills passed by the American Congress must receive the President's assent. He also enjoys the prerogative of suspensive veto. He may refuse his assent to any bill passed by the Congress and may return the same with his recommendation for reconsideration by the Congress. If such a bill is not repassed with at least a two-thirds majority, the same is not placed on the Statute book.

The President of U. S. A. is the head of the State. He is not responsible to the Legislature and is removable from office only through impeachment. The Ministers, rather the State Secretaries, are all appointed by the President, and they are not members of, nor are they responsible to the Legislature.

Legislature. The Lower House of the Congress, the House of Representatives, enjoys special privileges with regard to Money Bills, and the Upper House, the Senate though a revising chamber, shares important powers with the President in the administration of U.S.A. Besides legislative functions, the Senate has the power to give or withhold its advice or assent to the ratifi-

cation of treaties with foreign powers. The Senate has moreover the power of confirming or rejecting major appointments made by the President. The Senate can also remove from office by a two-thirds majority, any civil officer of the United States impeached by the House of Representatives before the Bar of the Senate. The House of Representatives consists of 435 members elected every second year by the citizens of the States who are qualified to vote for the State Legislature. There appears to be universal adult franchise at least theoretically. There are residence qualifications of varying lengths in the different States. Moreover the payment of taxes and literacy are insisted upon as electoral qualifications in many of the States.

The President's Salary is 75,000 dollars per year, that of the Vice-President is 15,000 dollars per year. Each of the Cabinet officers receives 15,000 dollars a year and each member of the Federal Legislature gets 10,000 dollars per year besides allowance and the salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is 15,000 dollars per year.

The Government of U. S. A. is composed of three coordinate branches, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. The privileges, functions and powers of each of these branches are clearly written in the Constitution of the land.

Production, Trade, Commerce, Etc.—U. S. A. is the most prosperous country in the modern world. Her wealth and prosperity are mainly based on her enviable position as the greatest producer nation in the world. In all spheres of production—agriculture, mining, manufacturing industries, fisheries—she occupies the first position. She contributes about 50% of the world production of cotton and wheat, 40% of coal, 40% to 50% of iron and steel and more than 60% of world's oil. The following figures will give some idea about U S.A.'s prosperity.

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Name of Industry	*Production by qty. 000,000's omitted*	*Value of Production 1,000,000 dollars*
Agriculture including farm produce	...	16,200
Agriculture Food Crops (1942)	3,175 bushels*	6,484
Tobacco (1943)	1,372 lbs.	
Cotton (1943)	12 bales of 500 lbs gross.	
Wool (1942)	459 lbs.	
Milk. (1942)	119,240 lbs.	
Eggs.	48,213	

MINERAL & INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Name of Industry	*Quantity 000,000's omitted*	*Value in 1, 000,000 dollars*
Minerals :		
Metallic (1942)	...	2,362
Non-Metallic (1942)	...	5,208
Manufacturing Industries (1939)	...	56,843

* 1 Bushel=8 Gallons (Capacity).

As the above figures would indicate, U. S. A.'s internal and external trade is of a colossal magnitude. In recent years U. S. A. has usurped the United Kingdom's centuries-old position of being the largest buyer of foreign goods. At present, and as during the last 10 years, the U. S. A. is the largest buyer and seller in the world market. The annual averages of U. S. A.'s Exports and Imports for the years 1938-1942 are 4683 million dollars and 2598 dollars respectively. This shows that the U. S. A. enjoys very substantial balance of trade.

TRANSPORT

In 1942, there were in all 242,744 miles of rail roads,—3,004,000 miles rural roads of which 1,373,000 miles were surfaced. Air transport is also on a very vast scale in U. S. A. In shipping U. S. A's position has marvellously improved in recent years. The total tonnage of all vessels registered under the United States was 13,721,614 (gross) tons and the total number of vessels was 27,075 before Pearl Harbour attack.

FINANCE

The net receipts and expenditures of the Federal Government were 22,282 million dollars and 78,182 million dollars respectively. The figures as put in the Budget estimates for the years ending 30th June 1944 and 1945 are receipts 41,186 and 40,769 million dollars ; expenditures 95,951 and 97,954 million dollars. National debts of U. S. A. were estimated at 210,549 million dollars in the Budget Estimates for 1944 financial year.

President.—Harry Truman, who succeeded the late Mr. F. D. Roosevelt on 12th April 1945.

Presidents of the United States

Name	*Term of Service*	*Name*	*Term of Service*
George Washington	1789-1797	Ulysses S. Grant	1869-1877
John Adams	1797-1801	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877-1881
Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809	James A. Garfield	Mar.-Sept. 1881
James Madison	1809-1817	Chester A. Arthur	1881-1885
James Monroe	1817-1825	Grover Cleveland	1885-1889
John Quincy Adams	1825-1829	Benjamin Harrison	1889-1893
Andrew Jackson	1829-1837	Grover Cleveland	1893-1897
Martin Van Buren	1837-1841	William McKinley	1897-1901
William H. Harrison	Mar.-Apl. 1841	Theodore Roosevelt	1901-1909
John Tyler	1841-1845	William H. Taft	1909-1913
James K. Polk	1845-1849	Woodrow Wilson	1913-1921
Zachary Taylor	1849-1850	Warren Gamaliel Harding	1921-1923
Millard Fillmore	1850-1853	Calvin Coolidge	1923-1929
Franklin Pierce	1853-1857	Herbert Clark Hoover	1929-1933
James Buchanan	1857-1861	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	1933-1945
Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865	Harry Truman	1945-
Andrew Johnson	1865-1869		

* Four times elected and died in harness April 1945.

WHO'S WHO ABROAD

ALEXANDER, Rt.Hon. ALBERT V., M. P., British Labour politician, First Lord of the Admiralty, since May 1940. *b.* May 1, 1885. *Ed.* Barton Hill Elementary School, Bristol, and St. George Technical Classes. Parliamentary Secy., Board of Trade 1924. First Lord of ths Admiralty, 1929-31.

ALEXANDER, Field-Marshal, the Hon. Sir Harold. G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., *b.* 10th Dec. 1891. Son of the 4th Earl of Caledon. *Ed.* Harrow and Sandhurst. Was the youngest major-general in the Army at 45. Last to leave the beach at Dunkirk in 1940. Comanded the 1st Division in France at the beginning of the war. Was G. O. C. in Burma, 1942. Deputy C-in-C of 8th Army in N. Africa, and had much success resulting in defeat of the enemy in Tunisia, May, 1943. Commanded in Italy 1943-44 with great abilities. Appointed A. D. C.-General to the King, July 1944. Field-Marshal, January, 1945.

ATHLONE, Rt. Hon. Earl of, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,G.C.V.O., Governor-General of Canada, was Governor-General of South Africa, 1923-30. *b.* 14th April, 1874. Son of late Duke of Teck. *Ed.* Eton ; R.M.C., Sandhurst. As Prince Alexander of Teck married Princess Alice of Albany 1904 ; major 2nd Life Guards ; served in South African War, winning D.S.O. His princely title was relinquished on the conferment of the Earldom of Athlone, June, 1917. His only son Lord Tremeton died in April, 1928. Created K. G. April 1928. P. C. 1931. Appointed Governor of Windsor Castle, August 1931. Chancellor of the Univ. of London.

AMANULLAH, ex-king of Afghanistan. His reformist zeal lost him his throne. Went into exile in 1929.

AMERY, Rt. Hon. Leopold Stennet, M. P., British politician (Conservative), Secy. of State for India and Burma since May 1940. *b.* 1873, Gorakhpur, India ; *ed.* Harrow and Oxford. After minor Cabinet posts, First Lord of the Admiralty 1922-24 ; Colonial Secy. 1924-25 ; Dominions Secy. 1925-29.

ANDERSON, Rt. Hon. Sir John, G.C.B,, G.C.S.I., G.C I.E., M. P., Chancellor of the Exchequer since 1943. *b.* July 8, 1882. *Ed.* George Watson's College, Edinburgh ; Edinburgh and Leipzig Universities, Entered Colonial Office, 1905. After filing various posts became Joint Under-Secy., to Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1920. Permanent Under Secy. of State, Home Office, 1922-32. Governor of Bengal 1932-37. Elected M. P. for Scottish Universities. Lord Privy Seal 1938-39. Home Secy. & Minister of Home Security 1939-40. Lord President of the Council 1940-43.

ATTLEE, Major, The Rt. Hon. Clement Richard. Lord President of the Council and Dy. Prime Minister. *b.* 1883, *ed.* Oxford ; called to the Bar 1905. Lecturer, London School of Economics 1913. Served in the Great War. M. P. 1922 ; was member, Simon Commission ; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1930-31 ; Postmaster-General 1931. Leader, Labour Party since 1935. Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons, upto May 1940.

BAIRD, JOHN L., inventor of television and managing director of Baird Television, Ltd., *b.* 1888. Son of a Minister. *Ed.* Larchfield, Royal Technical College and Glasgow University. He began transmitting pictures by electricity in 1923. A television station was opened at Alexandra Palace, July 1936. Made

still further progress in television in 1939.

BALDWIN, Earl (formerly Mr. Stanley Baldwin). *b.* 1867. M. P. for Bewdley Division of Worcestershire 1908-37. Became President of the Board of Trade 1921. Chancellor of the Exchequer 1922-23 & Prime Minister 1923-24, 1924-29 & 1935-37. Retired from Premiership, raised to peerage, May 1937.

BARTLETT, Vernon, noted journalist on foreign affairs. *b.* April 30, 1894, *ed.* Blundell's, Tiverton. Served on *Daily Mail, Reuter's Agency & The Times.* Now connected with *News Chronicle.* Elected M. P. 1938. Author of several books on European affairs.

BEAVERBROOK, Lord, British politician, and Press magnate, Lord Privy Seal since Sept. 1943. *b.* 1879, Canada. Knighted 1911. Minister of Information 1918. Minister for Aircraft Production, May 1940.—Feb. 1942. Proprietorship of the *Daily Express* and *Sunday Express* makes him a great influence in British journalism. Went over to America in 1942 to help Anglo-American military collaboration.

BELLOC, Hilaire, noted English writer and Critic. *b.* July 27, 1870. *ed.* Oratory School, Edghaston and Balliol College, Oxford. After leaving school became a driver in the French Artillery. Is a writer of volumes on different topics. The Pope conferred on him the Knight Commandership of the Order of St. Gregory, 1934, Published "Cromwell" "Places" 1942. His other Publications are numerous.

BENNET, Rt. Hon'ble Viscount, K. C., *b.* July 8, 1870. Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and External Affairs, Canada 1930-35. Member of the Dominion House of Commons 1911-17 ; 1925-40. Raised to peerage 1941.

BEVERIDGE, Sir William K.C.B., M.P., Master of University College, Oxford, since 1937 : Director of Unemployment Exchanges under the Labour Exchange Act, 1909 to 1915. *b.* Rungpur, Bengal. 5th March 1879. *Ed.* Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford. Was for a time sub-warden of Toynbee Hall, and afterwards on the staff of the "Morning Post". He was a member of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London and published a book on "Unemployment" (1909). Knighted, 1929. Director of London School of Economics, 1919, Vice-Chancellor of University of London, 1926-28. His scheme for Post-war national Welfare excited much discussion. Was chairman of the inter-departmental committee on social insurance etc , 1940-41.

BEVIN, Rt. Hon. Ernest, P.C., M.P., Minister of Labour and National Service since May 1940. Is a member of the War Cabinet. *b.* 1881. *ed.* Was General Secretary of Transport and General Workers' Union. Was Chairman of the General Council of Trade's Union Congress, M. P. (Labour) for Central Wandsworth since 1940.

BROOKE, Field-Marshal, Sir Alan. G.C.B., D.S.O., Chief of Imperial General Staff. *b.* in France, July 23, 1883, son of the late Sir Victor Brooke, Bart. Entered R. A. F. and served abroad. Was Commander of anti-aircraft corps. Was General Officer C-in-C, Southern Command. Took a prominent part in the mechanization of British Army. C-in-C of the Home Forces 1940-41.

BULGARIA, King Simeon II of, *b.* June 16, 1937, son of the late King Boris and Princes Giovama, daughter of the king of Italy. Succeeded to the throne, Aug. 1943. Is a minor.

CALDECOTE, Viscount, C.B.E., K.C., Lord Chief Justice of England, *b.* in 1876. *Ed.* King's College, Cambridge. Called to the

Bar 1899, K.C. 1914. Solicitor-General Oct 1922-Jan. 1924 and Nov. 1924—March 1928. Attorney-General 1928-29. Minister of Defence 1936-39, Secy. for Dominions, 1939 ; Lord Chancellor Sept., 1939—May 1940.

CHAPLIN, CHARLES Spencer ; World famous motion picture artiste, producer and author. *b.* in London, April 16, 1889. Began career on English variety stage. Migrated to U. S. A. and became a film actor and earned unusual success on the screen.

CARDENAS, Gen. Lazaro, President of Mexico, 1934-1940, responsible for expropiration of foreign oil concerns in Mexico. Gave asylum to Trotsky.

CATTO, LORD, Governor of Bank of England, since April, 1944. *b* in 1879. Created a peer in 1936. Was Director-General of Equipment and Stores, Ministry of Supply ; became Financial Adviser to the Treasury 1940. Has important business interests in and out of Great Britain.

CHIANG KAISHEK, Chinese National leader and Generalissimo and Prime Minister. *b.* 1888, took active part in Chinese revolutions, joined Kuo Min Tang, was a close associate of Dr Sun Yat-Sen 1917-22. Chief of the Chinese Military Academy at Whampoo, 1924, Organised a model troop there and defeated insurgent South Chinese military leadere. Succeeded to the leadership of the Kuo Min Tang on the death of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. First co-oparated with, then crushed Communists. Set up a Government at Nanking and eventually united it with the pro-Communist Government. At present Prime Minister. Has been heart and soul of the Chinese resistance to Japan. Visited India, Feb. 1942. Visited U. S. A. and addressed U. S. Congress Feb. 1943. Conferred with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill Dec. 1943.

CHURCHILL, Rt. Hon. Winston Leonard Spencer, P.C., C.H., M.P., Prime Minister of England since, May, 1940. *b.* Nov. 30th, 1874. the eldest son of Lord Randolph Churchill and an American mother. *ed.* at Harrow and Sandhurst. Entered the Army in 1895, fought on the Spanish side in the War with U. S. A. First won repute as a writer when working as a War correspondent in this War. Served on the Indian Frontier in 1897 and 1898 and took part in the campaign which led to the fall of Khartoum. Was taken prisoner while acting as a War correspondent during the Boer War but made good his escape. Entered Parliament in 1900 as M. P. for Oldham. Left the Conservative party and joined the Liberals. Under-Secretary for Colonies, 1905 ; as President, Board of Trade, 1908, was responsible for introduction of Labour Exchanges. Home Secy. 1910, First Lord of the Admiralty, 1911, supported Irish Home Rule Bill, 1912. In the Coalition Cabinet of 1915 he was excluded from the inner Cabinet. Went to the front in France after resigning Ministership. Again entered Cabinet in 1917 as Minister of Munitions. Was War Secretary, 1919-1921 ; Colonial Secretary 1921-28, Supported Irish Settlement of 1922, incurred party displeasure. Was rejected by his Dundee constituency. Retired from politics for the time and wrote his famous *The World Crisis* in 6 vols. Re-entered politics in 1924, as Conservative M.P. for Epping, and has held this seat since. Was Chancellor of the Exchequer in November 1924, in the Baldwin Government. Held no office during 1930-1939, during which period he opposed disarmament and appeasement policies in and out of Parliament and took keen interest in foreign affairs. When the Nazis first came into power in 1933, he advocated quick

British rearmament particularly in the air. Advocated a policy of resisting aggression. Denounced the Munich Agreement 1938. With the outbreak of the present War, he was taken into the War Cabinet as the First Lord of the Admiralty ; was unanimously appointed Prime Minister, May 11, 1940. His Parliamentary speeches on the progress of the War are masterly, clear and frank utterances. Had a conference with President Roosevelt of U. S. A. on board the *Prince of Wales* in August 1941, and jointly formulated the famous *Atlantic Charter*. On the out-break of the Pacific War in December 1941, he visited U. S. A., conferred with President Roosevelt and then visited Ottawa and spoke there. Had a third meeting with President Roosevelt in June, 1942. Visited Moscow and Cairo August, 1942. Flew to Casablanca for a 10 days' conference with President Roosevelt there in Jany. 1943. Had a serious attack of bronchitis. Returned home in March 1943. Had a fifth conference with President Roosevelt in Washington, May 1943, and then visited North Africa. In August 1943 conferred with Presidents—Roosevelt and Chaing Kai-Shek and in Dec. 1943 a conference took place at Teheran between Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt and M. Stalin. Had a serious attack of pneumonia after the conference. Visited Quebec, Sept. 1944 and Moscow Oct. 1944. Arrived at momentous decisions regarding Post-War Germany and Post-War World Peace at Dumbarton Oak and Yalta Conferences 1945.

CRANBORNE, Rt. Hon. Lord, Dominion Secy. since Sept. 1943. *b.* Aug. 27, 1893. Grandson of Marquis of Salisbury. Created Marquess 1911. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. M. P. for South Dorset 1929-40. Raised to peerage Dec. 1940. Took the title Lord Cecil of Essendon. Was Extra Under-Secretary, Foreign Affairs until Feb. 1938 ; then Paymaster-General ; Dominions Secretary 1940-42 ; Colonial Secretary and Leader of the House of Lords, Feb-Nov. 1942 ; Lord Privy Seal, Nov. 1942—Sept. 1943.

CRIPPS, Sir Stafford, M. P., Minister of Aircraft Production since Nov. 1942, pro-Communist British politician. *b.* 1889, appointed British Ambassador to Moscow, June 1940. Was made a Privy Councillor in 1941. Resigned Ambassadorship in 1942. Visited India April 1942 for bringing about rapproachment between British Government and the Indian political leaders. Member of the War Cabinet from Feb. 1942 to Nov. 1942.

CURTIN, John, Australian Prime Minister and Leader of the Labour Party, *b.* 1885. Succeeded Mr. Fadden as Prime Minister of Australia, October 1941.

DALTON, Rt. Hon. Hugh, M. P., British Labour politician. President of the Board of Trade, Feb. 1942. *b.* 1887 *ed* : Eton and Cambridge, appointed Minister of Economic Warfare, May 1940.

DE GAULLE, Charles, President of France and was French-General, C-in-C of Fighting France. Strong advocate of Mechanization. *b.* 1890, served in the Great War, Condemned the surrender of France in June 1940 ; went to Britain, organized the Free France Movement of which he became the leader. Became the President of the French National Committee formed in Britain.

DEMPSEY, Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. *b.* Dec. 15, 1896. Entered Sandhurst in 1914. Gained M. C. in the last War. Was a Lieut.-Col. by Sept. 1939. In 1942 was in Command of an army corps which pursued Rommel from El Alamein. Commanded the British 2nd Army in Normandy in 1944 and promoted Lieut.-General, June, 1944 and Knighted.

DE VALERA, Eamon, Irish statesman

and Prime Minister. *b.* 1882 in New York, U. S. A., *ed.* Dublin. Became a teacher : took part in the Easter Week Rising in Dublin, 1916, was captured and sentenced to death, later commuted to a life sentence. Released June 1917. Joined the Sinn Fein Movement, again arrested and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Released, went to America to champion the Irish cause 1919. Came back in 1920, directed Irish Republican activities in the first civil war. Disapporoved the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, directed the second civil war, arrested in 1923, released in 1924. Organized a new party in 1925, with a programme of independence as goal and co-operation in the Free State Parliament. Elected to the *Dail* in 1927, Prime Minister 1932. He has been responsible for gradually loosening all ties with Great Britain. Declared neutrality at the outbreak of present war.

DUFF-COOPER, Rt. Hon. Alfred, M. P., British Conservative politician and British Ambassador to France. *b.* 1890 ; *ed.* Eton & Oxford ; served in the Great War. Was in the Chamberlain Cabinet but resigned in protest against the appeasement policy. Minister of Information, May 1940. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1941 and Resident Minister in the Far East, 1941.

EDEN, Rt. Hon. Robert Anthony, M. P., Foreign Secretary and Leader of the Commons. *b.* 1897, *ed.* Eton and Oxford. Lord Privy Seal 1934. Minister for League Affairs, 1935, succeeded Samuel Hoare as Foreign Minister, resigned 1938. Re-entered the Cabinet Sept. 1939 as Dominions Secy., Minister for War, May 1940. Foreign Secy. 1941. Leader of the House since Nov. 1942. Head of British Delegation to San Francisco Conference April-May 1945.

EDDINGTON, Prof. Sir, Arthur, O.M., F. R. S., *b.* Dec. 28, 1882. One of the foremost British Scientists. *ed.* Owens College and Trinity College, Cambridge Senior Wrangler, 1904. Delivered Romanes Lecture 1922. Elected Plumian Professor of Astronomy, Cambridge, 1913. Became Director of Observatory 1914. Knighted, June 1930. Received Order of Merit June, 1938.

EINSTEIN, Prof. Albert, discoverer of Relativity Theory and one of the greatest scientists of the World. Professor of Physics Prineton University U.S.A. *b.* March 14, 1879 in Ulm, Wurtemberg, Germany. *ed.* at Munich and Zurich. Became engineer to patent office, Zurich and then Profeesor Extraordinary, Zurich University ; went to Berlin, 1914 where he enunciated his famous Relativity Theory, 1915. Visited England, June 1921. Received Copley Medal, 1925 ; and Gold Medal of Royal Astronomical Society, 1926. Exiled from Germany, 1933. Is a believer in the Zionist Cause and a fine violinist. *Publications* "Relativity", "About Zionism", "Why War", "My Philosophy," etc., etc.

EISENHOWER, General Dwight D., G C. B. Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe. *b.* in Texas, U. S. A., 1890. Fought in the last War in a Tank Corps. Was Chief of the Staff to General MacArthur, 1935-40. Went to England 1942. Led the North African Campaign, Novr. 1942. As C-in-C of North African forces achieved brilliant success in 1943. Became C-in-C of the Invasion Forces in Europe 1944. Is now the leader of the Allied Armies in Europe.

ELIOT, Dr. Thomas Stearns, LL. D., British Author. *b.* in 1888 in U.S.A. *ed.* Harvard University, the Sorborne and Merton College, Oxford. Was sometimes Editor of "Criterion." Is an honorary fellow of Magdalene, Cambridge. His writings are varied in character and notable among them are his play "Murder in the Cathe-

dral" and a large number of Poems and Essays. His lectures on Poetry also attracted notice.

EMMANUAL III, Victor, ex-king of Italy, *b.* Nov. 1869, *s.* of King Umberto I of Italy. Succeeded to the throne on his father's death, July 29, 1900. *m.* Oct. 1896, Princess Elena, *d.* of Nicholas, King of Montenegro. Abdicated in favour of his eldest son Prince Umberto on 6th June 1944.

FORD, Henry, noted American industrialist and inventor of famous Ford Cars and tractors. Began life as a mech. engineer and later estd. Ford Motor Co., now the biggest automobile Mfg. Co. of the world. Mr. Ford is one of the richest men in the world.

FRANCO, Francisco, Bahamonde, Spanish General and Dictator, *b.* 1892; Chief of Staff 1935; organised uprising in July 1936 that led to the civil war. Proclaimed himself, Caudillo and Commander-in-Chief, Oct. 1, 1936. Joined Axis pact 1939. Declared neutrality in the present War.

FRANKAU, GILBERT, Famous British novelist. *b.* April 21, 1884. *ed.* at Eton. Fought in the last War. Travelled all over the world 1912-14. Has written a large number of novels and short stories.

GARVIN, J. L., LL. D., British Journalist. Was Editor, *The Observer* 1908-42. *b.* 1868. formerly Editor, *The Outlook* and *Pall Mall Gazette*. Editor, *Encyclo. Brit.* (1926-29), President, Institute of Journalists 1918. Author of "the Economic Foundations of Peace" and 'Biography of Joseph Chamberlain."

GEORGE VI, H. M. King, 2nd son of King George V. *b.* Dec. 14, 1895, *m.* Elizabeth, *d.* of the Earl of Strathmore 1923; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his brother Edward VIII, Dec. 10, 1936. Toured Canada and U. S. A. with Queen Elizabeth, May and June 1939. Visited Normandy in June and Italy in August 1944. Has two daughters, Princess Elizabeth (*b.* April 21, 1926) and Princess Margaret Rose (*b.* Aug. 21, 1930.)

GEORGIOS II, King of Greece, *b.* 1890, succeeded his father who was forced to abdicate Sept. 27, 1922. But he was forced to leave Greece, December 18 1928, when a Republic was proclaimed. On the restoration of Monarchy by a plebiscite, King Georgios, on November 25, 1935, was proclaimed King of the Helleness. Decided to resist Italian demands in October 1940. Left Greece on the eve of Italo-German occupation of Greece in the spring of 1941, returned to Greece in 1944.

GIBBS, Sir Philip, Noted British novelist *b.* May 1, 1877. *ed.* Privately. Became a journalist in 1902 and served "Daily Mail" "The Tribune" and "Daily Chronicle". His daily articles on War of 1914-18 won wide success. Noteworthy among his novels are "The Street of Adventure" "The Middle of the Road". "Heirs Apparent".

GLOUCESTER, H. R. H. Duke of, K.G., Kt., K.P., G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Australia. Third son of the late King George V. *b.* March 31, 1900. *ed.* Eton. An honoraray member of the Bar and Bencher of Gray's Inn since April, 1926. Made Duke of Gloucester March 31, 1928. Visited Japan in 1929 for conveying order of the Gartar to the Emperor of Japan. Visited Australia and New Zealand in 1934-36. Married Lady Alice Douglas-Scot, daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch, Novr. 6, 1935. President of the Red Cross Fund. Has two sons.

GOERING, Hermann Wilhelm, *b.* 1893, German Field-Marshal, Air Chief, President of the Reichstag, and economic dictator of Germany, Was next in power to Hitler. Served

in the Great War, was very successful as an air pilot. One of the "Big Six" in Germany. Left his offices and fled to an unknown destination, April, 1945. Taken prisoner by U. S. Army, May 1945.

GORT, Field-Marshal Viscount, V.C., G.C.B., D.S.O., High Commissioner for Palestine. *b.* July 1886. Was Governor of Malta 1942-44, Governor of Gibraltar 1941-42. C.-in-C., British Expeditionary Forces in France 1940. Gained Victoria Cross in the war of 1914-18. Field-Marshal 1948.

GREENWOOD, Rt. Hon. Arthur, M. P., British politician, Deputy leader of the Labour Party. *ed.* Victoria University. Sometimes Head of the Economics Dept., Hudderfield Technical College. Late lecturer of Economics, Leeds; Minister of Health 1929-31; appointed Minister without Portfolio and Member of War Cabinet, May 1940.

GRIGG, Rt. Hon Sir James, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., M.P., Secy. of State for War since Feb 1942. *b.* Decr. 16, 1890. *Ed.* Bournemouth School and St. John's Cambridge. Served in 1914-18 War. Was chairman, Board of Customs and Exise and later of Inland Revenue. Was Finance Member, Government of India, 1934-39. Elected M. P. for East Cardiff, April, 1942.

GUSTAF (GUSTAV) V. King of Sweden. *b.* June 1858. Succeeded to the throne on his father's death, Dec. 1907 *m.* Sept. 20, 1881 Princess Victoria, *d.* of Friedrich, Grand-Duke of Baden.

HAAKON VII, King of Norway, *b.* 1827, elected to the Norwegian throne 1905, when Norway was separated from Sweden. Offered resistance to German invasion in April 1940. Rejected Hitler's demands to surrender, went to Britain and returned to Norway, May 1945 after surrender of the German Army.

HAILE SELASIE, Emperor of Abyssinia, since April, 1930; formerly known as Ras Tafari. *b.* 1891, lived at Bath (Eng.) after the Italians had annexed Abyssinia. Shortly after the present war was declared, he went to the Soudan from where he organized Abyssinian revolt. Entered Abyssinia in January 1941 to personally lead opposition to the Italians. Is now in Abyssinia.

HALIFAX, Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Lord, K. G., formerly Lord Irwin, British Ambassador to U.S.A. since 1941. *b.* 1881; *ed.* Eton and Oxford; entered Parliament 1910, was in the Baldwin Cabinet. Made Lord Irwin and Viceroy of India, 1925. was responsible for the Gandhi-Irwin pact. Returned to England 1931, inherited the title of Marquess of Halifax 1932; again in the Cabinet in various capacities, Foreign Secretary 1938-40.

HANKEY, Rt. Hon. Lord., G.C.B., G. C. V. O., G. C. M. G., F. R. S. *b.* April 1, 1887. *s.* of Late Robert Alers Hankey of South Australia. *ed.* Rugby. Entered Royal Marine Artillery 1895. Served on H. M. S. *Ramillies* 1899-1901. Naval Intelligence Service 1902-6; Asst. Secy., Committee of Imperial Defence, 1908; Secy. 1912-38 and Secy. of Cabinet 1919-38; Clerk, Privy Council 1923-38; Raised to peerage Jan. 1939. Minister without portfolio, 1939-40. Chancellor, Duchy of Lancaster, 1940-41; Secy.-General Imperial Conference, 1921. Was Paymaster-General 1941-42. F.R.S. 1942.

"HAY IAN" (Major General John Hay Beith, C.B.E.) British Author and Playwrights. *b.* April 17, 1876 *ed.* Fettes College and St. John's, Cambridge. Became Master at Pattes College. His Pen-name is "Ian Hay' His first short story "Pip" was published in 1907. This was followed by many others which brought him fame and fortune. Fought in the

Last War, awarded Military Cross, 1916; C.B.E. 1918. Was Public Relations Officer to the War Office 1938-41. Notable among his Publications are: "The Last Million" "Tilly of Bloomsbury", The "Sports of Kings", "Paid with Thanks", "A Damsel in Distress", "The House-Master" etc.

HESS, Rudolf, Hitler's deputy and Minister without Portfolio of the German Government, *b.* 1896. Was designated by Hitler as his successor after Goering. Mysteriously flew in aeroplane to Scotland in 1941. Is now living under detention in Great Britain and is reported to be in a mental hospital.

HIMMLER, Heinrich, Chief of the German Gestapo, *b.* 1900, member of the 'Big Six' to direct Germany's war effort. Made himself famous by the end of April 1945 by his reported peace overtures to the Allies.

HIROHITO, Emperor of Japan. *b.* Aug. 1901. Ascended the throne 1927. *m.* Princess Nagako 1924; a son and heir was born on Dec. 28, 1933; three *d.* The Emperor is a poet and a lover of natural sciences.

HOARE, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, Bart., Special British envoy to Spain. *ed.* Harrow and Oxford. First entd. Parliament 1910 as M. P. for Chelsea and has since held that position. Became Cabinet Minister in the 1st Baldwin Ministry of 1923-24. Secy. of State for India 1931-35. Foreign Secy. June 7—Dec. 18, 1935. Created Viscount Templewood, 1944.

HORE-BELISHA, Rt. Hon. Leslie, M. P., Secretary of State for War, May 1937—Jan. 1940. *b.* 1893. M.P. since 1923. Minister of Transport, 1924-27. Financial Secy. to the Treasury 1932-34. Parliamentary Secy. to the Board of Trade 1931-32.

HOOVER, Herbert Clark, President, U. S. A. 1929-33, *b.* 1874, recently associated with schemes of sending food supplies to German-occupied countries in Europe.

HULL, Cordell, Formerly Secretary of State, U. S. A., *b.* 1871, strong supporter of President Roosevelt's policy and pan-Americanism, resigned secretaryship due to ill health Nov. 1944

HYDE, Douglas, LL. D., D. Litt., unanimously elected President of Eire, 1938, when the office was created. *b.* 1860, *ed.* Trinity College, Dublin. Professor of Languages, University of New Brunswick, Canada. Returned to Ireland and worked for the preservation of the Gaelic language. Is a noted writer on and in Gaelic.

IBN SAUD, (Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdur, Rahaman al-Faisalal-Sand), King of Saudi Arabia, *b.* 1880, captured in 1901, the throne of his ancestors with only 200 men, drove out the Turks from Eastern Arabia, 1918, defeated King Hussein of Hejaz 1919. His conquests were concluded by 1925, was proclaimed King of Hejaz, Jan. 1926, assumed title "King of Nejd" in 1929. Treaty with Britain same year. Union of Nejd and Hejaz proclaimed 1932 under the name Saudi Arabia.

INGE, the very Rev. William Ralph, D. D., K. C. V. O., *b.* June 6, 1860. *ed.* Eton and King's College, Cambridge was assistant Master, Eton 1884-88. Was Professor of Divinity, Cambridge and is an authority on the mystics. Became Dean of St. Paul's 1911. Resigned deanery 1934. He is a thoughtful writer with a liberal and modern outlook and noted among his publications are "England", "Lay Thoughts of a Dean," "Assessments and Anticipations," "Talks in a Free Country," etc. etc.

INONU, Ismet, President of Turkey, *b.* 1884, formerly known as Ismet Pasha, a close associate of Kamal Ataturk, succeeded him Nov. 1938. upto which date he was the prime minister of Turkey.

IRONSIDE, Field-Marshal, Lord Ed-

mund, G. C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., *b.* May 6, 1880. Was General Commander-in-Chief of Home Forces, May-July, 1940. Formerly Governor of Gibraltar and Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Entd. the Army 1899 and rose to be C.-in-C. of the Allied troops in Archangel 1918. Served in India for 8 yrs. as Quartermaster-General. Was G.O.C. the Eastern Command 1936-38. Raised to peerage, Jan., 1941.

JEANS, Sir James, O.M., F.R.S., foremost British mathematician and astronomer. *b.* Sept. 11, 1877. *ed.* Merchant Taylor's School and Trinity College, Cambridge. Became Stokes Lecturer in applied Mathematics, and was awarded Royal Medal of Royal Society 1919. President of the British Association, 1934. Is the author of several treatises on scientific subjects and topics.

JOAD, Dr. Cyril Edward M., Popular British author and broadcaster. *b.* Aug. 12, 1891. *ed.* Bludell's School and Balliol, Oxford. Was in Civil Service 1914-30. Is a voluminous writer on Problems of the day and on Philosophy and Theology.

JOWITT, Rt. Hon. Sir, William, K. C. M. P., Minister of Social Insurance. *b.* in 1885 *ed.* Marlborough and New College, Oxford, Celled to the Bar in 1909. K. C. 1942. Elected M. P., (Liberal) 1922-24 and Labour M. P., 1929-31. Became Attorney-General in Labour Government June 1929. P. C. 1931. Defeated at General Election 1931, and elected at by-election, 1939. Paymaster-General upto 1940 and Solicitor-General 1940-42.

KALININ, Mikhail Ivanovich, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, *b.* 1875, joined revolutionary movement 1895, helped Stalin to get rid of the Zinovieff group,

KEYNES, Lord John Maynard, C. B., M. A., F. B. A., one of the greatest living economists in the world. Director of the Bank of England since 1941. *b.* 1883. Was Bursar and Fellow, King's College, Cambridge; Editor, *Economic Journal* and author of several books on money and finance. Caused world-wide stir when he emphatically denounced the Reparation clauses in the Treaty of Versailles. Has published a scheme of War Finance and his views on war savings were adopted by the British Govt. Raised to peerage, 1942.

KING, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie, Prime Minister of Canada, *b.* 1874, *ed.* Toronto, Chicago, Harvard. Liberal leader since 1919. Prime Minister 1921-30 and again since 1935.

KING-HALL, Commander Stephen, M. P., famous British writer and broadcaster, *b.* Jan. 21. 1893, eldest son. of late Admiral Sir G. King-Hall. Served in the last war. Retd. 1929. Elected M. P. 1939. Co-author with Ian Hay of *The Middle Watch. The Midshipmaid.*

KOO, Dr. Wellington. Chinese Ambassador in London. *b.* 1887. *ed.* Columbia University, U. S. A. Became Chinese Minister to U. S. A. in 1915, and Minister to Great Britain in 1921. Held very responsible positions in Chinese Government. Presided over the Council of the League of Nations, 1937. Was on the Chinese Delegation to San Francisco.

LANG, Dr. Cosmo Gordon, P. C., G.C.V.O., D.D., Was Archbishop of Canterbury, Nov. 1928-Feb. 24, 1942. *b.* 1864. Is the first Primate to retire voluntarily. Was Archbishop of York, 1908-1928. *ed.* Glasgow Univ. & Oxford. Fellow, 'All Souls', Oxford since 1888.

LAVAL, Pierre, French politician, Was Head of French Govt. since April 1942. *b.* 1888, held various Cabinet posts from 1925, was Premier and Foreign Secretary, 1931-32 and 1935-36; Appointed Vice-

Premier and successor to Petain as Chief of State, later also Foreign Minister. Is now under arrest in France.

LEOPOLD III, King of the Belgians. *b.* 1901, succeeded February 23, 1934. Maintained neutrality in the beginning of the war, made a joint appeal for peace with Queen Wilhelmina, but when Belgium was attacked by Germany in May 1940, decided to resist and took over supreme command. He, however, decided after a week's war to surrender against the advice of his Ministers. Is now reported to be in Austria.

LIDDEL HART, Capt. B. H., Popular writer on military affairs. *b.* Oct. 31, 1895. *ed.* St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi College. Fought in the last War. Became Lees-Knowles Lecturer at Trinity College, Cambridge. Was Editor on Military subject, for Encylopædia Britannica. His writings on Warfare are authoritative and popular.

LINDBERGH, Col. Charles A., American Airman who made a record trans-Atlantic flight in May, 1927, flying from New York to Paris in 33½ hrs. *b.* 1902. Began flying in 1921. Won Mr. Raymond Orteg's Prize of £5,000 for his record sole flight from New York to Paris. Recd. from King George V the Air Force Cross 1927. *m.* May 1929 Miss Morrow. In March 1932 his infant son was kidnapped and was later discovered dead. Though a noted isolationist, he approved war against Japan, as U.S.A. had been attacked by Japan.

LLEWELLIN, Col. Rt. Hon. J. J., C.B.E , M.C., P.C., Minister of Food in Britain. *b.* Feb. 6, 1893. *ed.* Eton. and University College, Oxford. Became a barrister and served in the last war. M. P. for Uxbridge since 1929, Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1937. Joint Parliamentary Secy. to Ministry of Aircraft Production and to Ministry of War Transport; Minister of Aircraft Production 1940-41; Minister Resident in Washington for Supply, 1941-42.

LYND, Robert, British author and critic *b.* April 20, 1879. *ed.* Royal Academical Institution and Royal college, Belfast. Is a popular writer of Essays and short Stories. Literary Editor, "*News Chronicle.*"

LYTTELTON, Rt. Hon. Oliver, M.P., Minister of Production and is in the War Cabinet. *b* in 1893. *ed.* Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Joined the army on the outbreak of the last war and served continuously for 1915-18. Rose to be Brigadier-Major, 1918. Managing Director, British Metal Corporation. Elected M. P. for Aldershot Division, 1940. Was sent to the East for special work July 1941. President of the Board of Trade 1940 to June 1941.

MACARTHUR, General Douglas, was American C.-in-C. in the Philippines who heroically resisted the superior Japanese invaders for more than 3 months & then escaped heroically to Australia to take up the command of the South Pacific there. *b.* in 1881. Achieved conspicuous success against the Japanese in New Gninea in 1943 and in the Philippines 1944-45.

MAETERLINCK, Count, Maurice, Belgian Dramatist and Essayist. *b.* Augt. 29, 1862. First came to fame with the publication of his "Pelleas and Melisande", Received the Nobel Prize (Lit.) 1911. Made a Count 1932. Noted among his writings are "Blue Bird" "Justice" "The Magic of Stars" "The Life of the Ant' and a large number of Novels, Stories, Plays and Essays which command wide reading.

MAISKY, M. Ivan, Soviet Vice. Commissar for Foreign affairs, since July 1943. *b.* in Siberia June 19, 1884, *ed.* Petrograd and Munich. Was in England 1912-17. Was Counseller to Soviet Embassy in

Tokyo 1927-29 and Russian Minister to Finland 1929-32. Soviet Ambassador in London 1932-43. Presided over League of Nations Council, May 1939.

MANNERHEIM, Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Emil, President of Finland. *b.* 1867. Officer, Russian Army, 1889, served in Russo-Japanese and the Great Wars. After Russian Revolution of 1917 took command of Finnish White Army ; with the aid of German force defeated Communists. Was Regent of Finland Dec. 1918—July 1919. Was responsible for the defence system in the Karelian Isthmus known as the "Mannerheim Line". Commanded the Finnish Army in the Russo-Finnish War, 1940.

MASEFIELD, John, O.M., LL. D., British Poet and Dramatist and Poet Laureate of England since 1930. *b.* June, 1878. *ed.* King's School, Warwick. Took to a sailor's career for a few years. Noted among his many works are "Danber" 1918 ; "The Faithful" 1915 ; "King Cole" 1923 ; "The Everlasting Mercy". "In the Mill" 1941.

MENZIES, Robert Gordo, Ex-Prime-Minister of Australia. *b.* 1894, *ed.* Melbourne, Barrister-at-law, M. P. since 1928, Minister of Industry 1928-29, held various offices in Victoria. Premier of the Commonwealth 1939-42.

MOLOTOV, Vyatcheslav Mikhailovitch. President of the Council of People's Commissars and Commissar for Foreign Affairs, U. S. S. R., *b.* 1890. joined the Bolshevik Party 1907, imprisoned several times and exiled twice, member of Politbureau, 1924, present position since 1930, and Foreign Affairs, since 1938, and Prime Minister of Soviet Russia, 1939-41. Headed Soviet Delegation to San Francisco Conference April 1945.

MONTGOMERY, Field-Marshal, K.C.B., Commander of the Allied Forces in France. *b.* Nov. 17, 1887, son of late Rev. H. H. Montgomery, K. C., M. G. Entered the army 1908 and served through the 1914-18 war. Had a brilliant military career rising to be General Staff Officer, Staff College, Quetta (1934-37) : Commander of the 9th Infantry Brigade, Portsmouth 1937-38 ; Commanded Dvn., 1938-40 ; a Corps, 1940-41 ; Famous Commander of the 8th Army in North Africa 1942-43. Took a leading part in the invassion of Europe in June 1944 and in the defeat of Germany in 1945. Field Marshal, Sept., 1944.

MORRISON, Rt. Hon Herbert Stanely, M. P., British Labour politician & Minister for Home Security from Oct., 1940. *b.* 1888 ; was errand boy, shop assistant; 'phone operator, newspaper circulation manager ; joined Labour movement, Mayor of Hackney 1920-21, M. P. 1923-24, 1929 31, and since 1935. Chairman of the Labour Party, 1928-29. Minister of Transport 1929-31. Minister of Supply, May 1940 Included in War Cabinet, Nov. 1942.

MOSLEY, Sir Oswald, Bart. *b.* 1896, *s.* of late Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. Unionist M. P. 1918-24, Labour M. P. 1926-31. Left Labour Party & formed "New Party" (i. e. the British Fascist Party since abolished) Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1929-30 which post he resigned. Was kept under detention during the war for his pro-Axis ideas.

MOUNTBATTEN, Admiral Lord Louis, K.C.B., G C.V.O., D.S.O., Supreme Allied C-in-C, S.E. Asia. *b.* June 25, 1900 ; son of late Marquis of Milford-Haven. *ed.* Locker's Park, Osborne ; Dartmouth, and Christ's College, Cambridge. Entered Royal Navy as Naval Cadet 1913. Rose to be a Commander 1932 and Captain 1937. Served in H. M. S. *Lion* 1916, H. M. S. *Queen Elizabeth* 1917, H. M. S. *Renown* 1920 ; H. M. S. *Repulse* 1921 ; H. M. S. *Renown* 1921 ; H. M. S. *Revenge* 1928 ; After filling numerous posts in the Navy at

Home rose to be the Commander H. M. S. *Daring* 1934 and of H. M. S. *Wishart* 1935. Commanded the 5th Destroyer Flotilla and was Chief of Combined operations in the East.

MUFTI, Grand, of Jerusalm (Haj Emin Effendi el Husein), Arab national leader and high Moslem official, *b.* 1897, became Mufti 1921, President of the Supreme Moslem Council 1928. Supported British against Turks in the Great War but has been the leader of Arab opposition against Jewish immigration in Palestine. Was sentenced to a 20-year term but released. His Palestine Arab Party was the largest party in Palestine. Became President of the Arab Higher Committee in Jerusalem, 1937, was banned from the country. Took shelter in Italy and Germany and was taken into custody, May 1945, after Germany's surrender to the United Nations.

NEWALL, Marshal, (R. A. F.) Sir, Cyril Louis N., O.M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. Governor-General of New Zealand *b.* in India 15th Feb. 1886. *ed.* Bedford School and R M.C., Sandhurst. Joined the Indian Army In 1911 learnt flying. At outbreak of the last war was organising a Flying School In India. Served in France in the last War with R. F. C. A.D.C. to H.M. King 1923-24. Rose to be Director of Operations and Intelligence and Dy. Chief of the Air-Staff 1926-31. Air Officer, Commanding Wessex Bombing Area, 1931; Air Officer Commanding R.A.F. Middle East, 1931-34; Member of Air Council for Supply and organisation 1935-37. Air Chief-Marshal 1937. Chief Air Staff 1937-40. Marshal of the R. A. F. 1940.

NORMAN, Lord Montagu, P. C., D.S.O., Ex-Governor of the Bank of England. *b.* 1871. *ed.* Eton and King's College, Cambridge; served in South African War (1900-1) and won D.S.O. Privy Councillor since 1923 and was Governor of Bank of England 1920-44. Raised to peerage 1944.

NUFFIELD, Viscount, G. B. E. (formerly Sir William Morris). *b.* 1877. Started business as a bicycle repairer. After the last war began mass production of motor cars and in Feb. 1927 purchased Wolseley Motors Ltd. Recd. a Baronetcy 1929. Raised to peerage 1924. Viscount 1938. Is the greatest living British donor: his donations exceeded £15,000,000 including £2,000,000 to the Oxford Univ. which body conferred D. C. L. on him in 1931.

PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Frederick William, P.C. (1937) M.A., M.P., (Lab). Bar-at-Law, British Socialist Leader. *b.* Dec. 28, 1871. *ed.* Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Was the Editor of 'Echo'. Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1929-31; Privy Councillor 1937. Member Indian Round Table Conference. Chairman, British Parliamentary Socialist Party 1942.

PETAIN, Henri Philipe, Chief of the State, France, 1941-44. *b.*1856. Army Officer, 1878, General 1914, famous defender of Verdun 1916, Commander-in-Chief 1917, Marshal 1918; Vice-President, Council of National Defence since 1931; War Minister, 1934, Ambasador to Spain 1939, Vice-Premier, May 1940 under Reynaud, Became Chief of the State, France during German occupation 1940-44. After the liberatiou of France in 1944 was taken to Germany. Escaped to Switzerland, April 1945, and later surrendered himself to the French authorities.

PHILIPS, William, was porsonal Representative of the President of U. S. A. in India 1942-45. *b.* May 30, 1878, son of John C. Phillips of Boston, U. S. A. *m.* Caroline Astom Drayton; *ed.* Harvard College and

Law School B.A. (Harvard), M.A. (Queen's college), LL. D. (Dalhousie College). Was twice Under-Secretary of State in Washington ; Minister to Holand and Canada. Ambassador to Belgium and to Italy. Took a keen interest in Indian problems while in India and thereafter.

PIUS XII, 261st. Pope, formerly Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli, *b.* 1876. Archbishop of Sardes 1917, Papal Nuncio, Munich 1917, and Berlin 1920. Concluded concordat with Germany ; recalled to Rome and made Cardinal, 1929 ; Cardinal Secretary of State, 1930 ; elected Pope Mar. 2, 1939. Tried to prevent the present war, offered to mediate, also tried to prevent Italy's entry into war, but was unsuccessful.

PORTAL, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles, K. C. B., D. S. O. *b.* 1893 *ed.* Winchester and Christ's Church, Oxford. Served in 1914-18 War. Commanded British forces, Aden 1934-35. Instructor, Imperial Defence College 1936-37. Director of Organisation in the Air Ministry, 1937-38 and Air Member in the War Council. 1939-40. Air Officer Commanding Bomber Command 1940.

PRIESTLEY, John Boynton, M.A., British Novelist and Essayist. *b.* 1894. *ed.* Bradford High School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Served in the last war. Is a popular writer of short stories, novels, and essays. His "Good Companion". commanded a sale of 200,000 copies in a year.

QUISLING, Vidkun Abraham Lauritz, Norwegian politician, *b.* 1887. After a military and diplomatic career founded a Fascist party in Norway. Connected with German intrigues to seize Norway, was appointed head of the German-sponsored Government. His name has now become a byword for treachery. Was taken prisoner by the Allies after Allied occupation of Norway in May 1945.

RIBBENTROP, Joachim von, was German Foreign Minister, till April 1945. *b.* 1899, served in Great War, was sales agent in wine, joined Nazi Party 1932, advised Hitler on foreign policy, then Foreign Minister, Ambassador to Britain 1936-37, again Foreign Minister. Negotiated and concluded Russo-German Pact 1939. Has been taken prisoner by the U. S. Army, May 1945.

ROBESON, Paul Le Roy, World famous Negro Concert Singer and Actor. *b.* in Princeton, New Jersey. U. S. A. April 9, 1898. *ed.* Rutger's College, and Columbia University, New York. Made his first appearance on stage in New York 1921, and his first appearance on Concert Platform in New York 1925. Played the role of Othello in London 1930.

SALAZAR, Antonio d' Oliviera, Portuguese Premier, *b.* 1888, became Professor of Economics, Coimbra University. Finance Minister for a few days after the military *coup d'etat* 1926, and again in 1928. Put finances into order. Premier since 1932, and now virtually a dictator, an authoritarian and corporate constitution being accepted by a plebiscite in 1933.

SANKEY. Viscount G. B. E., Lord Chancellor of England 1929-35. *b.* Oct. 26, 1866. *ed.* Lancing College, and Jesus College, Oxford. Called to the Bar, Middle Temple. 1892. K. C. 1909 ; Chancellor of the Diocese of Llandaff 1909-14 ; a Judge of King's Bench Division 1914-1928. Lord Justice of Appeal 1928-29. Lord Chancellor 1929-35. Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague since 1930. Chairman Federal Structure Committee, Indian Round Table Conference 1930. High Steward of Oxford University 1930.

SCHACHT, Dr. Hjalmar Horace Greely, German economist and politician, *b.* 1877, President of the

Reichsbank and Minister of Economics, till 1938. Visited India, 1939. Was adviser to Hitler on economic warfare. Is now under custody of Allied forces.

SELBORNE, Rt. Hon. Earl of, British Minister of Economic Warfare. *b.* April 15, 1889 ; Eldest son of 2nd Earl of Selborne. *ed.* Winchester College, Univ. College, Oxford. Was Parliamentary Secy. Board of Trade, 1922-24 ; Asst. Post-Master General 1924-29. Succeeded to Earldom Feb. 1942.

SHAW, George Bernard, British Novelist, playwright and Socialist (Fabian), *b.* in Dublin, July 26, 1856. From his early years showed Socialistic predilections. Founded the Fabian Society 1884. First showed signs of literary genius during 1880-83 and thereafter his books—novels, essays and criticism—appeared in numbers. Is considered one of the foremost creative geniuses in the world. Won the Nobel Prize for Literature 1926. Though 89 he is still active and is a vegetarian.

SIMON, Rt. Hon. Lord, formerly Sir John Simon, British lawyer and politician, Lord Chancellor since May 1940. *b.* 1873. *ed.* Edinburgh and Oxford, called to the Bar 1891, Liberal M. P., 1906 ; Solicitor-General, 1910-13, Attorney-General 1913-16, Home Secretary 1915-16 ; served in France 1917-18. M. P. again 1922. Joined National Liberals 1931, Foreign Secretary 1931-35, Home Secretary 1935-37. Was Chairman, Simon Commission 1928-30 ; Chancellor of the Exchequer. 1937-39, Raised to Peerage (Viscount) May 1940.

SINCLAIR, Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald, British Liberal politician, Minster for Air since May 1940. *b.* 1890, *ed.* Eton and Sandhurst. Joined the army 1910. Served in the War and Colonial Offices, 1919-22. M. P. since 1922, Secretary for Scotland, 1931-32, Leader of the Liberal Party since 1935. Criticized Chamberlain's appeasement policy, supported Government after war was declared while remaining Leader of the Liberal Opposition.

SMUTS, Field-Marshal, the Rt. Hon. Jan Christian, South African Premier, *b.* 1870, fought against the British in the Boer War. Boer Peace Delegate 1902, favourd reconciliation between Boers and British. Helped Botha in building up the Union as a member of the British Commonwealth. Finanee Minister 1910, Commander of the British Forces in German East Africa, 1914, Member, Imperial War Cabinet 1917 Became South African Premier, overthrown by Hertzog, compromised with Hertzog Party 1934, and beeame Deputy Premier. When present war broke out he opposed Hertzog's policy of neutrality and ousted him with the help of Parliament, became Premier. Created Field-Marshal, 1941.

STALIN, Josef Vissarionovitch, son of a cobbler. *b.* in 1897 at a village near Tiflish, Caucasus. Studied theology for priesthood but joined the revolutionary movement. Member of the Bolshevik Party since its inception in 1903, His anti-tsaristic activities landed him into prison several times and finally he was exiled to Siberia. Returned to Petersburg after the March Revolution of 1917, became a member of the Politbureau under Lenin, and became Commissar of Nationalities. Became General Secretary of the Central Party Committee in 1919, after the death of Lenin in January 1924. Stalin in collaboration with Zinovieff and Kamenioff ousted Trotsky, who was forced to resign the position of Commissar of War in 1925 and was finally exiled in 1927. After this Stalin became the leader of the Party in power. The struggle within the party between the Stalinite and Trotskyite groups ended with victory for the former and the Five-Year

Plans on the basis of State Socialism and collectivization of Industries were carried out under the guidance of Stalin. A party purge was carried out by Stalin in 1936 and 1937. The famous Moscow trials took place during this period and many former leading Communists were executed. From 1934 to 1938 Stalin pursued an anti-Nazi policy and even sought collaboration with the Western Powers against the German dictator. On August 23, 1939, Stalin astounded the world by concluding a non-aggression pact with Hitler. In September and October 1939, Stalin, forced the Baltic States to agree to the establishment of Russian garrisons and naval and air bases in their territories. In October 1939 similar demands *plus* those for the cession of certain territories and some frontier adjustments were made to Finland. Finland rejected some of the terms and Russia invaded Finland on November 30, 1939. On March 11, 1940 a peace treaty was concluded between Finland and Russia. In August 1940 all the Baltic countries were incorporated in the Soviet Union as federal republics. Stalin's policy has always been marked by the strictest realism and his *regime* has been marked by emergence of Soviet Russia as one of the Great Powers. Until May 1941, Stalin did not hold any Government Office, though his dictatorial authority was exercised by him as the General Secretary of the Communist Party. In May 1941, Stalin became the Prime Minister of Soviet Russia on M. Molotov's resigning the post. Since the beginning of the Russo-German War, June 1941, Reported to have married a 3rd time in 1945. Stalin, as the leader of the Russian people, has evinced a power of mass organisation and an inflexible will-power unprecedented in modern history. The series of military triumphs of Red Army over the victorious German Army in South-Eastern Europe since Stalingrad are looked upon as the greatest contribution that any country on the Allied side of the present war has made for the furtherance of the Allied cause. Stalin is regarded as one of the greatest leaders of men.

STANLEY, Rt. Hon. Oliver, F.G., M.P., P.C., British Colonial Secy., since Novr. 1943. *b.* 1896 *s.* of Earl of Derby. *ed.* Eton and Oxford. Became a Major in R. A. F. Served in 1914-18 War. Called to the Bar 1919. Is Conservative M. P. for Westmorland since 1924. Entered Cabinet July 1934. Minister of Transport 1933-34 ; President, Board of Education, June 1935-May 1937 ; Minister of Labour 1934-35 ; President Board of Trade 1937-40 ; Secretary of State for War Jan. to May 1940.

STIMSON, Henry Lewis, U. S. War Secretary, prominent Republican, *b.* 1867. *ed.* Harvard, lawyer : War Secretary 1911-12, Artillery Colonel in France 1918. Governor-General of the Philippines, 1927-29, delegate, London Naval Conference 1930, and Disarmament Conference 1932. Advocated U. S support for Allies when present war broke out, taken into the Roosevelt Cabinet June 1940. Is the author of the "non-recognition" doctrine.

STRABOLGI, Lord (Lt. Commander the Hon J. M. Kenworthy). Labour Chief Whip, House of Lords. *b.* March 7, 1886 son of 9th Baron Strabolgi. *ed.* Royal Naval Academy, Northwood Park, Winchester. Entered Royal Navy 1902 and served in the 1914-18 War. Liberal M.P for Central Hull 1919-26. Labour M.P. for same Constituency Novr. 1926 to Feb 1934. Succeeded his father as a Peer in Feb. 1934.

SWINNERTON, Frank Arthur, British Novelist and Critic. *b.* Aug. 12, 1884. Began his pen-man's career with the publication in 1909 of his "The Merry Heart" Has since

written a large number of novels and criticism.

TEMASHENKO, Marshal, successor to Voroshiloff as C.-in-C. of the Soviet Army; also Commissar of Defence. Has won great repute by his successful counter-attack against the Nazi invader on the Eastern Front in 1941-42.

TEMPLE-WOOD, Viscount, See Sir Samuel Hoare.

TRUMAN, Harry, President, U. S. A. since April 12, 1945. *b.* in Missouri, 1895. Was a farmer in the Middle West. Fought in 1914-18 War. Married in 1919 Miss Bess Wallace. Worked as a bank clerk for a while and then returned to the farm. At 38 he was elected a country judge. In 1934 he was first elected to the American Senate. He described himself as "Just a farmer, who happened to be in the Senate". In 1940 he was re-elected Senator on Split-vote. During his second term of Senatorship he became Chairman of the Senate Defence Investigation Committee. At the 1944 Presidential Election he successfully contested the then Vice-President, Mr. Henry Wallace. With the death of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on April 12, 1945, Mr. Truman became the President of U. S. A. under the constitution of the country.

VARGAS, Dr. Getulio, President and dictator of Brazil. Being unsuccessful in a presidential election seized power in 1930, abrogated the constitution. Quelled pro-Communist rising 1933, adopted new constitution July 1934. When the 1938 presidential election was due, the President not being eligible, Dr. Vargas carried out a *coup d'etat* and proclaimed a new constitution by which he is to remain in office for six years, then to nominate his successor. He has absolute powers.

WEIZMANN, Chaim, celebrated biochemist and Zionist leader, *b.* 1874 in Russia, later naturalized in Britain; Professor, Leeds University. He was responsible for the negotiations culminating in the Balfour Declaration. President of the Zionist World Organization and Jewish Agency since 1921 with occasional breaks. He first accepted and then rejected the Palestine partition plan of 1937, the 1939 plan he has rejected completely.

WELLES, Sumner, U. S. Under-Secretary of State, *b.* 1892, *ed.* Harvard. entered diplomatic service, Assistant Secretary of State 1933, Under-Secretary 1937.

WILHELMINA, Queen of the Netherlands, *b.* August 31, 1880, succeeded 1890, came of age 1898, *m.* Prince Henry of Meckelnburg-Schwerin, who died in 1934. Has one daughter Princess Juliana, heiress-presumptive. When Germans invaded her country she resisted, and when the Dutch Army surrendered, she went to Britain and then to U. S. A. Is now in Holland.

WINDSOR, H. R. H. DUKE OF, *b.* June 23, 1894, eldest son of King George V; formerly Prince of Wales, one of the most popular figures in the world and a fine orator. Succeeded to the throne as Edward VIII on Jan.20, 1936, abdicated Dec.10, 1936. Made Duke of Windsor after abdication Lived abroad, *m.* Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937. Served in the present war as Liasion Officer with the French Army. Returned to England after collapse of France. Became Governor of the Bahamas. Resigned Governorship March 1945.

WINANT, Hon. John Gilbert, U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James since 1941. *b.* Feb. 23, 1889. *ed.* St. Paul's School. Concord; Princeton University and Dartmouth College; LL. D., University of New Hampshire. Served in the last war in U. S. Air Force. Governor of

New Hampshire 1925-27, 1931-33, 1933-35. Director, International Labour Office, 1938-41 ; Chairman, World Textile Conference, Washington 1947.

WODEHOUSE, P. G., LL.D., British Writer of humorous novels and short stories. *b.* Oct. 15, 1881. *ed.* Dulwich College. First made his mark as a writer with the publication of "Pothunters," 1902, "Perfect's Uncle" "Tales of St. Austin's" (1903). "The Gold Bat" (1904), "The White Feather" 1907, "Love Among the Chickens" 1906. His *Jeeves* and *Mulliner* Stories and numerous other novels have given him world-wide popularity. Got LL.D. (Oxford) 1939. Was in Southern France at time of German occupation. Lived in Germany in internment. Was in France for a change when France was liberated from the German occupation 1944 and was freed.

WOOLTON, Lord, British Minister of Reconstruction since Novr. 1943. *b.* Aug. 24, 1883. *ed.* Manchester Grammar School and Manchester University. Fellow, Royal Statistical Society ; late Research Fellow, on Economics, Manchester University. Served on various educational Committees and Councils in Manchester. Colonel, Armoured Division, Royal Engineers, (T.A.) Director General, Equipment and Stores in Supply Ministry 1939-40 ; Minister of Food 1940-43. Knighted 1935, raised to peerage 1939. Was connected with numerous Companies as Chairman.

ZHDANOFF, Andrei Alexandrovich, Russian politician, and Propaganda Chief of U.S.S.R. Communist Party Secretary of Leningrad since 1934, member of the Central Committee of the party and the Politbureau, Chairman of Foreign Affairs Commission. Urged annexation of the Baltic countries in 1936 and is believed to have furthered Soviet-German understanding.

ZOG, ex-king of Albania, formerly known as Ahmed Zogu, *b.* 1895, fought for the Austrians in the Great War, Minister for the Interior 1920, Premier 1922-24, when he had to resign and fly the country. Returned and overthrew his opponent, become President of the Republic 1925, proclaimed King 1929, *m.* a Hungarian Countess Geraldine Appenyi in 1938. Had to fly the country again in March 1939 when Italy invaded Albania.

INDIA

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND NATURAL BOUNDARIES

India comprises an area of 1,581,410 sq. miles of which 865,446 sq. miles or nearly 55% is covered by British Indian Provinces and 715,964 sq. miles or nearly 45% is covered by States and Agencies. The extreme points from north to south are at latitudes 8° and 37°, and from west to east 61° and 97°. The land frontier measures nearly 5,000 miles and the coast line measures nearly 4,000 miles. India's remarkable forntiers consist of lofty mountain chains, and sea boundaries consisting of the *Bay of Bengal* and the *Arabian Sea*. The Himalayas, on the north, are an effective protection against invasion from the north, while the mountain ranges in the north-west frontier with small gaps here and there are weaker natural protections. The eastern barriers, the *Assam* hills, are not impassable or impregnable. The coast line contains a very small number of good harbours and there

are only 3 or 4 openings of any importance into the land. According to the 1941 census, the Indian Empire has a total population 389 millions of which the British Indian Provinces' share is 296 millions and that of States and Agencies is 94 millions. The population shares in percentages of the total are British India, 73·5% and Indian States and Agencies 26·5%.

Geographically, India consists of three well-marked natural divisions. These are I. The mountain region of North India. II. The Indo-Gangetic plain and III. The Deccan Plateau ; each division has its own physical and economic characteristics.

I. THE MOUNTAIN REGION : The Hindukush Mountains run south-west and the Sulaiman range, and the Khirthar Mountains continue the line of demarcation. There are passes across these Mountains, chief among them are the Khyber, the Gumal and Bolan passes which constitute the only routes between Afghanistan and India. The Himalayas, running south-east, act as a climate barrier and are the perennial source of the great rivers which water Northern India. South of the Himalayas is the low Siwalik Range which is separated from the main ranges by a valley known as *Dun* in the west, and as *Mari* in Nepal. Forest and water power are the main economic wealth of this region and these are being successfully exploited. Rice, wheat, maize, millets, barley and tea are the principal agricultral produce of these regions. The tea gardens of Darjeeling and Assam contribute 80% of Indian Tea and more than 50% of world tea. Fruits are abundantly grown in the drier and sunnier regions of Kashmir, the Kulu and Peshwar districts.

II. THE INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN : This region, forming the major part of the continental India, is enclosed on the west and the north by the Hindukush and the Himalayas and on the south by the *Bay of Bengal* and the *Vindhya Ranges*. The hilly province of Assam and Chittagong Division form the eastern boundary. The Ganges, the Bramhaputra and the Indus are the main drainages of the Division and they mainly account for the economic wealth of the region. (1) *The Ganges* which stands first in importance is the national river of Hindustan as the Thames, the Seine, the Rhine and the Nile are the national rivers of England, France, Germany and Egypt respectively. The Ganges valley has for centuries past been densely populated, partly because of its fertility and partly because of the fact that the Ganges has for centuries been the most important water-way in India. A considerable portion of the river is navigable and it is fed by a large number of tributaries which draw their water from the Himalayas and from monsoon rainfall. (2) *The Brahmaputra*, of which a considerable part is in Tibet, becomes an Indian River when it enters north-eastern Assam. During the rains the river floods and fertilizes hundreds of square miles of land. Nowhere in its progress in India, the river is more than 600 ft. above the sea level and therefore is a high road for steamer traffic between Bengal and Assam. (3) *The Indus*. Flowing north-west through Tibet and Kashmir, the river enters the Punjab and receives the Kabul river at Attock and further below it unites with the accumulated waters of the five rivers of the Punjab. The river forms a big delta at its mouth about 8,000 sq. miles in area. From May to August, the river often rises to destructive floods. The importance of the river for irrigation is enormous and some of the remarkable agricultural developments of Sind owe much to this river.

The alluvial plains created and maintained by the above river system extend over Bengal, lower Assam, major part of the United Provinces and

over the Punjab and Sind. The chief agricultural crops of the great division are rice, wheat, jute, barley pulses, millets, sugar-cane, and oil seeds. Rice is extensively grown on the Ganges valley where the silt deposits of annual floods fertilize the soil. Jute is a monopoly of Bengal, opium and indigo are grown in the humid and equable climate in the eastern portion of the Gangetic plain while millets, oil seeds and sugar-cane are fairly distributed all over the plain. Wheat is abundantly grown in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

III. THE DECCAN PLATEAU : With the Vindhya Range as the base and the Cape Comorin as the apex, the Deccan plateau or *Dakshinatya* resembles a triangle. The Daccan consists of the whole of peninsular India, and is bounded on three sides by mountain ranges which may be considered as the sides of a triangle. On the north stand the Vindhya and the Satpura Ranges and on the eastern and western sides stand respectively the Eastern Ghat and Western Ghat mountains which "meet and culminate in a knot of mountains, the Nilgiri Hills". Two strips of flat land bound the Deccan on the east and the west. The eastern strip is known as Konkon in the North and Malabar in the South and the western coast strip is known as the Corromandel coast, the southern part whereof is known as the Carnatic The table-land slopes from west to east and most of the great rivers flow into the Bay of Bengal. The slopes of the Vindhya and Satpura mountains are westward towards the Arabian Sea The *Mahanadi*, *Kistna*, North and South *Penner*, *Cauvery* and *Vaigi* fall into the Bay of Bengal while the *Tapti* and *Narbada* pour themselves into the Arabian Sea. A considerable portion of the *Mahanadi* is navigable. The *Godavari* traversing the entire breadth of the peninsula is the longest river in the Deccan being 900 miles in length. It has the largest basin. The Cauvery encloses a series of islands in its course and the rapids formed in its discent are of great scenic value. The *Narbada* and *Tapti* running almost parallel enter the Gulf of Cambay after running rapid courses through deep gorges and both these rivers are hardly navigable. Rich forests, cinchona trees and cocoanut trees are the principal vegetation of the Deccan while cotton, rice, millets, oil-seeds, sugar-cane and tobacco are the important crops of the region. Tea and Coffee plants grow on the warm deep hillsides in the south and spices grow on the South-east coast.

Climate and Rainfall

India presents a great variety of climate and rainfall. Dryness and moisture, heat and cold,—these extremes are most typically found. In northern parts of the country summer brings extreme heat and winter most intense cold. Northern India, lying bevond the Tropic of Cancer, presents complex variations in temperature. The peninsula which is a tropical region has almost a uniformly hot climate throughout the year. There is practically speaking no cold season there. The variations in rainfall are also equally marked. While the average rainfall in India is somewhere near 45 inches, Cherrapunji receives 160 inches in the year, and Sind gets not more than 7 inches only. In respect of the quantity of annual rainfall the first six positions of honour are occupied by Konkan, Assam, Malabar, Bengal, Orissa, and Bihar respectively.

The Monsoons

The Indian rainfall is periodic, and the rainy season more or less continues from June to September. Rainfall is largely influenced by what is known as

the Trade Winds or monsoon currents. There are two such currents—the south-west monsoon and the north-east monsoon—the south-west monsoon which proceeds from sea to land from May to September, and north-east monsoon blows in an opposite direction from October to April. The south-west monsoon carries with it particles of water which are drawn from the sea and turned into rain cloud under variation of temperature. Towards the end of May, the burst of south-west monsoon in India takes place in s succession of tremendous thunder storms, and next follows the rainy season which continues for about three months. In October, the north-east monsoon sets in, and lasts up to the end of May. During the continuance of north-east monsoon very little rain falls in India.

The south-west monsoon contributes nearly 90 per cent of the total rainfall in India. Its direction is not everywhere the same. In the Ganges valley it blows from the south-east towards the hot plains of the Punjab and along the Chinese coast the direction is more southerly, while farther north it has a tendency to draw eastward. The south-west monsoon current is conveniently analysed into three currents : (1) *The Bombay current* or the *Arabian Sea current*, (2) The *Bengal current*, and (3) The *Burma current*, or the *Bay of Bengal current*. The Bombay current, which first passes over the Ghats and gives sound showers there, goes farther up to Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab where it contributes little rain. Consequently these provinces are rainless and dry. The Bengal current freely passes over Bengal, Assam, and Bihar, and is then obstructed by the Himalayas. The rainfall contributed by the Bengal current is almost uniformly abundant. The Burma current which passes over Burma causes heavy downpour over Lower Burma and moderate rainfall over the Upper.

The north-east monsoon contributes not more than 10 per cent of the total rainfall in India. This current is of immense importance to Madras and the Punjab. During its passage over the Bay of Bengal, the north-east monsoon carries considerable amount of moisture and pours the same over Madras and the Punjab.

The economic importance of rainfall in India is of the highest order in as much as rainfall is an imperative necessity for agriculture. A year of drought means a year of scarcity, if not always of famine. Consecutive years of drought in large areas may mean widespread scarcity and famine. Scarcity of rain directly affects agriculture, and agricultural depression, directly and indirectly, affects economic activities. In rural parts, rainfall has another importance equally indispensable. In a year of drought or insufficient rain, pools and tanks dry up in many cases, and the suffering of people from want of drinking water becomes acute.

Soil

There are four important varieties of soil in India. Their characteristic qualities depend on the chemical composition and the quantity of rain they normally get every year. The most important of these is the *alluvial soil*. This comprises the major portion of Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Sind, and extensive tracts in Assam, Burma and the Godavari, the Kistna and Tanjore districts in Madras, and the coast strips extending along the eastern and western coasts of the Deccan. Alluvial soil in north-western part of India is porous, dry and sometimes sandy. In Bengal

it is more compact, moist but less coarse. It is generally rich in phospheric acid, potash, lime, and magnesia. In some places, however, alluvial soils are very barren, owing to the surface of the earth containing very high percentage of magnesia and soda salts. The *trap soil* occupies the next place of honour. The whole of the Deccan and considerable parts of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Kathiawar are rich in trap soils. On uplands and hill-slopes where the soils are porous and light the chief crops are *millets* and *pulses*. But there the productivity of the soil is generally very low. In the lowlands, however, where the soils are thicker, and more fertile, *cotton*, *wheat*, *millets* and *pulses* are abundantly grown. *Begar* or the *black cotton soil* is another important variety. The name 'black cotton' is derived from the fact that the soil has a dark colour and is favourable to the growth of cotton. Its fertility is said to be of a very high order, it being highly compact, tenacious and retentive of moisture. The *rabi* crop flourishes most in this soil, but *kharif* crops also are conveniently grown in many cases. These soils are found in parts of the Deccan. Besides these three important varieties, there is another variety known as *crystalline soil*. These comprise the rest of India. Soils are generally barren in upland tracts, but "the clayey and brownish loams of the lowlands are fertile." The better varieties of crystalline soils are favourable to a great variety of crops, principal among them being rice.

Flora and Fauna

The term *Flora* indicates the totality of plant species in a circumscribed area. The Flora of India, therefore, means the vegetable kingdom in India. The term *Fauna* is collectively given to the totality of animal life in a country. The vegetable kingdom in India presents an interesting variety. "The large extent of its area," says Dr. Bannerjea, "and a great variety in physical features and climate, combined with the natural fertility of the soil, enable the country to produce almost every kind of vegetable life. In fact, the flora of India is more varied than that of any other area of the same extent in Asia, if not in the world. Here we find not only the tropical and the sub-tropical products, but the products of the temperate zone as well". The *Tropical* products include *Rice*, *Jute*, *Millets*, *Sugarcane*, *Coffee*, *Cinchona*, *India Rubber*, *Gutta-Percha*, *Bananas*, *Pineapples*, etc. The principal *Sub-Tropical* produces are *Cotton*, *Tea*, *Tobacco*, *Opium*. And chief among the products of the *Temperate Zone* are *Wheat*, *Barley*, *Maize*, *Potato*, and various fruits.

Animals also are equally various. The most important species, however, is the *Bullock*. The most useful Indian animals are, in their due order of importance, the cow, the buffalo, horse, donkey, sheep, goat, etc. Indian forests and mountains present wonderfully large varieties of beasts, birds and reptiles. A look at any important Zoo will convince one of the vastness of the variety of animal life in India.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES

Mineral wealth of a country is, in these days, of transcendent importance in determining the economic and political well-being of the country. The mineral resources of India are by no means small. There are immense possibilities in the latent wealth of India which only await the human hand to explore them. There was not many years ago the prevalent idea that the mineral wealth of India was meagre. But the opinion has, once for all, been falsified owing to the development of the mining industries in the last few

decades. The principal minerals in India are coal, iron, mica, manganese, gold, silver, copper, etc.

SEASONS

Although according to indigenous conception there are six seasons in India, viz., Summer, Rainy season, Autumn (Late and Early), Winter and Spring, practically there are three distinguishable seasons in India, viz., summer, (April to June), the Rainy season (July to October), and the Cool season (November to March). But the seasonal changes in different parts of the sub-continent of India are not uniform. Seasons in different parts of the country, as also the climatic conditions of these places offer a wonderful variety. There is a proverbial saying in this country that in India one can enjoy all the climates and all the seasons of the world.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The expansion of trade and commerce, particularly in a country of India's vast dimensions, depend largely on the facilities of communications. In addition to creating wide markets, cheap transport stimulates production. Communication is easy in the plains of northern India because of the flatness of the country. Roads and Railways are easy of construction on such a surface and naturally roads and railways cover the Indo-Gangetic plain to a greater extent than in other parts of the country. In some parts of the country, as in eastern Bengal, waterways afford greater facilities for transport and country boats and steamers carry most of the passengers and goods.

Indian transports present a complexity of conveyances, including the primitive bullock and buffalo carts, country boats, railways, motor omnibuses and lorries, and even aeroplanes. Of the means of communications in India, the principal is the railway. The first railway in India was opened early in the 19th century. A network of railways now covers the entire country and the mileage covered by railways in 1939-40 was 41,076 miles. (A fuller treatment of railways in India will be found elsewhere). Motor transport has made enormous strides during the last decade. It is now in serious competition with the railways both in coaching and goods traffic. Attempts are being made to stop the competition between them and to co-ordinate road and rail trnsports. The number of heavy motor vehicles such as lorries and buses must have at least quadrupled in the last ten years. The number at the end of March, 1939 in British India alone was nearly 40,000. The length of roads maintained by public authorities in British India in 1936-37 was 82,299 miles metalled and 231,882 miles unmetalled, a total of 314,181 miles. The primitive bullock and buffalo carts take an important role in the transport system of the land. In fact in many parts of the country this is the only mode of transport available.

India affords several thousands of miles of waterways. The Ganges with its many branches and tributaries, the lower course of the Brahmaputra, the Indus and its tributaries, and a large number of canals are the natural waterways. In some parts of the country, as in lower Bengal, water transport is the only practicable method of transport. Steamers and a large number of country boats carry a considerable volume of traffic. India's long coast-line offers facilities for coastal traffic, a large volume of which is now in the hands of the Indians. Sea communication is practically the only method available for commerce with foreign countries.

Air transport is yet in its infancy in India. Only a small volume of inland mail and passenger traffic is carried by airways.

AREA, POPULATION, Etc.

India is a vast and populous country and can be considered as a sub-continent rather than a country. It comprises an area of 1,581,410 sq. miles, of which 865,446 sq. miles are included in British India and the remaining 715,964 sq. miles are included in the Indian States and Agencies. The total population, according to the census of 1941 is 388,997,955 of which British Indian population is 295,808,722 and Indian States population is 93,189,233.

TEMPERATURE IN THE DIFFERENT METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISIONS IN INDIA (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT)

Province & Sub-divisions	Jan.	April	July	Oct.
Madras :				
Malabar	79·7	83·6	79·0	80·3
Madras, South-East	75·9	84·8	85·8	82·2
Madras, Deccan	74 6	89·7	83·5	81·6
Madras Coast, North	78·0	85·8	84·7	81·7
Bombay :				
Gujarat	69·9	88 0	84·8	83·4
Konkan	77 5	81·9	79·4	81·1
Bombay, Deccan	72 0	85·7	76·7	78·8
Sind :	64·3	80·5	89·2	81·1
Bengal :	67·1	86·8	83·0	81·2
U. P. :				
U. P., East	68·4	85·9	85·8	81·6
U. P., West	60 4	81·0	85·0	78·8
Punjab :				
Punjab, East & North	55·8	75 3	88·7	79·6
Punjab, South-West	56 0	76·6	92·2	80·0
Bihar :				
Chota Nagpur	64·2	85·2	80·9	77·2
Bihar	64 3	86·0	84·7	80·7
Orissa :	71·0	87·9	82·5	81·8
C. P. & Berar :				
Berar	73·0	90 5	81·2	81·0
C. P., West	68 9	87·2	79·6	78·8
C. P., East	68·9	87·8	79·3	78·1
Assam	68·6	80·0	83·1	78·6
N.-W. F. Province	55·0	72·4	92·7	77·7
Baluchistan	52·8	65·1	85·8	69·8
Andamnas & Nicobars :	80·4	85·2	81·4	81·5
Hyderabad :				
Hyderabad, North	72·9	88·7	78·7	79·2
Hyderabad, South	73·4	89·8	81·2	81·0
Mysore :	71 0	80·3	72·9	74·8
Kashmir :	31·2	52·3	74·6	57·2
Central India :				
Central India, West	65·5	82·7	80·7	78·5
Central India, East	64·2	84·3	83·4	78·8
Rajputana :				
Rajputana, West	64·4	84·8	91·6	85·2
Rajputana, East	68·5	82·3	86·6	82·7

NORMAL RAINFALL ACCORDING TO CHIEF POLITICAL DIVISIONS

Province / *Sub-divisions*	*Normal Rainfall Inches*
Madras	
Malabar	100·3
Madras, South-east	35·6
Madras. Deccan	24 9
Madras coast, North	37·9
Bombay	
Gujarat	32·5
Konkan	107 4
Bombay, Deccan	30 5
Sind	6 3
Bengal	74 7
United Provinces	
United Provinces, East	39·3
United Provinces, West	37·1
Punjab	
Punjab, East and North	23·4
Punjab, South-West	10·1
Bihar	
Choto Nagpur	52 6
Bihar	48 4
Orissa	57·6
C. P. & Berar	
Berar	32·5
Central Provinces, West	46·6
Central Provinces, East	53·8
Assam	100·3
N.-W. F. P.	15·9
Baluchistan	7·9
Hyderabad	
Hyderabad, North	34·4
Hyderabad, South	29·9
Mysore	36·2
Kashmir	41·4
Central India	
Central India, West	34·6
Central India, East	42·3
Rajputana	
Rajputana, West	12·8
Rajputana, East	26·0

AREA, CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN INDIA (1939-40)

	Million Acres		*Million Acres*
		The net area of British India is distributed as follows :	
Total Area surveyed	520·6		
		Cultivated area	210
British India	512·7	Current fallows	47
		Cultivable waste othar than fallow	97
Indian States	7·9	Not available for cultivation	89
		Forests	68

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA

India, as has already been noticed, shelters about 389 million people, professing various religious faith and speaking different languages, possessing varying racial, linguistic and social peculiarities. The numerous races and communities of India show varying degrees of civilization and culture. Some of the races and communities in India are highly cultured, polished and civilized, while semi-civilized tribes and races are not uncommon.

The Dynamics of Population

According to Census of 1941 India's Population shows an increase from 353 millions to 389 millions represents an increase of about 15% over the figures of 1931 Census. In the course of the period 1921-31 India's population increased from 319 to 353 millions or roundly by 10 per cent. The Increase of population during the previous census decade (i. e. 1911-21) was, however, very low, being only 1·2 per cent. During 1911-21, India was visited by one of the worst epidemics,—the Influenza epimemic of 1918. The increases in population since 1921 has led many economists to question whether India has already reached her optimum population. That is a controversial question. The experiences of the advanced countries of the world, however, point to one lesson, viz. that it is extremely doubtful and difficult to ascertain when and where a particular country reaches the optimum level in the growth of its population. The all-round improvement in agriculture and industrial production in those countries shows that the operation of the old and since exploded Malthusian theory of population can be checked and arrested for good. What is necessary in India is not the checking of the normal increase of population, which in tropical climate is usually high, but to improve the productive organization of the country and to ensure an increased supply of agricultural produces to that increasing population.

Birth and Death Rates

Birth rate in India is 33·6 per 1,000 per annum of the population and death rate is 22·2 per 1,000 per annum of the population. In spite of the high rate of infant mortality obtaining in India, the present annual increase of population is not small. In the supplementary Statistical Tables appended hereto birth and death rates in the British provinces are given. Delhi leads the rest of the Indian provinces in birth rate which is 43·6 per 1,000 per annum of the population. The next positions are occupied by the Punjab, Bombay and the Central Provinces, the birth rates of these places being 41,39·1 and 37·9. Death rate is the highest in C. P. being 37·6 per 1,000 per annum of the population.

Birth and Death rates in British India since 1920 are given below :—

Birth, Death and Infantile Mortality rates :—

Year	*Birth*	*Death*	*Infantile mortality*	*Year*	*Birth*	*Death*	*Infantile mortality*
1920	33	31	195	1930	33	25	179
1921	32	31	198	1932	34	22	169
1922	32	24	175	1933	36	23	171
1923	34	25	176	1934	34	25	187
1924	33	28	189	1935	35	24	164
1925	32	24	174	1936	36	23	162
1926	33	25	189	1937	35	22	162
1927	33	23	167	1938	34	24	167
1928	34	24	178	1939	34	22	156
1929	33	24	178	1940	33	22	160

Males and Females

In India in contrast to the countries of Europe, males are more numerous than females. According to the census of 1941 there were 985 females for every 1,000 males in India. This numerical disparity between the sexes is very prominent in the Punjab, Bombay and North-West Frontier Province. In England or in some other countries of the West, which had to pay a high toll in human lives in the two Great Wars, females are noticeably more numerous than males.

PRODUCTION OF SEXES

Province or State	*Female per 1,000 males*		*Province or State*	*Females per 1,000 males*	
	1941	*1931*		*1941*	*1931*
INDIA	985	940	Baroda	938	942
Provinces	938	940	Bengal	937	944
Madras	1,009	1,021	Central India	947	948
Bombay	927	929	Chhattisgarh	1,011	1,016
Bengal	899	924	Cochin	1,042	1,043
U. P.	906	902	Deccan (and Kolhapur)	982	976
Punjab	847	881	Gujarat	931	928
Bihar	994	993	Gwalior	893	887
C. P. and Berar	994	999	Hyderabad	957	959
Assam	896	900	Kashmir including		
N.-W. F. P.	840	843	Feudatories	888	881
Orissa	1,069	1,057	Madras	1,051	1,079
Sind	818	782	Mysore	949	955
Ajmer-Merwara	900	892	N.-W. F. P.	892	868
Andamans & Nicobars	574	495	Orissa	1,031	1,042
Beluchistan	703	717	Punjab	836	824
Coorg	827	803	Punjab Hill	913	927
Delhi	715	722	Rajputana	907	908
Panth Piploda	976	968	Sikkim	920	967
STATES AND AGENCIES			Travancore	993	987
	941	941	U. P.	930	925
Assam	1,027	1,038	Western India	979	974
Baluchistan	855	855			

THE CENSUS OF 1941

A Press Note from Government of India dated 19th Nov., 1941, among other things, states the following features of Indian census results (1941).

"The all-India population discovered at the recent census was 388·8 millions as on 1st March, 1941. The 1931 figure for the corresponding year was 338·1 millions, representing an increase of 15 per cent. The level of increase in British India is 15·2 per cent and in the States and Agencies 14·9 per cent. The picture is one of general increase, rather higher in British India than in the States and only in part of Baluchistan and a few minor States is a decrease recorded.

The rate of increase is particularly marked in cities, i. e., towns with not less than 100,000 inhabitants. The number of such towns has appreciably increased from 1931, while the individual increase rates vary from just below

11 per cent by almost a 100 in the case of Cawnpore, which has nearly doubled itself in the decade.

India's population on 1st March, 1941, was 388·8 millions, of whom 47,322,000 were literate persons, according to 1941 census figures.

North-West Frontier Province among the major provinces records the largest increase of population, namely, 25 per cent, while Bengal, which has next largest increase, namely, 20 per cent, also has the largest number of literates, namely, 9,720,000. Madras has the next largest number of literates, namely, 6,420,000. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands has the smallest number of literates, namely 6,000.

Delhi, India's capital and a chief Commissioner's province, registers an increase of population of 44 per cent.

DENSITY OF POPULATION

In population India equals Europe *minus* Russia and the density of population in India is almost equal to that in Europe *minus* Russia, Bengal where the density of population is 779 per sq. mile is the most densely populated province in India and is as densely populated as Belgium or England and Wales, the two most densely populated countries in Europe. The density of population in India, according to 1941 census, is 246 per sq. mile, that of British India being 341 and Indian States 130.

The Density of Population, according to 1941 census, in India, Provinces and in principal Indian States are given below :—

INDIA	...	246 per sq. miles.
Provinces	...	341 ,, ,, ,,
States & Agencies	...	130 ,, ,, ,,

Provinces	*Density per sq. mile*	*States & Agencies*	*Density per sq. mile*
Madras	391	Central India	144
Bombay	272	Cochin	958
Bengal	779	Deccan (& Kolhapur)	257
U. P.	518	Gujarat	198
Punjab	287	Gwalior	154
Bihar	521	Hyderabad	198
C. P. & Berar	170	Kashmer & Feudatories	49
N.-W. F. P.	213	Mysore	249
Orissa	271	Punjab	144
Sind	94	Rajputana	103
Ajmer-Merwara	243	Travancore	792
Coorg	106	U. P.	528
Delhi	1,599	Western India	129

The distribution of population throughout the country is not even. Rainfall, climate, fertility of the soil means of communication and transport location of industry and trade—these are the principal factors, which determine the density of population. India is mainly an agricultural country and has been so for centuries past with the result that the population is the densest in those parts in which there is an abundant supply of water, or in other words where agriculture may be carried on with ease. But this is a general rule, there are exceptions to it. The Ganges has for centuries past

been a source of fertility and a high-road for transport ; and hence, the Gangetic plains have for centuries past been and still are the most densely populated areas in the whole of India.

Races

Aryans, Austrics, Dravidians and Mongolians are the main four racial types represented in the present population of India. The Austrics are the earliest known inhabitants of India ; they were followed by the Dravidians, who are to be found in Madras, Hyderabad, Central Provinces and in most parts of Central India and Chhota-Nagpur. The Aryans, though not the oldest inhabitants of India, are an ancient race. Pure Aryan blood is commonly to be found in every part of India and particularly among the higher castes of the Hindus. The Austrics are represented by Kols, Bhils and other primitive tribes. The Mongolians are to be found in the regions in the vicinity of the Himalayas, such as Nepal, Assam, Burma and certain mountainous areas in U. P. These three main divisions can further be classified into : 1. Dravidians. 2. Turko-Iranians. 3. Indo-Aryans. 4. Scytho-Dravidians. 5. Aryo-Dravidians. 6. Mongolo-Dravidians. 7. the Mongoloids.

LANGUAGES

The languages of India besides those spoken by foreigners fall into four linguistic families, viz., Indo-European, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic and Tibeto-Chinese. The Indo-European family is represented by the Indo-Aryan group which includes the major vernaculars of India such as Bengali, Hindustani (including Western Hindi and Urdu), Gujarati, Rajasthani, Marathi, Eastern and Western Punjabi, Sindhi, Pahari, Eastern Hindi, Bhojpuriya, Maithili, Oriya, Assamese, etc. The Iranian group is represented by a few languages and dialects spoken in the north-western corner of India, of which the most important is Kashmiri.

The Dradivian family is mainly represented by the South Indian languages —Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Kanarese and Tulu. The Oraon language in Chhota Nagpur and Brahui in Beluchistan also belong to this family. The Austro-Asiatic languages are represented by Santali, Khasia, Bhil, etc., spoken in different localities of Northern India and are entirely uncultivated. The Tibeto-Chinese family includes languages and dialects spoken in Eastern Himalayan regions and in the Indo-Burma frontiers. The most important of this group is the language of Bhutan. From the above it can be said that India presents a wonderful diversity of races, climates, seasons, languages and dialects.

RELIGIONS

India is the land of many religions, principal among which are Hinduism. Islam, Buddhism, Christianity, Animism. The Hindus and the Moslems form the major communities in India. "...The general position however could be summed up as that of 100 Indians in All-India, 66 are Hindus, 24 Muslims and 6 of tribal origin. Allowing for that proportion of tribes who may be regarded as more than half assimilated, the Hindu element is over two-thirds. Just under one-fifth of Hindus and one-eighth of the total population belong to the scheduled castes. Indian Christians return one and a half per cent, and allowing for tribal over-lap 1·8 per cent. The number of persons of European origin is 135,000 i. e., about one in every three thousand of the population. If the figures for soldiers are left out, this proportion will evidently be heavily reduced."

"In British India 64½% of the population are Hindus, 27 Muslims, 1 Indian Christian. Persons of Tribal origin represent 5½%. Of this 5½% approximately one twentieth fall within the Christians on a religion basis".

In most of the provinces the Hindus are in the majority, and it is only in Bengal, the Punjab, Sind and the North-West Frontier Provinces that the Moslems form clear majority. The following figures give the respective strength of the two major communities in different provinces in India :

HINDU AND MUSLIM MAJORITY IN INDIA, PROVINCES AND STATES

	Hindus	*Muslims*		*Hindus*	*Muslims*
Hindu Majority			Orissa	6,832,706	146,801
INDIA	254,980,536	92,058,096	Assam	4,218,228	3,442,479
Provinces	190,810,953	79,398,503	Delhi	567,226	304,971
Indian States &			*Muslim Majority*		
Agencies	64,119,553	12,659,593	Bengal	25,058,924	33,005,434
Madras	42,799,822	3,896,452	Punjab	7,550,372	16,217,242
Bombay	16,555,390	1,920,368	N.-W. F.		
U. P.	45,811,669	8,416,308	Province	180,321	2,788,797
Bihar	26,514,269	4,716,314	Sind	568,115	3,208,325
C.P. & Berar	12,931,996	783,697			

COMMUNITIES IN INDIA

(*Figures in 1,000*)

	INDIA	*Provinces*	*States & Agencies*
Total Population	386,667	295,809	90,858
Hindus	254,980 (65·93%)	190,811 (64·5%)	64,119 (70·6%)
Muslims	92,058 (23·81%)	79,398 (26·84%)	12,660 (13·93%)
Christians	6,316 (1·63%)	3,483 (1·19%)	2,833 (3·1%)
Anglo-Indians	140	114	26
Indian Christians	6,041	3,246	2,795
Others	135	123	18
Sikhs	5,691 (1·47%)	4,165 (1·41%)	1,526 (1·88%)
Jains	1.449 (·87%)	578 (·19%)	871 (·96%)
Parsees	115	102	13
Buddhists	232	167	65
Jews	22	19	8
Tribes	25,441 (6·58%)	16,713 (5·65%)	8,728 (9·61%)
Others	410	372	88

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

The majority of Indian people live in villages. According to the 1941 census 87·2% of the Indian people live in villages and 12·8% in towns. The 1941 census shows an increase of over 2% in the percentage of Urban population in India. The percentages of Rural and Urban population in 1941 are 87·3% and 12·7% for Provinces and 87% and 13% for States & Agencis. Among the Provinces Delhi the metropolitan province has the largest percentage of Urban population being 75·8%. We must bear in mind that the province of Delhi means the old city. New Delhi and the suburban areas

adjoining the cities. If Delhi be excluded then Bombay having 26%. Urban population leads Indian provinces in the matter of urban population. Assam and Orissa having 2·8% and 3·7% respectively occupy the two lowest positions. It is interesting to note in this connection that the percentage of urban population in India had shown progressive decrease till 1931. Increasing dependence on agriculture as the most important means of livelihood in India had discouraged the growth of towns and of urban population in India during 1850-1931. The census of 1941 marks a contrast—a definite increase in the percentage of urban population and a corresponding decrease in rural population.

The Census Commissioner for 1941 census writes :

"The number of cities with a hundred thousand inhabitants or more was 35 in 1931 and is 58 now.

"The population living in cities of this size has increased over the decade from 9-1 to 16-5 million, a rise of 81 per cent. which is in notable contract with the 15 per cent. increase over the whole country. We have not figures for other classes of towns to compare but indications are that the rate of growth is higher in the larger units.

"Many causes are given for this increasing population of the cities. One of them of course is industrialisation which—in a complete economy—must tend to produce large aggregations. This is one among many other reasons for desiring a fifty-year plan for the development of India's water power resources. Another and much more potent reason than is usually realised, is the fact that city life has begun really to appeal to the ordinary middle class or lower middle class Indian, because for the first time accommodation within his means and to his taste has become available.

"Industrialisation has of course its main effect in cities like Calcutta, Bombay, and has largely created Coimbatore as a modern phenomenon. This last-named town is based on electricity, not steam. Advantageously situated on the cotton belt, with an unusually pleasant climate for South India, commanding the famous Palghat Gap, this town was bound to take great development, once power scheme, did that and Coimbatore has never looked back."

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Province or State	*% living in towns*	*% living in villages*	*Province or State*	*% living in towns*	*% living in villages*
INDIA	12·8	87·2	Sind	19·7	80·3
Provinces	12·7	87·3	Ajmer-Merwara	36·7	63·3
Madras	15·9	84·1	Delhi	75·8	24·2
Bombay	26·0	74·0	Indian States &		
Bengal	9·9	90·1	Agencies	13·0	87·0
U. P.	12·5	87·5	Baroda	25·2	74·8
Punjab	15·3	84·7	Cochin	18·8	81·2
Bihar	5·4	94·6	Gwalior	13·7	86·3
C. P. & Berar	12·4	87·4	Hyderabad	13·4	86·6
Assam	2·8	97·2	Kashmir	10·3	89·7
N.-W. F. Province	18·2	81·8	Mysore	18·4	81·6
Orissa	3·7	96·3	Travancore	11·4	88·6

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Towns & Villages.	*India*		*Provinces*		*States & Agencies*	
	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.*
Total no. of inhabited towns & village.	658,595	387	461,115	296	197,480	91
Under 500	456,902	94	300,690	66	150,212	28
500— 1,000	128,911	87	93,981	66	29,930	21
1,000— 2,000	57,408	79	45,233	63	12,175	17
2,000— 5,000	22,151	63	17,913	51	4.238	12
5,000— 10,000	3,017	21	2,386	16	631	4
10,000— 20,000	733	10	538	7	195	3
20,000— 50,000	321	10	255	8	66	2
50,000—100,000	95	6	76	5	19	1
100,000 & over.	57	16	43	13	14	9

Occupation of the Population in British India (1931) †

Agriculture is the means of livelihood to 67% of the population in British India ; the next important means of livelihood is industries—big and small,—which is the occupation of about 10% of the population. Trade and domestic services give livelihood to 5·2% and 7% respectively of the population. Though industries in general are the occupation of 10% of the population, many of the persons engaged in cottage industries are employed as domestic servants and work as agricultural workers now and then. Large industries support only a minute fraction of the Indian population—a meagre 2 per cent.

MARRIAGES †

Marriage is more universal in India than in the west with the result that birth rate is high. But early marriage is very common with the result that infant mortality is high and death due to child-birth among young mothers is very common. Moreover, children born of ill-developed and under-aged parents inherit bad physique and low vitality. The death rate among children below 5 years is very high as is explained by the following figures :

Ages		*Death rate per 1000 of population per year in 1937*
For all ages	...	22·4
Males	...	22·7
Females	...	22·1
Children under 1 year (Males)	...	169·5
Children under 1 year (Females)	...	153·3
Children aged over 1 year but below 5 years (Males)	...	36·6
Do. Do. (Females)	...	34·0

* N—Number of towns or villages. P—Population in nearest millions.

† The 1941 census does not contain relevant statistics.

In 1931, there were 84,200,000 married females and 83,600,000 married males in India. This disparity between the two numbers is explained by the fact that bigamy and even polygamy are not unknown in India. But the spread of education, modern outlook on life and the pressure of economic forces have in recent years discouraged such practices.

The Caste System

One of the peculiar features of the social structure in India is the caste system prevalent among the Hindus. Though originally meant to be a kind of economic or professional guild, the caste system has now come to be regarded as a social order sanctioned by religious considerations, as it were. It is probable that originally the caste system was instituted in India with the object of effecting what is known now-a-days as division of labour and for ensuring the efficiency and specialization in all spheres of human activities. But during the past centuries the caste system has come to be an outworn order of which, as is usual with such orders, the evils are dominating over the merits. The caste system has absolutely lost its economic significance and has become a social and economic nuisance, which is retarding the political and economic progress of the country.

It should be noted in this connection that the original propounders of the caste system had also eugenic principles in view. Among the Mahommedans, however, there are no caste distinctions. Mahommedanism inculcates equality among all followers of the religion but even among them social distinctions are often noticeable, and numerous sects of Moslems are found in this country, the two principal sects being the Shias and the Sunnis. One of the redeeming features of modern times is the part which leading Indian social and political reformers are taking in removing caste barriers and untouchability among the Hindus. The most successful in this line of work has been Mahatma Gandhi, whose crusade against untouchability will in the future history of India be looked upon perhaps as his greatest contribution to the cause of India.

LITERACY

According to the Census of 1931, only 8% of the population of India was literate and 92% illiterate. The percentage of literate persons according to the previous Census was 7%. This shows that during the ten years between 1921 and 1931, the annual increase of literate persons has been only ·1% or 1 in 1,000 of the population. In most of the progressive countries of the world more than 75% of the people are literate. Even in Soviet Russia which some 25 years ago was the most backward country in the West, 48% of the people were literate even in 1920. The present literacy percentage is 87. The 1941 Census Report evinces remarkable increase in the number of literate persons in India. Out of a total of 389 millions of people more than 47 millions or nearly 13% are literate. The general tale is of pronounced increase, amounting in the case of India as a whole to 70 per cent over 1931 for the whole population. Of this the male increase is 60 and female 150. There was of course an enormous field for improvement of female literacy. For the provinces the increase is 80 and for the States 70, with the sex components more or less the same. The most remarkable figures are returned by the Punjab which professes a 140 per cent increase to a present literacy of 13.

But inspite of the progress achieved during 1932-41, the need for intensifying national drive against illiteracy remains a major problem.

STATISTICAL TABLES

PROGRESS OF POPULATION IN INDIA

Figures in Millions

Density per Sq. mile	*Increase in %*	*Year*	*Total Population*	*Increase*	*Male Population*	*Female Population*
—	—	1891	279	—	143	137
179	1·8	1901	284	5	145	139
191	6·7	1911	303	19	155	148
193	0·9	1921	306	3	157	148
213	10·6	1931	338	32	174	164
246	15·0	1941	389	51	201	188
			PROVINCES			
—	—	1891	213	—	108	105
254	3·7	1901	221	8	112	109
267	5·0	1911	232	11	118	113
269	0·8	1921	234	2	120	114
296	9·9	1931	257	23	132	124
341	15·2	1941	296	39	153	143
			STATES & AGENCIES			
—	—	1891	66	—	34	32
88	7·6	1901	63	-3	33	31
100	12·9	1911	71	8	37	35
101	1·0	1921	72	1	37	35
114	12·8	1931	81	9	42	39
130	14·5	1941	93	12	48	45

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN BRITISH INDIA*

Province	*Birth rate 1939*	*Death rate 1939*	*Province*	*Birth rate 1939*	*Death rate 1939*
Delhi	43·6	28·1	Orissa	33·9	27·3
Bengal	30·3	20·7	Madras	34·9	22·9
United Provs. of Agra & Oudh	32·7	20·9	Bombay	39·1	25·0
			Sind	18·8	10·4
Punjab	41	22·2	N.-W. Front. Prov.	28	17·3
Central Provinces and Berar	37·9	30·7	Coorg	23	22·8
			Ajmer-Merwara	34·4	28·4
Assam	28·3	19·2	BRITISH INDIA	33·6	22·2
Bihar	30·4	21			

* Per 1,000 of estimated population on June 30, 1939.

Areas and Population of India, British Provinces, Indian States and Agencies According to the Census of 1941.

	Area in 1,000 Sq. miles	*Population in Millions*
INDIA	1,581·4	389
BRITISH		
PROVINCES	865·4	296
Madras	126·2	49·3
Bombay	76 4	20·8
Bengal	77·4	60·3
U. P.	106·2	55·0
Punjab	99 0	28·4
Bihar	69·7	36·3
C. P. & Berar	98·6	16 8
Assam	55·0	10 2
N.-W. F. Provinces	14·3	3·0
Orissa	32·2	8·7
Sind	48·1	4·5
Ajmer-Merwara	2·4	·6
Andamans & Nicobars	3·14	·08
Baluchistan	54·5	·5
Coorg	1·6	·17
Delhi	·6	·9
Panth Piploda	·25	·05
STATES & AGENCIES	718	93·2
Assam	12·4	·75
Baluchistan	79·5	·36
Baroda	8·2	2·9
Bengal	9 4	2·1
Central India	52·0	7·5
Chhatrisgarh	37·7	4·0
Cochin	1·5	1·4
Deccan (& Kolhapur)	10·9	2·8
Gujarat	7·4	1·5
Gwalior	26·0	4·0
Hyderabad	82·3	16·3
Kashmir & Feudatories	82·3	4·0
Madras	1·6	·5
Mysore	29·5	7·3
N.-W. F. P.	25·0	2·4
Orissa	18·2	3·0
Punjab	38·1	5·5
Punjab Hill	11·4	1·1
Rajputana	132·6	13·7
Sikkim	2·7	·12
Travancore	7·7	6·0
U P.	1·8	·9
Western India	37·9	4·9

India's Population according to the Census of 1941 is given below :—

(*All Figures in Thousands*)

	POPULATION *Persons 1941*	*Persons 1931*	*Increase or decrease per cent*	*Literate persons, 1941*
INDIA	*388,800*	*338,119*	Plus *15·0*	*47,322·7*
Provinces	295,827	256,755	,, 15·2	37,016·2
1. Madras	49,342	44,205	,, 11·6	6,420·9
2. Bombay	20,858	17,992	,, 15·9	4,067·8
3. Bengal	60,314	50,116	,, 20·3	9,720·4
4. United Provinces	55,021	48,409	,, 13·6	4,653·3
(a) Agra	40,906	35,614	,, 15·1	3,731·8
(b) Oudh	14,114	12,795	,, 10 4	921·5
5. Punjab	28,419	23,581	,, 20·4	3,665·7
6. Bihar	36,340	32,371	,, 12·3	3,339·7
(a) Bihar	28,824	25,729	,, 12·0	2,685·8
(b) Chhota Nagpur	7,516	6,642	,, 13·1	653·9
7. Central Provinces and Berar	16,822	15,323	,, 9·8	1,909·7
(a) Central Provinces	13,220	11,881	,, 11·3	1,352·8
(b) Berar	3,602	3,442	,, 4·6	556·9

		Persons 1941	*Persons 1931*	*Increase or decrease per cent*	*Literate persons, 1941*
8.	Assam	10,205	8,623	Plus 18·2	1,174·3
9.	North-West Frontier Province	3,038	2,425	,, 25·2	283·9
10.	Orissa	8,729	8,026	,, 8·2	948·2
11.	Sind	4,537	3,887	,, 16·7	473·8
12.	Ajmer-Merwara	584	507	,, 15·1	79·0
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	29	,, 15·5	6·9
	(a) Andaman Islands	21	19	,, 11·8	...
	(b) Nicobar Islands	13	10	,, 22·5	...
14.	Baluchistan	502	464	,, 8·2	52·3
15.	Coorg	169	163	,, 3·3	34·6
16.	Delhi	917	636	,, 44·1	235·7
STATES AND AGENCIES		*92,973*	*81,367*	,, *14·3*	*10,306·5*
17.	Assam States	725	626	,, 15·9	57·4
18.	Baluchistan States	356	405	Minus 12 1	8·1
19.	Baroda State	2,855	2,448	Plus 16·6	656·8
20.	Bengal States	2,142	1,863	,, 14·9	127·5
21.	Central India Agency	7,502	6,648	,, 12·8	525 4
22.	Chattisgarh States	4,054	3,548	,, 14·2	157·6
23.	Cochin State	1,423	1,205	,, 18·1	504·1
24.	Deccan (and Kolhapur States)	2,786	2,458	,, 13 4	364·5
25.	Gujarat States	1,457	1,265	,, 15·2	119 2
26.	Gwalior State	3,992	3,523	,, 13·3	296·8
27.	Hyderabad State	16,184	14,436	,, 12·1	1,111·2
28.	Kashmir State (including Feudatories)	4,021	3,646	,, 10·3	264·2
	(a) Kashmir	3,945	3,582	,, 10·1	263·0
	(b) Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit	76	64	,, 18·2	1·2
29.	Madras States—Pudukota, Banganapalle & Sandur	499	453	,, 10·0	66·1
30.	Mysore State	7,329	6,557	,, 11·8	896·4
31.	North-West Frontier Provinces (Agencies and Tribal areas)	2,378	2,259	,, 5·3	19·2
32.	Orissa States	3,025	2,683	,, 12·7	268·9
33.	Punjab States	5,459	4,497	,, 21·4	334·8
34.	Punjab Hill States	1,094	990	,, 10·5	80·8
35.	Rajputana Agency	13,670	11,571	,, 18·1	772·5
36.	Sikkim State	122	110	,, 10·9	5·9
37.	Travancore State	6,070	5,096	,, 19·1	2,894·4
38.	United Provinces States (Rampur and Benares)	928	856	,, 8·3	57·6
39.	Western India States Agency	4,901	4,222	,, 16·1	717·2

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

Persons per 1,000 houses and Houses per 100 square miles.

Province or State	*Persons per 1,000 houses*	*House per 100 sq. miles*	*Province or State*	*Persons per 1,000 houses*	*House per 100 sq. miles*
INDIA	5,116	4,808	Baroda	4,620	7,504
Provinces	5,131	6,662	Bengal	5,251	4,342
Madras	5,120	7,638	Central India	4,745	3,040
Bombay	4,678	5,830	Chhattisgarh	5,864	2,003
Bengal	5,413	14,387	Cochin	5,864	16,252
U. P.	5,086	10,283	Deccan (and Kolhapur)	4,766	5,383
Punjab	5,265	5,447	Gujarat	4,977	3,986
Bihar	5,220	9,982	Gwalior	4,814	3,200
C. P. & Berar	4,889	3,525	Hyderabad	4,216	4,708
Assam	5,085	3,652	Kashmir including Feudatories	5,261	929
N.-W. F. P.	5,589	3,845	Madras	4,879	6,381
Orissa	4,637	5,846	Mysore	5,027	4,949
Sind	5,569	1,692	Orissa	4,888	3,408
Ajmer-Merwara	6,436	3,779	Punjab	5,213	2,768
Andamans & Nicobars	5,990	179	Punjab Hill	5,050	1,899
Baluchistan	5,426	170	Rajputana	5,751	1,793
Coorg	5,121	2,068	Sikkim	5,224	848
Delhi	4,919	32,511	Travancore	5,531	14,322
Panth Piploda	4,447	4,648	U. P.	4,876	10,819
States & Agencies	5,070	2,567	Western India	4,598	2,815
Assam	5,014	1,166			
Baluchistan	4,819	93			

Number per 1,000 of total population who live in town.

Number per 1,000 who live in town

Province or State	*Population*	*Province or State*	*Population*
INDIA	129	Bengal	25
Provinces	127	Central India	117
Madras	159	Chhattisgarh	38
Bombay	259	Cochin	188
Bengal	98	Deccan (& Kolhapur)	186
U. P.	125	Gujarat	84
Punjab	153	Gwalior	137
Bihar	54	Hydrabad	134
C. P. & Berar	125	Kashmir & Feudatories	103
Assam	27	Kashmir Frontier Illaqus in Gilgit	61
N.-W. F. P.	181	Madras	194
Orissa	37	Mysore	184
Sind	197	Orissa	20
Ajmer-Merwara	367	Punjab	123
Baluchistan	200	Punjab Hill	26
Coorg	66	Rajputana	142
Delhi	758	Travancore	114
States & Agencies	134	U. P.	155
Assam	172	Western India	235
Baluchistan	38		
Baroda	252		

CITIES IN INDIA

Name of the City	*Province or State*	*Population in 1941*
Calcutta	Bengal	2,108,891
Bombay	Bombay	1,489,883
Madras	Madras	777,481
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	739,159
Lahore	Punjab	632,186
Ahmedabad	Bombay	591,267
Delhi	Delhi	521,849
Cawnpore	United Provinces	398,403
Amritsar	Punjab	389,581
Howrah	Bengal	379,292
Karachi	Sind	359,492
Lucknow	United Provinces	354,560
Nagpur	Central Provinces	301,957
Poona	Bombay	257,554
Agra	United Provinces	257,368
Benares	,,	255,744
Bangalore	Mysore	248,334
Allahabad	United Provinces	246,226
Madura	Madras	239,144
Dacca	Bengal	213,218
Sholapur	Bombay	208,691
Indore	Indore	203,695
Bareilly	United Provinces	180,526
Patna	Bihar	175,706
Trichinopoly	Madras	159,566
Baroda	Baroda	152,326
Jamshedpur	Bihar	148,711
Ajmer	Ajmer Merwara	147,258
Jubbulpore	Central Provinces	140,227
Peshawar	North-Western Frontier Province	130,967

OCCUPATIONAL STATISTICS OF INDIA (1931)

Occupation	*Figures in millions*	
	Total following occupations	*Number of actual workers*
Cultivation	108·4	97
Non-cultivating properties	4·2	3·26
Agricultural labourers	33·5	31·5
Stock-raising	3·9	3·5
Exploitation of minerals	·4	·35
Industry (big & small)	17·5	15·4
Transport	2·8	2 84
Trade	9·3	7·9
Army, Navy, Air Force, Police	·94	·84
Public Administration	1·2	1
Professions and Liberal Arts	2·7	2·3
Domestic service	12·7	10·9
Beggars, Vagrants, etc.	1·5	1·4

VITAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA

		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Population in which births and deaths were registered		265,550,429	269,058,602	272,406,436	275,450,813	278,308,890
Number of Birth :		*Mid-year estimated*	*Mid-year estimated*	*Mid-year estimated*	*Mid-year estimated*	*Mid-year estimated*
Male		4,838,058	4,973,905	4,880,571	4,883,719	4,865,309
Female		4,460,963	4,592,474	4,507,886	4,514,292	4,480,836
	Total	9,299,021	9,566,379	9,388,457	9,398,011	9,346,145
Ratio of births per mile		35·0	35·6	34·5	34·1	33·6
Ratio per cent of male to female births		108	108	108	108	109
Number of Deaths :						
Male		3,302,851	3,198,328	3,188,686	3,490,496	3,232,250
Female		3,028,725	2,913,030	2,923,689	3,194,624	2,932,9·4
	Total	6,331,576	6,111,358	6,112,375	6,685,120	6,165,234
Ratio of deaths per mile						
Male		24·1	23·1	22·7	24·6	22·5
Female		23·5	22·3	22·1	23 9	21·7
	Total	23·8	22·7	22·4	24·3	22·2
Ratio of deaths per mille :						
(a) in towns		23·9	22·5	24·7	26·3	25·3
(b) in rural districts		23·4	25·1	22·2	24	21·8
(c) *according to causes* :						
Cholera		0·8	0·6	0·4	0·9	0·4
Small-pox		0·3	0·4	0·2	0·1	0·2
Plague		0·1	0·04	0·1	0·06	0·1
Fevers		13·8	13 0	13·1	14·1	13·0
Dysentery and Diarrhœa		1·0	1·3	1·0	1·1	0·9
Respiratory diseases		1·8	1·8	1·8	1·9	1·8

THE LANGUAGES OF THE INDIAN POPULATION, ACCORDING TO FAMILY GROUP*

Vernaculars of India	*No. of languages spoken*	*Population (000's omitted)*
A. Austro-Nesian	2	6·5
B. Austro-Asiatic	16	5,336
(1) *Mon-Khmer*	9	726·6
(2) *Munda*	7	4,609·6
C. Tibeto-Chinese	122	14,010
(1) *Tibeto-Burman*	112	12,983
(2) *Tai-Chinese*	10	1,027·7
D. Dravidian	15	71,644·8
(1) *Dravida*	7	41,454·6
(2) *Intermediate Languages*	6	8,609
(3) *Andhra*	1	26,373·7
(4) *North-Western language*	1	207
E. Karen	14	1,341
F. Man	2	947
G. Indo-European (Aryan)	30	257,492·8
H. Unclassified	2	52·5
I. Languages not returned	...	1·9
Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries and Africa		
J. Indo-European	3	39·2
K. Semitic	3	60
L. Hamitic	2	5
M. Tibeto-Chinese	4	·186
N. Mongolian	3	12
O. Malayo-Polynesian	2	·34
European Languages		
P. Indo-European	17	339·7
Q. Mongolian	3	·013
R. Languages not returned	...	·033

INDIA

GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTION

THE CROWN

The apex of the Government of India is in England and the Government vests in the British Crown whose direction and control are exercised over the Governor-General-in-Council or the Provincial Governors, by the Secretary of State for India who is a member of the Parliament and a Cabinet Minister. With the enforcement of the Act of 1935, as from April 1, 1937, the Council of India or the Council of the Secretary of State has been abolished and the Secretary of State has now a body of advisers who are to advise him on any matter relating to India on which he might seek their advice.

* Based on 1931 Census Report.

IN INDIA

In India the Executive Head is the Governor-General who is assisted by an Executive Council whose members are appointed by the Crown. They act as heads of the various Government Departments. The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, who is in charge of Defence, is also a member of the Executive Council. The Governor-General is in charge of external relations (including Indian States) and matters ecclesiastical.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA : THE FEDERATION

The constitution of India, as embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935, provides for the establishment of a Federation consisting of British Governors' Provinces and British Chief Commissioners' Provinces and the Indian States who accede to the Federation. The enforcement of the Federation is conditional upon (i) the presenting to the King of an address by each House of Parliament, for that object, and (ii) the accession by the Rulers of Indian States representing at least 50% of the population of Indian States and entitled to not less than half the seats in the Federal Upper Chamber.

Part III of the Act which has already been given effect to as from April 1, 1937, provides for Provincial Autonomy in the Governors' Provinces. The Executive authority of the Crown in the Province is exercised, on His Majesty's behalf, by the Provincial Governor acting on the advice of a Council of Ministers. The Governor has special responsibilities, but is himself subject to the provisions of the Act, under the general control of and directions from the Governor-General in his discretion. The Ministers are chosen from members of the Provincial Legislature. The Provincial Legislature consists of His Majesty as represented by the Governor, and two Legislative Houses in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, U. P., Bihar and Assam and only one Legislative Chamber in the Punjab, C. P. & Berar, N.-W. F. Provinces, Orissa and Sind. The Provincial Ministers are now in charge of the Provincial administration and the Provincial Governors, though the Executive Heads of Provincial Government, usually act in a constitutional spirit subject to their special responsibilities as referred to above. The Ministers are responsible to the Provincial Legislatures. (For fuller details see *Government of India Act* which is dealt with at some length elsewhere in this Year-Book).

THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

Pending the establishment of Federation, the executive authority of the Central Government—the Government of India proper—is exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council as prescribed in Part XIII of the Act and the Ninth Schedule of the Act. The bi-cameral Central Legislature of the 1919 Constitution is therefore still in existence and the Government at the Centre is still bureaucratic.

THE INDIAN STATES

The control which the British Crown exercises over Indian States is now exercised—as from April 1, 1937—not by the Governor-General-in-Council, but by His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in relation to the States. The designation is in practice shortened to "Crown Representative." The offices of the Governor-General and the Crown Representative are held by the same person. The Rulers of the States are

practically supreme in the internal administration of the States, but they have no power to make war or peace or establish diplomatic relations with external States. Some of the States make annual payments to Hfs Majesty known as tributes.

History of Indian Constitution

The grant of the Dewani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa by the Moghul Emperor Shah Alam in 1765 to the East India Company may be said to be the starting point of the East India Company's sovereignty in India, though the British had obtained their first foothold in India during the early years of the 17th century. After the grant of the Dewani, the need of an effective system of parliamentary control and supervision over the Company's administration and policy in India was felt in England. The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first of a series of parliamentary enactments for achieving for the Parliament greater control over the British Indian administration. The Regulating Act might be said to be the first experiment at the establishment of the British Raj in India. By this act, a Governor-General and four Councillors were appointed for the Bengal Presidency and the Government at Fort William, Bengal, was made the central authority in India, whereof the administrative supremacy over all British Indian possessions was made unquestionable. Under this Act, Warren Hastings became the first Governor-General. The establishment of the Board of Control in 1784 rendered the East India Company directly subordinate to the British Government. The Board consisted of Privy Councillors not exceeding six in number and its members were termed as Commissioners for the Affairs of India. In 1812, a searching inquiry was instituted into Indian affairs by a House of Commons Committee which resulted in the passing of the Charter Act of 1813 by which the Company's control of its territory and revenues was renewed for 20 years without prejudice to the undoubted sovereignty of the British Crown over possessions in India. Trade monopoly was practically abolished. The Charter Act of 1833 effected vital changes in the constitution of the East India Company. The trade privileges were taken away and the East India Company lost its character of a commercial body. But it retained administrative and political powers for another 20 years.

The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 brought home to the British Government the necessity of closer and more direct control over Indian affairs. The result was the Government of India Act of 1858 which declared that India was to be governed directly by and in the name of the Crown and that the powers of supervision and control of the Crown should be exercised through the Secretary of State for India, who was empowered to exercise all powers of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. The property of the Company was transferred to the Crown. The Indian Council Act of 1861, which for the first time threw open to Indians scope for taking part in making laws for their own land, remodelled the Indian legislatures and sought to introduce some popular elements into the legislature at the centre and in the provinces as well. The Morley-Minto Act of 1909 further widened the scope for the participation by Indians in the legislatures at the centre and in the provinces as well. But the Act of 1909 did not provide for direct election.

The Government of India Act of 1919—popularly known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms—might be considered as the first step towards the evolution of Provincial Autonomy and self-government in India. In the

Preamble to the Act of 1919 the aims of the British Raj in India were clearly and unmistakably declared, as "the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

The main features of the constitution of the 1919 Act are given below :

1. It provided for Dyarchy in the provinces and Bureaucracy at the centre. 2. The Government of India or the Central Government had a bicameral legislature consisting of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. 3. But the Central Legislature was in practice not more than a consulting body, because its votes might be over-ridden by the Governor-General-in-Council and secondly, the resolutions and the Bills passed by the Legislature were not in any way binding on the Central Executive. 4. In the provinces the Government was divided into two distinct spheres of responsibilities : (a) The Governor with Executive Councillors acting on his responsibility to the British Crown was in charge of what were known as the Reserved Subjects ; (b) The Ministers, directly elected representatives of the people, i.e., elected members of the provincial legislature, were placed at the head of certain subjects known as the Transferred Subjects, i.e., subjects which had been transferred to the control of popular Ministers. 5. The Governor in his capacity as the head of the provincial administration was expected to regulate and harmonize these two elements, viz., popular and bureaucratic, and both the elements were left to the final control of the Governor who was to be the supreme head of the province except in certain matters. 6. The provincial legislatures were all unicameral. 7. Elections both in the provinces and at the centre were, as they still are, based on communal basis of representation. 8. At the apex of the Indian administration was the Secretary of State-in-Council, himself a member of the British Cabinet, and sole organ of the British administration in India in the Parliament and the sole medium through whom the authority of the Crown and the Parliament was to be exercised over all details of British Indian administration.

It was provided in the Act of 1919 that ten years after the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the constitution of the land would be revised once more with the object of further advancing the aims and objects set forth in the Preamble to the Act of 1919. But as there were political unrest and upheaval in India, and as the leaders of the nation could neither put their heads together, nor could see eye to eye with the constitutional outlook of the British Government, further revision of the constitution was delayed till 1935 when the Constitution Act of India came into its present form.

The Government of India Act of 1935 is the product of seven years' labour on the part of British and British Indian politicians, administrators and leaders. The Statutory Reforms Commission—the Simon Commission, as it is commonly known—was appointed in November, 1927, under the Chairmanship of Sir John (now Viscount) Simon. The Commission travelled extensively in India during two visits, the first lasting for two months in 1928 and the second lasting for about 6 months from 11th October, 1928 to 13th April, 1929. The Congress, however, boycotted the Commission as Indians had no representation on it. The Report of the Commission was presented to Parliament in May, 1930. It recommended the introduction of a federal structure of Government for the whole of British India and expressed the hope that an All-India Federation consisting of British and Indian India would follow.

The Report of the Simon Commission was followed by three sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference in London. At the first Conference, the representatives of British India and Indian States readily accepted the principle of Federation. The second session, held in September, 1931, was attended by Mahatma Gandhi who was there as the sole representative of the Indian National Congress. The representatives of British India failed to reach an agreement on the question of allocation of seats in provincial legislatures to the different communities. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, as Prime Minister, had therefore to make his Communal Award. In 1933 was issued the famous White Paper setting forth the British proposals for Indian Constitutional Reforms. A Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament then considered these proposals in consultation with Indian representatives. The Committee's Report was presented in October, 1934, and the Government of India Bill was based on this report. The Bill was passed into the present Government of India Act of 1935, with slight modifications of, and additions to, the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee.

Part III of the Act was enforced in India with effect from April 1, 1937, under an Order-in-Council made on 3rd July, 1936.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT OF 1935

The principal changes brought about by the act of 1935 are the following

1. At the centre, bureaucracy has been sought to be replaced by dyarchy. In the provinces, dyarchy has given place to provincial autonomy. 2. The unitary structure of the government is to give place to a federal structure. 3. The India Council has been abolished. 4. Burma has been separated from India. 5. Aden, formerly a part of the Presidency of Bombay, has been converted into a Crown Colony. 6. Sind and Orissa have been constituted as separate provinces.

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

There is no mention in the Constitution Act of 1935 of Dominion Status, though the famous Preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919 has been retained in Section 321 (a) of the Government of India Act of 1935. The Preamble outlines the policy of Parliament with respect to the progressive realization of responsible government in British India, and is in the following terms—

"Whereas it is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration and for the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire :

"And whereas progress in giving effect to this policy can only be achieved by successive stages and it is expedient that substantial steps in this direction should now be taken :

"And whereas the time and manner of each advance can only be determined by Parliament, upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples :

"And whereas the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility :

"And whereas concurrently with the gradual development of self-governing institutions in the Provinces of India it is expedient to give to those Provinces in provincial matters the largest measure of independence of the Government of India which is compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities."

The Act of 1919 provided that "for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the system of government, the growth of education, and the development of representative institutions, in British India, and matters connected therewith" and to report "as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government, or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government, then existing therein, including the question whether the establishment of second chambers of the local legislatures is or is not desirable," a Statutory Commission would be appointed at the expiry of ten years after the passing of the Act of 1919.

The Crown

The Crown, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of 1935, enjoys right to certain prerogatives with regard to India, the most important of which are given below :

(1) All land in British India is vested in the Crown who is the ultimate owner. (2) Gold and silver mines belong to the Crown. (3) The Crown has right to exercise the prerogative of mercy and pardon. (4) The Crown can grant honours of Imperial Status and he alone can settle the order of precedence in India.

Apart from the above prerogatives, it must always be borne in mind that the Government of India vests in the British Crown and the executive authorities in India either in the Central Government or in the Provincial spheres are delegated authorities of the British Crown. That is the theoretical position though in practice the executive in British India derives their power and prerogatives from the Government of India Act of 1935 and from the British Parliament and ultimately from the British electors. This fact makes it clear that the sovereignty of British India rests with the British electors who are the ultimate authority for making and unmaking the Indian Constitution.

The British Crown even under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935 has been recognized as the chief executive, if there be one such person for the whole of British India. The laws passed by the Central, the Federal, or the Provincial legislatures can be unmade by the British Crown : the British Crown exercises the power of appointing the Governor-General, the Crown Representative, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, the Provincial Governors, and other important administrative and judicial dignitaries in India.

The Crown and the Indian States : The Indian States are subject to the paramountcy of the Crown, and though they possess some degrees of liberty in matters of internal administration, in external matters, and in matters concerning the relation between one Indian State and

another, they are subordinate to the Paramount Power. The freedom to rule their own territories independently of external interference depends on treaties with, or sanads from, the British Crown. It was settled for good by Lord Reading that the Indian Princes cannot claim a status of equality with the Paramount Power, and that if they owe any allegiance to any external authority it is to the British Crown.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

Formerly the Secretary of State was characterized as the real Governor of India, if any one single person in the British Empire could be so designated. Though with the enforcement of the Government of India Act of 1935 powers of supervision and control exercised by the Secretary of State over the Provincial Executive have been relaxed, yet he retains his character of being the only channel through which the power and control of the British Parliament and of the Crown as well are exercised over India. The Executive in India have often to look upon the Secretary of State as their mouthpiece in Parliament and the Secretary of State, as a member of the British Cabinet, is directly, if not individually, responsible to the Parliament for Indian affairs.

It is provided by Section 14 of the Act of 1935 that the Governor-General shall be under the general control of, and comply with such particular directions, if any, as may from time to time be given to him by, the Secretary of State, but that the validity of anything done by the Governor-General shall not be called in question of the ground that it was done otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the section. It is moreover provided in sub-section (2) of the same that the Secretary of State shall satisfy himself that nothing in his directions is contrary to any Instrument of Iustructions issued to the Governor-General.

Apart from those general powers, the Secretary of State for India has special power with regard to the recruitment to certain civil services in India and exercises control with respect to conditions of services of His Majesty's forces in India.

The All-India Federation*

The Act of 1935 provides for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of British India, i.e. the Governors' Provinces and Chief Commissioners' Provinces, and the Indian States which accede to the Federation. The Federation is to be established by Royal Proclamation subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions : (1) an address is to be presented to His Majesty the King-Emperor by the Houses of Parliament for that object ; and (2) Indian States representing at least half the population of Indian States, and at least half the number of seats allocated to Indian States under the Constitution of 1935 accede to the Federation.

The Federation will have executive authority in all matters with respect to which it has legislative powers—to make laws for raising in British India, on behalf of the Crown, naval, military and air forces, for the administration of His Majesty's forces placed on the Indian establishment, and for the exercise of such rights, authority, jurisdiction, which are exercisable by the Crown by treaty, usage, grant, in and in relation to the tribal areas.

* The Federation has not come into effect, and there is no knowing if it will at all come into effect.

The Federal executive authority does not, however, extend to any matters with respect to which the Provincial Legislature has power to make laws, and secondly, with regard to any constituent State, the executive authority of the Federation extends only to such matters as the Ruler of the State concerned agrees to place under the Jurisdiction of the Federation.

DYARCHY AT THE CENTRE

The Federal Government is to be dyarchical. The Governor-General acting in his discretion in relation to the reserved subjects and to the subjects of his special responsibilities will be one part of the Government, while the popular Ministers at the heads of the departments but acting under the control and supervision of the Governor-General will constitute the other part of the Goverment. In financial matters and in those affecting the Reserve Bank of India, the previous sanction of the Governor-General will be necessary for any important measures that the Ministers may think fit to take. (*Sections 108 and 109 of the Act.*)

THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE

The Governor-General

The Governor-General is to be the head of the Federal Government, and he will be at the supreme command of naval, military, and air forces in India subject to the condition that, His Majesty will have power to appoint a Commander-in-Chief and will also have power to assign functions to him. All executive actions of the Federal Government shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Governor-General.

The phrases 'acting in discretion' and 'acting in individual judgment' are frequently used throughout the Government of India Act in connection with the powers and functions of the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors Whenever the Governor-General or a Governor is to act in his discretion, he need not consult his Ministers. But in the case of individual judgment the Governor-General or Governor may consult responsible Ministers but may or may not accept their views.

The Governor-General and the Crown Representative.—The Governor-General is appointed by His Majesty on the advice of the Prime Minister by a Commission under the Royal Sign Manual. The functions of the Crown in relation to the Indian States are to be performed by the Crown Representative. It is, however, provided in the Act that one and the same person may combine the functions of the Governor-General and the Crown representative. With effect from 1st April, 1937, the designation *Viceroy* was changed into *Crown Representative.*

Reserved Subjects and Special Responsibilities of the Governor-General.—Defence, ecclesiastical affairs, foreign relations and tribal areas, etc.—these are to be the reserved subjects for the Governor-General, and in regard to these the Governor-General will act in his discretion. The Governor-General may appoint counsellors, not exceeding three in number, for assisting him in the exercise of his functions with regard to the reserved subjects. These counsellors will be responsible to the Governor-General alone. Besides these reserved powers, the Governor-General has been armed with certain special responsibilities under section 12 of the Act. These are : 1. The prevention

of any grave menace to the peace and tranquillity of India or any part thereof; 2. Maintaining the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government; 3. Safeguarding the legitimate interests of the minorities; 4. Safeguarding the interests of members of the public services and of their dependants; 5. Due discharge of the functions of the Crown in relation to the Indian States; 6. Prevention of discriminatory actions against goods of the United Kingdom or Burmese origin imported into India; 7. The protection of the rights of Indian States and rights and dignity of the Rulers thereof. There are also minor items of special responsibilities.

INSTRUMENTS OF INSTRUCTIONS*

The Act provides that the Secretary of State shall lay before the Parliament the draft of any Instrument of Instructions for His Majesty to issue to the Governor-General and that no further proceedings shall be taken in relation to such Instrument of Instructions except in pursuance of an address by both the Houses of Parliament. It is, moreover, provided in section 13 (2) of the Act that, the validity of anything done by the Governor-General shall not be questioned on the ground that it was done otherwise than in accordance with the Instrument of Instructions. The Instrument of Instructions prescribes how the Governor-General should act in relation to his Ministers and to the component parts of the Federation—the Provinces and the Indian States.

COUNCIL OF FEDERAL MINISTERS

There shall be a Council of Ministers not exceeding ten to aid the Governor-General in the exercise of his functions, and the Governor-General in his discretion may preside over the meetings of the Council of Ministers. The Minister shall be chosen by the Governor-General and hold office during his pleasure. But a minister, who for a period of six consecutive months is not a member of either Houses of the Federal Legislature, shall, at the expiry of that period, cease to be a Minister. The Governor-General will act in his discretion with regard to the functions in relation to the appointment and dismissal of the Ministers. But they are to be responsible to the Legislature.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ADVISERS

The Governor-General may appoint counsellors not exceeding three in number, for assisting him in the exercise of his functions in relation to the reserved subjects. Moreover, in order to assist him for discharge of his special responsibilities in regard to financial stability and the credit of the Federal Government, the Governor-General may appoint a financial adviser who is to hold office during the Governor-General's pleasure.

THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

The Federal Legislature shall consist of his Majesty, represented by the Governor-General, and two Chambers to be known respectively as the Council of State and the House of Assembly or the Federal Assembly. The Council of State, the Upper House, shall consist of 156 representatives of British India and not more than 104 representatives of Indian States. The Federal Assembly shall consist of 250 representatives of British India and not more than 125 representatives of Indian States.

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* The Act of 1935 provides for similar instruments of Instructions for Provincial Governors also.

THE POWERS AND JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

Both the Houses have equal powers and votable grants of expenditure in whole or in part will have to receive the sanction of both the Houses. This is a peculiar feature. In most of the democratic countries of the world usually the Lower House has the final say in money Bills or in budgetary matters. The Act of 1935 in this respect is, therefore, a retrograde step.

The sphere of legislation of the Federal Legislature has been clearly defined in the Act of 1935 and in the 7th Schedule of the Act subjects which fall under the purview of Federal Legislature have been given in a list of 59 items. Principal among these items are—

1. Naval, military and air forces of the Federation but not the forces raised for employments in the Indian States or the army or military police for Provincial Governments ; 2. External affairs ; 3. Ecclesiastical affairs ; 4. Coinage, currency and legal tender ; 5. Posts and telegraphs including telephone, wireless, broadcasting, and post-office savings bank ; 6. Public debt of the Federation : 7. Federal public services and Federal Public Service Commission ; Federal Pensions ; 8. Export and Import ; 9. Customs ; 10. Major ports ; 11. Maritime shipping and navigation ; 12. Federal railways, copyright, inventions, designs, etc. ; 13. Arms, fire-arms, ammunition, explosives ; 14. Cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other like instruments ; 15. Corporations ; 16. Regulations of labour and safety in mines and oil-fields ; 17. Regulations of mines and mineral developments , 18. Banking and insurance ; 19. Corporation tax, salt, opium, State lotteries, etc. (*See Federal Legislative List.*)

In initiating any Bill or introducing any motion affecting the financial stability of the Federation, the minorities, the Reserve Bank of India, matters of a Province or a State, the previous sanction of the Governor-General is necessary.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

A Bill may originate in either Chamber of the Federal Legislature and a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Chambers unless it has been agreed to by both the Chambers.

If a Bill passed by one Chamber is rejected by the other Chamber, and if more than 6 months elapse from the date of the rejection of the Bill by the other Chamber without the Bill being presented to the Governor-Gereral for his assent, then he may, unless the Lower House has been dissolved in the meantime, notify to the Chambers, his intention to summon a joint sitting of the two Chambers for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill. If at the joint sitting, the Bill with amendments, if any, be passed by a majority of the total number of members of both the Chambers present and voting, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Chambers.

A Bill after being passed individually or jointly by both the Chambers of the Legislature shall be presented to the Governor-General for his assent. The Governor-General, however, may withold his assent to the Bill or may reserve the Bill for the signification of His Majesty's Government. [Sec. 89 (1).] The Governor-General may, moreover, return the Bill to the

Chambers requesting that they will reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof, and in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments, as he may recommend.

THE BUDGET

The Governor-General shall cause to be laid before both the Chambers of the Federal Legislature an annual financial statement showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Federation for the year. The estimates of expenditure are to be of two classes : 1. Votable estimates, i.e., sums required to meet the expenditure on items votable by the Legislature. 2. Non-votable estimates, i.e., sums required to meet the expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Federation. This latter class includes such items as salary and allowance of the Governor-General, debt charges of the Federation, allowances of Federal Ministers, Governor-General's Advisers, of Judges of the Federal Court, Defence expenditure and expenditure in connection with other reserved subjects of the Governor-General. It is also provided that any Bill or measure for imposing or increasing any tax or for regulating borrowing of money should not be moved except on the recommendations of the Governor-General.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Sections 42 of the Act empowers the Governor-General to promulgate ordinances during the recess of the legislature and section 43 empowers him to promulgate ordinances at any time (even when the legislature is in session) The condition which can justify the promulgation of such ordinances is that, the Governor-General is to be satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action. An ordinance promulgated under section 42 or section 43 shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Federal Legislature duly assented to by the Governor-General.

Ordinances promulgated under section 42 are to be laid before the Federal Legislature and shall cease to operate at the expiration of 6 weeks from the reassembly of the Legislature, or earlier on the passing of resolutions by the Legislature disapproving the ordinances. An ordinance under Section 43 shall continue in operation for not more than 6 months and shall be communicated forthwith to the Secretary of State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament.

The power of the Governor-General to promulgate ordinances under section 42 or section 43 is limited to the legislative sphere of the Federal Legislature and is subject to the provisions of the Act relating to the power of His Majesty to disallow any Acts of the Federal Legislature.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ACT

The Governor-General, if at any time it appears to him that, it is essential that provisions should be made by legislation for enacting forthwith a particular law, may send a message containing such provision and he may attach to his message a draft of the Bill the passing whereof he considers necessary. The Governor-General may, at any time after the expiration of one month from the sending of the message or the Bill to the legislature, enact the Bill as a Governor-General's Act. A Governor-General's Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Indian Federation and every Governor-General's Act shall be communicated forthwith to the Secretary of

State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament. The functions of the Governor-General under sections 42, 43 and 44—i e., powers for enacting ordinances and Governor-General's Acts,—shall be exercised by him in his descretion.

BREAKDOWN OF THE CONSTITUTION

If at any time, the Governor-General is satisfied that circumstances have arisen which make it impossible to carry on the Government of the Federation in accordance with the provisions of the Act, he may, by proclamation, assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by any Federal Body or Authority except the functions and the powers exercisable by the Federal Court. This in effect means the suspension of the Federal Council of Ministry and the Federal constitution and taking over of the administrative power by the Governor-General himself The Governor-General's proclamation about the assumption of powers shall be forthwith communicated to the Secretary of State, who shall place it before each House of Parliament (Section 45).

The Governor-General may, also by proclamation, assume to himself, under section 45 (5) the power of the Federal Legislature to make laws, and any laws made by him under this section will have effect for two years, from the date of the proclamation. Such laws, however, may be re-enacted or replaced by appropriate legislature.

THE FEDERAL JUDICATURE

Section 200 of the Government of India Act provides for the establishment and the constitution of a Federal Court. The Federal Court shall consist of a Chief Justice of India, and such number of other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary. Ordinarily puisne judges are not to exceed six in number. The Federal Court will have both original and appellate jurisdiction. According to the provisions of section 204, the Federal Court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more of the following parties : the Federation, any of the Provinces or any of the Federal States, if and so far as the dispute involves any question on which existence or extent of a legal right depends. The Federal Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction shall not pronounce any judgment other than a declaratory judgment.

In its appellate jurisdiction the Federal Court shall entertain appeals from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in British India, or a High Court in a Federated State, if the High Court certify that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Act of 1935 or an Order-in-Council made thereunder. Section 204 of the Act provides for right to appeal to His Majesty-in-Council from the decision of the Federal Court in its original jurisdiction. But in any other case of appeal the leave of the Federal Court is necessary.

Section 213 of the Act empowers the Governor General to consult the Federal Court, if at any time it appears to him that a question of law has arisen or is likely to arise on which it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Court and the Court may, after such hearing as they think fit, report to the Governor-General thereon.

It is provided in section 206 of the Act that the Federal Legislature may by Act enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court so as to enable the Federal Court to entertain appeals in civil suits from decrees or final orders of a High Court in British India.

FEDERAL RAILWAY AUTHORITY

The executive authority of the Federation in respect of Railways shall be exercised by the Federal Railway Authority. At least three-sevenths of the members of the Authority shall be appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion and remaining members shall be appointed by the Governor-General acting with the Ministers. The Governor-General shall in his discretion appoint a member of the Authority to be the President. In the discharge of their functions, the Federal Railway Authority shall be guided by such instructions on question of policy as may be given to them by the Federal Government, but in case of any dispute with the Federal Government, the decision of the Governor-General in his discretion shall be final. The Authority in discharging their functions shall act on business principles, due regard being had to the interests of agricultural, industrial, commercial and general public interests and shall in particular make proper provisions for meeting out of their receipts on revenue account expenditure to which such receipts are applicable under the provision of the Act. The Act further provides for the appointment of a Chief Railway Commissioner who is to be at the head of the executive staff of the Authority, and also for the formation of Railway Tribunal and Railway Rates Committee.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

The Act provides for the appointment by the Governor-General of a High Commissioner, who is to assist the Federation in business matters in the United Kingdom The High Commissioner may, with the approval of the Governor-General, undertake, if necessary, to perform, on behalf of a Province or a Federated State or on behalf of Burma, functions similar to those he performs on behalf of the Federation.

GOVERNORS' PROVINCES

Section 46 of the Act provides that the following shall be Governor's Provinces : Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, N.-W. F. Province, Orissa, Sind and such other Governors' Provinces as may be created under the Act. The section also provides that Burma shall cease to be a part of India. With regard to Berar, section 47 of the Act provides that Berar and Central Provinces shall, notwithstanding the continuance of His Exalted Highness' sovereignty over Berar, be one Governor's Province by the name of Central Provinces and Berar.

THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

The executive authority of a Province shall be exercised on behalf of his Majesty by the Governor. And the executive authority of the Governor shall be limited to the extent of the legislative scope of the Province concerned.

Section 54 of the Act provides that the Governor of a Province shall be under the superintendence of the Governor-General.

Sections 50-52 provide for the establishment of Provincial Autonomy in the Provinces. The Council of Ministers is to be in charge of the Provincial administration. The Ministers are to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions as required by the Act though the Governor has full authority to use his own judgment. The validity of anything done by the Governor should not be called in question on the ground that he ought to or ought not to have acted in his discretion or ought to or ought not to have exercised his individual judgment. The Provincial Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor and shall hold office during his pleasure. But no person shall continue to be a Minister, if he is not a member of the provincial legislature for six consecutive months. [Sec. 51 (2) of the Act.]

The salary of Ministers will be fixed by an Act of the provincial legislature for their term of office. Salary of a particular individual acting as Minister is not to be submitted annually to the legislature for sanction. The only method of removing Ministers from office is for the legislature to move a vote of non-confidence.

SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GOVERNOR

The Governor has, among others, the following special responsibilies :—

1. The prevention of any grave menace to the peace and tranquillity of the province or any part thereof ; 2 The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the minorities ; 3. Safeguarding the rights and interests of members of the Public Services and their dependants ; 4. The partially excluded areas ; 5. Protection of the rights of an Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof ; 6. The execution of orders and directions lawfully issued to him by the Governor-General under Part IV of the Act.

SPECIAL POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR

1. Section 57 of the Act provides that if it appears to the Governor of a Province that the peace and tranquillity of the province is in danger by the operations of any person which are intended to overthrow the lawfully established Government, the Governor may direct that his functions shall, to such extent as may be specified in the direction, be exercised by him in his discretion.

2. The Governor has power in his discretion to make rules for securing that no records or information relating to the Intelligence Service dealing with terroism are to be disclosed to any person other than such persons within the Provincial police forces as the Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police may direct or such other Public Officers ontside the forces as the Governor may direct. The Governor has power to promulgate ordinances, he has power to assume to himself by proclamation, all or any of the powers, vested in or exercisable by, any or all the Ministers, if at any time he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The concurrence of the Governor-General must be obtained before such a proclamation is issued by a Governor.

GOVERNORS' ORDINANCES

Sections 88 and 89 of the Act enable the Governor to promulgate ordinances during recess of the Provincial Legislature and at all times respectively, Ordinances promulgated under section 88 shall be placed before the Provincial Legislature and shall cease to operate at the expiration of 6 weeks from the re-assembly of the Legislature, or earlier, if a resolution disapproving it is passed by the Legislative Assembly and agreed to by the Legislative Council. An ordinance promulgated under section 89 shall continue in operation for a period not exceeding 6 months as may be specified thereon. Such an ordinance may be extended for a further period not exceeding 6 months by a subsequent ordinance. The Governor will have to obtain the concurrence of the Governor-General in the exercise of his power of promulgating ordinances under section 89.

GOVERNORS' ACTS

Under section 90 of the Act, the Governor has power to enact Governor's Acts. Such enactments are made by sending a message to the Chamber or Chambers of Legislature explaining the circumstances which render particular legislation essential, and if the Legislature fails to enact laws similar to that indicated in the Governor's message to the Legislature, the Governor may, at any time after the expiration of one month, enact as a Governor's Act the Bill proposed by him to the Legislature. Every Governor's Act will have to be communicated, through the Governor-General, to the Secretary of State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament, and such enactments are to be made by the Governor with the concurrence of the Governor-General.

FAILURE OF CONSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY

Section 93 of the Act provides that if it appears to the Governor of a province that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act, he may assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by any provincial body or authority. But the powers under this section are exclusive of the powers vested in or exercisable by a High Court. A proclamation of the assumption of powers by the Governor should be communicated forthwith to the Secretary of State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament. Ordinarily such a proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of 6 months. No proclamation shall be made by a Governor under section 93 except with the concurrence of the Governor-General in his discretion. The Governor may assume under this section, by proclamation, any power of the Provincial Legislature to make laws. Such laws will continue to have effect until 2 years have elapsed from the date on which the proclamation ceases to have effect. Such acts can, however, be re-enacted or repealed by an appropriate Legislature.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

There shall be for every province a Provincial Legislature consisting of His Majesty represented by the Governor, and (a) in the provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces. Bihar and Assam, two Chambers, (b) in other provinces one Chamber. Where there are two chambers, the Upper

House will be known as the Legislative Council and the Lower House as the Legislative Assembly. In other provinces, the name of the Legislature shall be the Legislative Asembly.

The Legislative Assembly of every province shall continue for 5 years, unless sooner dissolved. The Legislative Council shall be a permanent body not subject to dissolution but one-third of the members thereof shall retire in rotation every third year. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the President and the Deputy President of the Legislative Council are to be elected by the respective members of these Houses.

The composition of both the Upper and Lower Houses in different British provinces is given in the appended table. Representation in the Legislative Assemblies is mainly based on allocation of seats to various communities and to certain interests. Besides General electorates there are separate electorates for Mahommedans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and European communities. A number of seats out of the seats classified as General seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes among the Hindus. These reserved seats are, however, filled by double election.

The Provincial Legislative List contains 54 items, the principal among which are given below .

1. Public order and the administration of justice including all courts except the Federal Court : 2. Police including railway and village police ; 3. Education : 4. Prisons, reformatories, etc. ; 5. Public debt of the Province ; 6. Provincial Public Service and Provincial Public Service Commission, Provincial pensions , 7. Works, land and buildings belonging to the Province , 8. Election to Provincial Legislature, salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly and of the President and Deputy President of the Legislative Council, if any, the privileges and remuneration of the members of the Provincial Legislature ; 9. Local self-government and public health and sanitation ; 10. Registration of births and deaths ; 11. Provincial communication including roads, bridges, ferries, and local railways ; 12. Water supply, irrigation and canals etc. ; 13. Agriculture ; 14. Rights in or over land, land-tenures, courts of wards ; 15. Forests and fisheries ; 16. Industries, their development and encouragement ; 17. Land Revenue ; 18. Excise duties ; 19. Taxes on agricultural income, on lands and buildings ; duties in respect of succession of agricultural land, taxes on profession, trades, on animals and boats, on sale of goods, on luxuries and entertainments, etc.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

A Bill that has been passed by the Provincial Legislative Assembly, or by both the Chambers of the Provincial Legislature, is to be presented to the Governor for his assent to it in His Majesty's name. The Governor may withhold his assent or may reserve the Bill for consideration of the Governor-General. When such reservation is made, the Governor-General may either assent to the Bill in His Majesty's name, or withhold assent or in his turn reserve the Bill for the signification of His Majesty. Section 77 of the Act, however, provides that even when an Act of the Provincial Legislature has received the assent of the Governor or the Governor-General, it may be disallowed by His Majesty within 12 months of the date of such assent.

In a bicameral province a Bill may originate in any of the two Houses. A Bill passed by one House must be sent to the other House for its approval before the Bill can be sent to the Governor for his assent. If the two Houses in a bicameral province fail to come to an agreement with regard to any particular Bill or any part thereof, the Governor shall call a joint meeting of the two Houses for deliberation and discussion on the Bill with amendments, if any. And if the Bill be passed by a majority of votes in the joint meeting, the Bill will be, as usual, sent to the Governor for his assent.

ESTIMATES OF PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE

The provincial annual financial statements are to show separately : (1) the sums required to meet expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Provinces —non-votable expenditure ; (2) the sums required to meet other expenditures proposed to be met from the revenues of the province. These are votable expenditures. A list of votable and non-votable expenditures is given elsewhere.

No demand for grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor, and demands for grants of votable expenditure shall be made to the Legislative Assembly, which body shall have power to assent or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to reduction.

It is clear from the above that though equal in status with regard to other Bills, in Money Bills, the Lower Houses have been given special powers.

A financial Bill or amendment making provision for imposing or increasing any tax or for regulating the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee, shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the Governor. There are, moreover, certain special provisions for expenditure on the education of Anglo-Indian or European communities in India.

GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

English is to be ordinarily used in the proceedings of the Provincial Legislature and members of the Legislature are guaranteed immunity from legal proceedings against what they say on the floor of the Chambers of the Legislature. But no discussion shall take place in a Provincial Legislature with respect to the conduct of any judge of the Federal Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES

Part IV of the Act (Sections 94-98) provides that British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and such other areas as may be created under the Act, will be known as Chief Commissioners' Provinces. A Chief Commissioner's province is to be administered by the Governor-General acting through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him in his discretion. There are special provisions for the administration of British Baluchistan, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

THE INDIAN STATES

The Indian States are subject to the paramountcy of the Crown, and are bound to the Crown by treaties, engagements, sanads and usage. The Paramount Power has such powers in relation to the States as enable it to act

in the interest of India as a whole and in the interests of the States. It has ordinarily no control over State courts, police, or coinage. Control of military force of the States is shared by the Paramount Power with the States. The Paramount Power, however, recognises the responsibility of helping Indian States whenever there is dangerous internal trouble in the States. Section 286 provides for military assistance to Indian States, if and when necessary, while section 285 states that nothing in the Act affects the rights and obligations of the Crown in relation to any Indian State.

Under section 5 of the Act, Rulers of Indian States may accede to All-India Federation. Indian States, if and when they accede to the Federation, may assign functions of the States to the control of the Federation and its Legislature. But the extent of such subjects assigned and of such control is to be limited to the Princes' willing co-operation

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DURING TRANSITION

Part XIII of the Act consisting of sections 312-319 contain provisions dealing with the Central Government during the transitional period, i.e., during the period intervening between the introduction of Provincial Autonomy as provided in Part III of the Act, and the establishment of the Federation as provided in Part II of the Act. The Central Government during the transitional period is, in effect, a continuation of the Central Government under the Government of India Act of 1919. The Executive Council of the Governor-General consisting of members appointed by the Crown, the bicameral Legislature at the Centre with their old composition, the sole responsibility of the Governor-General-in-Council as the Executive Head of the British Indian Administration—all these features of the constitution of 1919 have been retained with certain modifications and additions in Part XII of the Act.

The sphere of legislation of the Federal Government, as provided in Part II of the Act, has been incorporated in the legislative scope of the Central Government during the transition period. The control of the Secretary of State has been retained ; and it is the Governor-General-in-Council and not the Governor-General in his discretion or in his individual judgment, who is to be, except in exceptional circumstances, the executive authority in India during the transitional period.

As before, the Central Legislature will consist of two Chambers,the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, the Upper and Lower Houses respectively. The Upper House will have 60 members, of whom at least 40 are to be non-officials elected or nominated and not more than 20 are to be nominated officials. The Lower House has 140 members, of whom not more than 105 are elected and the rest are nominated by the Governor-General. The term of the Council of State, unless dissolved earlier, is 5 years and that of the Assembly only 3 years.

The present Government of India and its chief executive, the Governor-General-in-Council have been empowered to perform certain functions assigned to the Federal Executive and the present Indian Legislatnre is to exercise jurisdiction over subjects of the Federal Legislative list.

The 9th Schedule of Government of India Act, 1935, contains provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919, which have been continued in force with

amendments until the establishment of the Federation. As during the previous regime—namely, under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms—the Central Government is bureaucratic and the Central Legislature is of the nature of an advisory council which can only make recommendations. Notwithstanding the fact that the All-India Federation has not yet come into force, it is provided that the Federal Court of India, the Federal Railway Authority and the Federal Public Service Commission will come into being under Orders-in-Council of the British Crown. These bodies except the Federal Railway Authority have already been constituted and are functioning under the provisions of the Act.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ACT

Section 308 of the Act provides for the amendment of the Act or Orders-in-Council made under it in certain specified respects. The subject matters amendable under this section are—

1. The size or composition of the Chambers of Federal Legislature or the procedure of choosing legislators and the qualifications of the members of the legislature.

2. Similar changes with respect to Provincial Legislatures. The general principle or procedure to be followed in effecting such amendment shall be that the legislature concerned, Federal or Provincial, shall pass resolutions recommending such amendment, and the Secretary of State shall, within six months after the resolution shall have been communicated to him, cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament a statement of any action which may be proposed to be taken thereon.

It must be noted here that section 308 which on a *prima facie* view appears to lend an element of flexibility to Indian Constitution is, in fact, a stringent provision.

PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION

Though the Federal Legislature will be enabled to enjoy fiscal freedom, the Act prohibits the imposition of any discriminatory taxes on imports from the United Kingdom and Burma. Moreover, there is provision in section 111 of the Act which prohibits the imposition of any restriction by the Indian or Provincial Legislature on the right of entry into British India of a British subject domiciled in the United Kingdom and also prohibits the imposition of any restriction regarding possession of properties or travel or residence in British India of such above-mentioned British subjects. Section 112 of the Act prohibits the imposition of any tax as may discriminate against British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom or Burma or companies incorporated in the United Kingdom or in Burma.

FRANCHISE

Franchise is limited in India. Educational and property qualifications, residence, majority, sanity, etc., are the principal qualifications of voters

for both Provincial and Federal Legislatures. The number of voters to the Provincial Assemblies, according to the registers of 1937 elections, was 30,137,919 and that to Provincial Legislative Councils was 89,371.

THE SERVICES OF THE CROWN

The Act of 1935 makes elaborate provisions for the safeguarding of the interests of the members of public services in India and of their dependants and particularly for safeguarding the interests of those members who are appointed by the Secretary of State for India. Public servants hold office during pleasure of His Majesty, and it is provided that no person may be dismissed or reduced in rank unless he be given an opportunity of showing the cause against the action proposed and unless he has been convicted of a criminal offence. Moreover, it is the appointing authority that can dismiss a public servant. The Act specifically provides for compensation in case of premature retrenchment or abolition of the office.

DEFENCE SERVICES

The Defence services are reserved subjects for the Governor-General under the Federal constitution. The Governor-General is the Head of the Army, Navy and Air Force in India subject to the condition that His Majesty may appoint a Commander-in-Chief of the British Indian Army and assign functions to him and he is to be subject to the general control of the Secretary of State. The Governor-General is, however, directed by the Act to consult Federal Ministers on matters connected with Defence.

Defence estimates are non-votable.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

The Act provides for the formation and constitution of Public Service Commissions both for the Federation and the provinces. These Commissions shall conduct examinations for appointment to the services of the Federations or the provinces as the case may be.

THE HIGH COURTS

According to section 219 of the Act, the following shall be High Courts—High Courts in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore and Patna and Chief Court of Oudh, Judicial Commissioner's Courts in C. P. and Berar, Sind and N.-W. F. Province and any other Court in British India, which His Majesty-in-Council may declare to be a High Court. Every High Court shall be a Court of record and shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other judges as His Majesty may appoint. The Judges of a High Court are appointed by the Crown and they hold office during His Majesty's pleasure. Separation of the Judiciary is ensured by the Act of 1935.

TABLE OF SEATS
THE COUNCIL OF STATE

REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH INDIA

Province or community	Total seats	General seats	Seats for Scheduled Castes	Sikh seats	Mohammedan seats	Women's seats
Madras	20	14	1	...	4	1
Bombay	16	10	1	...	4	1
Bengal	20	8	1	. .	10	1
United Provinces	20	11	1	...	7	1
Punjab	16	3	...	4	8	1
Bihar	16	10	1	...	4	1
Central Province and Berar	8	6	1	...	1	...
Assam	5	3	...	...	2	...
North-West Frontier Province	5	1	...	...	4	...
Orissa	5	4	...	...	1	...
Sind	5	2	...	...	3	...
British Baluchistan	1	...	...	...	1	...
Delhi	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	...	...	...	...
Coorg	1	1	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Indians	1	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans	7	..	...	...	...	...
Indian Christians	2	...	...	...	...	...
	150	75	6	4	49	6

TABLE OF SEATS
FEDERAL COUNCIL OF STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS FOR PURPOSES OF TRIENNIAL ELECTION

Province	Number of seats to be filled originally for three years only					Number of seats to be filled originally for six years only					Number of seats to be filled originally for nine years				
	General	Scheduled Castes	Sikh	Moham-medan	Women	General	Scheduled Castes	Sikh	Moham-medan	Women	General	Scheduled Castes	Sikh	Moham-medan	Women
Madras	...	..	...	...	..	7	...	...	2	1	7	1	...	2	...
Bombay	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	..	...	...	5	1	...	2	...
Bengal	4	1	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	1
U.Provinces	5	1	...	3	1	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	2	...	2	4		1		2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	..	...	...	...	..	5	1	...	2	...	5	...	...	2	1
C.P. & Berar	..	...	.	..	..	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
Assam	...	..	...		..	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. F. Province	..	..		...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	4	...
Orissa	4	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	2	...	..	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Baluchistan	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Delhi	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Aj-Merwara	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	22	2	2	18	2	28	2	2	15	2	25	2	...	16	2

TABLE OF SEATS
THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH INDIA

Province	Total seats	General seats		Sikh	Mohammedan	Anglo-Indian	European	Indian Christian	Commerce & Industry	Landholders	Labour	Women
		Total	Reserved for Scheduled Castes									
Madras	37	19	4	...	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Bombay	30	13	2	...	6	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
Bengal	37	10	3	...	17	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
United Provinces	37	19	3	...	12	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
Punjab	30	6	1	6	14	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
Bihar	30	16	2	...	9	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
C. P. & Berar	15	9	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Assam	10	4	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
N.-W. F. Province	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Orissa	5	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	5	1	...	...	3	...	1	..	...	...	...	...
British Baluchistan	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	2	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Provincial seats	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Total	250	105	19	6	82	4	8	8	11	7	10	9

TABLE OF SEATS

THE COUNCIL OF STATE AND THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES

States and Groups of States	*No. of seats in the Council of State*	*No. of seats in the Federal Assembly*	*States and Groups of States*	*No. of seats in the Council of State*	*No. of seats in the Federal Assembly*
Hyderabad	5	16	Jodhpur	2	2
Mysore	3	7	Bikaner	2	1
Kashmir	3	4	Indore	2	2
Gwalior	3	4	Bhopal	2	1
Baroda	3	3	Rewa	2	2
Kalat	2	1	Kolhapur	2	1
Travancore	2	5	Patiala	2	2
Cochin	2	1	Bahawalpur	2	1
Udaipur	2	2	Other States	61	66
Jaipur	2	3	*Total*	104	124

TABLE OF SEATS

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Province	*Total of seats*	*General seats*	*Mohammedan*	*European*	*Indian Christian*	*Seats to be filled by Legisl. Assembly*	*Seats to be filled by Governor*
Madras	Not less than 54 Not more than 56	35	7	1	3	...	Not less than 8 Not more than 10
Bombay	Not less than 29 Not more than 30	20	5	1	..	...	Not less than 3 Not more than 4
Bengal	Not less than 63 Not more than 65	10	17	3	..	27	Not less than 6 Not more than 8
United Provinces	Not less than 58 Not more than 60	34	17	1	...	...	Not less than 6 Not more than 8
Bihar	Not less than 29 Not more than 30	9	4	1	...	12	Not less than 3 Not more than 4
Assam	Not less than 21 Not more than 22	10	6	2	...	...	Not less than 3 Not more than 4

TABLE OF SEATS

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

Province	Total seats	General seats		Backward areas and tribes	Sikh	Mohammedan	Anglo-Indian	European	Indian Christian	Commerce, Industry, Mining & Planting	Landholders	University	Labour	Women
		Total	Reserved for Scheduled Castes											
Madras	215	146	30	1	...	28	2	8	8	6	6	1	6	8
Bombay*	175	114	15	1	...	29	2	8	8	7	2	1	7	6
Bengal	250	78	30	...	...	117	8	11	2	19	5	2	8	5
United Provinces	228	140	20	...	...	64	1	2	2	8	6	1	8	6
Punjab†	175	42	8	...	31	84	1	1	2	1	5	1	8	4
Bihar	152	86	15	7	..	39	1	2	1	4	4	1	3	4
C. P. & Berar	112	84	20	1	...	14	1	1	...	2	8	1	2	8
Assam‡	108	47	7	9	...	34	...	1	1	11	...	...	4	1
N.-W. Frontier Province	50	9	...	...	3	36	...	.	...	...	2	...	...	...
Orissa‡	60	44	6	5	...	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2
Sind	60	18	...	...	...	33	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	2

* In Bombay seven of the general seats shall be reserved for Marathas.

† In the Punjab one of the Landholders' seats shall be a seat to be filled by a Tumandar.

‡ In Assam and Orissa the seats reserved for women shall be non-communal seats.

NON-VOTABLE EXPENDITURES IN THE FEDERATION

Sec. 33(3), Government of India Act, 1935

(*a*) The salary and allowances of the Governor-General and other expenditure relating to his office for which provision is required to be made by Order-in-Council ; (*b*) Debt charges for which the Federation is liable, including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt ; (*c*) The salaries and allowances of Ministers, of Councellors, of the Financial Adviser, of the Advocate-General, of Chief Commissioners, and of the staff of the Financial Adviser ; (*d*) Salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of judges of the Federal Court. and the pensions payable to or in respect of the judges of any High Court ; (*e*) Expenditure for the purpose of the discharge by the Governor-General of his functions with respect to defence and ecclesiastical affairs, his functions with respect to external affairs in so far as he is by or under this Act required in the exercise thereof to act in his discretion, his functions in or in relation to tribal areas, and his functions in relation to the administration of any territory in the direction and control of which he is under this Act required to act in his discretion, provided that the sum so charged in any year in respect of expenditure on ecclesiastical affairs shall not exceed forty-two lakhs of rupees, exclusive of pension charges ; (*f*) The sums payable to His Majesty under this Act out of the revenues of the Federation in respect of the expenses incurred in discharging the function of the Crown in its relations with Indian States ; (*g*) Any grants for purposes connected with the administration of any areas in a Province which are for the time being excluded areas ; (*h*) Any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal ; (*i*) Any other expenditure declared by this Act or any Act of the Federal Legislature to be so charged.

NON-VOTABLE EXPENDITURES IN THE PROVINCES

Sec. 78(3), Government of India Act, 1935

(*a*) The salary and allowances of the Governor and other expenditure relating to his office for which provision is required to be made by Order-in-Council ; (*b*) Debt charges for which the Province is liable, including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt ; (*c*) The salaries and allowances of Ministers and of the Advocate-General ; (*d*) Expenditure in respect of the salaries and allowances of judges of any High Court ; (*e*) Expenditure connected with the administration of any areas which are for the time being excluded areas ; (*f*) Any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal ; (*g*) Any other expenditure declared by this Act or any Act of the Provincial Legislature to be so charged.

Government of India Act, 1935

THIRD SCHEDULE

PROVISIONS AS TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES

1. There shall be paid to the Governor-General and to the Governors of the Provinces the following annual salaries, that is to say :—

The Governor-General	250,800 rupees.
The Governor of Madras The Governor of Bombay The Governor of Bengal The Governor of the United Provinces	120,000 rupees.
The Governor of the Punjab The Governor of Bihar	100,000 rupees.
The Governor of C. P. & Berar	72,000 rupees.
The Governor of Assam The Governor of the N.-W. F. Province The Governor of Orissa The Governor of Sind	66,000 rupees

2. There shall be paid to the Governor-General and to the Governors such allowances for expenses in respect of equipment and travelling upon appointment and such allowances during their terms of office as may from time to time be fixed by His Majesty-in-Council, and such provision shall be made for enabling the Governor-General and the Governors to discharge conveniently and with dignity the duties of their offices as may be determined by His Majesty-in-Council.

3. While the Governor-General or a Governor is absent on leave, he shall in lieu of his salary be entitled to such leave allowances as may be fixed by His Majesty in Council.

4. There shall be granted to and in respect of the Governor-General and the Governor of every Province such customs privileges as may be specified by Order-in-Council.

5. While any person appointed by His Majesty to act as Governor-General or as a Governor, he shall be entitled to the same salary and, save as may be otherwise provided by His Majesty in Council, the same allowances and privileges as the Governor-General or that Governor.

6. Any sums required to give effect to the provisions of this Schedule shall, in the case of the Governor-General or a person acting as such, be paid out of and charged on the revenues of the Foderation and, in the case of a Governor or a person acting as such, be paid out of and charged on the revenues of the Province.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE—LEGISLATIVE LISTS.

LIST I—*Federal Legislative List. (Summary)*

1. H. M's naval, military and air forces except those of the Provinces and the Indian States; Central intelligence Bureau; preventive detention in British India for reasons of the state connected with defence, external affairs or the discharge of the functions of the Crown in relations with the Indian States. 2. Naval, military, air force works and Cantonment areas and local self-government therein.

3. External affairs. 4. Eccleciastical affairs and European cemeteries.

5. Currency, Coinage and legal tender. 6. Public Debt of Federation.

7. Post and Telegraphs, telephones, wireless, broadcasting; Post Office, Savings Bank. 8. Federal Public Service and Federal Public Service Commission. 9. Federal Pensions.

10. Works, lands, buildings belonging to the Federation.

11. The Imperial Library, the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, the Victoria Memorial, or any similar institution controlled or financed by the Federation.

12. Federal institutions for research, professional or technical training, or for promotion of special studies. 13. The Benares Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University. 14. The Survey of India; the Geological, Botanical and Zoological Surveys of India; Federal Meteorological organisations.

15. Ancient and historical monuments; archaeological sites and remains. 16. Census. 17. Admission into and emigration or expulsion from India of foreigners or of British subjets not domiciled in India or in the United Kingdom; Pilgrimages to places beyond India. 18. Port quarantine; seamen's and marine hospitals and Port quarantine hospital.

19. Imports and Exports.

20. Federal Railways, regulation of all railways except minor railways in respect of safety, and rates and fares, station and service terminal charges, interchange of traffic and responsibility of railway administrations as carriers of goods and passengers; the regulation of minor railways in respect of safety and responsibility of such railways as carriers of goods and passengers.

21. Maritime shipping and navigation, Admiralty jurisdiction.

22. Major Ports. 23. Fishing and Fisheries beyond territorial waters.

24. Aircraft and Air navigation.

25. Light-houses, light ships, etc.

26. Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or air.

27. Copy-rights, inventions, designs, trade marks and merchandise marks. 28. Cheques, Bills of Exchange, Promissory notes, and other like instruments. 29. Arms, firearms, and ammunitions. 30. Explosives.

31. Opium in respect of cultivation, manufacture or sale for export.

32. Petroleum and other dangerously inflammable substances in the matter of possession, storage and transport. 33. Corporations such as trading Corporations, Banking, insurance, financial corporations except those owned or controlled by States and carrying on business within the States. 34. Development of industries in cases declared by Federal law to be in public interest.

35. Regulation of labour, safety in coal mines and oil-fields.

36. Mines, oil-fields, mineral development. 37. The law of Insurance and regulation of Insurance contract. Government Insurance except where undertaken by a State or Province. 38. Banking.

39. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of the police force of one province to another subject to the consent of the Government of the latter, or extension of

the powers or jurisdiction of members of police force of any unit to railway areas outside that unit.

40. Elections to Federal legislature. 41. Salaries of Federal Ministers, President, Vice-President of Council of State and of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Federal Assembly, the salaries, privileges, allowances of members of the Federal Legislature.

42. Offences against laws in respect of matters of the Federal list.

43. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any matters given in this list.

44. Customs and Export duties.

45. Excise duties on Tobacco or other goods manufactured or produced in India, except those given in the Provincial list (31—40).

46. Corporation tax. 47. Salt.

48. State Lotteries. 49. Naturalization. 50. Migration within India from or into a Governor's or a Chief Commissioner's Province.

51. Standards of weight.

52. Ranchi European Mental Hospital.

53. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal court with respect to any matter on the Federal list : the enlargement of the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal court and the conferring of supplemental powers thereon.

54. Taxes on Income (non-agricultural). 55. Taxes on capital value of assets except agricultural land ; taxes on capital of Companies.

56. Duties on succession to property other than agricultural land.

57. Stamp duty on bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of Insurance, proxies and recipts.

58. Terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway or air, taxes on railway fares and freights.

59. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any court.

LIST II—*Provincial Legislative List (Summary)*

1. Public order ; the administration of justice ; constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Federal Court, and fees taken therein ; preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order ; persons subjected to such detention. 2. All courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list ; procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts. 3. Police, including railway and village police.

4. Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions etc., and persons detained therein. 5. Public debt of the Province. 6. Provincial Public Services and Provincial Public Service Commissions. 7. Provincial pensions. 8. Works, lands and buildings, of His Majesty for the purpose of the Province. 9. Compulsory acquisition of land. 10. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Province. 11. Election to the Provincial Legisture. 12. The salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and, if there is a Legislative Council, of the President and Deputy President thereof ; the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislature. 13. Local government, i.e., municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-govt. or village administration. 14. Public health and sanitation ; hospitals, and dispensaries ; registration of births and deaths. 15. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places beyond India. 16. Burials and burial grounds.

17. Education,

18. Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communications not specified in List I ; minor railways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to such railways ; municipal tramways ; ropeways, inland waterways and traffic thereon, minor ports, vehicles, other than mechanically propelled vehicles.

19. Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.

20. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, etc., veterinary training and practice ; pounds and the prevention of cattle tresspass.

21. Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures, and the collection of rents ; transfer, alienation and devolution of agricultural land ; land improvement and agricultural loans ; colonization ; Courts of Wards : encumbered and attached estates ; treasure trove.

22 Forests. 23. Regulation of mines and oil-fields and mineral development. 24. Fisheries. 25. Protection of wild birds and wild animals.

26. Gas and gasworks. 27. Trade and commerce within the Province ; market and fairs, money lending and money lenders. 28. Inns and innkeepers.

29. Production, supply and distribution of goods ; development of industries.

30. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods ; weights and measures.

31. Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs, that is to say, intoxicating liquers, opium and other narcotic drugs, but subject, as respects opium, to the provisions of List I and, as respects poisons and dangerous drugs, to the provisions of List III.

32. Relief of the poor ; unemployment.

33. The incorporation, regulation, and winding up of corporations other than corporations specified in List I ; unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations ; co-operative societies.

34. Charities, and charitable institutions ; charitable and religious endowments.

35. Theatres, dramatic performances, and cinemas, but not including the sanction of cinematograph films for exhibition. 36. Betting and gambling.

37. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this list.

38. Inquiries and satistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

39. Land revenue, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenue.

40. Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province and countervailing duties of the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India ; (a) alcoholic liquers for human consumption ; (b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics ; non-narcotic drugs ; (c) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) of this entry.

41. Taxes on agricultural income.

42. Taxes on lands and buildings, hearths and windows. 43. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land. 44. Taxes on mineral rights, subject to any limitations imposed by any Act of the Federal Legislature relating to mineral development.

45. Capitation taxes. 46. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments. 47. Taxes on animals and boats. 48. Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements.

49. Cesses on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein. 50. Taxes on luxuries entertainments, amusements, betting

and gambling. 51. The rates on stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty.

52. Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways.

53. Tolls. 54. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any Court.

LIST III—CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST.

PART I. *(Summary)*

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of this Act but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II.

2. Criminal Procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act.

3. Removal of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another unit.

4. Civil Procedure, including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act. 5. Evidence and oaths ; recognition of laws, public acts and records and judicial proceedings.

6. Marriage and divorce ; infants and minors ; adoption.

7. Wills, intestacy, and succession, save as regards agricultural land. 8. Transfer of property other than agricultural land ; registration of deeds and documents.

9. Trust and Trustees.

10. Contracts, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.

11. Arbitration. 12. Bankruptcy and insolvency ; admistrators general and official trustees.

13. Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.

14. Actionable wrongs, save in so far as included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II. 15. All courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list. 16. Legal, medical and other professions.

17. Newspapers, books and printing presses. 18. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatics and mental deficients.

19. Poisons and dangerous drugs.

20. Mechanically propelled vehicles. 21. Boilers.

22. Prevention of cruelty to animals. 23. European vagrancy ; criminal tribes.

24. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

25. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

PART II. *(Summary)*

26. Factories.

27. Welfare of labour : conditions of labour, provident fnnds, employers' liability and workmen's compensation ; health insurance, including invalidity pensions ; old age pensions.

28. Unemployment insurance.

29. Trade unions ; industrial and labour disputes.

30. The prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.

31. Electricity.

32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards machanically propelled vessels.

33. The sanctioning of cinematograph films or exhibition.

34. Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority. 35. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

36. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any court.

FINANCE

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA* (Central Government)

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government were Rs. 176·88 crores and Rs. 289·05 crores respectively according to the Accounts of 1942-43. The principal sources of revenue are at present Customs, Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax, Corporation Tax, Railway Contribution, Post and Telegraphs, Currency and Mint, Profits of the Reserve Bank, and Salt Tax. The principal items of expenditure are defence, General Administration, Debt Services, Payment to Provinces, etc.

The following Table shows the variations in revenue and expenditure in recent years :—

REVENUE

In Crores of Rupees

Principal Heads of Revenue	*1938-39 Accounts*	*1942-43 Accounts*	*1943-44 Revised Estimates*	*1944-45 Budget*
Customs	40·51	25·12	25·94	28·00
Central Excise	8·66	12·75	25·65	40·90
Corporation Tax	2·06	31·40	63·68	81·61
Taxes on Income	15·24	54·36	74·82	100·89
Currency & Mint	0·58	5·25	10·07	9·99
Railway Contribution	1·37	20·13	32·27	31·37
Posts & Telegraphs	0·19	4·52	9·38	11·31

EXPENDITURE

Civil Estimates	38·97	74·43	84·29	86·56
Defence Expenditure	46·18	214·62	262·64	276·61
	85·15	289·05	346·93	363·17

India's Defence Expenditure which had been progressively reduced for some years upto and including 1937-38, has increased since 1938-39. The total expenditure has risen from Rs. 46·18 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 214·62 crores in 1942-43.

The Total Government outlay on Defence during each of the financial years from 1942-43 are :—Rs. 592·60 crores (1942-43 accounts) ; Rs. 693·65 crores (1943-44 revised estimates) and Rs. 744·23 (1944-45 Budget). The figures include expenditure recoverable from the British Government of the following amounts :—Rs. 325·48 crores (1942-43 Accounts) Rs. 392·71 crores (1943-44 revised estimates) and Rs. 443·02 crores (1944-45 Budget).

* See Railway Finance under *Railways* and 1945-46 Budget under *Budgets*.

RECENT INCREASES IN TAXATION

1941-42

1. Increase in Excess Profit-Tax from 50% to 66⅔%.

2. Increase in surcharge on Income and Super-Tax from 25% to 33⅓%.

3. 100% increase in Excise Duty on matches.

4. Increase in alternative specific duty on artificial silk yarn and thread from 3 annas to 5 annas per lb.

5. 10% *ad valorem* duty on pneumatic tyre and tube.

1942-43

1. Lowering of minimum taxable level to Rs. 1,500 from Rs. 2,000.

2. Increase of surcharge on Income Tax on a graduated scale.

3. Raising surcharge on super-tax from 33⅓% to 50%.

4. Increasing surcharge on Corporation Tax to 1½ annas in the rupee.

5. Raising prices of ordinary envelopes to 1½ annas, and the minimum telegram charges from 10 as. to 12 as. and express telegram charges from Re. 1-4 as. to Re. 1-8 as. and increasing surcharge on trunk calls from 10% to 20%.

6. Tax on petrol increased from 12 as. to 15 as. per gallon and increase in duty on kerosene.

1943-44

1. Surcharge on Income Tax above Rs. 5,000.

2. Increase in super tax on slabs between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 3½ lakhs.

3. Increase in Corporation tax to 2 as in the rupee.

4. Increase of postal and telephone charges.

5. Contribution by way of increased Excess Profit Tax. (Introduced in June 1943).

1944-45

1. An increase of Central Surcharge on Income Tax by 2 pies from 16 to 18 pies in addition to the basic rate of 24 pies on income from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 and on the balance above Rs. 15,000 an increase in the surcharge from 20 to 24 pies in addition to the basic 30 pies.

2. An increase of 6 pies in the surcharge on Super Tax on slabs of income between Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 2 lakhs.

3. An increase of Corporation Tax from 2 annas to 3 annas.

4. Increase in the duties on spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and in excise duties on unmanufactured tobacco, cigars and cheroots and new excise duties on betel nuts, tea and coffee.

PUBLIC DEBT OF INDIA SINCE 1913-14

(IN CRORES OF RUPEES)

End of March	*Undated*	*Over 10 years*	*Between 5 & 10 years*	*Under 5 years*	*Treasury Bills*	*Post Office S. B. Deposit & Cash Certificate*	† *Other obligations*	*Total*	*Total Sterling Debts**
1914	144·52	1·00	—	—	—	23·17	11·08	179·77	265·81
1919	148·20	26·42	29·44	59·43	49 24	27·03	24·02	358 78	304·08
1924	137·25	29·29	96·93	94 45	51·77	33·21	39·62	482·52	397·76
1929	137·41	121·03	50 25	81·54	42·15	56·79	61·04	551·21	472·78
1934	126 69	160·73	67·93	79·22	59 24	115·94	88·34	698·09	512·15
1939	128·46	113·80	124·71	70 89	46·80	141·46	84·34	709·96	469·10
1940	139·93	147·24	113·75	49·35	54·71	135·35	87·48	727·79	442·49
1941	148·52	182·98	150·31	95·07	68·90	108·80	106·59	861·17	344·93
1942	164·18	261·77	68·75	117·16	136·98	95·55	96·61	941·00	210 70
1943 (Preliminary)	245·50	238·41	91·75	172·80	264·70	93·00	102·29	1208·45	57·41
1944 ,,	1283·89	445·67	85·38	182·86	110·61	117·56	108·72	1334·69	38·27

* Converted at 1s. 4d. per rupee up to 1923-24 and thereafter at 1s. 6d.

† Including (1) the unclaimed balance of old loans which have ceased to bear interest from the date of discharge and (2) the balances relating to Services Fund.

THE PROVINCES

British India, as at present constituted, has an area of 862,679 sq. miles and a total population of about 296 millions according to the Census Report of 1941. British India has been divided into eleven Governors' provinces, *viz.*, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Orissa, Sind and N.-W. F. Province, and five Chief Commissioners' provinces, *viz.*, Delhi, Baluchistan, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and Andamans and Nicobars.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION

With the enforcement of Part III of the Constitution Act of 1935, the provincial spheres of administration have been more clearly defined and the eleven Governors' provinces now practically enjoy provincial autonomy in local Government (see p. 111 of this Year-Book). The process of decentralization which had been much advanced under the constitution of 1919 has reached almost the final stage in its growth.

The spheres of taxation, administration and legislation, as between the Central or the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments, have now been clearly demarcated. The control of the Governor-General or the Secretary of State for India over provincial administration has been greatly relaxed so as to enable provincial Governors to act, as far as possible, as constitutional Governors.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE

Land revenue, Excise, Stamps, Payments from Central Government, Irrigation,—these are the principal heads of revenue of Indian provinces, while General Administration, Police, Education, Administration of Justice, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture, Industries are the principal heads of expenditure. According to the Finance and Revenue Accounts of 1942-43, the Provinces had a total Revenue of Rs. 124·31 crores and total Expenditure of Rs. 118·18 crores and total surplus of Rs. 6·13 crores. The following Table shows recent trends in Provincial Finance.

Provincial Government Finance, 1942-43 to 1944-45

(*In crores of Rupees*)

	Accounts 1942-43		*Revised Estimates* 1943-44		*Budget Estimates* 1944-45	
Province	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
Madras	21·92	20·67	27·19	27·18	30·21	30·20
Bombay	19·70	17·79	23·88	22·24	24·90	24 89
Bengal	16·46	16·79	21·34	32·54	21·98	30·44
United Provs.	20·46	20·44	23·34	28·23	24·29	23·91
Punjab	16·45	15·11	20·04	17·25	19·64	15·78
Bihar	7·52	6·34	9·38	11·17	9·78	7·57
Central Provinces & Berar	6·69	6·47	8·27	8·24	8·08	8·05
Assam	3·87	3·55	4·37	4·29	4·52	4·62
North-West Frontier Province	2·35	2·33	2·46	2·49	2·27	2·30
Orissa	2·24	2·17	2·49	2·65	2·57	2·67
Sind	6·65	6·52	8·65	6·22	7·97	7·97
Total	1,24·31	1,18·18	1,51·41	1,57·50	1,56·21	1,58·40

DEBT POSITION OF PROVINCES SINCE 1936-37

(In Crores of Rupees)

	1936-37	1939-40	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
I. Public Debt.					
(a) Parmanent Debt.	8·72	19·60	23·04	27·53	32·98
(b) Floating Debt.	...	1·80	1·00	·82	37·55
(c) Loans from Central Govt.	1,48·80	1,21·77	1,18·49	1,11·11	89·84
II. Unfunded Debt.	15·03	24·44	26·62	27·26	92·30
III. Gross Total Debt. (*Total of I & II*)	1,67·55	1,67·61	1,69·15	1,66·72	1,98·62
IV. Net Debt (Deducting outstanding loans and advance made by Provincial Govt.)	1,04·63	1,35·65	1,37·92	1,34·60	1,63·39
V. Provision for the reduction of Debt during the year	2·31	1·51	3·64	14·85	48·41
VI. Closing Cash Balance	10·10	9·59	19·11	30·44	23·89

SUBVENTIONS AND OTHER PAYMENTS MADE BY THE CENTRE TO THE PROVINCES UNDER THE GOVT. OF INDIA (DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES) ORDER AS AMENDED

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

	Income Tax			*Jute duty*		
Paid to	*1942-43 A/c.*	*1943-44 Revised*	*1944-45 Budget*	*1942-43 A/c.*	*1943-44 Revised*	*1944-45 Budget*
Bengal	2,18·00	3,90·00	4,78·80	1,19·00	1,14·01	1,14·01
Bombay	2,18 00	3,90·00	4,78·80	...	...	...
Madras	1,63·50	2,92·50	3,55 35	...	...	...
United Provinces	1,63·50	2,92·50	3,55·35	...	...	...
Punjab	87·20	1,56·00	1,89·52	...	...	...
C. P. & Berar	54·50	97·50	1,18·45	...	...	...
Bihar	1,09 00	1,95·00	2,36·90	10·98	9·42	10·84
Assam	21·80	39·00	47·38	9·64	10·79	7·61
Orissa	21·80	39·00	47·38	0·65	0·78	0·84
N.-W. F. P.	10 90	19·50	23·69	..	...	...
Sind	21·80	39·00	47·38	...	...	...
Total	10,90·00	19,50·00	23,69·00	1,40·81	1,35·00	1,35·00

	Subventions		
	1942-43 *Accounts*	1943-44 *Revised*	1944-45 *Budget*
Assam	80 00	80·00	80 00
Orissa	40·00	40·00	40·00
N.-W. F. P.	1,00·00	1,00·00	1,00·00
Sind	1,05·00	1,05·00	1,05·00
Provision for further possible grants to Provinces	...	...	...
Total	2,75·00	3,00·00	3,00·00

MADRAS

Madras is the southernmost Presidency in India, covering an area of 124,368 sq. miles and containing a population of about 49·3 millions according to 1941 census, chiefly of Dravidian origin. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada are the principal languages of the province. The entire Presidency lies to the south of the river Kistna and the Tungavadra. It is traversed on the east by a mountain range of the Eastern Ghats, which divides this province into a coastal plain extending from Ganjam to the Cape. The Western Ghats descend along the western coast right down to Cape Comorin, reaching a maximum height of 8,640 ft. at the Dodabetta peak of the Nilgiri Hills. The western coast is called the Malabar coast and the break in the continuity of the Western Ghats, called the Palghat gap, forms the means of communication between Malabar and the Karnatic. The chief rivers are the Kistna, the Godavari, the North Pennar, the Palar, the South Pennar and the Cauveri.

Climate and Production, etc. The climate is free from extremes. Rice millets, *ragi*, and pulses are the principal crops of this province. Cotton is grown in Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Bellary Tobacco is grown in Madura and Coimbatore. Coffee is also largely grown in this province and also in the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. Rubber is grown principally in Travancore, and Cochin. Agriculture is the principal means of livelihood of the province. Irrigation has been successfully and profitably carried on in the province, the area under irrigation in 1939-40 being about 8·5 million acres, interest earning from productive irrigation works being 6·36% of the capital at charge. There were 1,811 factories employing 197,266 hands in 1939-40. In 1938-39 there were 38,818 miles of roads, of which 24,554 were metalled. There were about 5,100 miles of railway lines. The principal ports of the province are Madras and Cochin, both major ports. The population is mainly rural and the principal cities of the province are Madras, Madura, and Trichinopoly. Hindus form about 90% of the population of the province. There are large numbers of Indian Christians in the Presidency and they constitute nearly 60% of the total native Christians in India. There are 3 universities in the Presidency : Madras, Andhra and Annamalai and in 1938-39 there were 78 colleges and 39,000 schools for boys, both elementary and secondary, and 4,866 schools for girls. The number of college students was 17,013 and the number of scholars in schools was about 3,205,519.

Government : Under the Government of India Act of 1935, Madras is a Governor's Province with a bicameral Legislature. Provincial Autonomy was introduced with effect from April 1, 1937. The Congress members of the Madras Legislature took office as Ministers, but at the outbreak of the war, the Indian National Congress decided that Congress members should not continue in office as Ministers so long as the British Government did not clearly and satisfactorily set down their war aims, and the Congress Ministry resgined. At present the Governor of Madras is administering the province with the help of three Advisers. The Upper House of the Madras Legislature consists of *not less than* 54 and *not more than* 56 members, of whom 35 are from General constituencies, 7 from Mohammeduns, 1 from Europeans, 3 from Indian Christians, and *not less than* 8 and *not more than* 10 seats are to be filled by nomination by the Governor. The Lower House consists of 215 members, of whom 146 belong to General constituenies including 30 for Scheduled Castes, 1 to Backward Tribes, 38 to Mohammedans, 2 to Anglo-

Indians, 3 to Europeans, 8 to Indian Christians, 6 to representatives of Commerce, Industry, etc., 6 to Landholders, 1 to University representative, 6 to Labour, and 8 to Women.

Finance—See Table on Page 144.

Government Directory and High Court—See under Provincial Government Directory.

BOMBAY

Bombay, the smallest of Indian Presidencies, stretches along the western coast of India. It has an area of 76,443 sq. miles and a population of about 21 millions, according to the census of 1941. Bombay is the chief port and the principal trade and industrial centre of India. The principal Indian States in the Presidency are Baroda, Kutch, Palanpur, Rewa, the Kathiawad States, and Kolhapur. The Vindhyas and the Western Ghats are the chief mountain ranges. The north-west part, *viz.* Gujarat and Cutch, is flat. The Tapti and the Nerwada are the chief rivers of the northern part, and the Kistna and the Godavari belong to the southern part of the province.

Climate, Production, etc. : The climate of the province is free from extremes and rainfall throughout the province is not uniform. The average annual rainfall in Gujarát is 32·5 inches, in Konkan 107·4 inches and in Bombay Deccan 30·4 inches. Agriculture is the means of livelihood for more than 60% of the population. Cotton is the principal crop and is the source of agricultural prosperity of the province. Of the total cultivated area of over 29 million acres 1·25 million acres were irrigated in 1939-40. The net interest earning of the Government of Bombay from irrigation was 9·43% of the capital at charge invested in productive works. In 1939-40 there were 8,120 factories in the province employing 466,040 hands, permanent and seasonal. The construction of the famous Tata Hydro-Electric plant has made cheap electricity available in the industrial areas of the province. There were in 1938-39, 20,495 miles of roads, of which about 10,128 miles were metalled. The total length of the railways of the province was 2,390 miles. Bombay is the largest port in India, the value of the total sea-borne trade being Rs. 138 crores in 1939-40. The Province also enjoys a large volume of coastal trade, the average annual coastal trade being about 40 crores of rupees. Majority of the people of the province are Hindus, being about 80 per cent of total population. The Parsis, who form a very minute fraction of the population, are an important community and the City of Bombay contains nearly 50 per cent of the total Parsi population in India. Of all British provinces, Bombay has the highest percentage of urban population. The principal cities of the province are Bombay (pop. 1,490,000). Ahmedabad (591,000), Poona (258,000). There is only one University in the province besides the Thackersey University for women—an unrecognized University—which is the only institution of its kind in India. There is a School of Economics and Sociology attached to the University and there are 22 arts and professional colleges. In 1939-40 there were 17,787 college students. There were 28,699 schools, primary and secondary ; the total number of scholars being 1,551,121. The principal languages spoken in the province are Gujarati, Marathi, and Kanarese.

Government : Under the Constitution Act of 1935, Sind has been separated from Bombay and made a separate province, and Aden has been made a

Crown Colony. The province is now a Governor's province with a bicameral Legislature and a Council of Ministers. On the outbreak of the war, the Bombay Ministry along with other provincial Congress Ministries resigned and the Governor of Bombay is now carrying on the administration of the province with the help of Advisers. The Bombay Legislature consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council (Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (Lower House). The Upper House has *not more* than 30 seats and *not less* than 29 seats. Of the members not more than 4 and not less than 3 are nominated by the Governor and remaining members are elected. The Lower House consists of 175 seats, of which 114 are general seats (including 15 for Scheduled Castes), 29 seats for Mohammedans, 2 for Anglo-Indians, 3 for Europeans, 3 for Indian Christians, 7 for Commerce, Industry, etc., 2 for Landholders, 1 for Backward Areas and Tribes, 1 for University, 7 for Labour, and 6 for Women.

Finance—See Table on Page 144.

Government Directory and High Court—See under Provincial Government Directory.

BENGAL

Bengal, one of the chief provinces of British India, is bounded on the north by Bhutan and Sikkim, on the south by the Bay of Bengal, on the west by Nepal, Bihar and Orissa, and on the east by Assam and Burma. There are five divisions in Bengal, *viz.*, Burdwan, Rajshahi, Presidency, Dacca and Chittagong, which are subdivided into twenty-eight districts. Cooch-Behar and Tripura are the two Indian States in Bengal. The province has an area of 76,443 sq. miles and a population of about 60 3 millions, according to the census of 1941. It is a low-lying flat country, watered by two great rivers, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, the holy rivers of the Hindus. The soil is rich in alluvial mud and highly fertile. The numerous branches of the great rivers intersecting each other and ultimately draining into the Bay of Bengal form a delta, the lower part of which is called the Sunderbans, the home of the famous Royal Bengal Tigers. Erosion of river banks is a perplexing problem in Bengal.

Climate, Production, etc. : Bengal's climate is tropical. The summer monsoon gives it plenty of rain, the normal annual rainfall being 74·3 inches. About 75 per cent of the population depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The total number of factories in 1939-40 was 1725 and the number of factory labourers 571,589, including seasonal workers. In 1937-38 there were 96 jute mills, 25 cotton mills, 157 engineering companies, and 4 paper mills. Bengal produces about 85% of world's jute, 60 per cent of India's tea, and contributes a large percentage of the total rice production in India. Fishery is a very common calling all over the province as nearly 90% of the population is fish-eating. The total forest area is about 12,000 sq. miles and timber is an important industry. There were in 1937-38 about 95,000 miles of roads, of which about 6,000 miles were metalled. The length of railways open to traffic in 1937-38 was about 3,500 miles. The existence of a number of wide and navigable rivers has made river transport in Bengal easy and cheap. In many parts of Bengal, particularly in east and southern Bengal, steamers and country boats are the only means of transport. The two great rivers, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, with their tributaries offer high roads to

steamers and millions of boats from one end of the province to the other. There are more than 3,000 miles of navigable rivers in Bengal. Of the 60·3 million inhabitants, about 33 millions are Mohammedans and about 26·5 millions are Hindus according to census of 1941, and the rest belong to Buddhism, Christianity, and other religions. More than 90% of the population speak Bengali. The proportion of rural population is very high. Compared to Bengal's position as the premier province in India, the number of big towns is very small. There are only two big cities, Calcutta (population 2,109,000) and Dacca. Calcutta is the greatest centre of learning and culture in India and one of the most important educational centres in the East. Besides the University of Calcutta, the biggest University in the East, there are the two residential Universities at Dacca and Bolpur—the latter, the Visvabharati, being an unrecognized body. In 1939-40 there were 79 colleges in Bengali, the number of scholars being 48,026. There were moreover 61,900 schools, the number of scholars being 3,582,048.

Government : Under the Constitution Act of 1935, Bengal is a Governor's province with a bicameral Legislature and a Council of Ministers. At present, (after the fall of the Nazimuddin ministry) the Governor is carrying on the administration. Of the two Houses of Legislature, the Upper House, the Legislative Council, has *not more than* 65 and *not less than* 63 members. Of these 57 are elected and not more than 8 and not less than 6 are nominated by the Governor. The Lower House, the Legislative Assembly, has 250 members, all elected. The composition of the Lower House is : 117 seats for Mohammedans, 78 General seats (including 30 for Scheduled Castes), 3 for Anglo-Indians, 11 for Europeans, 2 for Indian Christians, 19 for Commerce, Industry, mining, etc., 5 for Landholders, 2 for Universities, 1 for Labour, and 5 for Women.

Finance—See Table on Page 144.

Bengal Government Directory and Calcutta High Court—See under Provincial Government Directory.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH

This province is bounded on the north by Nepal, on the west by the Punjab and Rajputana, on the south by Central India and on the east by Bihar. It has an area of 106,247 sq. miles and a population of 55,020,617, according to 1941 census.

Climate, Production, etc. : The climate is dry and one of extreme heat and cold. Rainfall is moderate. Irrigation canals are numerous and a wide area is under cultivation. Among agricultural production, millets, and suger-cane come first in importance. Wheat, Barley, and pulses are also grown. It is the only opium-producing province in India. The total irrigated area of the province is about 5·2 million acres. The capital at charge on productive irrigation works stood at Rs. 25·7 crores on 31st of March, 1938, and the net interest earned by the Government was 5·32% of the capital at charge. The success of the Government's irrigation policy in this province is reflected in the increase of the agricultural production. There were 546 factories in the province in 1939-40 employing, in all, 159,738 hands including seasonal workers There were 33 sugar mills, 3 woollen mills and 25 cotton mills. The growth of the sugar industry in recent years has been phenomenal.

There were in 1937-38, 30,770 miles of roads of which 8,106 miles were metalled. The province possesses the longest railway route mileage of any province in British India. Overwhelming majorities of the people are Hindus. More than 75% of the people get livelihood from agriculture. The people are mainly rural, but of all provinces in India, the number of towns of moderate size is the largest in U. P. The principal towns are : Lucknow (pop. 354,560), Cawnpore (398,408), Agra (257,368), Benares (255,744), Allahabad (246,226). The province possesses as many as five Universities : Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, Benares and Aligarh. There were in 1939-40, 78 colleges with 23,211 scholars ; 24,974 schools with 1,771,246 scholars.

Government : U. P. is a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers and a bicameral Legislature. After the declaration of war by the British Government, the Congress Ministry in U. P. resigned. The Governor of U. P. now carries on the administration with the help of Advisers. Of the two Houses of Legislature, the Upper House, the Legislative Council, has *not more than* 60 members and *not less than* 58 members of whom 52 are elected and not more than 8 and not less than 6 are nominated by the Governor. The Lower House, The Legislative Assembly, has 228 seats composed as follows : General 140 (including 20 for Scheduled Castes), 64 for Mohammedans, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 2 for Europeans, 2 for Indian Christians, 3 for Commerce, Industries, etc., 6 for Landholders, 1 for University, 3 for Labour, and 6 for Women.

Finance—See Table on Page 144.

U. P. Govt. Directory & High Courts—See Under Provincial Government Directory.

BIHAR

Bihar includes Chota Nagpur and has an area of about 69,745 sq. miles and a population of about 36,340,000, comprising a variety of races speaking various tongues, chief among which is Western Hindi. Bihar is bounded on the north by Nepal, on the west by the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces, on the south by Orissa, and on the east by Bengal. The rainfall is scanty and it experiences extremes of temperature during the year. Until 1912 Bihar had been a part of Bengal, but became a separate province under a Lieutenant-Governor after the removal of the partition of Bengal in 1912. In 1921, it became a Governor's province and by the Government of India Act of 1935, it became a self-Governing province with two houses of Legislature and a Governor assisted by a Council of Ministers. There are twenty-six Feudatory States in Bihar.

Climate, Production, etc. The climate is more or less dry, and has extremes of temperature the maximum being 87°, and the minimum being 60°. The normal annual rainfall is registered as 48·4″ for Bihar and 52·6″ for Chota Nagpur. Agriculture is the major industry in the province, though coal-mining and other kinds of mining are common. Bihar supplies the major portion of coal in India and the Jharia coal mines are said to be the best in India. The success of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., at Jamshedpur has thrown employments open to Indians and has contributed to add to the economic strength of the country as a whole. Rice is the principal crop of Bihar. Maize, sugar-cane, tea, indigo, oil-seeds and tobacco are its other crops. There is a large cigarette factory at Monghyr. Most of India's

coal and mica are to be found in Bihar. In fact Chota-Nagpur, one of the richest in minerals in the world, holds the monopoly of the world's mica. Iron is another important mineral wealth of Bihar and the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur is the world's second largest steel factory. Giridih, Dhanbad, and Jharia are noted for collieries. Manganese, gold, silver, chromite, nickel, copper, lead and salpetre are also included in the mineral wealth of Bihar and are chiefly mined in Chota Nagpur. In 1937-38 there were 295 factories with 90,469 hands including seasonal workers. The growth of sugar industry in recent years has been phenomenal. In 1937-38 there were as many as 41 sugar mills in the province. In 1937-38 there were 28,000 miles of ioads in the province including 3,886 miles of metalled roads. The roads in the district of Hazaribagh are said to be the best motor roads in India. Railway mileage is very considerable in the province. The people are mostly Hindus. Of the total population of 36 millions nearly 90% are Hindus, the remaining belonging to other religions. The people are mainly rural. The number of big towns is very small. The principal towns are Patna (176,000), Gaya, Jamshedpur. Ranchi is the summer capital of the province. In 1939-40 there were 17 colleges with 6,067 scholars ; 28,606 schools with 1,129,470 scholars.

Government. Bihar is now a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. After the outbreak of the present war the Congress Ministry resigned and the administration of the province is now vested in the Governor, who is assisted by official Advisers. The Province has a bicameral Legislature, the two Houses being the Bihar Legislative Council and the Bihar Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council (the Upper House) has *not more than* 30 members and *not less than* 29 members and is composed of the following : General seats 9, Mohammedan seats 4, European seat 1, seats to be filled in by the Legislative Assembly 12, seats to be filled in by the Governor by nomination, *not more than* 4 and *not less than* 3. The Lower House consists of 152 seats, of which 86 are General including 15 for Scheduled Castes, 7 for Backward Areas and Tribes, 39 for Mohammedans, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 2 for Europeans, 1 for Indian Christians, 4 for Commerce, Industry, etc., 4 for Landholders, 1 for University, 3 for Labour, and 4 for Women.

Finance—See Table on Page 144.

Bihar Government Directory & Patna High Court—See Provincial Government Directory.

THE PUNJAB

The Punjab is one of the northern provinces of India, situated just below Kashmir and N.-W. F Province, and above Sind and Rajputana, with Baluchistan on the west and U. P. on the east. It is traversed by the five famous rivers, the Indus, and its four tributaries, the Jhelum, the Chenub, the Ravi, and the Sutlej. The Salt Range, a short range of hills running from the Indus to the Jhelum, cuts off the tableland below Attock in the north-west at about 2,000 ft. above sea level. It has an area of 99,089 sq. miles and a population of about 28,419,000 according to the census of 1941.

Climate, Production, etc. The climate is dry and one of the extreme heat and cold. Rainfall is insufficient. Wheat is the principal agricultural production. Other crops grown in the Punjab are barley, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, etc. In 1937-38, 13 million acres of cultivated land were irrigated.

The success of the irrigation policy of the Government in this province has been remarkable. Wheat production has more than doubled itself during the present century. The Punjab is now the largest producer of wheat among the provinces in India and is one of the important wheat producers of the world. Deposits of petroleum and chemicals are found in Attock and the Salt Range, which contains the largest known masses of rock-salt in the world. In 1937-38 there were 798 factories in the province, employing 69,473 hands including seasonal workers. There were in 1937-38 about 26,000 miles of roads, including 5,600 miles of metalled roads. The total route mileage of the railways in the province is above 7,000 miles. There are also more than 150 miles of navigable canals. The people are mainly rural and the majority of them depend on agriculture for their livelihood. In physique the Punjabis are the tallest and sturdiest of the inhabitants of all the provinces of India. The Punjab contributes a very considerable proportion of the total strength of the Indian Army. Of the total population of about 28·1 millions, nearly 15·7 millions are Moslems, about 8·6 millions Sikhs, and about 7·8 millions Hindus. The principal spoken languages are Punjabi, Hindi, Pushtu and Urdu. The principal towns of the province are Lahore (632,000), Amritsar, Multan, Rawalpindi. There is only one University in the province—the Punjab University. The number of colleges in the province was 50 in 1939-40 with 20,077 scholars. There were 12,197 schools with 1,207,516 scholars.

The Government: Under the Act of 1935 the Punjab is a Governor's Province with a Council of Ministers. The Unionist Party consisting of the members of the Moslem League, the Hindus, and the Sikhs is now in Ministry. The Punjab legislature is unicameral. The name of the legislature is Punjab Legislative Assembly. There are altogether 175 seats, of which 42 are General seats, including 8 for Scheduled Castes, 31 for the Sikhs, 84 for Mohammedans, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 1 for Europeans, 2 for Indian Christians, 1 for Commerce, Industry, etc., 5 for Landholders, 1 for University, 8 for Labour, and 4 for Women.

Finance—See Table on Page 144.

Punjab Govt. Directory & Lahore High Court—See under Provincial Govt. Directory.

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR

Central Provinces and Berar form a single province under a Governor. The province is bounded on the north by Central India and Bihar, on the south-west by Hyderabad, and on the south-east by Orissa. It has an area of 98,575 sq. miles and a population of 16,822,000 The area and population of Berar are 17,809 sq. miles and about 3,602,000 respectively. Between 1905 and 1935 there have been several adjustments and readjustments of territories between C. P. and adjacent provinces of Bengal and Orissa.

Climate, Production, etc.: The climate of C. P. and Berar is mostly dry, and extreme heat and cold are the usual features. The average rainfall is for C. P. West 46·6 inches, for C P. East 58·8 inches and for Berar 32·5 inches per annum. The principal crops are cotton, rice, and wheat. The total cultivated area irrigated by Government works was 288,852 acres in British districts. Forestry is also a paying concern. There were in 1937-38 767 factories employing 51,186 hands including seasonal workers. The

principal industries are cement, lime, coal-mining and manganese-mining. In 1937-38 there were not less than 9,000 miles of roads including 5,520 miles of metalled roads. There were more than 2,500 miles of railway lines. The majority of the people—above 90% of population—are rural. The leading towns are Nagpur (302,000), and Jubbulpur (140,000). Of the total population of 16'8 millions a great majority are Hindus. There are Animists, Mohammedans, and Christians. Hindi and Marathi are the principal languages of the province. There is only one University, the Nagpur University. In 1939-40 there were 14 colleges with 3,921 scholars ; 6,178 schools with 517,576 scholars.

The Government : Under the Act of 1935. C. P. & Berar together form a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. After the outbreak of present war, the Congress Ministry in the province resigned and the Governor of the province is now carrying on the administration with the help of official Advisers. Berar is veated in the British Government since 1853 by a treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad in return for the former's maintenance of the Hyderabad contingent for protection of the Nizam's Siate In 1902 Lord Curzon negotiated a perpetual lease of this province from the Nizam at a fixed rent of 25 lakhs of rupees per annum. The treaty of 1936, while recognizing the Nizam's sovereignty over Berar, conferred on him the title of "His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar," and on his Heir-Apparent that of "the Prince of Berar," maintains the *status quo* so far as administration is concerned. The payment of the annual rent of Rs. 25 lakhs remains unaffected. The Nizam further has the privilege of being consulted in the appointment of the Governor of C. P. & Berar, his flag is flown alongside the British standard and his right to hold durbars and confer titles in Berar, subject to the Viceroy's approval, and to maintain a political agent in C. P. & Berar is also recognized. The province has a unicameral legislature, the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly, which contains 112 seats, of which 84 are General seats (including 20 for the Scheduled Castes). 1 for Backward Areas and Tribes, 14 for Mohammedans, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 1 for Europeans, 2 for Commerce and Industry, etc., 3 for Landholders, 1 for University, 2 for Labour, and 3 for Women.

Finance—See Table on Page 144.

C. P. & Berar Govt. Directory and Nagpur High Court—See under Provincial Govt. Directory.

ORISSA

Orissa is a seperate province since April 1, 1936. Situated on the eastern coast of India below the Gangetic delta and bordering on the Bay of Bengal, it has an area of about 32,198 sq. miles and has a population of about 8,729,000, mostly Hindus. Puri, the holy city is one of India's most famous places of pilgrimage and contains the renowned temple of Jagannath. The new province comprises : (1) Orissa division of the former province of Bihar & Orissa ; (2) Portions of the former Madras Paesidency, (a) Ganjam Agency tracts, (b) Ganjam Taluks ; (3) Portions of C. P. (a) Khariar in Raipur district, and (b) Chandrapur

Climate, Production, etc. : The climate is free from extremes, the maximum and minimum temperatures being 88'8° and 67'8° respectively. The normal annual rainfall is 57'5 inches. Agriculture is the principal means of livelihood in the province. The principal crops are rice, jute, pulses,

sugar-cane, etc. Turmeric is extensively cultivated. Small industries like handloom industries, *endi* and *tussore*, bell metal and silversmithy are very common, which have reached a high degree of skill and efficiency. The chief mineral products are iron, coal, limestone, manganese and mica ; 60% of India's iron ore come from Mayurbhanj, Bonai, and Keonjhar, Feudatory States of Orissa. Coal-mines are found in Amjul. Sambalpur, Gangpur, Talcher, and Athmalik. The number of factories in 1937-38 was 72 with 34,302 hands including seasonal workers. Chilka and Puri export 9,000 mds. of cured fish and 50,000 mds. of fresh fish to Calcutta every year, fishing being an important industry in Orissa. A large area is covered with forests producing a considerable quantity of timber. Hides and skins form another minor industry. In 1937-38 the province had 1,453 miles of roads, of which about a thousand miles were metalled. The total mileage of railway in the province is only a little over 500 miles. The construction of Vizagapatam harbour has given a stimulus to the foreign trade of the province. The people are mostly rural and majority of them are Hindus. The number of towns is small. Notable are Cuttack. Puri, and Berhampur. There were in 1939-40, 6 colleges with 992 scholars ; 7,908 schools with 135,248 scholars.

Government : Under the Act of 1935, Orissa is a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. After the outbreak of the present war the Congress Ministry of Orissa resigned and the administration of the province now vests in the Governor acting with an official Adviser. Orissa has a unicameral Legislature consisting of 60 members. The House is composed of as follows ; General seats 44 including 6 for Scheduled Castes Mohammedans 4 seats, Backward Areas and Tribes 5 seats, Indian Christians 1 seat, Commerce and Industry, etc., 1 seat. Landholders 2 seats, Labour 1, and Women 2 seats.

Finance—See Table on Page 144.

Orissa Govt. Directory—See under Provincial Govt. Directory

ASSAM

Assam is the north-eastern province of India with an area of 54,951 sq. miles and a population of 10,205,000. Its boundaries are Bhutan on the north, Bengal on the west and Burma on the south-east Its capital is Shillong. Under the Act of 1919 Assam became a Governor's province and in 1937, a self-governing province with a Legislative Council (22 seats) and a Legislative Assembly (108 seats). The executive head is the Governor assisted by a Council of Ministers.

Climate, Production, etc. : The maximum and minimum temperatures in Assam are 85° and 60° respectively and rainfall is plentiful. Cherrapunji in Assam records the maximum annual rainfall in the world. The normal annual rainfall in the whole province is 100 inches and Cherrapunji itself records more than 500 inches every year. Assam is principally a hilly country covered in many places with forests. The two principal valleys, the Surma Valley and the Kachar Valley, are very fertile regions Tea is the most important crop in Assam and rice and wheat are also grown. Rubber, silk and cotton are also grown in small quantities. Among mineral products may be mentioned petroleum, kerosene, coal, etc. The latent mineral resources are said to be large. In 1937-38 there were 734 factories employing 48,515 hands including seasonal works. There were about 6,000 miles of roads including

about 700 miles of metalled roads. The uneven surface of the province has rendered construction of railways rather difficult and expensive. There are, however, 1,800 miles of railways. The Brahmaputra and its tributaries offer high-roads to steamer and country boats. The people of Assam mainly belong to the Tibeto-Burman race. According to the census of 1941, there were 4,540,497 Hindus and 3,474,141 Mohammedans and the rest belonged to tribal religions. About 45% of people speak Bengali, 21% Assamese, and Hill tribes speak Tibeto-Burman tongues. The people are mainly rural. The important towns of the province are Gauhati and Shillong, the latter the capital of the province and a famous health resort. In 1939-40 there were 11 colleges with 3,299 scholars, and 8,796 schools with 517,174 scholars.

Government: As has already been noted, Assam is now a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. Assam has a bicameral legislature, the Upper House, or the Legislative Council, consisting of *not more than* 22 and *not less than* 21 members, of whom 18 are elected and *not more than* 4 and *not less than* 3 are nominated by the Governor. The Lower House, the Assam Legislative Assembly, consists of 108 seats, composed of as follows: 47 General seats (including 7 for Scheduled Castes), 9 for Backward Areas and Tribes, 34 for Mohammedans, 1 for Europeans, 1 for Indian Christians, 11 for Commerce, Industry, Planting etc., 4 for Labour, and 1 for Women.

Finance—See Table on Page 144.

Assam Govt. Directory—See under Provincial Govt. Directory.

SIND

Sind, a separate province since 1936, is the westernmost province of India, covering an area of 48,136 sq. miles and containing a population of 4,535,000, the majority being Mohammedans. The great river Indus runs through this province with its many tributaries, and had given rise to the development of a very ancient culture and civilization in remote past. Discoveries at Mohenjo-Daro reveal such relics of historic interest. This province was included in the conquest of Alexander the Great who named the whole country after the name of the river Indus.

Climate, Production, etc. The climate is dry and rainfall is very meagre, being only 6·3 inches per annum. The Sukkur Barrage and the Sind canals have now made agriculture possible in many barren areas. The total area irrigated in Sind is about 4 million acres, while the interest earning from productive irrigation work in 1937-38 was 2·64 per cent of the capital at charge on productive works. Wheat and barley are the chief agricultural products. There were in 1937-38, 311 factories with 27,851 hands including seasonal workers. Sind is connected by railways with the Punjab, Bombay, Rajputana and Hyderabad. In 1936-37 there were about 12,000 miles of roads, of which 594 miles were metalled. The Indus and its tributaries offer waterways. Karachi is the principal port of the province It is a major port and one of the biggest ports in India. Its total average annual out-turn both in export and import, is about Rs. 48 crores. Karachi is also an important inland terminus of air services in India and contains the biggest air port in India for international air services. Of the 4·5 million people in Sind only about one million are Hindus and 3·1 millions are Muslims. The rest of the population is made up of Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Indian Christians.

The Hindus of the province are by far more literate than the Muslims, as more than 26% of the Hindus are literate and only 4·5% of the Muslims are literate. The principal town of the province is Karachi (population 359,492). The people are mostly rural and about 60% of them are engaged in agriculture. Due to the success of the irrigation system in the province, the proportion of agricultural population is likely to increase greatly in near future. In 1939-40 there were 5 colleges in the province with 2,282 scholars and 8,085 schools with 219,828 scholars. There is no University in the province. The principal language spoken is Sindhi.

Government: Under the Act of 1935 Sind has been constituted a new province with a Governor and a Council of Ministers. The Ministry of Sind is as unstable and short-lived as the French Ministry before the war. Sind has a unicameral legislature consisting of 60 members. The composition of the Sind Legislative Assembly is as follows:—General seats 18, Mohammedans 33 seats, Europeans 2 seats, Labour 1 seat, Trade, Industries and Commerce 2 seats, Landholders 2 seats, and Women 2 seats.

Finance—See Table on Page 144.

Sind Govt. Directory—See under Provincial Govt. Directory.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCES

The North-West Frontier Province forms a narrow rugged mountainous tract lying on the extreme north-west frontier of India, bordering on Afghanistan between the Hindukush and Sulaiman mountains above and the river Indus below. It has an area of 18,518 sq. miles and contains a population of 3,038,000; 90% being Mohammedans and chiefly agriculturists The estimated population of the trans-border area is about 2,250,000.

Climate, Production, etc. Climate is one of extremes, reaching 120° to 122° in summer and 30° to 32° in winter. Rainfall is scanty. The normal rainfall is only 15·9 inches per annum. The total irrigated area in 1937-38 was 347,000 acres. Chief crops are wheat, barley, maize, and bazra. Pomegranates, grapes, and apples are the chief fruits grown in the province. There were in 1937-38 only 29 factories with 1,871 hands including seasonal workers. Pack horses, camels, and motor-lorries are the principal conveyances in the N.-W. Frontier Province, though there are certain portions of N.-W. Railway in the province. A strategic railway line, 27 miles long, was completed in 1925 which connects the frontier of Afghanistan to Jamrud. Of the total population of 2·4 millions the majority are Mohammedans. Pashto is the principal language. The tribal races are also numerous. These latter live in a no-man's land and have not yet accustomed themselves to civilized life Most of the people are rural. The principal town of the province is Peshawar (pop. 131,000). The province is very important from military point of view, as through this province there is access to the practicable passes which are the only important land outlets for the country. The whole of the frontier regions have been thoroughly and systematically fortified. In 1939-40 there were 4 colleges with 976 scholars, and 1,166 schools with 108,704 scholars.

Government: The Province is now a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. The Governor of the province acts in the dual capacity of the Governor of the province and also Agent to the Governor-General for tribal areas. After the outbreak of the present war the Congress Ministry of

N.-W. F. Province resigned and the Governor carried on the administration with the help of official Advisers till March 1945, when a Congress Ministry under Dr. Khan Shahib has been formed. The province has a unicameral legislature consisting of 50 members. The composition of the Assembly is as follows :—General seats 9, Sikh seats 3, Mohammedans 36, and Landholders 2.

Finance—See Table on Page 144.

N.-W. F. P. Govt. Directory—See Provincial Govt. Directory.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES

Delhi

Delhi with its surrounding districts was made a separate province under a Chief Commissioner in 1912. It is the smallest province in India having an area of 573 sq. miles and a population of 636,246. The city of Delhi is the capital of India and has a population of 447,500. It had been the seat of many imperial thrones in the past centuries and had witnessed the rise and fall of many empires in the chequered political history of this land. New Delhi is entirely reconstructed on up-to-date lines and is the seat of the Central Government. Jewellery, brass, copperware, ivory work, pottery, weaving, gold and silver embroidery are the several industries of Delhi. Six railways meet in this city. It is 700 ft. above sea level. Delhi is now an important educational centre in India. In 1939-40 there were one University, 8 colleges, with 2,877 scholars and 331 schools, with 53,313 scholars.

Ajmer-Merwara

This is a small province in Central Rajputana covering an area of 2,711 sq. miles and having a population of 560,800, 78% being Hindus. Hindi and Rajasthani are the spoken languages. The Political Agent in Rajputana is the *ex-officio* Chief Commissioner. It is covered with hills and unsuitable for cultivation. Cotton is grown in Ajmer. The famous Pushkar Tirtha is seen miles from Ajmer. In 1939-40 there were 2 colleges with 882 scholars ; 351 schools with 27,123 scholars.

Coorg

This is a small province to the south-west of Mysore. Its area is 1,593 sq. miles and population 169,000. Its capital is Mercara. In 1939-40 there were in all more than 13,161 scholars in 123 schools. Coffee is the principal agricultural product of the place.

Baluchistan

Baluchistan is the westernmost part of India and consists of : (1) British administered territory ; (2) Protected States of Kalat and Las Bela ; and (3) Tribal areas subject to the control of the Political Agent. It is a mountainous province, almost rainless and consequently dry and very cold in the winter. Wheat, millets, dates, grapes and melons are its principal products. The British districts have an area of 54,228 sq. miles and a population of 463,508, principally Mohammedan and nomadic in habits. The executive head is a Chief Commissioner and there is a Revenue Commissioner, who also exercises the functions of the Judicial Commissioner. Tribal laws are administered by councils of elders, called *Jirgas*. Quetta, its capital, was destroyed in the terrible earthquake of 1935.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands*

The Andaman Islands lying in the Bay of Bengal consist of 5 large islands closely grouped together and of some 200 islets. The total area of the islands is 2,500 sq. miles. The islands are full of forests and contain valuable timber resources. The islands also possess a number of first class harbours; mentionable among them are Port Blair and Port Cornwallis. The total population of the islands including the aborigines is above 19,000. Since 1858 the islands had been used as a penal settlement for life and long-term convicts. Most of the inhabitants are either convicts or ex-convicts. The aboriginal population is only about 500. The islands are administered by the Governor-General through a Chief Commissioner. The Nicobar Islands attached to the Chief Commissionership of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has a total area of 635 sq. miles and a native population of about 10,000. The Islands are situated to the south of Andamans within some 80 miles.

WORLD'S RICHEST MEN

Name	*Nationality*
Edsel Ford	American
Henry Ford	American
Duke of Westminster	British
The Gaekwar of Baroda	Indian
Simon Patino	Bolivian
Lord Iveagh	British
Nizam of Hyderabad	Indian
John D. Rockefeller, Jr.	American
Frank Stein Lart	Cuban
Friedrich Flick	German

THE INDIAN STATES

The Indian States comprise a total area of 712,508 sq. miles, and have together a total population of 92,973,000 according to the census of 1941. The Indian States represent 38·8% of the area and 23·4% of the population in India.

The Indian States are governed by their own rulers subject to certain limitations imposed by the necessity of their allegiance to the Paramount Power, *viz.*, the British Crown. The system of government in most of the Indian States is autocracy, though the element of self-government has been introduced in most of the progressive States during the last 25 years or so. The economic, social and political development of the numerous States in India considerably vary. States like Baroda, Mysore, Travancore, Hyderabad, Cochin, Tripura, Mayurbhanj, and Cooch Behar are far advanced in all respects—in education, in government and in economic development. But there are Indian States where progress is comparatively slow. The area and population of these different States also considerably vary. Hyderabad, the biggest Indian State, has an area of 82,698 sq. miles, and a population of 14,486,148, whereas there are numerous States of which the area is not more than a few sq. miles and the population not more than a few thousands.

* The islands have been in Japanese possession since 1942.

The relations of the States with the Paramount Power are based on treaties, *sanads*, customs and sometimes on the executive actions of the Crown in India. The Indian States are governed by their rulers with or without the help of ministers. The Crown in India while guaranteeing protection against aggression from outside, strictly forbids diplomatic relationship with foreign countries or with other states in India. The system of Government is autocratic in theory though self-government is being gradually introduced in many of the major states. In all internal affairs and over their own subjects, the Rulers are supreme. But even in case of internal administration, the Paramount power reserves the right of intervention in case of serious trouble or maladministration. The States have to maintain a fixed proportion of organised, regular state forces which may be utilized by the Paramount Power in case of emergency. In return the States enjoy the benefit of protection against foreign invasion and all the advantages arising out of the Paramount Power's diplomatic activities, railway and commercial facilities.

The Chamber of Princes. In 1921, a Chamber of Princes was established as a permanent consultative body for discussing matters of Imperial interest or matters concerning the common interests of the States It was to meet once a year. The office-bearers of the Chamber are the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor and a Standing Committee.

The Act of 1935 sought to establish a Federation of Indian Provinces and Indian States. (See Pages 111 & 126-27) But due to lack of unanimity among the Princes themselves and also to War emergency the establishment of the Federation has been postponed *sine die*. At its 1942 session the Chamber passed an important resolution on the attitude towards the question of constitutional reforms in view of Sir Stafford Cripps' visit. The resolution stated among other things. "any scheme to be acceptable to the States must effectively protect their rights arising from treaties, engagements and *sanads* and otherwise, and ensure the future existence, sovereignty and autonomy of the States thereunder guaranteed and leave them complete freedom duly to discharge their obligations to the Crown and to their Subjects." The members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes have submitted resignation *en bloc* as they could not agree with the Paramount Power on the question of the revival of the Federation issue.

For AREA & POPULATION of principal Indian States and Agencies—See Page 106.

Salutes of Indian States

21 Salute States

Baroda ; Gwalior ; Hyderabad & Berar ; Jammu & Kashmir ; Mysore.

19 Salute State

Bhopal ; Indore ; Kalat ; Kolhapur ; Travancore ; Udaipur (Mewar).

17 Salue States

Bahawalpur ; Bharatpur ; Bikaner ; Bundi ; Cochin ; Cutch ; Jaipur ; Jodhpur ; Karauli ; Kotab ; Patiala ; Rewa ; Tonk.

15 Salute States

Alwar ; Banswara ; Bhutan ; Datia ; Dewas (Senior Branch) ; Dewas (Junior Branch) ; Dhar ; Dholpur ; Dungarpur ; Idar ; Jaisalmer ; Khairpur Kishangarh ; Orchha ; Partabgarh ; Rampur ; Sikkim ; Sirohi.

13 Salute States

Benares ; Bhavnagar ; Cooch Behar ; Dhrangadhra ; Jaora ; Jhalawar ; Jind ; Junagadh ; Kapurthala ; Nabha ; Nawanagar ; Palanpur ; Porbandar ; Rajpipla ; Ratlam ; Tripura.

11 Salute States

Ajaigarh ; Alirajpur ; Baoni ; Barwani ; Bilaspur ; Cambay ; Chamba ; Charkhari ; Chhatrapur ; Chitral ; Farikot ; Gondia ; Janjira ; Jhabna ; Maler Kotia ; Mandi ; Manipur ; Morvi ; Narsingarh ; Padma ; Pudukkottal Radhanpur ; Raigarh ; Sailana ; Samthar ; Simur ; Sitamau ; Suket : Tehri (Garhwal) ; Wankaner.

9 Salute States

Balasinor ; Banganapalle ; Bansda ; Barundha ; Bariya ; Bhor ; Chhota Udepur ; Danta ; Dharampur ; Dhori ; Haipaw ; Jawhar ; Kalabandi ; Kengtung ; Khilchipur ; Limbdi ; Loharu ; Limawada ; Maihar ; Mayurbhanj ; Mong Nai ; Mudhol ; Nagod ; Palitana ; Patna ; Rajkot ; Sachin ; Sangli ; Sant ; Savantvadi ; Shahpura ; Sonpur ; Wadhwan ; Yawnghwe.

PRINCIPAL INDIAN STATES

(in alphabetical order)

[Due to difficulty in securing supply of paper, the space devoted to Indian States has been curtailed in the present edition and though materials were received from many Indian States the same could not be fully utilized—*Ed.*]

ALWAR

Alwar, a State in the east of Rajputana, has an area of 3,158 sq. miles and a population of about 750,000. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 38 lakhs. The present Ruler is a descendant of Raja Udai Karan, who ruled in the 14th century. Alwar entered into a treaty of alliance with the British Government in 1803 and has rendered meritorious services to the British Government during the Mutiny and also during the Great War, the Afghan War and the present war. In 1889, the title of Maharaja was conferred on Maharao Raja Mangal Singh as a hereditary distinction. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns.

Ruler : His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Tej Singhji Bahadur (born 17th March 1911) succeeded to the Alwar *gaddi* on the 22nd July 1937. His Highness married a daughter of Maharaja Akhey Singh of Raoti is Jodhpur—a member of the Ruling House of Jodhpur—and has two sons, Maharaj Kumars Pratap Singh and Yashwant Singh, born on 17th June 1938, and 19th September 1939, and two daughters.

BAHAWALPUR

Bahawalpur, a State north-west of Rajputana and bounded above by the Indus and its tributary the Sutlej, has an area of 22,000 sq. miles, and a population of 1,500,000 according to 1941 census. It is the second biggest Muslim State in India. It is partly fertile consisting of the river valley, partly barren and partly a desert contiguous with the Great Indian Desert.

Nearly a third of the area of the State is under irrigation. By treaty of 1833, the British recognised the internal autonomy of the State. Chief crops are cotton and wheat. The annual revenue is Rs. 3½ crores. Administration is carried on with a Council of six Ministers. Spoken language is Multani or Western Punjabi.

Ruler : Born on 30th September 1904, Lt.-Col. H. H. Al-haj. Dr. Sir Sadiq Mohd. Khan Abbasi V, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL. D., K.C.S.I.. K.C.V.O., succeeded to the *gaddi* on 4th March 1907, Educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Invested with ruling powers on the 8th March 1924, and granted a commission as an Honorary Lieutenant in the Army on the 24th October 1921, and was attached to the 21st King George's Own Central India Horse. Promoted Captain in 1924, Major (honorary) in 1932 and Lt.-Col. in 1941. His Highness had the honour of being attached as honorary A.D.C. to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in 1922. He was appointed a K.C.V.O. in 1922, K.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E. in 1929 & 1931 and G.C.S.I. in 1942. His Highness was present at the Delhi Durbar of 1911 and of 1931 and visited England in 1913, 1914, 1924, 1931, 1932, 1933-34 and 1935 and was received in audience every time by His Imperial Majesty. Went to the Hedjaz on pilgrimage in 1935 and attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in London in 1937.

BARODA

The State of Baroda having an area of 8,176 square miles including Pethapur tributory and a population of 2,855,010 souls (1941), 89·8 being Hindus, is situated partly in Gujarat and partly in Kathiawad and is divided into five blocks : (1) Northern district of Mehsana, north of Ahmedabad, (2) Central or Baroda district, north of Nurbudda, (3) Western district of Amreli in Kathiawad, (4) Southern district of Navsari near the mouth of Tapti and (5) Okha.

His Highness the Maharaja is the fountain head of all authority in the State and is assisted by Sir B. L. Mitter, the present Dewan and an executive council consisting of Naib Dewans or ministers in charge of Revenue Section, Development Section, Legal Section, Education and Post-War Reconstruction Section. There is a Legislative Council consisting of 60 members out of which 37 are elected. Two of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council are appointed to the Executive Council as the popular ministers. Revenue of the State for 1943-44 was Rs. 381·53 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 330·70 lakhs. About 64 per cent of the population depends on agriculture and pasture for their livelihood. The principal crops are rice, wheat, grain, tobacco, castor, rapeseeds, cotton, hemp, sugarcane and maize. There are 11 agricultural banks and 1,294 co-operative societies.. The number of operatives employed in industrial concerns coming under the Factory Act was 41,101 in 1941 while the number of Factories was 148. There are 64 towns and 2,896 villages in the State. There are 785 miles of State-owned railways and 2196 miles of roads.

More than anything else Baroda is famous for its achievements in the field of education and social reform. The Education department of the State includes in its orbit 2701 institutions, several colleges—arts, commerce and teachers' training—the Kalabhavan Technical Institute and the District Industrial schools, the teachers' training institutions, the Boy Scout organisation, physical training centres, museum and art gallery, etc. Special attention

is given to the education of the backward classes and to vocational education. According to the census of 1941 about 22 per cent of the people are literate. The State introduced the system of free and compulsory primary education in Baroda so far back as 1898. In 1938 compulsory physical training was introduced in the whole of the State. The State maintains the widely known rural and travelling libraries. The annual expenditure on education is about Rs. 41 lakhs. The city of Baroda is the capital of the State. The social reform acts and the great rural uplift organisation of Baroda State are widely renowned.

Ruler : H. H. the Maharaja Pratapsinha Gaekwad born on 29th of the month of June 1908, received his early education in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, then, at Baroda College, Baroda and Deccan College, Poona, and lastly studied in England. He received training in all branches of the administration before his succession. His Highness attended the Round Table Conference, the Coronation of His Majesty, King George VI, and the Imperial Conference with the late Maharaja. His Highness succeeded the *gaddi* on 7th February 1939.

Keen on the welfare of his subjects and sympathetic to the needs of the agricultural population, he immediately after his accession to the throne ordered a permanent reduction of Rs. 22 lakhs in the land revenue, donated a crore of rupees to perpetuate the memory of his distinguished Grandfather, H. H. Sir Sayaji Rao for creating a trust for various purposes connected with the betterment of the people, raised the limit of minimum taxable income from Rs. 750 to 2,000 and granted a reformed constitution with a Popular Minister and with a clear majority of the elected members. He is a great sportsman and a great patron of arts and learning. The creation of a foundation chair in Benares University for the studies of Indian culture is one of the many items that prove his abiding interest in cultural activities.

BENARES

Benares, an ancient Hindu kingdom, came under Moslem domination in the 12th century. The present State of Benares was founded in the eighteenth century by a Hindu Zaminder. After a series of swings of fortune Benares became a state in 1911. Ramnagar was added to the State in 1918. The British Government reserves control over post and telegraph offices, over matters connected with excise and retains such other rights which were enjoyed by the Central Government prior to the transfer. The State has an area of 875 sq. miles and a population of 451,428 according to the census of 1941. The average annual revenue of the State is Rs. 22·9 lakhs. His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns.

Ruler : His Highness Maharaja Bibhuti Narayan Singh Bahadur, the adopted son of the late Maharaja, succeeded to the *gaddi* on 5th April 1939. His Highness being a minor, the State is at present administered by a Council of Administration.

BHARATPUR

Bharatpur State has an area of about 2,000 sq. miles and a population of 575,625 according to 1941 census. The average annual revenue is Rs. 41·5 lakhs. The rulers are Jats. The State belongs to the Eastern Rajputana Agency and the Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns.

Ruler : The present ruler, H. H. Maharaja Sri Brajendra Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, (born December 1, 1918) succeeded to the throne on March 27, 1929, and was invested with ruling powers on Oct. 22, 1989.

BHAVNAGAR

Bhavnagar, one of the Kathiawar States, has an area of 2,961 sq. miles and a population of 618,429 according to 1941 census. The average annual revenue is Rs. 1,08,90,000. The rulers belong to the Gohel Rajputs who settled here in the 18th century. British connection dates from the early nineteenth century. Administration is carried on with the help of a Dewan, a Naib Dewan, a judicial assistant and a personal assistant. Heads of different departments are independent of each other and are responsible only to the Dewan. The Judiciary is distinct from the Executive. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns. Chief crops are grain, cotton, and sugarcane. Salt, oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth are chief manufactures. The State possesses a modern port and enjoys considerable foreign sea-borne trade.

Ruler : Lieut. H. H. Maharaja Sir Shri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K. C. S. I., the present Ruler, who was born on the 19th May 1912, succeeded to the *gaddi* in July 1919. The State was under a Council of Administration during his minority, which terminated on the 18th April 1931, when the Maharaja was invested with full powers. Maharaj Kumar Shri Virbhadrasinhji, the heir-apparent was born on the 14th March 1932. The personal title of Maharaja, conferred on the late Maharaja, Sir Bhavsinhji, on the 1st Jan. 1909, was made hereditary on the 1st Jan. 1917.

BHOPAL

Bhopal, an important Central India State, and next to Hyderabad (Deccan), the most important Moslem State of India, has an area of 6,924 sq. miles, a population of 784,560 (1941 census), and an average annual revenue of Rs. 80 lakhs. The present Ruler is assisted in the administration by an Executive Council. There is also a Legislative Council. Cotton, wheat, cereals, sugarcane and tobacco are the chief crops. There are extensive forests owned by the State. Bhopal is rich in its deposits of iron, bauxite, mica and other valuable minerals. The State is rapidly growing in industry. The capital of the State is Bhopal. The Ruler enjoys a parmanent salute of 19 guns outside and 21 inside the State.

Ruler : The present Ruler Col. H. H. Sikandar-Saulat, Iftikhar-ul-Mulk, Nawab Muhammad Hamidulla Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., was born on the 9th Sept. 1894. He received his early education at Bhopal and subsequently joined the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. After taking his B. A. degree in 1915 from the Allahabad University, he studied law for a year. Previous to his accession H. H. had actively participated in the administration of the State for several years as Chief Secretary to his mother, Her late Highness, and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice Departments. He married in 1905 Her Highness Mamoona Sultan Shah Bano Begam Sahiba, the daughter of Shahzada Humayun, a great grandson of Shah Shuja of Kabul. His Highness has three daughters. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the Great War, the Nawab was made a C.S.I. in Jan. 1921, and on the 17th March 1922 he was

made a C.V.O. on the occasion of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales's visit to India. He was gazetted an Honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy on the 4th July 1922 and was made an Honorary Lieut.-Colonel in March 1927, and Colonel in 1939. He was made a G.C.I.E. in June 1929 and a G.C.S.I. in June 1932. As a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, His Highness proceeded to England in 1928 to place certain matters before the Indian States Committee. He was a delegate to the First and Second Round Table Conferences held in London in 1930 and 1931. His Highness was Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes during 1931-32 and Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University from 1930 to 1935. He has introduced a large number of useful reforms in the State.

BHUTAN

Bhutan runs along the foot of the Himalayas for a length of 190 miles east and west on the northern border of East Bengal and Assam. It has an area of 18,000 sq. miles and a population of 300,000, mostly Buddhists. The average annual revenue is Rs. 4·25 lakhs. Maize is the principal crop. There is no standing army deserving mention. In addition to the temporal chief, there was a spiritual chief, the Dharmaraja, whose re-incarnation in the royal family is believed to take place after a lapse of one or two years after death. The Tibet mission of 1904 was greatly assisted by the Ruler, who received a K.C.I.E. in return.

Ruler: The present Ruler, H. H. Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Sir Jigme Wangchuk (born 1906), suceeeded to the *gaddi* in August 1926.

BIKANER

Bikaner State, the second largest of the Rajputana States and the sixth largest of all the Indian States, has an area of 23,317 sq. miles and a population of 12,92,988 according to the census of 1941. The Capital City is Bikaner which has a population of 1,27,226 and is the third largest city in Rajputana. The revenues of the State are: Ordinary, Rs. 205 lakhs and Extra-Ordinary Rs. 62 lakhs, total Rs. 267 lakhs. (1944-45 Estimates). The Reigning Family of Bikaner belongs to the Rathore clan of Rajputs. The present Ruler of the State is assisted in the administration of the State by a Prime Minister and an Executive Council. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 51 Members with an elected majority. There is a State-owned Railway with a mileage of 888·05. Rainfall is low and fertility is poor. Irrigation was rare till 1927 when the Gang Canal taking its waters from the Sutlej river was constructed. It is the longest lined Canal in the World and irrigates about 7,87,000 acres of land in the northern portion of the State.

Ruler: The present Ruler, H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Sadul Singhji Bahadur was born on the 7th September 1902. Made an Honorary Captain in January 1921, a C.V.O. in March 1924 and a Lieutenant-Colonel in Sept. 1943. A son and heir was born to His Highness on the 21st April 1924. His Highness ascended the *gaddi* in 1943. His Highness is married to the sister of Maharaja Sri Gulab Singhji Bahadur of Rewa and has two sons: Major Maharaj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur (born, 21st April 1924) Heir-Apparent; and Captain Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur and a daughter who is married to the Heir-Apparent of Udaipur.

COCHIN

Cochin has an area of 1,480 sq. miles and a population of 1,428,000 (1941). Situated on the south-west coast of India, Cochin is bound on the north by British Malabar and on the south by the Travancore State. On its east are the well-known Malaya Hills, while its western shores are washed by the waters of the Arabian Sea. Nearly a third of the State consists of forest tracts and lagoons or backwaters. The average density of population is 961 per sq. mile ; and if only the habitable area is taken into account, the density works at about 1,645 per sq. mile. Cochin is thus one of the most densely peopled areas in the world. Of the total population, 63·4 per cent are Hindus.

Rice is the principal crop. Cocoanuts are the chief exports. Forests abounding in teak, ebony, and black wood form most valuable assests. There is a small State force. Ernakulam is its capital. There is a State-owned railway and a steam tramway for forest development.

The State possesses a first class and up-to-date harbour. The capital outlay on Cochin Harbour, State Railways, Stoneware works, etc., stood at Rs. 112 lakhs. The value of the total assets of the State now exceeds Rs. 5 crores and 25 lakhs, whereas the total liabilities of the State in the shape of State loans and other funds are only Rs. 3 crores and 68 lakhs. The State is administered in the name of and under the control of the Maharaja. The Diwan is His Highness's chief executive officer. Certain departments of administration have been transferred to the charge of a Minister for Rural development, and His Highness has expressed his intention generally to act on the advice of the Minister in all subjects relating to the administration of these transferred subjects. Legislation in the State rests with the Legislative Council, but without prejudice to the right of the Maharaja to make laws. The Legislative Council, which was inaugurated in April 1925, is composed of fifty-eight members, of whom thirty-eight are elected. At the head of the judicial administration in the State is the High Court. The Government of Cochin Act, 1937 brought about momentous changes in the character and complexion of the legislature. The Act provided that an elected representative of the people would take his place as Leader of the House. The State had a revenue of Rs. 217 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 183 lakhs in 1943-44.

The total number of Government educational institutions in the State is 183 including the Maharaja's College at Ernakulam and two other colleges. Privately managed institutions numbered 522 of which 4 are colleges and 45 High Schools. The total number of pupils in all educational institutions in the State is 183,556 (105,289 boys and 78,267 girls). The State maintains 57 hospitals and dispensaries. There are six municipalities and 87 Panchayats in the State.

Ruler : Born 18 December 1865. His Highness Sri Revi Varmah, Maharaja of Cochin ascended the throne on 19th Oct. 1943. His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

COOCH-BEHAR

Cooch-Behar is one of the two Bengal States under the Eastern States Agency. It has an area of 1,318 sq. miles, a population of 639,898 (1941) and an annual revenue of Rs. 94 lacs. The capital is also called Cooch-Behar. In December 1936, the State was included in the Eastern States Agency, and is now in direct political relations with the Resident for the Eastern States.

The ruling family belongs to the Kshatriya Varna caste. The hereditary titles of Maharaja and Bahadur were conferred on the Ruler of the State in 1884 and also the titles of His Highness and Bhup Bahadur, the latter being recognized as a family distinction. The first recipient of these appellations was Maharaja Nripendra Narayan, the grandfather of the present Ruler. The Maharaja enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns. The Rulers of Cooch-Behar have been progressive in their outlook on administrative problems. The State possesses a first-grade college and a number of high and primary schools. In view of the general constitutional development in India as a whole His Highness the present Maharaja had been pleased to increase the number of non-official members of the Cooch Behar Legislative Council in order to insure a non-official majority. The State possesses its own railway.

Ruler : His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur was born on 15th December 1915. His Highness succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 20th December 1922. Educated at Harrow and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on 6th April 1936.

CUTCH

Cutch is the premier State in Western India States Agency, and hae an area of 8,249·5 square miles,exclusive of the Rann of Cutch, a population of 500,800 and with the annual revenue of Rs. 48 lacs. The capital of the State is Bhuj, and Kandla and Mandvi are the major ports. His Highness the Maharaja enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns and local salute of 19 guns. The administration of the State is carried on with the assistance of a State Council presided over by the Dewan. The State has its own currency and is famous for its silver and embroidery work.

Ruler : The present Ruler, H. H. Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Vijayaajji Savai Bahadur, born in 1885, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father in 1942 and was invested with full power.

DHAR

Dhar is a Malwa Agency State in Central India. Its area is 1,800 sq. miles, and population 233,480 according to the census of 1931, and it has an average revenue of Rs. 17·5 lakhs. The Ruler of Dhar has full civil and criminal jurisdiction within his territories. He has a permanent salute of 15 guns.

Ruler : The present Maharaja H. H. Anand Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur, born in 1920, was adopted by the Dowager Maharani on the death of the late Maharaja. His Highness has passed the Diploma Examination of the Daly College of Indore and undertook an educational tour to England and the Continent. He is now receiving administrative training in the State.

DHOLPUR

Dholpur, a State under the Eastern Rajputana States Agency, has an area of 1,178 sq, miles and a population of 254,986 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 15·5 lakhs. The rulers belong to the Deswali tribe of Jats. In 1803 under a treaty with the British Government, Gohad, where the ancestors of the present rulers had formerly established themselves in 1449, was restored to the prerent ruling family. But in 1905, the territory was exchanged for the Parganas of Dholpur, Bari and Rajkhera which now form the existing State of Dholpur.

Ruler : The present Ruler. Lt.-Col. H. H. Rais-ad-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj-Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jung Jai Deo, Maharaj Rana, born 25th Feb. 1898. succeeded to the *gaddi* on 29th March 1911 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October, 1918. His Highness was married to the daughter of Sardar Badrukan Jain. Created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st of Jan. 1918, a K.C.V.O. on the 17th March 1922 and a G.C.I.E. in 1931. A personal salute of 17 guns and the honorary rank of Major were conferred on His Highness on the 1st Jan. 1921. Promoted Lt.-Col. in October 1921.

DHRANGADHRA

The Dhrangadhra State lies between North lat. 23°13′ and 22°38′ and East long. 71° and 71°48′ and is 1·167 square miles in area exclusive of the runn of Dhrangadhar. Population 94,417. Annual Revenue Rupees 25,00,000. Average rainfall 25 inches. Climate hot and dry with cool breezes at night, flat arable land. Chief Agriculture products, cotton, juwar, bajri and wheat. Natural resources, stones quarries. Industries—extraction of salt combined. Manufacture of soda ash, soda by carb and caustic soda at Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd , which is the first of its kind in Asia, manufacture of magnesium chloride. The Administration of the State is conducted by His Highness through an Executive Council, appointed by him. His Highness has introduced constitutional and administrative changes within a short period of less than a year since His Highness assumed the reins of his Government.

Ruler : H. H. Jaladhip Maharajadhiraj Maharana Shri Mayuradhwaj, Maharaja Raj Shaheb of Dhrangadhra was born of 3rd March 1923 as Heir-Apparent. His Highness was educated at Dhrangadhra and in England. At the out-break of the war His Highness returned to India in 1940, joined St. Joseph Academy, Dehra Dun for further education. His Highness was betrothed to Maharaj Kumari Sri Brijraj Kumari, daughter of H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur ; and was married on 3rd March 1943. His Highness succeeded to the *gaddi* on 4th Feb. 1942 and assumed reins of Government on 8th August 1943.

FARIDKOT

Faridkot is one of the Punjab States, having an area of 638 sq. miles, a population of 164,364, according to the census of 1931, and an average annual revenue of Rs. 17 lakhs, The Rajahs of this State are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs. The ruling house was founded in the middle of the 17th century. The Ruler of the State enjoys a permanent salute of 11 guns. A *Sanad* conferring the power of capital sentence was granted on the Ruler in 1922, and took effect when the present Ruler was invested with ruling powers.

Ruler : The present Ruler, Lieut. H. H. Farzand-i-Sa'adat Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Barar Baus Raja Harindar Singh Bahadur, born 29th January 1915, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 23rd December 1918. During His Highness's minority the administration was vested first in a Regency Council. The minor Raja visited England in 1923. His Highness was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and then commenced his administrative training in the State. In Feb. 1933 His Highness married the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagawant Singh, a *rais* of Bhareli, Ambala district. From July to December 1933, His Highness underwent military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse, and in the summer

of 1934 in Simla under the Deputy Commissioner. His Highness holds the rank of Lieutenant in the Army, and was attached to the 1st. Battalion, 11th Sikh Regiment in Waziristan for a short period in August 1937. A son and heir was born to His Highness on 22nd October, 1937.

GONDAL

A progressive Kathiawar State, Gondal has an area of 1,024 sq. miles, and a population of 205,846 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 60 lakhs. Chief crops are grain, cotton and ground-nut and chief manufactures are linen, woollen and gold embroidery. There are no export or import duties in the State and primary education is free. Large sums have been spent by the State on irrigation and electrification. The State was a pioneer in introducing railway in Kathiawar. The Medical Department of the State is in the charge of Maharaj Kumar Bhupat Singhji, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T M., M.B., B.CH. The capital of the State is Gondal, a fortified town.

Ruler : H. H. Maharaja Saheb Shree Bhojrajji is a highly cultured prince. He was educated at Eton College and Balliol College (Oxford University). Gondal State takes great interest in education and has built a large college on the boarding school system. Gondal State has established the first girls' high school in Kathiawar and has been first in India to introduce compulsory education for girls. The State has established an Asylum for maintenanee of those who are physically unable to earn their living. His Highness is a social reformer having abolished the old Purdah system. The State is practically tax free, 50 taxes having been abolished. Since his accession on the 9th March 1944 His Highness Shree Bhojrajji has given away 60,100,00 of rupees in charity and relief of humanity.

GWALIOR

Gwalior, a Central Indian State, west of U. P., has an area of 26,367 sq. miles and a population of 3,992,000 (1941 census). The average annual revenue is Rs. 2,62 lakhs. The Ruling House of Scindia was founded by Ranaji Scindia, a military officer under Chhatrapati Shahu whose military exploits in Delhi in 1736 earned him distinction. The treaty of Salbain in 1782 terminated hostilities between the British Government and Madhoji Scindia, the then ruling prince, whose sovereignty was recognized by the British. The succeeding chiefs were Daulat Rao (1794-1827), Jankoji Rao (1837-48), Jayaji Rao (1843-86), and Madho Rao (1886-1925). The present Ruler, Jivaji Rao, ascended the throne on 5th June 1925, as a minor. A Council of Regency administered the State during his minority. Jivaji Rao attained majority in 1936 and assumed full ruling powers.

H. H. the Maharaja is the administrative head, and is assisted by a Council of eight Ministers and the Huzoor Secretary. Constitutional changes towards improvement were introduced in 1937. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of nominated and elected members. The State Legislature consists of two houses, *Praja Sabha* (Lower House) and *Samant Sabha* (Upper House). Election is direct and freedom of speech is guaranteed. The State has its own army and postal system. A number of high schools, two colleges for boys and one for girls and also a school reserved for sons of nobles and aristocrats are maintained by the State.

Cotton mills, leather factory, tannery, pottery works and electric power houses are several of the State's industrial achievements. It has its own

light railway. Rural reconstruction, proposal for a well-equipped female hospital, the Harsi reservoir, road construction, seaplane base at Madhab Sagar and an aerodrome at Maharajpur mark the progress made during recent years. The State has good motor roads.

Ruler : H. H. Maharaj Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Iqtidar, Rafi-ush-Shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohta-sham-i-Dauran. Umdat-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraj, Alijah Hisam-us-Saltanat, George Jivaji Rao Scindia, Bahadur, Srinath, Mansur-i-Zaman, Fidwi-i-Hazrat-i-Malik-i-Muazzam-i-Rafi-ud-Darjat-i-Inglistan (born 1916 and educated at Gwalior), ascended the *gaddi* in 1925. His Highness has received military training and is an Associate Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. His Highness is a progressive ruler, and under the leadership of His Highness the State is advancing in all directions. His Highness is a big game hunter and a fine tennis-player. His Highness enjoys a salute of 21 guns. His Highness has placed all the resources of his State at the service of His Majesty in the present war.

HYDERABAD AND BERAR

The area of Hyderabad and Berar is 100,465 sq. miles and the population (excluding Berar) according to the 1941 census is 16,194,8 8. The revenue for the year 1944-45 is estimated at Rs. 1664·00 lakhs, and expenditure Rs. 1400·25 lakhs. His Exalted Highness the Nizam is the supreme authority so far as internal administration is concerned. He is assisted by an Executive Council of nine members including the President. There is a Legislative Council consisting of 20 members, 12 official and 8 non-official. The State is divided, for purposes of administration, into 4 Subas, 16 Districts and 104 Talucs. The State maintains an army of 12,600 regulars. It has its own postal service and its own gold, silver, copper and paper currency. The new scheme of Constitutional Reforms which was announced in 1939 is being introduced piece-meal. All the Statutory Advisory Committees under the Reforms Scheme have been established and District Conferences are held annually since 1942.

There are 5,796 educational institutions, excluding colleges, the budget of which is Rs. 110 lakhs. Primary education is free and has the mother tongue as its medium of instruction. The Osmania University and the associated Colleges have 3031 students on their rolls. The annual budget of the University amounts roughly to Rs. 25 lakhs. The subjects taught in the University include arts, science, law, theology, medicine, engineering and theachers' training, the medium of instruction being Urdu. Arrangements for post-graduate study in Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese have been made in the University. The Nizam College is affiliated to the Madras University and uses Engilsh as the medium of instruction. There are 1,360 miles of railways, 688 miles broad-gauge and 672 miles metre-gauge. The Railway Department has undertaken motor bus service in the city and the districts. It is also in charge of aviation. There is an Aero-Club for training pilots.

Of the total population of the State nearly 60% depend on agriculture. The chief crops are jowar, bajra, wheat, barley, rice, maize, sugarcane, castor, cotton, and groundnut. There are 6 large cotton mills, beside local handloom industries, which supply almost half the total demand of the State. Coal for internal consumption as well as for export is supplied by the coal mines within the State. There are a large number of tanneries, leather, cement

and sugar factories, and paper mills. Hyderabad's contribution to the Allied War Effort exceeds Rs. 5½ crores.

Ruler : His Exalted Highness Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., was born in 1886 and educated privately. He ascended the throne in 1911. Since the Berar Agreement of 1936, His Exalted Highness is styled "The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar".

IDAR

Idar, one of the Rajputana States, has an area of 1910 sq. miles, a population of 3,54,811 including attached units, and an average annual revenue of Rs. 55 lakhs. The Ruling family belongs to the illustrious Rathor family. The State enjoys plenary powers. The capital is Himatnagar. The Ruler enjoys a salute of 15 guns.

Ruler : H. H. Maharajadhiraj Shri Himat Singhji Dowlat Singhji (born 1899) was educated at Ajmer and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 14th April 1931. Since his accession many schemes of improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects, their education, industries and agriculture. His Highness has embarked on an ambitious programme of reform and advancement, which it is expected, his experience and keen personal interest will enable him to carry through succesfully. He is a good horseman, a fine shot. and a musician, and maintains a racing stable.

INDORE

Indore has an area of 9,934·18 sq. miles and a population of 15,13,966. The normal annual revenue is Rs. 1·35 crores. The administration of the State is carried on by the Ruler assisted by a State Cabinet of which he is the President since the abolition of the post of the Prime Minister in April, 1942. Recent advances in social and political reforms include a State Savings bank, Uplift of the *Harijans*, Life Insurance schemes, Compulsory primary education, expansion of rural education, water supply and drainage scheme for Indore City, fixing minimum marriage ages for boys at 18 and for girls at 14, passing of *Nukta* Act and Marriage Expenses Controlling Act and a Legislative Council of 58 members (37 elected and 16 nominated with special seats for *Harijans* and Labour). There is an annual generous gift of a lakh of rupees for rural uplift, work in the State and another lakh for housing of the poor from His Highness' Privy Purse. Rural uplift work through special centres is being carried on and three *Harijan* colonies to accommodate 225 families of the Harijans have been constructed in Indore city at a cost of over Rs. 1,75,000/-. There are two first grade colleges, 10 high schools, 1 Sanskrit College and 750 middle and primary schools and 74 government medical institutions. Twenty new primary schools are added every year. There is an Institute of Plant Industry for improvement of cotton. The State has a spinning and weaving mills. There is a standing army and a State-owned Railway. The State possesses 708 miles of roads besides trunk roads.

Ruler : H. H. Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeswar Sawai Sri Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur (*b.* 1908, educated in England), ascended the *gaddi* in 1926 ; married a daughter of the Chief of Kagal Junior and on her death, an English lady in 1938. His Highness is a good shikari and tennis-player. In 1932 His Highness was appointed a member of the Second Round Table

Conference, and was made a G.C.I.E. in 1935. Next year His Highness inaugurated a Legislative Council with wide franchise representing diverse interests. At the outbreak of the present war, His Highnees placed the entire resources of his State, the services of his troops and his personal services at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor. His Highness also inaugurated numerous public activities for helping War efforts.

JAIPUR

Jaipur, the fourth largest Indian State in Rajputana, has an area of 16,682 sq. miles and a population of 80,40,000. The average annual revenue is Rs. 2,82 lakhs. The history of the Ruling House dates back to the 9th century A. D. The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of a Council called the "Council of Ministers". Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Prime Minister is also the President of the Council consisting of three Ministers (Finance, Home and Revenue). The State is making rapid strides in all-round development, and was the first in the field with a post-war scheme. Under its new constitution, Jaipur will soon have a Legislative Assembly and a Representative Council with an elected majority, the elections being fought on the basis of joint electorates.

Ruler : Lt.-Col. H. H. Sarmand-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindra Sri Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E. was born on 21st August, 1911, in the Isarda family. He was adopted on the 24th March 1921 by the late Ruler and he succeeded to the *gaddi* on 7th September 1922. He was invested with full ruling powers in 1930. Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer, His Highness underwent training at Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Appointed Honorary Lieutenant in King George's own Bengal Sappers and Miners in May 1931. He was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on 1st January 1934, and was created a G.C.I.E. on 3rd June, 1935. Recently the Honorary degree of Doctor of Law has been conferred on His Highness by the Agra University. On the 30th January 1924, His Highness married the sister of H. H. the present Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness later married, the daughter of His Late Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur on April 24, 1932 and also the sister of His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narain Bhup Bahadur of Cooch-Behar on the 9th May, 1940.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu and Kashmir is the northernmost Indian State with an area of 84,471 sq. m. and a population of 3,945,000 (1941). Its average annual revenue is Rs. 462·51 lakhs. Chief crops of the State are rice, maize, wheat, oil-seeds, barley, cotton, tobacco, saffron, walnut, almonds, beans, hops, pears and apples. There are extensive forests rich in timber. Mineral resources include coal, bauxite, Fuller's earth, zinc, copper, slate, kaolin, lead, gold, sapphires, etc. are also to be found. Silk filature industry is the most important. Woollen shawls, carpets, and wood carving are important industries of the State and are famous all over the world. Advances in public work include telephone, electric power station, construction of an aerodrome, a flood spill channel and canals, irrigation canals, a bridge over the Chenub, which has the longest unsupported span in India. The Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway, a branch of the N.-W. Railway is the only railway in the State. There are in all 1933 educational institutions including four arts colleges. Education for boys has been made compulsory in municipal areas since 1929. A High Court

of judicature was established early during His Highness' rule and a board of judicial advisers with an advocate-general for advising the Ruler in civil and criminal appeals. Other important reforms have also been introduced. The *Proja Sabha*, established 1934, was given a non-official majority in 1939 and four non-official members as Under-Secretaries of the Ministers have been appointed and the power of voting of grants on votable items has been introduced in 1939. Srinagar is the capital and has a Visitors' Bureau for the convenience of tourists, attracted by the beauty spots of the State. Kashmir is one of the world famous tourists' resorts and attracts visitors from all parts of India and the world.

Ruler : Lieutenant-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Hari Singh Bahadur, nephew of the late Maharaja, was born in September 1895 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 23rd Sept. 1925, on the death of the late Maharaja. His Highness was appointed K.C.I.E. in 1918, K.C.V.O. in 1922, G.C.I.E. in 1929, G.C.S.I. in 1933 and was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1926, appointed A.D.C. to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in 1931, and Major-General in 1935. A son and heir was born to the Maharaja on the 9th March 1931.

JODHPUR (MARWAR)

RAJPUTANA

Jodhpur is one of the premier States of India and the largest in Rajputana in respect of area and revenue. The ruler is head of the Rathore clan of the Rajputs. The area of the State is 36,071 sq. miles and population is 25,55,904. The average revenue is nearly Rs. 2·8 crores. The State extends from the Arravali Hills in the east to the Rann of Cutch in the west. The soil, climate and rainfall vary greatly. Rainfall is very scanty and precarious except in the Arravali region. The population is mainly supported by agriculture and pasture. The State produces grains and cereals. The cattle census of the State gives the figure of 2,300,000. The quality of Jodhpur Nagauri bullocks is excellent. The Kankraj and Tharpakar cows are well-known as heavy milkers. Jodhpur exports wool (80,000 mds.), cotton (65,000 mds.), hides and skins (13,000 mds.), bones (66,000 mds.), oil-seeds (16,000 mds.), and ghee (15,000 mds.).

Jodhpur has its own railway system covering over 1,125 miles ; and also a modern railway workshop fitted with up-to-date machinery and equipment. One very big cotton ginning and pressing and spinning and weaving mill has recently been established in Pali near Jodhpur. There are electric generating plants and workshops. The cottage industry products consist of handloom blankets, woolen namdas for horses and camels, metal hollow-ware bottles for drinking water (Indian pattern), frying pans, tripods, cooking utensils, brass and iron, cutlery, saddlery and camel corps equipment, special lacquerware, embroidered shoes, coloured scarfs and silks, dyed and processed. Marwar is pretty rich in mineral wealth, having mines which yield wolfram, bentonite, gypsum, salt, saltpetre, mica, beryl, marble, felspar, Fuller's earth, lime, kankar, lime-stone and building stone. Jodhpur has large forest areas too ; the principal products being timber, fuel, grass (about 5 lakh mds. annually), bamboo, honey-wax, anwal (*Cassia Avericulata*), and charcoal.

His Highness the Maharaja is the administrative head and is assisted by a Council of 6 Ministers. Representative Advisory Assembly with an elected majority and elected Municipal Board for Jodhpur are recent advances towards

the democratization of the State. The Civil list allotment is less than 7% or Rs. 13,94,000. There is a school in every Khalsa village of 2,000 inhabitants and the expenditure on education is 11,77,000 rupees while that on medicine is nearly 9 lakhs. Departments of Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Cooperative Marketing, Industries and Mines, Economic Development, Aurvedic Board and Village panchayets have been established for the welfare and economic prosperity of the people.

Ruler. Air Commodore His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Sarmand Raja-i-Hind Maharajadhiraja Sri Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D, son of Maharaja Sir Sardar Singhji Sahib, was born on 8th July, 1903 and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His Highness succeeded his elder brother in 1918 and was invested with full rulling powers in 1923. His Highness married the daughter of Rao Bahadur Thakur Joy Singhji Bhati of Umednagar in 1921 and has five sons and one daughter. His Highness visited England in 1925, 1928, 1932 and 1937, the European continent in 1932, and East Africa in 1933 and 1935. His Highness takes a keen interest in the administration of the State and has carried out a number of reforms in the administration and has provided various works of public utility and development.

JUNAGADH

Junagadh, a maritime State in Kathiawar, has an area of 3,337 sq. miles and a population of 545,150, and an average annual revenue of Rs. 77 lakhs. The principal crops are cotton, *bajra*, *jowar*, wheat, rice, cereals, tobacco, cocoanuts, and sugarcane. Molasses, sugar candy, brassware, embroidery, pottery, hardware, leather, dyeing, etc. are the principal industries. Stone, timbers and bamboos are other products. There is a State army with a sanctioned strength of 292. Administration is carried on with the help of a State Council. The capital is Junagadh, a very ancient and beautiful town with relics of antiquity dating as far back as the Buddhistic era of Emperor Asoka. There are fine modern buildings too. Extensive forests rich in timbers and other natural products form valuable assests of the State

Ruler: Major. H. H. Sir Mahabat Khan Rasul Khanji III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab Saheb, (*b.* 1900, educated at Ajmer and in England) ascended the *gaddi* in 1911. His Highness is a scion of the Yusufzai Pathan clan and is progressive in his administrative outlook, and the State has prospered during his rule.

KALAT

Kalat is the most prominent State under the Baluchistan Agency. The State has an area of 54,700 sq. miles and a population of 318,700 (1931 census), mostly Sunni Mohammedans. Its annual revenue is Rs. 15·2 lakhs. The Ruler is the Khan of Kalat, under whom there are several partially independent chiefs. The Khan is assisted in the administration by a *Wazir-i-Ajam*. The Khan's sovereignty is recognized by the British Government by the treaty of 1876, the Khan agreeing to act in subordinate co-operation. Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad have been permanently leased out to the British Government, which also exercises jurisdiction over railways and the Bolan pass and has constructed the Indo-European Telegraph Line, through the Khan's territories.

Ruler: Major H. H. Beglar Begi Mir Sir Ahmad Yar Khan of Kalat, was born in 1904 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in Sept. 1933. He was created G.C.I.E.

in 1936. His Highness has two sons, the elder, Prince Mohd. Daudjan being born in Sept. 1940. The Khan has three brothers.

KAPURTHALA

Kapurthala consists of 8 scattered pieces of territories in the Jullundur Doab in the Punjab. The rulers are Rajputs. The State has an area of 652 sq. miles and a population of 316,757 (1931 census), and an average annual revenue of Rs. 40 lakhs. Chief crops are wheat, maize, gram, cotton and sugarcane. Dyeing is a famous industry in Sultanpur, while sugar factory, manufacture of agricultural implements and household interests, etc. are the chief industries of the State. Phagwara is the chief commercial town in the State. The State has an army of 2,000. Primary education is free. The State has a Legislative Assembly and a State Council. The capital is Kapurthala, which contains the Maharaja's palace and many important public buildings. The city has been electrified and has modern waterworks.

Ruler: H. H. Colonel Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-I'tiqad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., (born in 1872, and educated privately) is one of the chief Sikh ruling chiefs in India. His Highness was thrice delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva. He holds a large number of foreign decorations and rendered great services to the Crown during the last Great War. His Highness celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in Nov. 1937. He enjoys a salute of 15 guns, and has placed all the resorces of his State at the disposal of the Crown in the present war.

KASHMIR & JAMMU (See Jammu and Kashmir).

KHAIRPUR

A Muslim State in upper Sind with an area of 6,050 sq. miles and a populae tion of 305,787. Khairpur has an average annual revenue of Rs. 27 lakhs. Chief crops are grain and cotton. Chief industrial products are ghee, hide, tobacco, Fuller's earth, soda carb, wool linen, silk and woollen manufactures, carpets, and pottery. Agriculture is the principal occupation. The rulers are Muslims belonging to the Shia sect and enjoy a salute of 17 guns inside and 15 guns outside the State. Administration is carried on with the help of a Minister.

Ruler: H. H. Mir Faiz Muhammed Khan Talpur (born in 1913 and educated at Ajmer) ascended the *gaddi* in 1935. The Ruler is a scion of Talpur Balochi family. The State was founded in the later part of 18th century. The Ruler is progressive.

KOLHAPUR

A Southern Indian State in the Decan States Agency, Kolhapur has an area of 3229 sq. miles and a population of 1,092,046. The average annual revenue is Rs. 80 lakhs. The ruling house is believed to be descended from Sivaji, the founder of the Maharastra empire. There are 9 feudatory Jagirs under the State. The chief crops are rice, *jwari*, sugarcane and tobacco. Principal manufactures are cotton, woollen goods, sugar, hardware and pottery. The capital is Kolhapur City, a sacred city of the Hindus, called the Southern Benares. The city contains famous temples, hill forts and industrial and educational institutions.

Ruler : H. H. Shri Shivaji VI the present Maharaja of Kolhapur was born on 22nd November 1941 and adopted on 18th November 1942 as son of the late Maharaja. Shri Shivaji VI comes from the Chavrekar branch of the family of Shivaji the Great.

MANIPUR

A hilly State in Assam, with an area of 8,638 sq. miles and a population of 5,12,069 according to 1941 census. Manipur enjoys an average annual revenue of Rs. 17,97,288. The State made a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. Its independence was declared in 1826 after the first Burmese War. In 1891 the British intervened to place Kulachandradhaja Singh on the throne as Maharaja and this led to the murder of the Chief Commissioner and other officials. The State was declared forfeited, but as an act of meroy was restored Chura Chand Sing. Rice is the principal crop. Exetensive forests cover the mountains. Administration is carried on with the help of a Durbar cosisting of a President and six members. About 80% of the area of the State is hilly and the only town is the capital of the State, Imphal.

The State's annual tribute to the British Government is Rs. 50,000. This sum had been temporarily reduced to Rs. 5,000 for 10 years after the Kuki Rebellion of 1917-19, but the full tribute was reimposed with effect from 1939-40.

The present Ruler's administration has been marked by many important reforms. In 1913 waterworks were completed for Imphal. The police and Judicial Departments have also been re-organized. In 1910 a Veterinary Department was instituted. A hydro-electric scheme for Imphal was completed in 1930. Manipuris are being educated outside the State, with State assistance. The revenue of the State collected in the year 1943-44 was Rs. 39,04,644, of which Rs. 6,19,022 was land revenue.

Ruler : H. H. Maharaja Budha Chandra Singh, born 1908, and educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur, succeeded to the *gaddi* on November 6, 1941 on the death of his father.

MAYURBHANJ

[*Area* : 4,243 sq. miles. *Population* : 9,90,977 according to the census of 1941. *Income* : Rs. 84 lakhs. *Expenditure* : 81 lakhs.]

Mayurbhanj is grouped in the Bengal States of the Eastern States Agency. Baripada is the capital of the State. Mayurbhanj is a very ancient State. The Rulers are the head of the Bhanja Vansi Kshatriyas of Orissa and claim to belong to the Solar line. The State first came into contact with the British in 1761, when the East India Company took possession of Midnapur and the Ruler of Mayurbhanj opened friendly negotiations with them. For services in connexion with the Great War of 1914-18, the late Maharaja was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns.

The State has recently embarked on a policy of rapid and progressive industrialization and factories for manufacturing vanadium, glass, textiles, potteries, plastics and plastic products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals have been set up. Cottage industries are also receiving due share of importance. The State contributes the bulk of iron ore to the Tatas, the principal iron producing firm of the East. A large joint-stock bank is now in the offing.

The State follows a steadily progressive policy in the matter of education. Primary education is imparted free. Schools are increasing from year to year and greater encouragement is being given to private schools. The State spends nearly two lakhs of rupees annually for the education of the people and awards liberal scholarships to deserving students for various branches of technical and vocational education. Literacy campaign forms an important programme of the State.

Installation of electricity and waterworks at the capital, telephonic communication all over the State, construction and remodelling of administrative buildings, reorganization of the High Court, establishment of the State Secretariat, improvement of the Press, publication of the State Gazette and two quarterly literary magazines, codification of laws of the State, opening of the Mayurbhanj State Bank, inauguration of systematic geological and botanical surveys, opening of Development and Aviation departments, introduction of literacy measures, anti-leprosy campaign, etc. mark the progressive reign of the present Ruler. The Maharaja is the supreme authority of the State and the administration is carried on by the Dewan under his control. The administrative machinery is modelled generally on British Indian lines. For administration of Justice there is a full powered High Court which is independent of any executive control. With the intention of bringing the people into closer touch with the administration, the Maharaja has established 5 Praja Sabhas. These representative assemblies enable the members to focus local opinion on all matters of general welfare and as such are advisory bodies. The establishment of the Mayurbhanj Kendra Parishad (Central Legislature) has been announced and it will start functioning by the middle of the current year. The Maharaja is ably assisted by his Dewan Major B. P. Pande, B.A., LL.B , F.R.E.S. (London).

Ruler ; Flight-Lieutenant Maharaja Sir Pratap Chandra Bhanj Deo, K.C.I.E., (born Feb. 18, 1901) educated at Mayo College, Ajmer, and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Married on the 25th November, 1925 the daughter of Maharaja Kumar Sarder Singhji and grand-daughter of Late Rajadhiraj Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E. of Shahpura in Rajputana, visited Europe in 1924, 1926 and 1936. Succeeded to the *gaddi* on 23rd April 1928. On 1st January 1935, was created a K.C.I.E. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. He is a great lover of art and architecture and is keen on aviation. The Maharaja has two sons born in 1929 and 1931 respectively and one daughter born in 1935. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon the then Ruler as a personal distinction in 1908 and made hereditary in 1910. The Maharaja is the Pro-Chancellor of the Utkal University.

MORVI

It is a State in Kathiawar under the Western India States Agency. The total area of the State is about 1,072 sq. miles. The State has a district in Cutch, about 50 sq. miles in area. In 1941 the State had a population of 141,817. The annual gross revenue of the State is Rs. 60 lakhs. The State has a permanent salute of 11 guns. Morvi State Railway, 133 miles in length, is owned by the State. Besides, there are 63 miles of State tramways. The State has its own postal system. In about over 60% of the villages there are post-offices and over 40% of the villages are directly connected with the capital by telephone. The principal industries of the State are Cotton

Pressing and Ginning Factories, the Parashuram Pottery Works Ltd., the Morvi Salt Works, Railway Workshops, Electrical Power House, the New Lukhdhirji and Working Mills, Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works, the Mayur Metal Works, the Bone Factory, the Morvi Match Works, the Hardware and Fitings Manufacturing Factory, the Kathiawar Paint Works, the Oil Mill, and the Morvi Tin Factory. Primary and secondary education is free throughout the State. The Morvi Technical Institute was opened in July 1940.

Ruler : H. H. Maharaja Shree Lukhdhirji Bahadur, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., LL.D., Maharaja of Morvi. Born ; 1876. Ascended the *gaddi* : 1922. Educated privately in India and England.

MYSORE

With an area of 29,326 square miles and a population of 7,328,896 (1941) Mysore is famous for its picturesque and diversified scenery and for its temperate and healthy climate. The administration is carried on under His Highness the Maharaja by the Dewan (Prime Minister) and four Ministers of whom two are chosen by His Highness the Maharaja from among the elected members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. There is a Representative Assembly of 320 members and a Legislative Council of 66 members. The Crown Representative is represented by a Resident at Bangalore. In 1941-42 there were besides the High Court, 72 Criminal and 45 Civil Courts, including six Courts of Justice of the Peace. There were 1,959 co-operative societies with 1,48,370 members. In 1941-42 the University of Mysore had ten constituent colleges, an Engineering School and a Medical School with a total strength of 5,293 students. The number of recognised educational institutions on 1st March 1942 was 7,452 with 370,043 scholars. The total revenue in 1941-42 was Rs. 5,16·79 lakhs and the expenditure chargeable to revenue was Rs. 5,15·09 lakhs. The State Forests cover 4,384 sq. miles. The mines in the Kolar Gold Field area produced 285,888 ounces of fine gold in 1941-42.

Pradhanashiromani Mr. N. Madhava Rau, B.A., B.L., C.I.E. is the present Dewan (Prime Minister) of the State.

Mysore has put in efforts on a very splendid scale for supplying men, money, and materials for prosecution of the War against the Axis. The State was one of the earliest to start the National War Front campaign and to set up an organization that has extended from the Cities and District Headquarters to taluks, hoblis and small villages. The movement has drawn to the ranks of its active workers a large number of public spirited and influential non-official gentlemen from all parts of the State ; and a vigorous and intensive propaganda is carried on with a considerable measure of success. Co-ordination with the agencies concerned with civil defence is also attempted.

Ruler : His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, Maharaja of Mysore, born 18th July 1919, succeeded the throne in August 1940. Invested with full ruling powers in 1940. Studied in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and passed the B. A. degree examination of the Mysore University in the year 1938. Honorary LL. D. of the Benares Hindu University, 1942. His Highness is very keen on the promotion of the War effort in the State and has substantially helped war efforts with men and money.

Address : The Palace, Mysore, Bangalore, and Fern Hill, (Nilgiris).

NABHA

One of the Sikh States in the Punjab, Nabha has an area of 947 sq. miles, a population of 340,000 (1941), and an average annual revenue of Rs. 28·3 lakhs. Nabha is one of the Phulkian States. The ruling family belongs to the *Sidhu Jats* clan. H. H. Tikka Ripudaman Singh was formally installed as ruler on 28th December 1912. But in 1923 His Highness abdicated and took up his residence with his family at Dehra Dun. The State in his absence was administered by an official appointed by the Government of India. In February 1928, he was deposed and interned under Regulation III, 1818 at Kodaikanal. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Pratap Singh, the present Ruler. The principal crops of the State are gram, pulses, *bajra*, sugarcane, cotton, wheat, and barley. A portion of the State is irrigated by Sirhind Canal. The State has opened grain markets, and established banks near principal railway stations within the State territory. The chief industries of the State are manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils, cotton carpets, etc. There are some cotton ginning factories and cotton steam presses. The State is traversed by the N.-W. and the B B. C. I. Railways.

Ruler : H. H. Farzand-i-Arjmand Aqidat-Paiwand-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Bans Sarmur, Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Pratap Singh Malvendra Bahadur (born 21st Sept. 1919), succeeded to the *gaddi* on 19th February 1928, and was invested with full ruling powers on 5th March, 1941. His Highness visited England in 1932 and in 1934 and took military training in Badingham College in 1934-38 and then entered Sandhurst.

NAWANAGAR

A Rajput State in Western India, Nawanagar has an area of 3,791 sq. miles and a population of 5,04,006. The average annual revenue is about a crore. The capital is Jamnagar and the Ruler is the Jamsaheb. Chief crops are grain, cotton, and oilseeds. There is a small pearl fishery off the coast. There is a State-owned railway and a State army. Administration is carried on with the help of a Dewan, a Judicial Secretary, a Military Secretary, a Home Member and a personal Assistant.

Ruler : Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., born on the 18th September 1895, succeeded to *gaddi* on the 2nd April 1933. His Highness belongs to the famous Jadeja clan, from which the rulers of Cutch also trace their descent. He received his early education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, entered the training school for Indian Cadets at Indore in 1918, and received His Majesty's Commission on the 1st December 1919. He served with the 5th Battalion Rajputana Rifles (Napiers), and saw active service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in 1920, and with the Wazir Force from January 1922 to 1924. His Highness resigned his Commission in 1931. He was made a K. C. S. I. on the 3rd June 1935. He was appointed Major in the Army in 1936, and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1936. He was appointed an Honorary *Aide-de-Camp* to King Edward VIII in 1936, and to H. M. King George VI in 1937.

PATIALA

Patiala, the premier Sikh State in the Punjab, comprises scattered districts and a portion of the Simla Hills and portions adjoining Jaipur and Alwar. The

State has an area of 5,932 sq. miles, and a population of 19,36,259. The average annual revenue is Rs. 1,67 lakhs. The principal crops are barley, wheat, sugarcane, cotton and tobacco. There are extensive forests rich in timber. Ancient relics of historic interest are to be found at Pinjore, Sunam, Sirhind, Bhatinda, and Narnaul. There are 138 miles of State-owned railway besides other Indian railways, traversing the State. Primary education is compulsory and free. There is a first grade college, besides one Intermediate College at Bhatinda for boys and one Intermediate College for girls at Patiala. The State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1804 and 1809 A. D. and since then the rulers have been faithful allies of the British Crown.

Ruler : Major H. H. Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mansur-i-Zaman, Amir-ul-Umra Maharajadhiraja Rajeswar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajgaon Maharaja Sir Yadavindra Singhji, Mahendra Bahadur Bhattikul Bhushan, G. B. E., LL. D., was born on 7th January 1913 and was privately educated. His Highness ascended the *gaddi* in 1938. As an all-round sportsman, His Highness enjoys all-India and even international fame. His Highness has already made his mark as a progressive ruler. He has introduced many reforms of far-reaching character. The opening of the departments of Rural Uplift and industries and improvement of the medical and public health departments, the introduction of travelling dispensaries, the abolition of many 'Birs', the remission of arrears of land revenue and abolition of Nazool laws, all these are the achievements of His present Highness. On the outbreak of the present war, His Highness placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Crown and issued a special appeal to the Sikh community in India for securing early victory to Britain. Under his guidance the State's contribution to India's War effort, particularly in the matter of supply of recruits, has been splendid and on a vast scale.

PATNA STATE

Patna is a very ancient State and its various architectural ruins bear mute testimony to its ancient grandeur and civilisation. In the hoary past this State was the seat of the well known Koshala Empire which was ruled by the kings of the Aira dynasty. The Maharajas of Patna have all along enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja. Its great services in the Great War were acknowledged in high terms by the Government, when it conferred the privilege of a permanent salute of 9 guns on the Maharaja. Patna is one of the premier States of the Eastern States Agency and has an area of 2511 sq. miles and a population of 6,32,221 souls according to the census of 1941. It lies between North Lat. 20° 9′ and 21° 4′ and East Long. 82° 41′ and 83° 40′. It is a very well-governed and progressive State possessing various good educational and industrial institutions, dairy and agricultural farms and other nation-building institutions. There are also fully equipped hospitals for both sexes, an X-ray and Electrotherapy Institute, a Veterinary Hospital and a Leprosy Hospital. The State has 770 Panchayats and 3 Praja Sabhas and a Legislative Council with 50% elected members.

Ruler : Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo was born on the 31st March, 1912. He is the 2nd son of the Raja Sahib of Seraikella and succeeded by adoption to the Patna *gaddi* on the 16th January, 1924. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer where he passed the Chief's College Diploma Examination at the head of all successful candidates in 1929 and at the

St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh where he passed the Intermediate in Arts Examination of the Patna University topping the list of successful candidates of that institution in 1931. The Maharaja undertook an extensive tour throughout India and Ceylon. He was married to a daughter of His late Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala on the 24th April, 1932 and invested with ruling powers on the 3rd February, 1933. Since his installation the Maharaja has, in keeping with times, introduced many reforms of a far-reaching character and has been endeavouring his utmost to make Patna a model State. The Ruler enjoys the hereditary title of "Maharaja" which was assumed by Ramai Deo, the founder of the Ruling dynasty of Patna and has been enjoyed ever since by successive Rulers. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and a Vice-President of the Council of Rulers of the Eastern States Agency. He is also on the general council of the Raj Kumar College, Raipur and is also a member of the Managing Committee of the Eastern States Forest School and of the Permanent Committee of Eastern States School Tournament. He is also a patron of the All-India Cattle Show Society and Vice-Patron of the Eastern States Agency Branch of Indian Red Cross Society.

PORBANDAR

Porbandar, a maritime State in Western India, has an area of 642·25 sq. miles and a population of 1,46,564, according to the census of 1941. The average annual revenue is Rs. 26 lakhs. The Maharaja belongs to the Jethwa Rajputs, who claim descent from Hanuman. Porbandar is an open roadstead. It has a sheltered creek, where country craft can lie up securely during the rains, but the creek can only be entered at certain tides. The creek is now being deepened. The important minerals of the State are limestone and salt. There are at Porbandar a cement factory, a spinning and weaving mill, Salt Works, Hosiery Works, and a Match Factory. There is a State-owned railway. The Imperial Bank of India has a Branch at Porbandar.

Ruler : Captain H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Natvarsinhji Bhavsinji, K.C. S.I., Maharaja Rana Saheb, was born on June 30, 1901, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on December 10, 1908. He was invested with full ruling powers on January 26, 1920. In recognition of services rendered in connexion with the Great War, the title of Maharaja was recognized as a hereditary distinction and the salute was permanently raised to 13 guns. *Heir Apparent*, Maharaj Kumar Shri Udaybhan.

PUDUKKOTTAI

Pudukkottai, a Madras State, is surrounded by the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Ramnad. The country is mostly plain, broken by a few hills. The area of the State is 1,179 sq miles and the population, according to the 1941 census, is 438,845. The average annual revenue is Rs. 27·1 lakhs (war time). The present Ruler was invested with ruling powers on 17.1.44. He is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Diwan and two Councillors. A Legislative Council, first constituted in 1924, is at present composed of 50 members, of whom 35 are elected and 15 nominated by the Durbar. 9 of the nominated members are officials, one of whom is a lady.

Ruler : H. H. Sri Brihadamba Das Raja-Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur (*b.* June 23, 1922) ascended the *gaddi* on the 19th November 1928. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 11 guns.

RAJKOT

Rajkot, one of the Western India States, has an area of 282 sq. miles, a population of 103,033 according to the census of 1941, and an average annual revenue of Rs. 14 lakhs. The Ruler of the Rajkot State is descended from the same stem as the Jam of Nawanagar. Jadeja Shri Vibhoji was the founder of this house. Rajkot town is a trade emporium, and is known for its various industrial activities. It is the headquartes of the W. I. S. Agency and is served by three important railway lines. Educationally it is the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the advantages of Dharmendrasinhji Arts and Science College, the Rajkumar College, men's and women's training colleges, three high schools and a separate girls' high school.

Ruler : H. H. Thakore Saheb Shree Pradumnasinhji, the present Ruler of Rajkot was born on 24th February 1913. He took his primary education at Panchgini and afterwards was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he was awarded a gold medal for his good conduct. He studied up to the final diploma class. He is very good at sports, specially at cricket and polo. He has led the Halar Cricket Club for many years. He has travelled all over India. He is very sober and cool-minded. He is taking a very keen interest in *the administration of his state.* He is recognized as the Ruler of Rajkot with full powers and a salute of nine guns. He was married to Kunverishree Narendrakunverba Saheb of Agiyali (Bhavnagar).

RAJPIPLA

Rajpipla, the premier State in Gujarat, lies between 21°23′ and 21°59′ north latitude and 73°5′ and 74°0′ east longitude. The greater portion of the valley lies between the Nervada and Tapti. The area of the State is 1,517 sq. miles, of which 650 sq. miles are covered with rich forests. The population of the State according to the census of 1941 is 249,032. The average annual revenue of the State is Rs. 25 lakhs. The State is intercepted by hills, which are the continuation of the Satpura Range. The highest peak, the Rajpipla Hill, is nearly 3,000 ft. above the sea level. Rajpipla is essentially an agricultural country. The soil is normally fertile. The principal agricultural produces are cotton, *jowar*, rice, *bajra*, *tal* and other food-grains. Cotton is the most important crop of the State. Rajpipla cotton is in great demand in Ahmedabad and Bombay mills for its superior qualities. The total area under cotton cultivation is now 146,604 acres. The total annual output is roughly 43,000 bales of pressed cotton of 410 lbs. each. The estimated value of cotton produced in good year is above Rs. 50 lakhs.

Forestry is a valuable asset to the State. Various minerals, such as marble, iron ore, red and yellow ochre, fire and pottery clays, cement, calcium and gypsum are also found in the State. The Rajpipla State Railway, which is 40 miles in length, connects the capital of the State with Ankleshwar, a station on the B. B. C. I. Railway. The State is traversed all over by a network of metalled and unmetalled roads. Notable achievements in road construction are the construction of a hill road to the famous shrine of Sulpan, another road to Mal Samot, two villages situated 2,500 feet above sea level. There are great potentialities for hydro-electric schemes in the State and surveys have already been made and schemes are under serious consideration. The State has recently turned its attention to cattle breeding.

Ruler : H. H. Maharaja Shree Vijaysinhji, K.C.S.I. was born on January 30, 1890, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father on

September 26, 1915. Educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot and with the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, even as a boy, His Highness showed great skill as a sportsman, and later on won international fame by his success on the English Turf, including the winning of the Derby in 1934. He has travelled extensively in Europe and America and given the full benefit of his up-to-date knowledge and experience to his subjects by introduction of reforms in his State, wherever possible. He has brought into being a Legislative Council in the state in order to enable his people to participate in the administration and policy of the State. His Highness has made primary education free in the State and has provided for cheap secondary and higher education. He has made endowments for the benefit of widows and has encouraged trade and industry by the introduction of various liberal economic measures.

RAMPUR

Rampur, a U. P. State, has an area of 893 sq. miles and a population of 4,76,912, according to the census of 1941. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 80 lakhs. The Rampur court was a great patron of arts and learning and the Rampur Oriental Library contains many collections of precious Persian manuscripts and Moghul miniatures. Administration is carried on with the help of a State Council consisting of the Chief Minister and three other Ministers. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 84 members of whom 17 are elected and 5 nominated non-officials. It enjoys wide powers. The annual budget is submitted to it for discussion. but the grants are not votable. It can make laws for the State by introducing bills and move resolutions about matters of public interest of importance. Statutory Boards consisting of official and non-official members have also been constituted and are functioning. The various departments of administration are under experienced civil officers, assisted by statutory advisory boards with non-official members.

State holdings in investments amount to Rs. 1,59,23,390 with annual addition of Rs. 2,00,000. State services are guided on the principles followed by the Government of India, and there are grades, pensions, provident fund and T. A. and leave rules. There is a High Court consisting of a chief justice and two puisne judges. Education is free and there is provision for female education and training of teachers. Hospital arrangements with up-to-date surgical departments in each tehsil, maternity and child welfare centres deserve mention. The agricultural department encourages cultivation by scientific methods. Sugar factories, textile and match factories are some of the State's industrial ventures. There is a cottage industry institute for imparting training in various cottage industries. The Ruler enjoys a salute of 15 guns.

Ruler : Lt.-Col. H. H. Alijah Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mukhilis-ud-Daulah, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umra Nawab Sir Saiyid Mahomed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, Muttaid-i-Jang, K.C.S.I., D. Litt., LL. D. was born on 17th November 1906 and educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot. His Highness is a Lt.-Col. in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, a pro-Chancellor of Aligarh University, and a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. His Highness is a progressive and popular ruler and has already earned the esteem of his people.

REWA

Rewa is an Indore Agency State of Central India and has an area of 13,000 sq. miles, a population of 1,820,306 according to 1941 census and an average annual revenue of Rs. 65 lakhs. The capital of the State is Rewa, The ruling family belongs to the Baghel clan of Rajputs descended from the Gujarat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296.

Ruler : H. H. Maharajadhiraja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur (born on March 3, 1903), succeeded his father, Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I. on the 31st October 1918, and according to local history, is the 33rd of his line. He married a sister of his Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 25th June 1919. His Highness contracted a second marriage in February 1925 with the daughter of late Maharaja, Ruler of Kishangarh. The Maharaja was invested with ruling powers on the 31st October 1922, made a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1927, and a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1931. The present Maharaja was a page to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

SANGLI

Sangli belongs to the Kolhapur and Deccan States Agency and has an area of 1,136 sq. miles and a population of 2,93,498, according to the 1941 census. The State has an average annual revenue of Rs. 18·25 lakhs. The ruler enjoys the hereditary title of Raja and enjoys a State salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns. The Sangli State ranks first among the Patwardhan States.

Ruler : Captain H. H. Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., was born on 14th February 1890 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 15th June, 1903. In recognition of his services during the War of 1914-18, His Highness was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns on 1st January 1918. The honorary ranks of Lieutenant and Captain were granted in October 1910 and in May 1938 respectively. He was made a K.C.I.E., in 1923. In December 1927 His Highness received the distinction of a personal salute of 11 guns. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on 1st June, 1932. His Highness has always taken a keen interest in the administration of his State, and has introduced several reforms. He was a member of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference in 1930 and also of the Federal Structure Committee in 1931.

SIKKIM

Sikkim, a small hilly state at the foot of the Kanchanjunga, between Nepal and Bhutan, has an area of 2,818 sq. miles and a population of 122,000 (1941 census). Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese are the principal inhabitants of the State and the prevailing religions are Hinduism and Buddhism. The average annual revenue is Rs. 5,20,422. There are many trade routes through this State to Tibet. Maize and rice are the principal crops. Trade with British India has increased to Rs. 40·50 lakhs. The capital of the State is Gangtok. The State is administered by the Maharaja with the help of a Council. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and resides at Gangtok. During the last few years the trade and revenue of the State have increased greatly.

Ruler : H. H. Sir Tashi Namgyal, was born in 1893 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 5th December 1914 on the death of his half-brother Sidkeong Namgyal, and he was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918. In October of the same year he married Kunzang Dechen, daughter of the Rakashar Depon, a General in the Tibetan Army He was educated at the Mayo College in Ajmer (1909 and 1910) and at St. Paul's School in Darjeeling (1911 and 1914). For services in connexion with the War the Maharaja was appointed a C. I. E. on the 1st January 1919, and was promoted to be a K. C. I. E. on the 1st January 1923 and appointed K. C. S. I. on the 8th June 1939. On the outbreak of the present war the Maharaja again placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty.

TONK

Tonk, one of the Rajputana States, has an area of 2,553 sq miles, a pupulation of 357,933 according to the 1941 census and an annual revenue of Rs. 21·12 lakhs. The State is administered by His Highness the Nawab Bahadur with the help of a State Council, which was recently been re-organized and reformed. A State Assembly of 27 members with represantatives of rural and urban area has been introduced. Education is free in the State. The Ruler enjoys a pemanent salute of 17 guns.

Ruler : H. H. Said-ud-Daulah-Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan Bahadur Sowlat-i-Jung, G.C.I.E. was born in 1879 and was educated privately. His Highness ascended the *gaddi* on 23rd June 1930. The Ruler is a scion of the Afghan family of the Buner tribes, which go by the name of Salarzie. His Highness possesses erudition in Arabic and Persian.

TRAVANCORE

Area : 7,661·75 sq. miles. *Population* (1941) : 6,070,018. *Revenue* : Rs. 532 lakhs. *Capital* : Trivandrum (Population 128,365).

Travancore with its hoary temples, its murals and other objects of archæological importance, its places of traditional and historical value side by side with its modern amenities and natural charms has a never failing attraction for tourists and pilgrims.

The State stands foremost among Indian States in Education, political reforms and Industries. Travancore was the earliest amongst Indian States to constitute a Legislative Council, and it is the first Indian State to institute a bicameral legislature with non-official majority. The Legislature was reconstituted by the present Maharaja when assuming ruling powers. The Legislature has been made thoroughly representative of all communities and interests and wide powers have been conferred on the Legislature Non-official members are granted the right to move resolution and to put questions on matters of general public interest and freedom of speech in the Legislature is granted to the members by Statute. Equality of opportunity has been given to all communities in Civil and Military services of the State. Untouchability and caste distinctions have been removed. Interests of backward classes are now specially protected.

Education : Travancore stands foremost among Provinces and States in India. According to 1941 census 47·1% of the people of Travancore (58·1% males and 36·0% females) are literate. The literacy percentage for persons

aged 5 years and above is 55·0% (67·9 for males and 42·1% for females). A University for the State was established in 1937.

The State has almost inexhaustible supplies of timber. Blackwood, ebony, sandalwood, and other valuable varieties and soft varieties for making paper, cardboard and artificial silk are abundant. Mineral resources are also very rich. Mineral sands such as ilmenite, monazite, zircon, sillimnate, and graphite mica and kaoline of exceptional quality are abundant. With the completion of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, the State has been placed in a position to fully exploit the abundant supplies of raw materials. Coir mats, mattings, rugs, yarn, cashewnut, rubber-goods, piece-goods, sugar, etc., are the principal industries of the State. Cotton weaving, coir-making, wood-carving, ivory-carving and lace-making are some of the cottage industries of the State. The principal imports of the State are :—Rice, paddy, piece-goods, machinery, hardware, oilman's stores, cement, metals, manufactured goods, tobacco etc., and the principal exports are —Coir, yarn, mats, mattings, fibre, rope, tea, cocoanut oil, rubber, pepper, copra, oilcake, ginger salt, prawn, fish, timber, ilmenite, monazite, zircon, palmyre, charcoal, etc.

His Highness has initiated a comprehensive policy of industrialization and electrification. The Travancore Ceramic concerns, the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., The Travancore Rubber Works and the Toy Works at Travandrum and the Alwaye Aluminium Factory are some of the recently established industries of the State. Schemes for manufacture of cement, cane sugar, caustic soda, fertilizers, sulphuric acid, synthetic ammonium sulphate and various other chemicals are well under way.

The Government has taken over road transport and there is an idea for nationalizing the water transport. The principal *ports* of the State are :— Alleppey, Quilon, Trivandrum and Colachel.

THE RULER AND THE RULING FAMILY —

Ruler : Lt.-Col. H. H. Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala, Sir Bala Rama Varma Sri Chitra Tirunal Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramraja Bahadur Sham Sher Jung, G.C.I.E. (1935), D. Litt., Maharaja of Travancore, Colonel-in-Chief, Travancore State Forces. *born.* 7th Novr. 1912, succeeded to the *Musnad* 1st Sept., 1924 and invested with ruling powers 6th Nov. 1931. Educated privately. Has travelled extensively in India, Ceylon, Dutch East Indies and Europe.

Mother of the Maharaja : H. H. Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, D. Litt. *Brother of His Highness* : Martanda Varma. Elaya Raja of Travancore, *Sister of His Highness* : Lakshmi Bayi, first Princess of Travancore. *Nephew and heir-presumptive of His Highness* : Prince Avittam Tirunal.

TRIPURA

The State lying on the southern part of Eastern Bengal and Assam is a hilly country. The area of the State is 4,116 sq. miles and the population according to 1941 census is 513,952. Hindus are 70%, Mohammedans 26%, Buddhists form 3% of the population. Bengali is the court language and is spoken by the majority of the people though only 48% of the people use it as their mother tongue.

The Ruling family, perhaps one of the oldest in the World, belongs to Chandravansi Kshatriyas. The Rajas are descendants of King Druhya of the

Lunar race. The present Ruler is 184th in descent. The family uses Barman or Verma as the surname. The tradition and history of the ruling family are contained in Rajmala an epic in Bengali said to be the oldest composition in the language in existence. Tripura holds a unique position among Indian States. There is no written treaty with the paramount power, the relations being mainly recognized by usages and customs. The succession is hereditary. His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns. There are organized courts including a High Court. The administration is carried on with the help of a Mantri Parishad, a council of five ministers. The State has made rapid progress in modern education, industry, banking, and commerce. The Chief agricultural products are rice, jute, sugar-cane, cotton, oil seeds, etc. Tea industry has made rapid progress there being 52 tea gardens in the State. Home spun cotton fabrics of exquisite designs are one of the principal industries of the State. The immense mineral resources of the State are being investigated. The capital of the State is Agartala which contains the Maharaja's palace the "Vjjyayantha Palace" a masterpiece of architectural design with Moghul garden in the *front*. *Malancha Abas* on the hills is the summer residence. The Temple of Fourteen Gods is very famous. Under the present Ruler, the State has undergone all round improvement Free Primary Education has been introduced in the State.

Ruler : Lt.-Col. H. H. Bisama-Samara-Vijayee Mahamahodaya Pancha Srijukta Maharaja Manikya Sir Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur. Born Aug. 19, 1908, succeeded to the *gaddi* on Aug. 13, 1923. His Highness had his early education under qualified tutors and underwent a course of Military training with the 8th Gurkha Rifles. Married the 5th Maharajkumari Sahiba of Balrampur in 1929 and after her death, married the eldest daughter of H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Panna in 1931. His Highness has travelled extensively all over the world and is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Royal Central Asian Society and Royal Society of Literature of London. His Highness was made a K. C. S. I. on the 3rd June, 1935. His Highness is a Lt.-Col. in the British Army and is the Hony. Colonel of the 5th Bengal Presidency Urban Infantry. He is the elected President of the Council of Rulers, Eastern States Agency and is a Member of the Standing Committee of Rulers, Chamber of Princes. The Maharaja is entitled to visit the Viceroy and enjoys the privilege of a return visit.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR)

The history of Mewar dates back to the 7th century A. D. and is replete with stories of Rajput chivalry and glory. Its chief city is Udaipur. The State has an area of 12,753 sq. miles, a population of 1,925,000, according to the census of 1941, and has an average annual revenue of Rs. 80 lakhs. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 19 guns, and a local salute of 21 guns. The capital is Udaipur, which contains the Maharana's palaces on the summit of a low ridge. To the north and south of the ridge, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful lake known as Pichola Lake in the middle of which there are two island palaces. The archæological remains in the State are numerous. The administration of the State is carried on under the supervision of H. H. the Maharaja, assisted by a Prime Minister and three Ministers.

Ruler : Lieut-Colonel H. H. Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur, was born on the 22nd of February 1884 and succeeded to the *gaddi*

on 24th May 1930. Was created a K. C. I. E. on the 3rd June 1919, and a G. C. S. I. on the 1st January 1931. Made Honorary Lieutenant-Colonol in the Army on the 4th August 1939. A permanent local salute of 21 guns was sanctioned on the 1st Jan. 1921. His Highness married the sister of the Thakur of Auwa in March 1910, who died in June 1910. He married in February 1911 the daughter oi Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol in Jaipur State. His third marriage took place on the 17th Jan. 1928 with the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in the Marwar State. Maharaj Kumar Bhagwat Singh, son of Maharaj Pratap Singh, who was born on 20th June 1921, has been adopted as heir apparent.

National Incomes in 1936

Country	*1936 000,000,000's omitted*	*Country*	*1936 000,000,000's omitted*
U. S. A.	63·5 (Dollar)	Sweden	8·6 (Kroner)
U. K.	4·9 (Pound)	Japan	13·1 (Yen)
France	189 (Franc)	U.S.S.R.	33·1 (Rouble)
Germany	62·6 (Mark)	INDIA* (1941)	39 (Rupee)

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

FRENCH POSSESSIONS : French Possessions in India have a total area of 196 sq. miles with a population of 300,359. They are principally five—Pondicherry, Karikal, Chandernagore, Mahe and Yanaon, known as *dependances*. Pondicherry, founded in 1674 by the French, is the seat of the Governor of French India. It has a romantic history. Originally French, it came under the Dutch in 1693 and then reverted to the French in 1699. The English became its master in 1761 and throughout the later part of the eighteenth and the earlier part of the nineteenth centuries, there was a tussle between the French and the English over it, until the treaties of 1814-15 finally placed it under the French. These possessions were represented in the French Parliament at Paris by a Senator and a Deputy, but after the collapse of the French in the present war, there has been naturally a change in the usual order. The five *dependances* are divided into 17 communes and there is an elective General Council. Paddy, rice, manioc and groundnuts are grown, Pondicherry has three cotton mills and Chandernagore one jute mill. Government maintains about 70 primary schools and 3 colleges. There are about 15,000 pupils, studying in these, and about 400 teachers.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS : Portuguese Possessions in India have a total area of 1,537 sq. miles with a population of 601,000. These consist of Goa, Daman and Diu. These are under the Metropolis and their budgets are to be approved by the Minister for the Colonies. They are not permitted to float loans. There is a Governor-General. There are more than 500 salt works employing about 2,000 men. The production in 1938 was about 18,000 tons. Exports are cocoanuts, fish, spices, cashew-nuts, salt and copper. Some manganese deposits have been discovered and these are being mined.

* India's per capita income on the basis of 1941 census population is taken as Rs. 75 per annum.

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

AFGHANISTAN. Afghanistan lies to the north-west of India. It has an area of 250,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 12,000,000. The country is rocky and unfit for large-scale farming. Fruits, vegetables and cereals are now being largely grown with the help of irrigation. Fruits are a sort of staple food to the people and fat-tailed sheep is the principal meat. The greese from this sheep's tail is used as butter and the ship's wool and skin are used as warm clothes. The country's exports mainly consist of lambskin, cotton, livestock, leather, silver, treasure and sugar, while the imports mainly consist of manufactured articles. Copper, lead and iron are extracted from many parts of Northern Afghanistan. Poor quality coal, crude petroleum, gold, lapis lazuli are also mined in small quantities. State factories are now producing woolen goods, furniture, matches, buttons, leather and boots, arms and ammunitions and other requirements of the army. The country is being fast modernised. Telephones, telegraphs and wireless stations have been established. The principal means of transport is the camel though there is some motor transport in the country. There are primary, secondary, technical, arts, commercial and military schools in the country. The University of Kabul was established in 1932. The system of Government is constitutional monarchy. The Parliament consisting of the king, the Senate and the National Assembly is the Supreme legislative power. Loe Jirga (the Grand Assembly) is sometimes called by the king for deciding major issues. There are five major provinces and four minor provinces each of which is ruled by a Governor. The estimated revenue of the country is 1,80,000,000 Afghani Rupees. The present king of Afghanistan is H. M. Muhammed Zahir Shah (*b.* 1914) who succeeded to the throne in 1933.

BURMA. The area is 261,610 sq. miles of which Burma proper is 192,158 sq. miles and Shan States 62,685 sq. miles and unadministered territories 7,117 sq. miles. Total population (1941) 16,823,798. Burma is bounded on the north by Assam and China, on the east by Chinese territory, Annam and Thailand, on the South by Thailand and on the west by Bay of Bengal and the Indian States of Tripura and Manipur. The principal rivers of Burma are the Irrawady and the Salwin, the former being navigable for about 900 miles. The Irrawady, after traversing the valley of Arakan and Pegu Yoma, spreads itself into a gigantic delta before it falls into the Bay of Bengal. The Salwin flows into the Gulf of Martaban. The coast line of Burma is much indented and is studded with islands. Agriculture is the means of livelihood of 75% of the Burmese. Forestry is also a very important industry. Tin, wolfram, petroleum and silver are the principal mining industries while gold, lead, zinc and nickel speiss are extracted on small scales. Rice and petroleum and timber used to be the principal commodities on the export side while the imports consisted mainly of manufactured articles, such as cotton goods, iron and steel, and machinery etc., etc. The length of the Burma Railways was 2,059 miles and the total length of roads was above 10,000 miles. The Irrawady is a high-road for water transport. The country came under Japanese occupation in May 1942. The Allied forces have nearly completed the liberation of Burma by the summer of 1945.

CEYLON. The island of Ceylon lying opposite the southernmost point of Indian peninsula has an area of 25,332 sq. miles and a population of 5,780,000 (1937). The principal agricultural crops are rice, cocoa, tea, cocoanut, rubber. The principal exports are cocao, cinnamon, coir, copra, cocoanuts, cocoanut

oil, tea, rubber, etc. The principal imports are cotton goods, rice and paddy, coal and coke, spirits, sugar, manures, button and specie. There are about 1,000 miles of railways in the island and in 1938, 12,261,326 tons were entered and 12,123,097 tons were cleared at Ceylonese ports. Ceylon was made a Crown Colony separate from India in 1802. At present the island is ruled by a Governor assisted by a State Council consisting of 50 elected members, 8 nominated unofficial members and 10 official members. The present Governor is H. E. Sir Henry Moore, G.C.M.G. (Salary £6,000 p. a.)

FRENCH INDO-CHINA. Lying to the south-east of Burma and marching for hundreds of miles with the Shan States, French Indo-China has an area of about 286,000 sq. miles and a population of 23,853,300. The major industry of the province is agriculture. Rice is the most important crop—Fisheries, mining, and manufactures being minor industries. Sugar, tea and maize are some of the exports. There are more than 2,000 miles of railways and 11,000 miles of roads. Before Japanese occupations in 1941, the province used to be ruled by a French Governor-General assisted by a Secretary-General. There were 5 States each administered by a Resident Superior and the French Colony of Cochin China was ruled directly by a Governor.

THE FEDERATED MALAYA STATES. The total area of the five Federated States of Malaya Perak, Selangor, Negi Sembilan and Pahang is 27,540 sq. miles. Of these Pahang is the largest, having an area of 13,820 sq. miles. The total population in June 1941 was 2,212,052 including 11,149 Europeans. Rubber, cocoanuts, rice, palm oil are the principal agricultural products of the States and gold, tin, tungsten and coal are the mineral products. Before Japanese occupation in January 1942, the States were under British protection and the Governor of the Straits Settlements was the High Commissioner of the Federated States. The High Commissioner was assited by a Federal Secretary and a Federal Council consisting of 12 official and 11 un-official members nominated by the High Commissioner. The Five States had their own Rulers and Councils.

UNFEDERATED MALAYA STATES : The areas and populations of the fiive States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu, are :

	Area in sq. m.	*Estimated population 1940*
Johore	7,330	737,590
Kedah	3,660	515,758
Perlis	310	57,776
Kelantan	5,720	390,332
Trengganu	5,000	211,041 (1941)

The States were individually under British protection and suzerainty and control before coming under the Japanese in 1942. Each of the States has a ruler (Sultan), and a seperate Government. The currency, weights and measures of the States are the same as in the Straits Settlement. The States are mainly agricultural ; rice, rubber, cocoanuts being the principal products.

NEPAL : The Kingdom of Nepal which lies to the north of Bihar and the United Provinces has an area of about 54,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 5,600,000 (the present population may largely exceed this estimate). The country is famous for numerous beauty spots and relics of Hindu and Buddhist religion and culture. The population is mainly agricultural and pastoral. Rice, wheat and maize are the chief crops in the low lands and

the country possesses immense forest resources which account for a good part of the National income Nepal saw its first railway in 1927 when the narrow-guage railway from Raxaul (B. N. W. R.) to Amlekhgauge a distance of 25 miles was opened. There is a ropeway about the same distance for carrying goods to Khatmandu, the capital of Nepal. A second railway links up Jaynagar (B. N. W. Rly.) and Janakpur, both in Nepal territory. The government is a modified form of aristocracy. The Prime Minister is the supreme authority in the State. The office is always to be held by one—usually the seniormost male member—from the ruling family. The present *King* is H. M. Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamshere Jung. (*Born* June 30, 1906, ascended the throne December 11, 1920) Present *Prime Minister* : H. H. Maharaja Sir Joodha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana (*b.* 1875) holding office since 1932.

THAILAND (Siam) : The area is 200,148 sq. miles and the estimated population (in 1940) was above 15 millions. The people are mainly agricultural. Rice is the principal corp. Cassiterite, wolfram, antimony, sheelite, rubies, sapphires, silver, zinc, manganese, molybdenum, coal, copper, gold, iron, lead etc., are mined in Thailand. The country had in 1937, 1927 miles of railway and possessed 14 vessels of 9,186 tons in 1938. The system of Government is constitutional monarchy. Before the Japanese occupation in December 1941, the country was an independent Sovereign State. The present ruler is King Ananda Mahidol (*b.* 1925), who is still a minor A Regency performs the duty of the Crown.

TIBET : The country lies to the north of Bengal, Bihar and U. P. The area is 463,202 sq. miles. No reliable figure of Tibet's population is available. Estimates put the figure between 1,500,000 and 6,000,000. The country is mostly barren. Barley and cereals are grown here and there, fruits are abundantly grown. Animal husbandry is a very common means of livelihood. Delai Lama, the head of the priests, is also the head of the State.

EDUCATION IN INDIA

Education in India might be placed under four divisions representing four main stages of education ·

(A) *Primary education* is imparted by lower primary and upper primary schools. The number of primary schools in British India was 189,751 in 1939-40 and the number of scholars was 11,445,392. According to the census of 1941 only 12·1 per cent of the people of this country are literate.* The problem of primary education is, therefore, a national problem of the highest importance. In some of the big cities in India arrangements have been made for imparting free primary education, but none of the local Governments have as yet been able to provide for compulsory primary education for boys and girls of school-going ages. Many of the Indian States have stolen a march over Indian provinces in the matter of free primary education and the percentages of literate people in Travancore, Baroda and Mysore are higher than in any British province. India has the largest number of illiterates ; and the savage and aboriginal races excepted. Indians are the most illiterate people in the world. The census of 1941 evinces noticeable increase in literacy. The per-

* For persons aged 5 and over.

centage of literacy, according to 1931 census, was 8 whereas the corresponding figure for 1941 is 12 1. This increase breaks previous records in recent censuses. But having regard to the colossal illiteracy problem in this country, one must say that literacy must spread at least 10 times more quickly.

(B) In *Secondary education* the position is not so gloomy. Compared to the literacy percentage, the number of secondary schools and scholars is fairly large. In 1939-40 there were 14,214 secondary schools in British India with 2,659,201 scholars.

(C) *Undergraduate education* is imparted by oolleges, of which the number in 1939-40 was 304 and the number of scholars 119,536. Most of these colleges are either affiliated to or are constituent colleges of some Universites. In some provinces, as in U. P., Intermediate colleges are affiliated to Board of Studies for Intermediate and Secondary Education.

(D) *Post-graduate education* is imparted mostly by the post-graduate classes of the Indian Universities, though there are in some provinces, as in Bihar and Orissa, colleges which hold post-graduate classes side by side with undergraduate classes.

Education in India seems to be top-heavy. Comparatively speaking more money is spent on higher education and secondary education than on primary education.* The existing accommodation for primary education in India is meagre, and if the country has to take its place among the progressive countries of the world, a quick, decisive and an all-comprehensive programme of a drive against illiteracy must be taken up and should be considered as one of the emergency measures for the nation.

Since 1920 increasing facilities have been made available for prefessional and technical training in all the provinces of British India. This has mainly been due to the fact that during the Great War of 1914-18 and after, there has been marked progress in industrial development in this country with the result that increasing numbers of students seek accommodation in technical and professional schools. In 1939-40 there were 81 technical and professional colleges and 11,087 technical and professional schools. These figures include law and educational colleges and schools.

University Education in India

Eighteen fifty-seven is an important landmark in the educational history of modern India. It was in this year that the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were founded, consequent upon the Despatch of Sir Charles Wood (1854). This Despatch, among other things, contained an outline of a University system of education in India. These three Universities were soon followed by two others : first, the Punjab University in 1882 and second, the Allahabad University in 1887. It was in 1882 that Sir William Hunter's Commission recommended the withdrawing of higher education from the control of Government and stimulating private enterprise. The next mile-posts in the history of Indian Universities were the Universities Commission of 1902, followed by the Universities Act of 1904, This Act tightened up on the one hand, the Government control over the Universities, and on the other the University control over schools and colleges.

* See Supplementary Statistical Tables.

It also permitted the Universities to take up direct teaching function. This was the beginning of the present post-graduate departments in the Universities. Before this, the Universities were only examining and affiliating bodies. It was under the act of 1904 that the Calcutta University established its now famous teaching departments. In the next few years following 1904, the Imperial Government made large Imperial grants for the Universities. These, over and above the private endowments, which were not rare, helped the Universities to build up college departments for Mastership courses, also research libraries and laboratories, etc., as specified in the Act of 1904.

Next came the important resolution of the Government of India on Indian Educational Policy in 1913. Among other things, the resolution pleaded for the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type. Two distinct, but belonging to one type, Universities came into the field very soon. In 1916, the foundations of the Benares Hindu University were laid upon the earlier structure of the Central Hindu College of Mrs. Annie Besant at Benares, and in 1920, those of the Aligarh Muslim University were laid upon that of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College of Sir Syed Ahmed at Aligarh. All the older Universities were born under official auspices, but these two were created out of private efforts, though helped by the Government. The Osmania University of Hyderabad, founded in 1918, had stolen a march over this by employing Urdu, as the medium of instruction, in all teaching of the University in non-language subjects even in such technical subjects as medicine and engineering

The first State University in India is the University of Mysore established in 1916, and the latest, the University of Travancore, established in 1937. An alphabetical list follows of the Universities in India with their years of foundation. Agra University—1927 ; Aligarh Muslim University, 1920, Andhra University—1931 ; Annamalai University—1929 ; Benares Hindu University—1916 . Calcutta University—1857 ; Dacca University—1921 , Delhi University—1922 , Lucknow University—1920 ; Nagpur University—1923 ; Patna University—1917 and Rangoon University—1920.

The history of the Universities in India is incomplete without a reference to the *Calcutta University Commission*, which sat from 1917 to 1919, and was presided over by Sir Michael Sadler. Peculiarly enough, the University, with which its name is appended, is perhaps uptil now the least benefited by its recommendations. The University of Dacca may be said to be a direct fruit of this Commission, although the movement for a separate University for Eastern Bengal dates as far back as 1912. The Sadler Commission strongly advocated the cause of the unitary University (as opposed to a federal or affiliating University), as also the teaching and residential type. The University at Dacca is all this. The Sadler Commission had recommended that Universities should be relieved of their intermediate work and concentrate more upon teaching and diffusion of higher learning. The Universities in the United Provinces have been modelled accordingly, except in the case of Aligarh and Benares. In U. P. intermediate education has been separated from Universities and placed under a Board. But even the older Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad and Punjab, could not remain aloof from this new influence, and in all of them improvements along the line have been attempted. The constitution of Allahabad was changed in 1922 and since 1927, the year when the University of Agra came into existence, it

is working as a unitary type. The Bombay University has been reorganized by means of the Act of 1904. The Madras University Act of 1923, and also the Act XII of 1929 testify that the old Madras University is evolving on these new lines. The University of Punjab also has had to undergo a scrutiny by the Punjab University Enquiry Committee (1932-33).

The generous donations made by many and the magnificent sum of Rs. 20 lakhs recently donated by Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, out of which the Annamalai University has been started at Chidambaram (Annamalainagar), show that Untversities in India are one of those western institutions, which have stirred Indian imagination and have grown strong roots here. The need for co-ordination in the work of the Universities in India had been a long-left want and, that the Inter-University Board (Lucknow) established since 1926 has been working in this line, is a happy sign.

Short accounts of different Universities in India follow :

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

AGRA UNIVERSITY : Founded on the 1st of July, 1927. It is of affiliating type. Twenty-two colleges enjoy its affiliation. The numbers of students of the affiliated colleges in 1941-42 were : Arts and Science 3327 ; Law 735 ; B. Com. 503 ; B. Sc. (Ag.) 306 ; Medicine 163 ; total 5,034. The University is maintained by ; (a) Government grant, and (b) income from fees. The income (during the financial year) was Rs. 1,95,721-10-3, including Rs. 40,000 Government grant, and Rs. 1,55,721-10-3 other sources ; expenditure being Rs. 1,80,458-7-2. *Chancellor* : H. E. Sir Maurice Garnier Hallet, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY : Founded in December, 1920, it is a residential and teaching type. Number of students in the University under the different Faculties in 1942 was : Post-Graduate M.A., M.SC., LL. B. and B. Th. (Final and Previous) 669 : B.A. and B. Sc. (Pass and Hon.) 876, including 15 girls : B. T. 54 including 16 girls : I.A., I. Sc. 781, making a total of 1880. Income in 1941-42 was Rs. 9,40,000 and expenditure Rs. 9,82,313. *Chancellor*, H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ; Founded in 1887, was reorganized as a unitary, teaching and residential University in 1922. The control of its 14 associated colleges was transferred to the Agra University in July 1927. At present there are only three institutions, associated with the University. Number of students in 1943-44 was ; Arts, 1,539 ; Science 576 ; Commerce, 246 ; Law (excluding those who read M.A. and Law together) 302. Total 2,663. Income receipts in 1943-44 were Rs. 12,69,467 ; expenditure, Rs. 12,69,417. *Chancellor* : H. E. the Hon'ble Sir Maurice G. Hallet, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. *Vice-Chancellor* : Prof. Amaranatha Jha, M.A., F.R.S.L.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY : Founded in 1926, it is an affiliating University with its own Honours College of Arts and Commerce, opened on 1st July, 1931. Jeypore Vikrama Deo College of Science and Technology opened on 4th July, 1932, and Erskine College of Natural Science opened in June 1941. There are altogether 21 colleges under this University. Number of students in 1944-45 was as follows : University Colleges, 573 ; First Grade Colleges, 5,259 ; Second Grade Colleges, 878 ; Professional Colleges, 399 ; Colleges for Oriental Studies, 269. The University depends on Government grants for routine

expenditure. The Maharaja Saheb of Jeypore contributes Rs. one lakh for the maintenance of the Science Colleges. *Officers* : *Chancellor*, H. E. The Hon. Sir Arthur Oswald James Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C., Governor of Madras, *Pro-Chancellor*, Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Dr. Vikrama Deo Varma, of Jeypore (Orissa). *Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. Sir C. Ramalinga Reddy, Kt.; M.A. (Cantab.) M.L.C., (Hon.) D. Litt.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY : Founded in July, 1929, it is the first unitary, teaching and residential University in South India. The University grants in Arts B.A. (Pass and Hons.), M.A. and M. Litt. : in Science B. Sc. (Pass and Hons.), M.A. and M. Sc. ; and in Oriental Studies M.O.L. *Officers* : *Chancellor*, H. E. The Governor of Madras ; *Pro-Chancellor*, the Raja Dr. Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar, Kt., LL. D., D. Litt. *Vice-Chancellor*, M. Ruthnaswamy, M.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-law, C.I.E.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY : Founded in 1916, it is teaching and residential University with twelve constituent colleges, of Arts, of Science, of Technology, of Theology, of Oriental Learning ; Ayurvedic College, Engineering College, College of Mining and Metallurgy, Women's College, Teachers' Training College, Law College, and College of Agricultural Research. Its School Board manages three Schools. The University grants special diploma in Library Science, Soap manufacture, foreign languages etc. The total number of students on March 31, 1944 was 3,936. Income for 1943-44 was over Rs. 1,867 thousand and the expenditure about Rs. 18 lakhs. *Officers* : Lord Rector, H. E. The Viceroy of India ; *Visitor*, H. E. the Governor of U. P. *Chancellor*, H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir ; *Pro-Chancellors*. H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur and Hon'ble Maharajadhiraj Dr. Sir Kameshwar Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga ; *Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., D. Litt. LL. D., F.B.A.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY : One of the first three Universities in India, created as early as 1857, it originally limited its function to examining of candidates and arranging for the courses leading up to the degrees only. It was in 1914 that post-graduate work came to function. In essentials, even now the University is an affiliating one, but a Department of Economics and Sociology has been provided for teaching and guiding research. A Department of Chemical Technology has also been inaugurated since August 1, 1934. Besides these two University institutions, its number of affiliated colleges is 55 ; 3 for Arts ; 29 for Arts and Science combined, 1 for Science ; 4 for Commerce ; 5 for Education, 2 for Agriculture, 2 for Medical, 2 for Engineering and 7 for Law. Total number of students reading various subjects in all the colleges was 26,814 in 1941-42. The budget expenditure in 1941-42 was Rs. 15,93,955. *Officers : Chancellor*, H. E. Sir David John Colville. *Vice-Chancellor*, B. J. Wadia. M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY : Founded on the 24th of January, 1857, the University's original model was "the form, government and regulations of the University of London,..." but as necessity arose it "changed and adopted them to the requirements of its own students." Initially a mere examining body, it began under Section 8 of Act VIII of 1904 to evolve and is yet evolving in multifarious ways, "which tend to the promotion of study and research." The Post-Graduate Department of the University is conducted by two Councils, the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, and the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science. It is the biggest teaching university in the East. Number of Post-Graduate students in 1942-43 was 1,110 Arts and 844

Science. There are altogether 73 affiliated colleges. *Officers : Chancellor*, H. E. Rt. Hon'ble R. G. Casey, C.H., D.S.O., M.C. *Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. R. B. Pal, M.A., D.L.

DACCA UNIVERSITY : Created in July, 1921. The University is unitary teaching and residential. There are four residential units in Halls, controlled by provosts. Students in 1943-44 were : I. B.A. 118., II. B.A. 247., III. B. A. 97., I. M. A. 30., II. M. A. 143., I. B. Com. 234. II. B. Com. 53., I. B. Sc. 78., II. B. Sc. 127., III. B. Sc. 33., I. B. Sc. (agri) 11., II. B. Sc. (agri) 28., I. M. Sc. 14., II. M. Sc. 31., I. Law 19., II. Law 19., III. Law 5. Research students 24., B. T. 101. Total (excluding B. T.) 1,077. Estimated revenue receipts and expenditure for 1943-44 are Rs. 10,22,215 and Rs. 11,74,414 respectively. *Chancellor* : Rt. Hon'ble, R. G. Gardiner Casey, C.H., D.S.O., M.C., Governor of Bengal, *Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. M. Hasan, Khan Bahadur, M. A., D. Phil. (Oxon).

DELHI UNIVERSITY : Consequent upon the Delhi University Act (Act VIII of 1922), this University was brought into being in the month of May the same year. Three Colleges of Delhi : St. Stephen's, Hindu and Ramjas were recognised and the teachers of these institutions became the teachers of the University. The original idea was to create a unitary, teaching and residential University, but it has developed into its present form of a federal University with as many as six constituent colleges. Number of students in 1943 were :—M. A. 160 ; B. A. (Pass and Honours), and B. Sc. 1,618 ; Intermediate 104 ; Total 1,877 ; M. Sc. 40 and Law 90. Estimated income and expenditure for 1943-44 were Rs. 4,16,158 and Rs. 4,69,532. The excess expenditure was met from the cash balance. *Officers* : *Chancellor* : H. E. Field Marshal the Right Hon'ble Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaica and Winchester, P. C , G. C. B., M. S. I., G. M. I. E., C. M. G., Viceroy & Governor-General of India. *Pro-Chancellor*, The Hon'ble Sir Jogendra Singh. *Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D. C. L., LL. D.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY : Incorporated in December, 1920, the University is designed to be unitary, teaching and residential. This University now maintains two colleges, formerly affiliated to the Allahabad University—Canning College, and King George's Medical College. There are two other colleges forming the Women s Department of the University, not at present maintained by the University, viz., Isabella Thoburn College and Mahila Vidyalaya College. Number of students in 1943-44 was . Arts. 1,214* ; Commerce 225, Medicine 303 ; Science 421 ; Law 266 , Oriental Department in Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit, 221 ; J. T. College, 126 ; M. V. College, 60. *Officers* : *Chancellor*, H. E. Sir Maurice G. Hallet, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., Governor of U. P. *Vice-Chancellor*, Lt.-Col. Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, B. Sc., M. L. A., F. C. S., Rai Bahadur, Talukdar of Moizuddinpur.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY : Founded under the Act of Incorporation XXVII of 1857, and reorganized under Indian University Act No. VIII of 1904, Madras University Act No. VII of 1928, Amended Act XII of 1929, the University may be called federal in character. Although mainly an examining body, it has teaching and research arrangements in various subjects. Constituent colleges, *i. e.*, those within the University, number 15, and affiliated colleges number 32. Degrees and titles in Oriental studies such as B. O. L., M. O. L., Siromani, Vidvan, Munshi-i-Fazil, Afzal-ul-Ulama, Adib-i-Fazil,

* Including 239 students who have taken law also.

Sahib-i-Kamil, Afzal-ul-Atiba, Malpan and Soppar, and in Indian Music, such as B. Mus. and Sangita Siromoni, are a speciality of the University. *Officers* : *Chancellor*, H. E. The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hope, G. C. I. E., M. C., Governor of Madras ; *Vice-Chancellor*, Lt.-Col. Diwan Bahadur Sir Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, M.D., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S., LL.D., D.Sc. *Registrar*, William Mclean Esq., M.B.E., M.A., B.L.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY : The first Indian State University, incorporated in 1916. It is of the Unitary type. There are two centres. The one at Mysore has the University Office, University Library, Oriental Library, Maharaja's College (for Arts), Medical College, Men's and Women's Intermediate Colleges. At Bangalore, there are the Central College (for Science), the Engineering College and a College for Women, a Medical School and an Intermediate College for men. Besides, there are two Intermediate Colleges in the mofussil, one at Tumkur and the other at Shimoga. University Unions have been established at both University Centres. Number of students in 1944-45 was 818 in Arts, 1,008 in Science, 591 in Engineering, 379 in Medicine, 177 in Commerce, and 3,278 in all the Intermediate Sections put together. The total number was 6,251 as against 5,614 in 1942-43. The University is maintained by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. State grant for 1943-44, 10·25 lakhs. *Officers* : *Chancellor*, H. H. Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Mysore ; *Vice-Chancellor* : Rajadharmaprasakta T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY : Formed on August 4, 1923, the University is mainly an examining body. Only the Law College is maintained by the University. There is provision, however, to make it both unitary and affiliating. There are 17 affiliated institutions, Number of students in 1941-42 was : *Arts*, Under-graduates, 2,755 ; Post-graduate 134 ; *Science*, Undergradute, 796 ; Post-graduate, 46 , *Law*, Previous and Final LL. B., 390 ; *Education*, 179 ; and *Agriculture*, Under-graduates, 153. Income in 1941-42. (excluding deposits) was Rs. 2,23,686-5-2 and expenditure (excluding debt heads) Rs. 2,28,045-7-11. *Officers* : *Chancellor*, H. E. Sir Henry Joseph Twynam, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the Governor of C. P. & Berar.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY : Established by a Charter in 1918, it is the first University in India to attempt imparting education by means of vernacular, which is Urdu. The University Translation Bureau is, therefore, a special feature. It is unitary, with five institutions at Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulbarga for Intermediate studies. There are : a Women's College, a College of Medicine, an Engineering College, and a Teacher's Training College ; Number of students in 1944 was : Arts and Science 2814 ; Theology, 49 ; Law, 166 ; Medicine, 211 ; Engineering, 97 ; and Education, 43 : Expenditure in 1944-45 came up to a total of O.S. Rs. 25,28,931 (British Rs. 100=O. S. Rs. 116-10-8). *Officers* : Patron, H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad ; *Chancellor*, H. E. Col. Nawab Sir Mohammad Ahmad Said Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL. D., *Pro-Chancellor* : S. M, Azam, Esq., M.A. (Cantab). *Vice-Chancellor*, Nawab Ali Yawar Jung Bahadur, B.A. (Oxon).

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY : Established in 1882. The University was for long only an examining body. But since 1919, teaching has been introduced. All Honours teaching is controlled by the University and there are also three colleges—the Oriental, Law and the Hailey College of Commerce. Special feature is the recognition of Intermediate colleges with a four-year

course. There are 61 affiliated colleges. Diplomas in Literary Titles in Oriental Languages are a special feature of the University. In 1938, 41,755 candidates in all appeared in various examinations. The revenue for the year ending 31st March 1939 amounted to Rs. 17,24,048 and the expenditure to Rs. 16,12,539. A Government grant of Rs. 2,91,416 was received in 1938-39. *Officers* : *Patron*, H. E. The Viceroy of India : *Chancellor* : H. E. Sir Henry Bertrand Glancy, Bart, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., C. I. E., I.C.S., Governor of the Punjab.

PATNA UNIVERSITY : Was established by Act XVI of 1917. But the Act has been amended and it is now an affiliating University. There are 28 affiliated colleges. Number of students in 1944 was ; Arts 6428 ; Science 1838 ; Medicine 319 ; Engineering 110 ; Education 95 ; Law 576 and Commerce 980. Revenue receipts in 1944 were Rs. 7,08,189-12-11 and expenditure Rs. 6,06,943-6-6. *Officers* : *Chancellor*, H. E. Sir Thomas George Rutherford, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Bihar ; *Vice-Chancellor*, Lt.-Col. Chandreshwar Prasad Narayan Singh, M.A. (Cal.), C.I.E., M.L.A.

TRAVANCORE, THE UNIVERSITY OF : Founded in 1937, it is primarily a teaching University established at Trivandram, though the four private Colleges in the State have been admitted to its privileges. The University maintains the following institutions : H. H. the Maharaja's University College, H. H. the Maharaja's College for Women, H. H. the Maharaja's Training College, H. H. the Maharaja's Law College, H. H. the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, the College of Engineering and the Institute of Textile Technology. Number of Students in 1944-45 ; University College, Intermediate 681 ; B.A. 185 ; B.Sc. 407, B.A. (Hons.) 44 ; M.A. 10, B.Sc. (Hons.) 46 ; M. Sc. 21 ; College for Women, Intermediate 420 ; Training College 79 ; Law College 173 ; Sanskrit College 71 ; College of Engineering 248 ; Institute of Textile Technology 62 ; Union Christian College, Alwaye, Inermediate 312. B. A. 40, B. Sc. 65 ; St. Berchmans' College, Changanacherry, Intermediate 650, B. A. 77, B. Sc. 129 ; C. M. S. College, Kottayam, Intermediate 388 ; Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, Intermediate 272 ; No. of research students 42 ; Total ; 4,417. Estimated income for 1944-45 (including the State grant. Rs. 11,50,000) is Rs. 15,60,950 and expenditure Rs. 18,60,660 (Including a Capital Expenditure of Rs. 4,30,000). *Officers* : *Chancellor*, His Highness Sir Bala Rama Varma. G.C.I.E., D.Litt., Maharaja of Travancore ; *Pro-Chancellor*, Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, D.Litt. *Vice-Chancellor* : Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

(FOR HIGHER EDUCATION)

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (Poona) (See under Societies and Associations.)

BOSE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (Calcutta) : Estd. 1917 by Sir J. C. Bose to carry on his researches on the parity of life phenomena shown by plants and animals. Researches in Plant Physiology & Genetics. Bio-& Agric. Chemistry. Zoology & Animal Physiology, Anthropology & Physics undertaken at the Main Laboratory & Workshop, 93/1, Upper Circular Rd., Cal., Expmtl. Research Stn., Falta, and Baceharaj Labty., Mayapuri, Darjeeling.

FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE & COLLEGES (New Forest P. O., Dehra Dun) ; Estd. 1941 to research and give information on Silviculture, Botany. Entomology, Economic Forestry & Utilisation, Chemistry & Timber Development. Training in, & facilities for research given to a few. The Ind. Forest & the Ind. For. Ranger Colls. attached have 2-yr. courses each only for Hons. Sc. graduates & Intermediates respectively, deputed by Provs. & States ; fee p. a. Rs. 3,500, & Rs. 1,500, total costs—Rs. 11,000 and Rs. 5,265 respectively.

GURUKULA (Kangri) UNIVERSITY, (Hardwar) Founded on the 4th of March 1902 by the late Swami Sraddhanand, the institution imparts education to youngmen who are required to "live in continual contact with the teachers, while observing the rules of Bramhacharya (continence) up to the age of 24." In 1908, the College Department was opened. Modern subjects like English, Western Philosophy, Politics, Economics, Mathematics, Science, History, etc. along with the Vedas and allied studies, and Sanskrit Literature are taught. The medium of instruction is Hindi. Eight branch Gurukulas at Kurukshetra, Matindu, Raikot, Bhatinda. Multan, Supa, Kamalia, and Jhajjar have been established. The Institution is managed by a Governing Body and in 1921 the Gurukula was converted into a University with four constituent Colleges, the Arts College, the Veda College, the Ayurveda College, and the Girls' College.

HARCOURT BUTLER TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (Cawnpore) ; Estd. 1921 as technological research centre to promote industrial development of U. P. & India and recruit qualified technologists for the supervisory staffs of selected industries. Its General Research Section gives Science or Agric. graduates 2 years' industrial research training and awards Diploma of Associateship of the Inst. (& H. B. T. I). The Oil Section teaches oil-seed crushing, oil refineries, soap works, paint and varnish works & holds short courses in oil milling, soap making & oil paints & varnishes.

IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (New Delhi) ; Estd. 1934 to deal with problems of all-India importance, arrange for research, hold, 2-yr. post-graduate courses for chosen agric. & sc. graduates (Diploma of Associateship of I. A. R. I.) & supply agricl. information & advice. The Agricl. Substation, Karnal, Imperial Sugarcane Breeding Stn., Coimbatore. Botanical Substn. Pusa, Locust Substation, Karachi, Potato Breeding Stn., Simla, & Tobacco Research Stn., Guntur are under it. Imp. Council of Agricl. Research bears the expenses of the last two stations.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY (Amalner, East Khandesh) ; Estd. 1916 to arrange research by fellows, chosen every June from among Sans-knowing high-degree-holders in Phil., in Metaphysics. Logic, Indian Phil., Ethics & Phil. of Religion, especially in Shankar's Advaitic Phil. A dept. teaches Shastries West. Phil.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE (Bangalore) ; Estd. 1911 by Sir Dorabji & Sir Ratanji Tata after their father Mr. J. N. Tata's plan, aided by India & Mysore Govts, Laboratories for postgrad. work in Physics, General, Bio-& Organic Chemistry & Electrical Technology. Library of over 28,000 science books and journals. Awards some research scholarships & stipends. Associateship Dip. after 5 terms of recognised research & Certificates at end of generally 3-yr. courses. Its science work recorded in its Quarterly.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES (Dhanbad); Estd. 1926 to teach on lines of Royal School of Mines, London. Adm. exm. of I A. or I. Sc. passed cands. every July; on its results India & Prov. Govts. award some scholarships (Rs. 30 to Rs. 75 p. m.). 3-yr. certificate courses in Coal & Metal Mining & Geology. & 4-yr. Associateship Dip. courses in Mining Engr. & Geology.

SRIMATI NATHIBAI DAMODER THACKERSEY INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY (Bombay); Estd. 1916 to afford, through proper aided & affld. instns., higher educ. to women through Ind. Vernaculars & confer degrees (G. A. & P A.), diplomas & certifs. Has 2 colleges at Poona & Bombay. 2 affld. colleges at Ahmedabad & Baroda, & some collgegiate classes & schools.

THOMASON COLLEGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING (with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry) (Roorkee): Estd. 1847. 3-yr. Civil Engr. Course for min. I. Sc. or Camb. Sch. Cert. holders for C. E. Dips. & P. W. D. Asst. Engineer-ship Certs. 2-yr. Overseer course for Matrics. for Overseer Certs.

VISVA-BHARATI (Bolpur, Bengal); Estd. 1922 by the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore as an internatl. Univ. upon the nucleus of Santiniketan Asram (estd. 1861), to bring up the diverse Eastern cultures into more intimate mutual relationship, approach, from the standpoint of their unity, with western science &culture, and realise, in fellowship of study & humanitarian work the concord of East & West. Conducts Vidyabhavana (School of Research in Indology and Islamic culture), Cheena-Bhavana (School of Sino-Indian studies), Shiksha-Bhavana (College), Kala-Bhavana (School of Fine Arts & Crafts), Sangit-Bhavana (School of Music & Dancing) Patha-Bhavana (The School), Sriniketan (Institute of Rural Reconstruction) and Silpa-Bhavana (Dept. of Cottage industries and handicrafts).

Educational Statistics

INSTITUTIONS WITH SCHOLARS: 1939-40

Recognised Institutions	*No. of Institutions*	*No. of Scholars*
Arts and Science colleges	304	119,536
Law colleges	15	6,749
Medical colleges	12	5,640
Educational colleges	25	2,229
Agricultural colleges	6	1,469
Engineering colleges	7	2,000
Other colleges	16	7,281
Secondary schools	14,214	2,659,201
Primary schools	189,751	11,445,372
Normal & Teacher's Training schools	600	29,806
Technical & Industrial schools	633	37,630
All other special schools	9,854	385,381
Total	215,437	14,704,294
Unrecognised Institutions	20,052	592,105
Grand Total	235,489	15,296,899

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN IN BRITISH INDIA 1939-40

Province	*Colleges*	*Schools*	*College Students*	*School Students*
Madras	77	42,183	18,518	3,288,214
Bombay	32	21,828	17,789	1,735,914
Sind	5	3,041	2,282	219,923
Bengal	77	62,000	43,026	3,582,048
United Provinces	78	24,974	24,211	1,771,246
Punjab	50	12,197	20,077	1,207,516
Bihar	17	23,606	6,067	1,129,470
Orissa	6	7,903	992	335,248
Central Provinces & Berar	16	6,178	3,921	517,576
Assam	11	8,856	3,299	517,174
North-West F. P.	4	1,166	976	108,720
British Baluchistan	—	107	—	8,952
Ajmer-Merwara	2	351	382	27,123
Coorg	—	123	—	13,161
Delhi	8	331	2,877	53,313
Bangalore	1	95	483	17,692
Administered Areas in Indian States	1	118	6	26,218
Total	368	2,15,052	144,904	14,559,390

DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION BY SEX (1939-40)

	(No. of Institutions)		*(No. of scholars)*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Colleges	339	46	140,088	4,816
Schools	184,798	30,475	12,669,616	1,889,774
Unrecognized Institutions	15,798	4,259	479,742	112,363
Total	200,925	34,564	13,289,446	2,006,953

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION : 1939-40

		(In Lakhs of Rupees)
University	...	1,38·4
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education		4·2
Arts and Professional Colleges	...	3,00·5
Secondary Schools	...	8,76·3
Primary Schools	...	8,97·5
Normal and Training Schools	...	47·6
All other Special Schools	...	1,40·4
Direction and Inspection	...	1,11·3
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus	...	1,57·1
Miscellaneous	...	2,35·5
Total 1939-40	...	29,08·8
1940-41	...	29,84·0
1941-42	...	30,85·8

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN EACH PROVINCE

(*In Lakhs of Rupees*)

Province	*From Govt. Funds*	*Total expenditure*	*Expenditure on Rural Education*
Madras	*Rs.* 2,92·5	*Rs.* 5,98·3	2,98·0
Bombay	1,97·0	4,38·8	1,25·6
Sind	31·1	71·3	24·2
Bengal	1,80·1	5,27·2	2,04·6
United Provinces	2,18·7	4,25·5	1,05·8
Punjab	1,69·9	3,46·4	1,16·8
Bihar	51·2	1,73·8	88·2
Orissa	27·1	42·4	24·6
C. P. & Berar	53·2	1,19·5	37·1
Assam	35·0	64·0	27·4
N.-W. F. P.	22·1	33·8	17·1
British Baluchistan	2·6	4·7	0·8
Ajmer-Merwara	4·4	10·9	1·6
Coorg	1·2	2·4	0·7
Delhi	10·7	30·3	2·1
Bangalore	3·3	10·4	...
Administered Areas in Indian State	3·6	14·1	0·3
Total 1939-40	13,03·7	29,08·8	10,69·9

SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN BRITISH INDIA ; 1939-40

(*In Lakhs of Rupees*)

Government Funds	...	13,03·8
Board Funds	...	2,42·9
Municipal Funds	...	1,76·2
Fees	...	7,78·6
Other sources	...	4,07·3
	Total	29,08·8

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

DISTRICT & LOCAL BOARDS

The total number of District Boards in British India in 1939-40 was 762, the total number of members being 10,402—8,386 elected and 2,016 *ex-officio* and nominated. The total income and expenditure for the year were Rs. 16·7 and Rs. 16·9 respectively. The principal sources of income were—Provincial Rates Rs. 493 lakhs ; Civil Works, Rs. 224 lakhs ; and other sources, Rs. 954 lakhs. The principal heads of expenditure were : Education Rs. 653 lakhs ; Civil Works Rs. 396 lakhs ; Sanitation, Hospital, etc. Rs. 221 lakhs ; Debt Services and miscellaneous, Rs. 423 lakhs.

MUNICIPALITIES

The total number of Municipalities in British India in 1939-40 was 756, the total population of the areas within municipal limits being 22 millions. The total number of members of the Municipal Committees was 12,687 of whom 12,321 were non-official and 366 official. The total income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 44·3 crores and Rs. 44·28 crores respectively.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS

(*In lakhs of Rupees*)

Province	*No. of Boards*	*Total Income* Rs.	*Incidence of Taxes* Rs. As. P.	*Total Expenditure* Rs.
Madras	377	5,08	0-14-10	5,05
Bombay	20	2,12	1- 4- 2	2,15
Sind	8	47	1- 4- 8	47
Bengal	110	1,65	0- 4- 9	1,73
United Provinces	48	1,99	0- 7- 0	2,07
Punjab	29	2,39	1- 2-10	2,41
Bihar	15	1,35	0- 7- 3	1,35
Orissa	19	30	0- 6- 4	30
C. P. & Berar	108	78	0- 8- 3	76
Assam	19	36	0- 7- 6	36
N.-W. F. P.	6	17	0-12- 3	1
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	0- 3- 6	1
Coorg	1	1	0-15-10	1
Delhi	1	3	1-13- 3	3
Total	762	16,70	0- 9-11	16,93

POPULATION AND CONSTITUTION OF MUNICIPALITIES WITH INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(*In lakhs of Rupees*)

Province	*No. of Municipalities*	*Population within Municipalities**	*Income*	*Expenditure*
Madras (excluding Madras city)	81	3,027,502	2,85·5	2,84·5
Madras city	1	647,230	1,27·3	1,38·3
Bombay (excluding Bombay city)	129	2,696,468	3,68·3	3,56·3
Bombay City	1	1,161,383	23,75·7	23,58·7
Sind	26	658,569	1,11·1	1,09·6
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)	118	2,351,407	1,13·7	1,20·7
Calcutta	1	1,159,486	3,96·6	3,90·9
United Provinces	85	3,414,859	1,99·3	1,98·7
Punjab	122	2,686,026	1,70·7	1,84·6
Bihar	57	1.343,185	45·8	40·6
Orissa	8	222,565	8·1	8·1
C. P. & Berar	82	1,491,873	94·6	92·4
Assam	28	220,382	14·2	14·4
N.-W. F. P.	7	220,966	17·1	17·4
British Baluchistan	1	36,583	11·7	8·9
Ajmer-Merwara	4	157,747	7·9	8·3
Coorg	2	9,827	0·4	0·4
Delhi	2	412,447	74·4	80·9
Bangalore	1	184,123	13·9	14·8
Total	756	22,052,628	44,41·3	44,28·6

* Mainly based on 1931 censns.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES

SOURCES OF INCOME, 1939-40

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Octroi	1,64·2	Receipts from markets and slaughter houses	66·8
Tax on houses and lands	5,37·3	Fees from educational Institutions	19·8
Tax on animals and vehicles	46·5	Other fees, etc.	65·2
Tax on professions and trades	33·7	Fines	8·6
Tolls on roads and ferries	31·1	Grants from Governments	1,10·3
Water rates	2,34·8	Grants from Local funds	6·3
Lighting rate	38·6	Other grants and contributions	5·8
Conservancy rates	1,04·0	Miscellaneous	1,05·5
Other taxes	1,81·4	Sale proceeds of securities	5,74·5
From Pounds, Hackney carriages, Licences for Sale of Spirits and Drugs, etc.	10·1	Loans from Government	35·6
		Loans raised from private individuals	1,88·0
Rents of lands, houses, etc.	51·0	Realisations of sinking fund	68·0
Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	29·8	Advances	2,07·0
		Deposits	14,40·9
Conservancy receipts (other than rates) etc.	10·2	*Total*	4,375·0

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1939-40

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

General administration and collection charges	1,78·6	Roads	1,61·3
		Buildings	46·5
Lighting	1,28·5	Establishment	32·0
Police	1·3	Stores	1·8
Fire, etc.	16 8	Miscellaneous	14·5
Water supply (including capital outlay)	1,87·3	Public Instruction	2,46·9
		Contributions for general purposes	50·4
Drainage (including capital outlay)	97·6	Interest on loans	1,43·5
Conservancy	2,50·3	Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	1,64·2
Hospitals and Dispensaries and Vaccination	1,08·3	Investments	5,95·3
		Payments on sinking funds	72·7
Plague charges	4·0	Repayment of loans	1,65·4
Markets and slaughter-houses	23·8	Advances	2,27·7
Arboriculture, public gardens etc.	19·6	Deposits	14,35·8
Sanitary	38·5	*Total*	44,12·7

PRINCIPAL PORTS

Practically five-sevenths of India's foreign trade is concentrated in six ports; Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Cochin and Vizagapatam, to name them in order of their importance, of which Bombay, Karachi, and Cochin alone are natural harbours. The major ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Chittagong are placed under Port Trusts or Port Commissioners,—bodies, partly elected and partly nominated, who have certain wide powers vested in them by law. In the following are reviewed the principal features of different ports.

PORT TRUST : CONSTITUTION, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND DEBT

Ports	*Classification of Members*					*In Lakhs of Rupees*		
	No. of Members	*Nominated*	*Elected*	*Europeans*	*Indians*	*Income*	*Expenditure*	*Capital Debt*
Calcutta	19	7	12	14	5	356	331	21,29
Bombay	22	9	13	12	10	271	258	17,95
Madras	15	5	10	9	6	46	47	1,42
Karachi	15	6	9	8	7	73	66	3,36
Chittagong	12	5	7	8	4	9	6	43
Total 1939-40	83	32	51	51	32	755	708	44,45

TOTAL SHIPPING OF PRINCIPAL PORTS
FOREIGN AND COASTAL (1939-40)

Ports	*Number*	*Tons (thousands)*
Bombay	83,555*	12,724
Calcutta	2,968	9,061
Karachi	10,727	5,155
Madras (Fort St. George)	1,416	5,104
Tuticorin	2,141	2,514
Cochin	2,302	3,539
Chittagong	887	1,064

* Includes 78,996 sailing vessels.

PORTS IN INDIA

Alleppey : The premier port in Travancore, 35 miles south of Cochin. The chief exports are copra, cocoanuts, coir fibre and matting, cardamoms, singer and pepper.

Bedi : In the state of Nawanagar, situated a few miles from the city of Jamnagar. Bedi offers no port facilities in the accepted sense of the term, as vessels have to cast anchor miles away in the waters of the Gulf of Cutch.

Bhavnagar : Port facilities comprise an anchorage of 8 miles or more from the port proper, between which and large vessels goods are moved in lighters. Ample warehouse accommodation and good direct railway communication are available.

Bimlipatam ; 22 miles north-west of Waltair. The imports are of little importance. There are considerable exports of Bimlipatam jute, myrobalans. niger and gingelly seeds, and groundnut kernels.

*Bombay** : The harbour, one of the safest and most spacious in the world, covers 74 square miles and provides ample accommodation for shipping at all seasons, being 14 miles long, 4 to 6 miles wide with a depth varying from 22 to 40 feet. There are three enclosed Wet Docks and two Dry Docks. Between 10 and 14 million tons of cargo are handled annually over the dockquays. Besides the docks there are a number of "Bunders" or open wharves, comprising an aggregate quayage of 30,000 lineal feet. The Port Trust Railways, 7½ miles in actual length but comprising nearly 120 miles of lines and sidings, handles nearly 50% of the railborne goods traffic of Bombay. The Cotton Depot covering an area of 127 acres is one of the largest in the world. The Grain Depot, a model of its kind, is 80 acres in extent and provides more than one million square feet of covered accommodation. Besides there are several other storage depots for trades, such as manganese ore, coal, building materials, hay and straw, etc. The total area of the Port Trust estates is 1,180 acres, or approximately one eighth of the Bombay City and Island. The Bombay Port Trust consists of a wholetime Chairman, appointed by Govt., and twenty-two members, of whom nine are nominated. Of the raw materials brought down to the port for export the most important is cotton, other principal items being coal, hides, cotton twist and yarn, grain and seeds, and manganese ore, while bullion, cotton manufactures, hardware, metals, machinery, kerosene oil, sugar and timber are chief imports.

*Calcutta** : The port serves the great jute, tea and coal industries of Bengal, the wheat and seeds traffic of Bihar and the United Provinces, and generally the agricultural areas, tapped by the East Indian, Bengal Nagpur and Eastern Bengal Railways and by the waterways connecting the delta with the interior of Bengal and Assam. The port includes the Calcutta jetties, all lands comprised in the area occupied by the King George's Dock and Kidderpore Docks. The Garden Reach jetties are later additions to the port. Five Dry Docks owned by the Port Commissioners are available for the use of shipping. The Commissioners provide extensive warehouse accommodation, consisting of two tea warehouses, a grain and seeds Depot at Kantapukur, "A" and "B" sheds at Kidderpore, and the Fairlie, Clive, Canning and Strand warehouses. The affairs are administered by a Port Trust, founded in 1870, at present comprising a Chairman, a Deputy-Chairman and nineteen

* See Tables on p. 204.

Commissioners, of whom twelve are elected and seven nominated.

Calicut: The sea being very shallow, steamers anchor about three miles from shore. There are two piers about 1,200 yards apart, each 775 feet long and ten wharves along the bank. The lighthouse is visible 12 miles out to sea. The principal exports are coir, coir fibre, copra, coffee, tea, pepper, ginger, rubber, groundnut, raw cotton and fish manure. The foreign import consists of metals, machinery, provisions, sugar, cotton piecegoods, cement, pepper, wet dates and kerosene oil.

*Chittagong**: Declared a major port on the 1st April 1928, administration has been transferred from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India. The export trade consists chiefly of tea, jute, wax, cotton, rice, paddy, oils, provisions, spices, tobacco, poultry and livestock. The import consists chiefly of salt, iron and steel materials, cotton piecegoods, machinery, hardware, cutlery, liquors, chemicals, drugs and oils. There are 4 jetties 2,100 feet long, and seven sheds, of which three are storage sheds and four transit sheds. The port has now the capacity of dealing with ships of draft ranging from 22 feet to 26 feet.

Coconada: Some 80 miles south of Vizagapatam. There are 42 jetties and wharves from which goods may be shipped. The principal exports are raw cotton, groundnuts, castorseeds, the imports being kerosene, sugar and metals. Is connected by a branch line (10 miles) from Smalkot with the main line.

*Cochin**: Is the most important port between Bombay and Colombo, the system of backwaters parallel with the coast affording cheap transport and excellent waterways, connecting several places of importance. There is a flashing light with an optical range of 16·8 miles. There has been a steady increase of late in the number of steamers entering and clearing the port which in 1938-39 was 2,295, their aggregate tonnage being 4,181,000.

Cuddalore: Cuddalore Old Town is on the main line of the South Indian Railway and is connected with the port by a siding. The coasting trade consists mainly of grain and pulse. The foreign import trade is chiefly of boiled betelnuts from the Straits.

Cuttack and False Point: Cuttack is connected with Chandabali by canal, between which a small inland steamer trade exists. The port of False Point has been closed since October 22, 1924. The long and deeper draft steamers cannot enter such small ports as Balasore, Chandabali and False Point and hence the trade has now been caught by the Railway and carried to larger ports like Calcutta.

Dhanushodi: Terminus of the South Indian Railway, this port was opened on the 1st March 1914. The chief exports are fish (dry and salted), rice, tea and cotton piecegoods.

Gopalpur: Ten miles from Berhampur on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The foreign trade consists mainly of imports of dutiable cargo from foreign countries brought by transhipment from Madras and Rangoon and from Ceylon direct.

*Karachi**: Since 1907 recognized as a major port and is the headquarters of a Collector of Imperial Customs service. With the opening of the Lloyd Barrage and canals system at Sukkur in January 1932, it has the prospect of still further development. The introduction of the air mail services between India and foreign countries in 1929 made it the leading air-port of India. The facilities include a continuous line of wharfage 8,600 feet in length on the east and on the west, four new berths of modern construction of a total length of 1,300 feet. There are two other ports in Sind,

* See Tables on p. 204.

Keli Bandar and Sirganda. South of Sirganda is Madvi, the chief port of Cutch.

Karikal : Is an open roadsted and has no direct trade with France but there is a considerable rice traffic by country boat with Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. In 1934, 2·7 million imperial gallons of oil were imported by sea. Chief traffic is rice, betelnuts, matches, fireworks and kerosene oil.

*Madras** : The Harbour has been formed by two concrete works projecting into the sea, enclosing a space of about 200 acres, within which as many as 14 vessels drawing up to 31'-6" can be accommodated. There are seven wharves ; seven mooring berthes inside the habour and one berth outside. Oil from bulk oil steamers is pumped ashore direct through the pipes into the merchants' installations. The warehouse accommodation covers 16 acres. The affairs of the port are administered by the Madras Port Trust Board consisting of fifteen members, of whom five are nominated. The chief imports into Madras are rice, foodgrains, coal, oils, manures, paper and srationery, timber, sugar, dyeing and tanning substances, metal, glass and glassware, chemicals, hardware, machinery, motor vehicles, cycles and accessories, cotton manufactures, provisions, railway plant and rolling stock, building materials including cement, skin and hide, liquors, spices, fodder, bran and cattle food, cotton twist and yarn, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, gunnies, matches, raw cotton, soaps, apparel ; and the chief exports ; groundnuts, skins and hides, onions, tobacco, raw cotton, ores, scrap iron, kerb stones, cotton manufactures, oilcakes, turmeric, manures and coffee.

Mangalore : At the junction of the Gopur and Netravati river, about 130 miles south of Mormugao. Is the north-western terminus of the South Indian Railway. Chief exports are pepper, tea, cashew kernels, coffee sandalwood, rubber, tiles, rice, salt fish, dried fruits and fish manures. Sugar is imported from Java.

Masulipatam : Connected by a branch line from Bezwada with the main line from Madras to Calcutta. The principal exports are groundnuts, castorseeds and oilcake.

Mormugao : Situated on the eastern extremity of the peninsula of that name in Portuguese India. Is the terminus of the west of India Portuguese Railway, worked since 1903 by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Is a distributing port and her foreign exports consist particularly of manganese, groundnuts, cotton, cocoanuts and occasionally mangnese ore.

Negapatam : In the Tanjore district. About 13 miles south of Karikal. The port enjoys considerable foreign sea-borne trade. Exports are groundnuts, cotton piecegoods, tobacco and fresh vegetables.

Okha : Lies in a strategic position at the extreme north-east point of the Kathiawar peninsula. The harbour scheme has been well designed, modern in conception. Available even to the largest ships at all states of tides, disadvantage being the approach channel from the sea, which is circuitous and not devoid of risk. Is far removed from large centres of populations, being 231 miles from Wadhwan Junction.

Pondicherry : Capital of the French settlements in India. Is the centre of the export trade in groundnuts from French territory. Connected with the main line of the South Indian Railway by a branch. The principal exports are shelled groundnuts, unbleached cloth, *ghee*, onions, mangoes, and bonemeal manure. The chief imports are raw cotton, arecanuts, foodstuffs, cement, wood and other building materials, wines,

* See Tables on p. 204.

spirits, cotton piecegoods, silk-piecegoods, silver, sugar, saccharine and gold lace. The combined value of the imports into and from Pondicherry and Karikal in 1934 amounted to 307,858,882 francs (imports 139,339, 264 and exports 168,519,618).

Porbandar : Was at one time prosperous, but its foreign trade is now chiefly coastwise.

Puri : An open roadstead. Few steamers have visited the port of late years. Has an oscillating light visibe for 10 miles.

Quilon : Is on the Shencotta-Quilon-Trivandrum branch of the South Indian Railway. The chief exports are cocoanut oil, coirmats, timber and fish. The foreign trade is insignificant.

Surat: One of the earliest and most important of the East India Company's factories. Most of its trade has now been transferred to Bombay owing to the linking up of the ports by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Tellicherry : Situated on the Calicut-Mangalore extension of the South Indian Railway. Steamers can work at Tellicherry even during the monsoon. The principal exports are coffee and pepper, copra, sandalwood, tea, ginger, cardamom and rose-wood. The normal sea-borne traffic is above 500,000 tons.

*Tuticorin** : Next to Madras and Cochin has the largest trade in Southern India. Steamers anchor about 5 miles from the shore and continuous dredging is necessary. There is a considerable trade with Ceylon in rice, pulses, onions, chillies, and livestock. Other chief articles of export are raw cotton, tea, senna leaves, palmyra fibre and cardamoms.

Vizagapatam : Two miles from Waltair, the junction of the Madras and Southern Mahratta with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The principal exports are manganese, myrobalans, niger and rape seeds, and oilcakes. With the construction of a first class harbour, Vizagapatam has been daclared to be a major port and is now the centre of new shipbuilding industry in India. Its sea-borne trade is increasing year after year.

PRINCIPAL TRADING CENTRES IN INDIA

Agra : Manufactures are carpets, *dari*s, embroideries and stone works. A colleting centre for quality hides.

Ahmedabad ; Important industrial centre in the Bombay presidency. Contains more than a hundred cotton mills.

Allahabad : Important railway centre.

Amraoti : Center of cotton industry of Deccan and Berar.

Amritsar : Entrepot trade in piecegoods. Large business in skins and hides. Carpet industry is well known. An important storehouse for grains. Two "Option" and "Future" markets for wheat.

Asansol : One of the chief centres of coal industry in India.

Bangalore : Manufactures are carpets, cotton textiles, woollen goods and leather. Miscellaneous industries such as soap, porcelain, shellac, furniture, gas-mantles, white lead and cigarettes.

Benares : Considerable silk and weaving industry.

Bombay : Outstanding industrial features are cotton spinning, weaving mills, dyeing and bleaching works, metal stamping factories and hydro-electric works at Lonavla and in the Andhra valley. Distributing centre for very large imports of cotton

* See Tables on p. 204.

manufactures. A most important market for oilseeds. Valuable crushing and oil refining industry. Cosiderable trade in oil-cake with the United Kingdom.

Calcutta: Centre of the jute manufacturing industry. There are flour and paper mills, match factories, chemical works, rice mills, oil mills. iron foundries, tanneries, etc. 150 miles away at Jamshedpur are the Tata Iron and Steel Works. An important centre for the export of tea. Home of miscellaneous industries, such as soap, perfumery, toilet goods, enamelled and Porcelain ware, glassware, galvanised ware, celluloid and horn artciles, cardboard boxes and tin cans, hats, waterproof cloth, etc. Coal is also an important commodity for trade. The bulk of the raw hide and skins is exported from Calcutta.

Cawnpore: A distributing centre for the imports of Manchester piecegoods, hardware and machinery. Factories produce leather goods. woollens, cotton textiles and tents. There are flour mills, oil mills, bristle factories, chemical works and a number of flourishing minor industries.

Dacca: There are a number of handlooms working. Collecting centre of hides and skins.

Delhi: An important clearing house in cotton, silk and woollen piecegoods. There are cotton spinning and weaving mills, a biscuit factory and several flour mills. Noted for ivory carving, jewellery, lace-work, silversmiths' work, pottery and gold and silver embroidery, embroidered (*jaridar*) shoes, lamb skin and fur trades. A buying centre for milch cattle and buffaloes.

Hyderabad: Centre of considerable cotton trade.

Jaipur: Famous for its artistic pottery and brassware.

Jubbulpore: Contains a central gun carriage factory, a spinning and weaving mill, pottery works and railway workshops.

Karachi: An important distributing centre for Punjab and Sind wheat. Is the most important airport in India.

Lahore: Trading centre for the agricultural produce of the province.

Lashkar (Gwalior): Contains a number of State-owned factories. Centre of an important stone quarrying and carving industry. Gaining importance in tobacco trade.

Lucknow: Distributing and collecting centre for the agricultural produce of Oudh.

Madras: Industrially of no great importance. An exporting centre for groundnuts, tobacco, and tanned hides and skins.

Madura: Silk and cotton weaving and dyeing industries.

Mirzapur: Considerable brass industry for the manufacture of domestic utensils. Important shellac and carpet factories.

Mysore: Famous for the manufacture of sandalwood oil, silk, ivory, sandalwood carving and incense sticks.

Nagpur: Commercial importance due to weaving mills, cotton ginning and pressing factories and manganese deposits in the neighbourhood.

Sialkot: Centre of the sports goods industry in the Punjab.

Srinagar: Famous for its embroideries, carved wood-work and the largest silk filature in India.

Vizagapatam; Manganese ore, myrobalan, groundnuts, and tobacco.

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION

(In the present edition the full materials so kindly supplied by different Organizations could not be duly utilised for dearth of space. *Ed.*)

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION : Estd. 1891 to protect and develop trade, commerce and manufactures, especially the cotton trade in India, and to promote good relations between employers and employees. Has ever encouraged the Trade Union Movement at the centre and kept up harmonious relationship with the local Textile Labour Assn. A recognised assn. of employers of cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad for the purposes of Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, it can represent its members in all proceeding under the Act. Committee of 18 members.

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS (28, Ferozeshah Rd., New Delhi) : Estd. 1932 to nominate employers' delegates to Internatl. Lab. Confce., League of Nations and Internatl. Chamb. of Comm., to deal with I. L. O.'s recommendations and conventions, promote industrial development and regulate conditions of labour employment. Subs. p. a. for industrial asscns. Rs. 25, for firms Rs. 10.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF INDIA : Estd. 1920 as Assed. Chambs. of Comm. of India and Ceylon. Name changed on Ceylon Chamb. of Comm. seceding in 1932. Aims at closer organisation of European comml. interests throughout India. Since 1930 Pres. and Secy., Bengal Chamb. of Comm. have been its Pres. and Secy. Annual Confces. held in Cal. Viceroy in Council nominates its representative on Central Assembly on recommendation of its 16 constituent chambers—Bengal, Bombay, Burma, Calicut, Chittagong, Cocanada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Karachi, Madras, Narayanganj, Northern India, Punjab, Upper India, Tuticorin and Travancore.

BEHAR PLANTERS' ASSCN. LTD. (Motihari) : Estd. to protect and foster the indigo and sugar industries interests, guard members' rights as landlords and tenants, collect and issue relative information and promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting said interests. 20 Dirs.

BENGAL CHAMBER OT COMMERCE (Calcutta) : Estd. 1834 and Regtd. 1893. Mang. Commte. of 9 members elected by its nearly 254 members. 26 Comml. asscns. affld. 2 classes of members—Chamber and Associate. Licensed Measurers' Dept. measures and weighs chief exports from Calcutta : Tribunal of Arbitration settles disputes. Represented on the Council of State, Bengal Legis. Assembly and many other public bodies.

[Bengal] CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE LTD. (16, Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Park Circus, Cal.) : Membership open to public and regtd. Bengal co-op. socs. Subs. p. a.—for persons Rs. 6, for rural socs. R. 1/8, for central and other socs. Rs. 5 to Rs. 50. Capital of Rs. 2½ lacs divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 5. Estd. as a centre of co-op. activities in Bengal to promote study of co-op. principles, advise and supervise affld. socs. and spread co-op. educ. and information through journals, books, lectures, etc. *Organs* : Bengal Co-operative Journal (English) and Bhandar (Bengali).

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (4, Clive Ghat St., Cal.) : The premier institution of the Indian comml. community in Bengal, estd. 1887 to aid and stimulate comml., agricultural and industrial enterprises in Bengal and Assam, represent traders' views and requirements to Govt., railway and

port authorities, secure organised action on all matters involving its members' interests including conditions of employment of industrial labour, and arbitrate between willing parties. Associate and Hony. Membership open to the entire trading community in Bengal. Ordinary Member Roll of more than 500 includes almost all the leading Indian comml. and industrial firms, persons and jt.-stock cos. in Bengal. Constitution provides for a close association between itself and various sectional organizations of trades and industries in Bengal.

BERAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Rajasthan Bldg., Akola, Berar): Estd. 1933. Membership open to Berar Indian trading firms, cos., asscns. 3 kinds of members—Ordy, patron and Hony. Commte. of 17 members.

BIHAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Patna): Estd. 1926: Representative organisation of the industries, trade and commerce of Bihar—stands to promote and safeguard the industrial & commercial interests of the province. Membership open to commercial and industrial cos. and persons interested in trade, commerce and industry—given seats in the local legislature, University Senate, E. I. R. and O. T. Ry. Advisory Committees; Bengal and U. P. War Supply Committees, Provincial Board of Industries and other local bodies.

BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE Ltd. (Shroff Bazar, Bombay); Estd. 1923 to regulate the city's bullion trade. Board of 9 members aided by a merchants' commte. of 10.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1836. Issues daily returns of arrivals of produce and those of some, and bi-wkly, details of all, imports and exports, wkly. current quotations and a *Monthly Return* of clearances of staple goods by sea. Has a Measurement Dept. Represented in Council of State, Bombay Legislature (by 2) Municipality and Port Trust. Member's Fee Rs. 360. Hony. members also. Commte. of 12 members.

BOMBAY PIECEGOODS NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSCN. (Sk. Memon St., Bombay 2): Estd. 1881 to secure unanimity among said traders and promote their interests and arbitrate on matters referred. Recognised by Govt.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSCN. (Budri Mahal, 217-219, Hornby Rd., Bombay): Estd. 1902 to protect and promote prov. traders' interests and collect and issue information. Represented jointly with Bombay Chamb. of Comm. in Bombay Assembly.

BOMBAY SHARE-HOLDERS' ASSCN. (Aga Khan Bldg., Dalal St., Bombay): Estd. 1928 to protect and promote shareholders' and investors' interests. Membership open to share-holders of public companies. Commte. of 20-40 members.

BOMBAY SHROFFS' (BANKERS') ASSOCIATION LD. (233 Shroff Bazar, Bombay) Established in 1910 and incorporated in 1941, its objects are to foster harmony among shroffs and commission agents, to make rules and regulations for Hundies, to promote Indigenous Banking and to protect the interests of both and discuss matters relating thereto. To correspond with public bodies and others in matters relating to the objects of the association and to make representations to the Local and Central Governments on any matter affecting trade, commerce, banking and industry of the country. To hear and decide matters referred for arbitration. This association maintains a commercial library. It always supplies Hundi forms in Gujarati to its member as well as non-members almost at the cost price so as to bring into use one standard Hundi form throughout India.

BOMBAY TYPE FOUNDRY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION (196-B, Gaiwadi, Girgaon, Bombay 4) : Established 1928. Honorary Secretary M. C. Modi. To promote and safeguard the interests of Type Founders and to bring about better relations and understanding between them and Printing Presses and to ventilate their grievances to the Government.

BUYERS' AND SHIPPERS' CHAMBER (Karachi) : Estd. 1916 to protect and promote Indian commercial community in general and particularly Indian maritime traders' interests and deal with Internatl. Labour Confces.' recommendations and conventions. Represented in some public and Government bodies. Commte. of 5 members.

CALCUTTA GRAIN, OILSEED AND RICE ASSCN. (Royal Exchange Bldgs., Cal.) : Estd. 1884. Developed 1930 to foster the title trades interests of Cal. Commte. of 5 members.

CALCUTTA HIDE AND SKIN SHIPPERS' ASSCN. (Royal Exchange Blds., Cal.) : Estd. 1919 to protect and promote the title trade interests and examine methods of flaying, preserving and curing hides. Affld. to Beng. Chamb. of Comm. whose Secy., Dy. Secy. and Asst. Secy. are its Secy., Dy. Secy. and Asst. Secy. Commte. of 11.

CALCUTTA IMPORT TRADE ASSCN. (Royal Exchange, Cal.) : Estd. 1890 to protect and promote Cal. import traders' interests, collect and sort facts and statistics, fix points of customs and adopt uniform contract form. Commte. of 7, and Secy. and Asst. Secy. same as those of Beng. Chamb. of Commerce.

CALCUTTA TRADE ASSCN. (34, Dalhousie Sq. S., Cal.) : Estd. 1830 to promote amity among Calcutta retail traders, who only can be its members, and collect and issue said trade statistics. Represented in Beng. Assembly and other public bodies. Secy. is exc. officer.

CALICUT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Estd. 1923 to protect the commerce of the port of Calicut and the Malabar coast, to arrange surveys, arbitration, measurement and consignment of goods, testing and adjusting of weighing machines and weights etc. Commte. of 4 members.

CHITTAGONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Estd. 1906 to foster European and Indian comml. interests in East Bengal. Membership includes Surma Valley and Assam branches of Indian Tea Assn. Arbitrates on request. Represented on local municipality and Port Trust.

COCANADA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Estd. 1868 to represent the European traders at Cocanada and in the north-east coast of Madras Prov. Subs. p. a.—for those at Cocanada Rs. 120, for others Rs. 60. Arbitrates, conducts surveys and publishes statistics. Commte. of 8.

COCHIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Estd. 1857 by European traders of Malabar produce to protect and promote the trade and commerce of India, especially of Malabar coast, collect and circulate useful statistics, establish equitable principles in trade and arbitrate in comml. disputes. Has 14 members.

COIMBATORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Estd. 1922 to protect and promote Coimbatore town and districts trade interests. Ordy. and Hony. members. Commte. of 5.

DELHI FACTORY OWNERS' FEDERATION (Scindia House, New Delhi) : Estd. to promote the interests of employers, employees or members' trades.

Membership open to all industrial firms and owners of mills, presses or factories in Delhi prov.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED, THE (Bombay): Objects of the Association are 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 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, etc.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA (P. B. 35 Madras): Estd. 1920 to study the relations between employers and employees in S. India from relative first-hand statistics and other information, to promote equitable dealings between the two, and to safeguard the interests of comml. and industrial employers in S. India, especially against misguided actions of employees, to promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting such interests and to move proper authorities on connected matters. Recognised by the provincial Govt. and consulted on all matters affecting industry and labour. Those employing not less than 100 persons are eligible for membership. Commte. of 9 members.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (28 Ferozeshah Rd. New Delhi). Recognised by Central Govt. as the premier organisation representing Indian comml. and industrial interests. Estd. 1927 to promote Indian inland and foreign trade, collect and issue statistics and comml. information, deal with legislative and other measures affecting said ints., arbitrate, promote uniformity and unanimity of franchise in Indian business fields, etc. Ordy., Hony., Foreign, Corresponding (Ind. Chambs. allowed) members. Represented in many public bodies.

GODAVARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1885. All Indian traders can be members. Surveys goods. Issues fortnightly price quotations.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSCN. (Bombay): Estd. 1899 to protect and promote the grain and seeds trade interests. Commte. of 30 members.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE. (Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Rd., Ballard Estate, Bombay), Constituted in 1921 by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee. Originally it 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 derived from the cotton cess. Including as it does representatives of growers, agricultural officers, traders, spinners and manufacturers, the Committee has been an invaluable forum for the discussion of the many problems affecting the cotton industry. Whilst its constitution ensures a broad outlook on the many problems which fall within its purview, its main concern is the interest and welfare of the cotton grower. It is at present spending about Rs. 10,00,000 per annum on cotton improvement, mainly agricultural and technological research and seed distribution and marketing schemes. The aim is always to supplement and not supplant the work of the agricultural departments in the cotton growing provinces and States, and the general policy is to give assistance in the

direction where it is most needed in the carrying out of a co-ordinated policy of cotton improvement. Considerable attention has also been devoted by the Committee to the improvement of primary cotton marketing and the prevention of adulteration and other abuses.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA (102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta) : Estd. 1925 mainly to protect and promote Indian interests in trade, commerce and industry of India, particularly aiding and stimulating the developments of trade, commerce and industry in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians ; to adjust members' disputes and to advance commercial and technical education. Two kinds of members—local (Subs. Rs. 300 p.a.) and Mofussil (Subs. Rs. 150 p. a.). Membership open to Indians engaged in trade, transport, industries and insce. or connected with art, science or literature. Many staple merchants' and industrialists' assens. connected with Sugar, Chemicals, Insce., Paper, Coal, Rice, Jute, Gunny, Tea, Tubes, Metals and shares are affiliated to it. Tribunal of Arbitration has separate panels for Jute, Gunny, Piecegoods, and Yarn, Iron and Steel, Coal and Minerals and General trades.

INDIAN COLLIERY OWNERS' ASSCN. (Jharia, Br. 102 A, Clive St., Cal.) : Estd. 1933 to promote Indian coal mining industry and trade. Membership open to persons and firms owning coal mines.

INDIAN ENGINEERING ASSCN. (Calcutta) : Estd. 1912 to protect the Indian metals and machinery industries. All such firms can be members. Commte. of 7 members. Secretarial work done by Beng. Chamb. of Comm.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (DESI BEOPAR MANDAL), LAHORE (Punjab) : Estd. 1912 and Regtd. 1913 to safeguard the interests of Indian commerce, trade and agriculture. Reorganised by the Govts. of the Punjab and India. Affld. to the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce, Paris. Issues Certificates of Origin and has an Arbitration Board to settle comml, disputes. Has vote in the commerce constituency of Punjab Legis. Assembly along with 3 other chambs.

INDIAN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCN. (102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta) : All-India Organization estd. 1938 to protect and promote Indian chemical, pharmaceutical, and allied manufacturers' interests. Adm. fee Rs. 300 and Subs. p. a. Rs. 300. Membership open to persons and cos. owning or managing power-worked chem., pharm., allied or by products factories in India or Burma. Affd. to India Chamb. of Comm., Cal. Federation of India. Chambs. of Comm. and Industry, and All-India Organisation of Industrial-Employers. Commte. of 14 members. The Association has within its membership 95% of the chemical and pharmaceutical industries in India.

INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSCN. (Royal Exchange, Cal.) Estd. 1902 to secure united action, collect statistics, open new markets, fix points of custom and get grievances removed. Elects 2 members to Bengal Legislature. Commte. of 11. Secretarial work done by Beng. Chamb. of Comm.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER (Bombay) : Estd. 1907 to secure unanimity and organised action among Indian business community regarding their interests, and particularly among its members on all subjects involving their interests including 'regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour,' to collect and publish necessary statistics and other information and promote comml., economic and technical education, to promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting the said interest, to undertake arbitra-

tion of commercial disputes and enquiries and action for redressing of legitimate grievances and to examine the Agenda of the International Labour Confces. of the League of Nations, send Indian employers' representatives to the confces. and promote or oppose recommendations or conventions thereof. Represented in Bombay Legislative Assembly, Central Legislature, Bombay Port Trust (by 5) and Municipal Corporation and some other public bodies.

INDIAN MINING ASSCN. (Royal Exchange, Cal.) : Estd. 1892 to protect the Indian mining industrialists' interests, to foster the industries and afford arbitration. Membership open to all persons and firms conducting mining. Represented in Bengal and Bihar Legislatures.

INDIAN MINING FEDERATION (15, Clive St., Cal. ; Br. at Jharia) : Estd. 1913 to represent mainly Indian coal mining capital in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and C. P. Issues relative statistics. Represented on various public bodies. Commte. of 13.

INDIAN SUGAR MILLS ASSCN. (102 A, Clive St., Cal.) ; Estd. 1932. Membership, open to persons and cos. owning or managing power-worked mills or factories, includes 150 factories working in India during the season 1942-43. Has a tribunal of administration, and own contract form for sale of sugar. Adm. fee Rs. 100. Subs. p. a. based on daily crushing capacity of mills. Affld. to Indian Chamb. of Comm., Cal. Federation of Ind. Chambs. of Comm. and Industry, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, and Ind. Natl. Commte. of Internatl. Chamb. of Comm. Commte. of 16 members.

INDIAN SUGAR PRODUCERS' ASSCN. (Cawnpore) ; Estd. 1912 to secure co-ordinated plan and work for the common interests of grower, manufacturer, refiner and dealer. Commte. of 7 members.

INDIAN TEA ASSCN. (Royal Exchange, 2, Clive St., Cal.) ; Estd. 1881 to promote interests of growers of Indian Tea. Membership open to owners, managers and agents of tea estates. Bengal Chamber of Commerce's Secy., Dy. Secy., and Asst. Secy., are its Secy., Dy. Secy. and Asst. Secy. Has a scientific dept. devoted to cultivation problems.

INDIAN TEA MARKET EXPANSION BOARD, Royal Exchange, Calcutta (formerly Indian Tea Cess Commte.) ; Constituted under Act IX of 1903 as amended from time to time, to provide funds to promote the sale of Indian Tea by propaganda carried on in India and abroad in co-operation with producers' assen. in the Internatl. Tea Agreement in Europe, America, U. K., Africa and Australia. Mang. Comte. of 28 members representing growers and traders.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATL. COMTE. OF THE (28, Ferozeshah Rd., New Delhi) : Estd. 1928 to secure uniform action on all internatl. questions affecting finance, trade and industry and promote comml. intercourse and cordial relations among countries.

KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Estd. 1860, to protect and promote the general trade interests of Sind prov. Subs. p. m. Rs. 18. Entrance fee for new members Rs. 750. Subs. p. a. to its periodical Returns Rs. 50. Represented in Sind Legis. Assembly and other public bodies.

KARACHI INDIAN MERCHANTS' ASSCN. : 259 members. Estd. 1902 and Regtd. 1925, 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, initiate and promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting trade interests, maintain deptts. devoted to particular trades or industries. e. g., its Produce Exchange Dept. controlling local grain and seeds trade, regulate trade exchanges, examine agenda of the International Labour Organization and recommend for nomination of Employers' delegates to Internatl. Labour Confecs. Represented on various public bodies. Has a Clearing House to settle differences periodically between members *inter se.* Affld. to Federation of Indian Chambs. of Comm. and Industry, Ind. Natl. Commte. of Internatl. Chamb. of Comm. and Indian Chamb. of Comm. in Great Britain.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Estd. 1836. Membership open to all persons and firms interested in the general trade, commerce of manufactures of the prov. Distinguished persons, members of kindred assens. and officials similarly interested may be elected hony. members by ballot. Other Chambs. of Comm. may be affld. members. Entrance fee (hony. members (exempt)—Rs. 100 once for all, but for banks, cos., and firms—Rs. 100 every ten yrs. Subscription p. a. for ordy. member—Rs. 300 ; for affld. member—Rs. 50. Undertakes arbitrations, surveys, and issues Certificates of Origin.

MADRAS TRADES ASSCN. (Spencer Bldgs., Mount Rd., Madras) : Estd. 1856 to promote Madras trades' interests.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Industrial Assen. Bldgs., Church Gate, Bombay) : Estd. 1927 to secure amity and business enterprise among those engaged in trade, commerce, industry, agriculture, transport, banking, insurance in Maharashtra who only can be members, protect their interests and collect and issue to them manifold statistics.

MARWARI ASSOCIATION. (160A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta) Established 1898 to promote all the social, economic and political interests of the Marwaris. About 200 members including prominent Marwaris and chief local Marwari firms covering all the branches of their inland and foreign trade. Recognised both by the Central and Provincial Governments as a Chamber of Commerce. The Association is represented on the Central Legislative and Provincial Legislative Assemblies besides various other public bodies. The Association is authorised to issue certificate of origin. The Association Bulletin is the official organ of the Association and is chiefly devoted to trade, commerce and industry.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (143, Cotton St., Cal.) : Estd. 1900. Recognised as the custodian of the East Indian Marwari trading and industrial community's interests. Represented on almost all Govt. and other public bodies. Nearly all Marwari traders and industrialists are members, is Calcutta agent of Technological Laboratory, Bombay. The main object of this Chamber, which is one of the pioneer mercantile organizations in East India, is to foster the growth of commerce and industry in the country and 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 consider all questions connected with trade, commerce, agriculture, manufacture and industries. It arbitrates in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transaction and issues certificates of origin to the exporters of indigenous goods. It also issues

various other certificates. The chamber is generally consulted by Government on matters of public concern as well as on all commercial matters. It undertakes special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade and industry. It controls most of the Calcutta piecegoods market. The Chamber is the Calcutta Agent of the Central Cotton Committee. The number of ordinary members on the rolls is near about 750. The Chamber accepts surveys to be conducted in the Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES (Civil Lines, Cawnpore) Estd. & regd. 1932. 250 members including 15 affld. comml. bodies. Council of 21 members distributed all over the Province. Issues a monthly Eng. Bulletin, conducts arbitration, surveys goods and issues Certificates of Origin. Recognised by Prov. and Central Govts. and the Prov. Eng. Press.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay : Established in the year 1875. 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. Enjoy representation on 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 piecegoods 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 Bombay and Amritsar, the Association keeps its members regularly informed of the trend of prices and tendencies in these trading centres. The Associatiou also publishes every fortnight detailed lists of the average ex-mill quotations for the principal lines of cotton yarn and piecegoods 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 in the country is at once a tribute to the excellent spade work done by the Association in the field of social and labour work. The Association has on its rolls 150 members including 6 woollen mills, 2 silk mills, 2 cotton ginning and pressing factories and 4 dye and bleach houses.

MINING, GEOLOGICAL AND METALLURGICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA. Inaugurated 1906 ; Incorporated 1909. (Title changed from Mining and Geological Institute of India in 1937). Office . 27, Chowringhee, Calcutta. Objects : To promote the study of all branches of mining, geology and metallurgy, and engineering in India with a view to disseminate the information obtained for facilitating the scientific and economic development of the mineral industries of India. Graduates and 1st class diploma holders in any

of said subjects and qualified mine fieldworkers can be members. Council of 20 members. Issues annual *Transactions*. Has a teachnical library for memhers in Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. Local Centres at Asansol, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur and a Branch in C. P.

MUSLIM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (6, Clive Row, Cal.): The Muslim Chamber of Commerce was established in 1932. The objects are mainly to promote and protect the trade, Commerce, agriculture and industries of India particularly those in which Muslims are interested, to urge or oppose legislative or other measures affecting such trade, commerce etc., to collect and disseminate statistics and other information consistent with the objects desired, to maintain uniformity in rules, regulations and usages in the various branches of trade, etc. The Chamber is represented on almost all the important bodies such as Bengal Legislative Assembly, Calcutta Port Trust, Indian Central Jute Committee, Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., Local Advisory Committees of East Indian Railway, Bengal Nagpur Railway and Bengal & Assam Railway, Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal; Traffic Advisory Committee, Visiting Committees for Medical College Group of Hospitals and Campbell Hospital, Sealdah, and on various other public bodies and Committees. The affairs of the Chamber are administered by a Committee consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, 15 ordinary members and a Secretary.

(BEHAR) MUSLIM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Patna): Estd. 1932 to protect the agriculture, trade and commerce and manufactures in India and in particular of Behar Muslims.

MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Bangalore): Estd. 1917 to protect and promote Mysore State trade interests. Recognised by Govt. Represented on important public bodies of the States. Ordy. and Hony. members.

NAGPUR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LTD. (Jaiswal Bldg., Cotton Market, Nagpur): Regd. 1933 to protect and promote C. P. trade and industry, deal with legislative and other measures affecting said interests, collect and issue statistics and other information, settle trade disputes, secure uniformity in usages, and regulate forward contracts re: cotton-seed, grain and oil and provide the forms. Commte. of 18. Has standing sub-commtes. for particular trade sections.

NARAYANGANJ CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Narayanganj, Bengal): Estd. to protect and promote Bengal trade and manufactures. 15 members.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSCN. (Bombay): Constituted 1887 to protect brokers' status and further the interests both of them and the Bombay public concerned, to promote honourable practices and suppress malpractices, and settle brokers' disputes and decide all questions of business, custom and courtesy. About 472 members. Its present bldgs. with land cost about Rs. 21,00,000. Membership card now priced at about Rs. 42,000 Subs. Rs. 5. Constitution of 87 articles in the Deed and Rules sanctioned by Govt.

NEGAPATAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1931. The traders in and around Negapatam town and in Tanjore district are members. Recognised by India Govt. and authorised to issue certificates of Origin for the port exports. Fosters local trade interests, conducts surveys and arbitrates in comml. disputes. Exc. Commte. of 21 elected members.

NORTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ('Commerce House,' 141 Lawrence Rd., Lahore) : Estd. 1928 to protect and further N. Indian comml., industrial and agricl. interests. Represented on various public bodies. Affld. to the Assod. Chambs. of Comm. of India and the Federation of Chambs. of Comm. of British Emp., London. Its Tribunal of Arbitration settles disputes. Surveys merchandise and issues Certificates of Origin for Indian manufactures. Commte. of 16 members.

ORISSA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Estd. 1932 to promote amity and fellowship among traders and protect and safeguard their interests. Popular among traders and recognised by Central and Prov. Govts.

PLANTERS (BENGAL AND ASSAM) : Besides Indian Tea Assn., other district (tea-growers') asscns. are : Darjeeling, Duars and Terai, Bengal, Surma Valley Indian Tea, Terai Indian, and Indian Tea (Jalpaiguri),Planters' Asscns., Indian Tea Growers' (Assam) Assn. and Tripura Tea Assn.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Delhi) : Estd. 1905. Fosters mercantile interests in the Punjab, N.-W. F. P. and Kashmir. Branches at Amritsar and Lahore. Represented in the Central Assembly, Punjab Legislature and other public bodies. Member's subs. Rs. 200 p. a. for those who have offices in Delhi and Rs. 140 p. a. for others.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSCN. LTD. (Jenabai Bldgs., Musjid Bunder Rd., Bombay 3) : Estd. 1926 to protect and promote Indian raw produce (seeds, oils, grains, etc.) traders' interests, fix standards for classification of the said articles and arrange for maintaining, through a Clearing House and otherwise, uniformity of control in the said trade, collect and circulate useful relative information and adjust said traders' disputes. Two types of members—Merchants and Brokers.

STOCK EXCHANGE ASSCN., LTD., CALCUTTA (7, Lyons Range, Cal.) : Estd. 1908 and regd. 1923 with authorised capital of Rs. 3 lakhs divided into 300 shares of Rs. 1,000 each. 223 shareholders now, further share-selling closed. A share sells at about Rs. 25,000 now. Adm. fee Rs. 5,000. Issues a *Year-Book*. Commte. of 16 members. Deals on Cash and Delivery basis.

STOCK EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION LTD., MADRAS : Regtd. 1937, the only institution of its kind in S. India. Members are either Founders or ordy., the respective entry fees being Rs. 500 and Rs 1000, besides a deposit of Rs. 5000 or as the Exc. Commte. may decide. Subs. Rs. 25 p. m.

STOCK EXCHANGE LTD., BOMBAY : Oldest among Indian Stock Exchanges.

STOCK EXCHANGE LTD., PUNJAB : Estd. 1936. Capital Rs. 1 lakh. Shares of Rs. 1,000, now sell at Rs. 3,300 each. Member's adm. fee Rs. 500. Subs. p. m. Rs. 5.

SOUTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Madras) : Estd. 1909. Represents Indian trade, commerce, industry & banking in Madras City and the upper districts of the province. Surveys goods and undertakes arbitrations. Represented in the Central Assembly, Madras L. Assembly, and other public bodies. About 597 members all over the prov. with 36 district comm. chambs, & asscns. affiliated.

SOUTHERN INDIA SKINS & HIDE MERCHANTS' ASSCN. (33, Errabalu Chetty St., Madras) : Protects and promotes title trades. Commte. of maximum 58 members.

TELLICHERRY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Membership open to all local European trading cos. and persons. Managed by Hony. Secy.

TUTICORIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Estd. 1906 to represent the European traders in and around Tuticorin, appoint arbitrators and collect and publish annually statistiçs and other information re : the port trade. Commte. of 9 members.

UNITED PLANTERS' ASSCN. OF SOUTHERN INDIA (Coonoor, Nilgiris) : Estd. 1898 to protect and promote throughout the world S. Indian planting industries' interests, collect and issue in its fortnightly, *Planters' Chronicle* relative statistics and information, and settle members' disputes. Dist. Planters' Assens., and persons, firms and cos. likewise interested can be members. Represented in Madras Assembly and other public bodies. A Labour and a Scientific Dept.

UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Civil Lines, Cawnpore) : Estd. 1914. The only recognised Indian Chamber in the prov. Most of the trading and industrial concerns of the prov. affld. Membership open to all persons and firms interested in trade or industry. Represented in U. P. Legis. Assembly and other public bodies.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Cawnpore) : Estd. 1888 to protect and further U. P. comml. interests. Subs. p. a.—for Cawnpore traders Rs. 500, for others Rs. 150. Arbitrates in disputes. Represented on U. P. Legis. Council (by 2) and other public bodies. Commte. of 10 who can form local commtes.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

ANTHROPOLIGICAL SOC. OF BOMBAY (K. R. Cama Oriental Inst. Bldg, 136, Apollo St., Bombay) : Estd. 1886 to promote Indian anthropological research. Annual Subs. Rs. 10 ; Life membership Rs. 100.

BANGIYA SAHITYA PARISHAD (243/1, Upper Circular Rd., Cal.) : Premier Bengali literary academy. Issues a journal. Has a very valuable library.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOC. (22, Senpura, Benares) : Estd. 1918 to promote mathematical research. Publishes books and issues a journal dealing with researches of a high order. Exchanges with foreign universities and societies. Library with Benares Hindu University. Subs p. a. for resident members Rs. 12, for other members Rs. 5.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INST. (Poona) : Estd. 1917. to facilitate research in oriental studies and immortalise late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar's work and name. Bombay Govt. gave it 1918 the mss. library attached to Deccan College with a grant of Rs. 3000 p. a. for maintenance and handed to it the conduct of Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrit Series and a grant of Rs. 12,000. Has some 20,000 Sans. Mss. collected by Buhler, Kielhorn, Bhandarkar, etc, since 1868—one of the biggest and most valuable collens. in India and Bhandarkar's collcn. of over 3,000 old and rare vols. on Indology. Jain and Semitic Dept. estd. 1920, collects, Avesta, Pahlavi, Persian and Arabic Mss. and publishes Jain litt. Conducts besides Sans. and Prak. Series Govt Oriental Series and the qrtly. *Annals*. Research Dept. estd. 1927 affords post-grad. teaching and research in Sans., Pali, Ardhamagadhi and Anct. Ind. culture. Publishing an authoritative and critical edn. of the *Mahabharata*.

BHARAT ITIHASA SAMSODHAKA MANDAL (313-A, Sadashiv Peth, Poona-2): Estd. 1910 to collect and conserve historical materials, publish hist. wks. and promote study and research in Ind. hist. Its own bldg. houses Persian, Marathi and Sans. Mss. valuable paintings, rare coins, armour, copper plates, sculptures, etc. Issues a qrtly. Gets grants from Government and subscriptions from the public.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOC. (114, Apollo St., Bombay): Estd. 1888 to promote study of Nat. Hist. in all branches. Exchanges notes and observations on geology, exhibits interesting nat. hist. specimens. Issues the famous *Journal*. A ref. library of 1,000 vols. and fine ref. collns. of smaller Eastern Zoological species and of horns, heads and skulls of bigger Ind. mammals, some of which are now shifted to Prince of Wales Museum whose Nat. Hist. Colln. was entrusted to it in 1929. Subs. p. a. incldg. Journal subs. Rs. 25. 1,200 members.

EUROPEAN ASSCN.: Estd. 1883 as 'European and Anglo-Indian Defence Assen.,' re-estd. 1912 as 'European Def. Assen.,' took present name in 1913, mainly to organise European influence in Ind. political life. Central Administration in Sassoon House, 4, Lyons Range, Cal. 14 branches all over India.

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (Bangalore): Estd. 1934 to cultivate researches in pure and applied sciences. Fellows (now 200) are scientists of proved ability for research in various depts. of science. Also 40 hony. fellows chosen from great savants all over the world. Published proceedings are in 2 sections devoted to important discovery and researches by fellows and collaborators. 20 vols. and 4 numbers of 1,950 papers so far issued. Has exchange relations with 115 scientific instns. the world over. Financed by Mysore, Travancore, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Kashmir, Bhavnagar, Cochin and Indore States and the Govts. of Bombay and Madras and Universities of Madras, Andhra, Annamalai and Agra. All-India Council of 28 members.

INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPER SOC. (P. B. 69, New Delhi): Estd. 1939 as a central assen. of the Newspaper Press of India, Burma and Ceylon to protect members' business interests.

INDIAN ASSCN. FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE (210, Bowbazar St., Cal.): Estd. 1870 by late Dr. Mahendralal Sircar to cultivate sciences. Oldest instn. of its kind in India, donated to by Govt. and the public. The Mahendralal Prof. guides higher researches mainly in Physics. Sir C. V. Raman's researches earning him the Nobel Prize were done here. Dr. K. S. Krishnan, F. R. S., the first Mahendralal Sarkar Professor worked here from 1933-42, and was elected fellow of Royal Society for his original work on Physics. The present professor of physics is Dr. K. Banerjee, D. Sc., F. N. I. Conducts *Indian Journal of Physics* and its *Proceedings*. Life and Ordy. (Resident and Nonrdt.) members and fellows. Comte. of 29 members.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOC. (Cal. office: Univ. Sc. Coll. Bldgs.): Estd. 1924 to promote study of chemistry and chem. industries in India. Very influential members. Issues a monthly with valuable research papers. Subs. p. a. Rs. 18 and a quarterly industrial and news edition. Subs. p. a. Rs. 6. Composite subscription for both. Branches at Bombay, Madras and Lahore.

INDIAN LIFE-INSNCE. COS.' FIELD-WORKERS' ASSCN. (4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.) Estd. 1938. Objects to promote and safeguard interests of Life Insurance agents and other field-workers of Indian Companies. Commte. of 25 members. *President:* Mr. H. C. Naug.

(THE) INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY was established in 1907 to advance Math. studies in India. The Society publishes two quarterlies "The Journal of Indian Mathematical Society" and "The Mathematics Student", and also mantains a Library of Mathematics Journals from various countries. The Library is housed in the Fergusson College, Poona.

INDIAN OVERSEAS CENTRAL ASSON. (Reading Rd., New Delhi): Estd. 1938 to protect and promote all overseas Indians' interests, and Indian emigrants, foster amity between Indians and non-Indns. and make propaganda. All sympathetic Indians can be members. A move set on foot for building a 'Pravasi Bhawan' (Overseas House) in New Delhi. Comte. of 32 members.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, Headquarters New Delhi. Established by Act XV of 1920 to care for the sick and the wounded of His Majesty's Forces and sufferers from Tuberculosis, and to assist in health, maternal and child welfare, school health, nursing and Home Service Ambulance work. Has 34 Provincial and State and 307 District Branches. Its Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau maintains or subsidises Health Schools for the training of Health Visitors at Delhi, Calcutta, Lucknow and Poona. *Presi.*: H. E. the Viceroy, *Chairman, Managing Body*: The Hon'ble Malik, Sir, Feroz Khan Noon, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. *Secy.*: Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, O.B.E.

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 can claim to be amongst the pioneers in organised medical research on a large scale and its work has been widely appreciated in other countries. The control and management of the Association are vested in a Governing Body, the President of which is the Member-in-Charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India. The Governing Body is assisted by a Scientific Advisory Board, of which the Director General, Indian Medical Service, is the Chairman and the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India is the Secretary. The latter is also the Secretary of the Governing Body. The Scientific Advisory Board is assisted by Advisory Committees consisting of workers on more important items of research, e.g. cholera, malaria, maternal mortality, nutrition and plague, who examine proposals for research work and make recommendations to the Board. Advisory Committees for the subjects of rabies and clinical research are to be appointed in the coming year. The Scientific Advisory Board annually publishes a technical report on the research work done on the various enquiries carried out under the auspices of the Association each calendar year.

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'. Both these Journals are issued under the authority of the Association. 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 Association maintains the Research Section of the Malaria Institute of India at Delhi as well as its Southern India Branch at Coonoor, which was previously financed and run by the Rockefeller Foundation and which has been taken over by the Association. Besides carrying out experiments in connection with the prevention of malaria, the Institute holds annual classes at which candidates from India and abroad are shown the latest methods for dealing with the Malaria problems.

The Association maintains the Nutrition Research 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 ot 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 Association have set up nutrition research units at the Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay and at Dacca University Dacca.

The Association have adopted a scheme for the award of Research Fellowships of the value of Rs. 150 per mensem each tenable for a period of two years. The Fellowships are intended to encourage young medical graduates who have shown initiative and are considered suitable to undertake independent research. Five scholars were selected in 1942 and two scholars were selected in 1944 to hold the fellowships.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS ASSCN. (92, Upper Circular Road, Cal.) : Sponsored by Prof. P. S. Macmahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen, estd. 1914 (Sir Asutosh Mookerjee being 1st Pres.) to advance scientific research in India by holding annual sessions and thus circulate its results, arrange for personal contact among researchers and foster public interest work. Managed by Royal Asiatic Soc. of Beng. till 1939 : now it has its own parmanent staff and office. Cong. meets every Jany. in a principal city, invited by some Univ. 7-day Session divided into 1 General and 13 Sectional meetings, each presided by own Pres. chosen yearly, devoted to Math. Statistics, Physics, Chem., Geol., and Geog., Archaeology, Bot., Zool., and Entom., Anthrop, Med. and Vety. Sciences, Agric. Physiol. Psychol. and Educ. Sc., and Engr. and metallurgy where papers are read and discussed and specl. discussions, symposia and popular evening lectures by eminent scientists and specialists are held.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE (Statistical Laboratory, Presidency Coll., Cal.) : Estd. 1932 to promote study of pure and applied statistics and allied subjs. and afford instruction and research in them. Ordy., Life and Hon. Members and Fellows. Council elected yearly. Branches with local commtes. at Mysore, Bombay, Poona, Madras, Lahore, Lucknow and Delhi. Issues *Sankhya*—The Ind. Jour. of Statistics. Holds yearly Ind. Stat. Conf. Annual grants from India Govt. and elsewhere. Trains men deputed by Govt. depts., Univs. etc. and a few qualified students from all over India, and examines for Computer's Cert. and Statistician's Dipl. Much work also done in ths Laby. under Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis F. R. S. Inst.'s Hon. Secy., on applied problems, e. g. meteorology, rainfall, flood and irrigation. medl. stats. econ. and business research, agric. and animal nutrition, etc., random sample surveys, diet surveys, labour inquiries, crop forecasts, etc.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) (8, Gokhale Rd., Cal.) : Estd. 1920 inc. by Royal Charter. 1935 to promote Indian engr. practice and business. Members, Associate Mems., Companions, Hon. Mems. and Hon. Life Mems. Students, Associates Srbscribers, Hold exams. recognised by India Govt. Publishes a quarterly journal.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INDIAN OFFICE, (8, Curzon Road, New Delhi) : The main objects of the League of Nations, which has its headquarters at

Geneva, are to achieve international peace and security, i. e., to prevent future wars by establishing international relations on the basis of justice and honour, and to promote co-operation, material and intellectual, between the nations of the world. Further, the League recognises that universal peace can be established only if it is based on social justice. The League of Nations is a League of States and its business is transacted by representatives of Governments which are its members. It does not abolish the principle of national sovereignty and it is not a kind of super-state with an existence above and outside the states which compose it. Its chief purpose is to bring about an agreement in the clashes of national ambitions and interests which might occur from time to time. It affords to those who really wish to come to an agreement a basis of conciliation. But the League is not a panacea and does not by its mere existence ensure, without the continued goodwill of all civilised countries and without the wholehearted and unreserved assent of the peoples the automatic solution of every difficulty that may arise. Its main weapon is, therefore, the appeal to the public opinon of the world and to the world's respect for justice. The Indian Bureau of the League of Nations has been established with the concurrence of the Government of India, which is an original member of the League. As an organic part of the League Secretariat, the Office endeavours to interest public opinion in India in the activities of the League through all legitimate channels. The principal League approach to international public opinion is through newspapers, news agencies and independent journalists. As an official information service the Office can only state facts and does not attempt to advocate any particular policy or express opinions. It tries co-operation with educational authorities and institutions in the task of instructing the youth in India in the aims and ideals of the League of Nations ; and national societies and organisations—Commercial, economic, medical and social—are kept informed of League developments which are of interest to them. The Library of the Office, containing documents and publications of the League Secretariat, is at the disposal of those interested in the study of international questions. The League publications, which deal with outstanding world problems relating to economics, finance, commerce. transit, hygiene and other topics, are stocked and sold by the Office.

MINING, GEOLOGICAL AND METALLURGICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA, 27 Chowringhee, Calcutta : Estd. 1906 to promote the study of all branches of Indian mining, geology, metallurgy and engineering and diffuse information useful to development of Indian mining industries. Graduates and 1st class diploma-holders in any of said subjects and qualified mine field-workers can be members. Council af 21 members, Issues annual *Transactions*. Has a technical library for members in Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES OF INDIA (1, Park St., Cal.) : Estd. 1935 to promote in India natural knowledge with its appl. to natl. problems, co-ordinate scientific socs. etc. with Govt. scientific depts. and services, foster Indian scientists' interests & represent to the world India's science work, undertake, through duly framed Natl. commtes. as the Natl. Research Council of India. scientific work of natl. & internatl. value & secure funds for it, & promote *liaison* bet. sc. & letters. Issues *Proceedings*, *Transactions*, *& Indian Sc. Abstracts* (annotated Ind. Sc. bibliograpy).

P. E. N. ALL-INDIA CENTRE, 22, Narayan Dabholkar Rd., Malabar Hill, Bombay : Estd. 1933 by Mrs. Sophia Wadia under presidency of Rabindra-

nath Tagore as branch of the Internatl. Society of eminent Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists & Novelists, to promote amity among writers, uphold freedom of speech, and advance natl. cultural unity by spreading appreciation of the Ind. literatures, beyond their own language areas & abroad through public lectures books and its monthly, *The Indian P. E. N.* (Subs. Rs. 5). Recognised Ind. writers approved by Mang. Commte. can be members. About 250 membs. Adm. fee Rs. 5 ; Subs. Rs. 5 p. a., Life member's fee Rs. 100. Pres. : Sm. Sarojini Naidu ; Vice-Pres. : Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir S. Radhakrishnan and Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadir.

(BOMBAY) PRESS OWNERS' ASSOCIATION. (196B, Gaiwali, Girgaum. Bombay) : Estd. 1919 to promote printing & litho press interests & secure cordial relations between press owners & workers or government.

(THE) PRESS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA. (Manmohan Building, Panjrapole Chawl, Gaiwadi, Girgaon, Bombay 4) ; Estd. 1915 to watch and safeguard the interests of the Printing Presses and to fight for their rights and privileges and to ventilate their grievances to the Government. *President* . B. G. Horniman ; *Honorary Secretary* : M. C. Modi.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOC., BOMBAY BRANCH (Town Hall, Bombay) : Estd. 1804 to foster & conduct research in oriental arts, sciences & litt. Issues a journal. Subs. p. a. Rs. 60.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL (1, Park Street, Calcutta). The oldest literary and scientific Society in the East, founded by Sir William Jones in 1784. Objects : "The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by Nature." Issues "Journal", "Year Book," "Memoirs" works in Bibliotheca Indica, and Miscellaneous other publications. Has a library of rare books and manuscripts. Yearly subscription : Resident, Rs. 36/- ; Non-Resident Rs. 24/- ; Foreign Rs. 16/-. *President* for 1943 : Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., D. Litt. *General-Secretary* Dr. Kalidas Nag, M.A., D. Litt. *Superintendent* : P. O. Matthai, M. A., B.D.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSCN. (Indian Council) : Estd. 1910 to give first-aid training, make and distribute ambulance materials, etc. 49,999 persons attended during 1944 (86,285 secured certificates) its First-aid, Home Nursing, Hyg. and Sanitation, A.R.P., Dom. Hyg. and Mothercraft classes. The Viceroy, the Vicereine and the C.-in.-C. are Pres., Lady Pres. and Chairman respecly. Sir Cameron Badenoch is the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri is the General Secretary. The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in India possesses 657 Ambulance and Nursing Divisions in different parts of the country. They are rendering a yeoman's service in attending to the sick, injured and wounded.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOC. : Estd. 1905 by the late G. K. Gokhale to devotedly serve the country and promote Indians' interests by all constitutional means. Membership strictly limited, only 25 now, who get small allwce. for support. Hd. office—Poona : brs. at Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Lucknow, Lahore, Cuttack, etc. Besides political and labour work, social institutions estd. by some members at Poona, Bombay and Madras render educ. and soc. service. The *Seva Samiti* helps pilgrims at Benares, Hardwar, etc., and a depressed class mission and rural reconstruction work are conducted. Issues two papers. Non-communal and non-sectarian. Conducted relief operations in Bengal 1944 and 1945 and also in Orissa, Malabar, Travancore, Cochin and Chicacole (Vizag dist.).

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSCN. ("Seshadri", Mylapore, Madras) ; Estd. 1917 to abolish child marriage, spread educ. among women, remove their disabilities, help their civic and pol. advancement and self-development and engage them in country's service. Actively working for adult education and Harijan uplift. Has an orphanage for girls. 48 brs. in India. Connected with many womens' assens. here and abroad. Has a *Seva Sadan*, a Rescue Home and a Children's Aid Soc. Numerous members. Held some confs. and passed important resolutions.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSCN. : Estd. in London 1844 by late Sir George Williams to secure young men's religious, social, physical and educ. welfare the world over. In India, Burma and Ceylon some 60 independent branch assens. (of several thousand members) each with a local council (some with own bldgs.), open to all and supervised by a Natl. Council with Head Office at 5, Russell St., Cal. Bombay Br., keen on genl. up-lift work, conducts a Welfare Service Agency for labour.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

In India nearly three persons out of every four have to depend for their livelihood on agriculture. It is often said that this preponderance of agriculture is the bane of the country,—the cause of chronic proverty of the land. But there are countries, of which the national prosperity largely depends not only on agriculture but on one crop only. As for example, the principal item of the national prosperity of Egypt is her cotton crop and that of Thailand is her rice crop. But it is not safe for a large country like India to continue to be a purely agricultural country. India's model should be U. S. A., Canada and Russia where, side by side with a thriving agriculture, vast industries have grown up. The Famine Commission of 1880 emphatically sought to bring home to the British administrators in India the necessity of effecting diversification of industries as an insurance against famine in India.

In the world demand for agricultural commodities, India has a place of her own : she supplies cent per cent of world's jute, more than 60% of world's tea ; twenty-five per cent of world's cotton and 50% of world's oilseeds. But this position in the world market is not very compatible with the miserable conditions of the tillers of the soil. India is a vast country and it is only natural that she must produce enormous quantities from her enormous cultivable lands.

The principal defects of Indian agriculture are the following .

1. Due to the peculiar law of inheritance in India both among the Hindus and the Mohammedans, the average agricultural holding in India is so small that the cultivator has very little scope for adopting improved modern methods of cultivation, and he persists in the rule of the thumb.

2. The Indian cultivator still suffers from dearth of capital. If he gets credit he is to pay dearly for that. Moreover, once in debt, he is not infrequently hopelessly in debt. In most of the provinces, legislative measures have been taken for reducing the rates of interest and for saving the cultivators from the clutches of the Mahajans. The results of these measures have not been beneficial. The Mahajan has become more shy than ever and the credit famine in Bengal is now more acute than before.

3. Most of the cultivators are illiterate with the result that they are conservative and unbusinessmenlike in their habits and outlook. They are not quick to appreciate the benefit of improved methods of cultivation even where such methods are not beyond adaptability.

4. Ploughing in India is usually done with the help of bullocks. But the number and the working capacity of these bullocks are not satisfactory. Of late, enlightened public opinion and the Government Departments have been taking lively interest in the problem of livestock.

5. Indian cultivators cannot afford to utilize modern manure only because there is no provision in India for the manufacture and distribution of cheap manure. Moreover, there is a criminal waste of farmyard manure as cheap fuel.

6. Due to pressure of population the inherent fertility of soil in India has deteriorated, but no attempts have been made to make good the exhaustion of inherent fertility. The result has been that the productivity of the Indian soil is now very poor.

Indian cotton has a world market but the quality of Indian cotton is inferior to that of American or Egyptian cotton. This necessitates that India has to import raw cotton for the consumption of local mills, for certain counts of yarn. In recent years India has lost her importance as an exporter of wheat, because India could not compete in prices with countries like Canada, Australia and Russia. It is not necessary that India's prosperity should be built upon a gigantic export trade in agricultural produces. The fact remains that in India, as in other countries of the world, the internal market has potential demands many times more than the world demand. The local demand in India for agricultural produces, particularly for food grains, must be stimulated and supply must be increased. It has been repeatedly pointed out by great authorities on diet and on public hygiene that the majority of people in India are still underfed, their intake of cereals is insufficient for giving them sufficient vitality or efficiency. Serious and systematic attempts should, therefore, be made for improving Indian consumption. But such attempts involve large-scale and costly measures not only by provincial Governments, but by, and mainly by, the Central Government. It has not yet been duly appreciated in this country how the authorities controlling credit, currency and prices in India can lend stimulus to the production and consumption of agricultural commodities by mere regulation of prices and co-ordination of credit and currency. The Bengal famine of 1942-43, clearly proved the necessity and importance of "grow more food" campaign. There is always scope for increasing our food supply and food-intake as normally most of us are underfed.

Principal Agricultural Crops*

RICE : Rice is the principal crop grown in India and the staple food of the people. The area under it is estimated to be about a third of the total cultivated area. Next to China, India is the biggest producer of rice in the world. India and Burma together supply about half the total world production. Rice, being a typical monsoon plant, is grown chiefly in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Madras and to a lesser extent in the U. P., Punjab, Frontier Provinces and Coorg. There are usually three varieties, the chief of

* See Statistics of Agricultural Production P. 230-31.

which is the winter rice. This is sown from April to August and harvested between November and January. The other varieties, the autumn and the summer, are not so important. Of these the autumn variety is sown between May and June and the summer variety between January and February. The harvesting is done between September and October for the former and between May and June for the latter. The variety of rice grown in India is innumerable.

WHEAT : Wheat occupies the second place of importance in Indian agriculture. India is the third wheat-producing country in the world and contributes about 12 per cent to the world total. The chief wheat-growing areas are the Punjab, the United Provinces and the N.-W. Frontier Province. The *bread* wheat and the *macaroni* wheat are the two principal species grown. Wheat is essentially a *rabi* crop and is sown during October to December. The harvesting is done during March to May. The production of wheat in 1939-40 was about 11 million tons and the acreage under cultivation was about 26·2 millions. During the present century, the production of wheat has largely increased due to the success of the irrigation policy of the Government in U. P., the Punjab and in other wheat-producing areas.

SUGARCANE : The economic importance of sugarcane is very great in the United Provinces and Bihar. It is also grown in Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Madras and Bombay. India is now the largest producer of sugar. The conditions for the cultivation of cane are particularly suitable in U. P., Bihar and some parts of northern Bengal. The sowing season is from February to May and the harvesting season is usually from November to January. In recent years the area under sugarcane has increased very considerably in response to the increased demand for sugarcane by the increasing number of sugar mills in U. P., Bihar and other provinces.

TOBACCO : The principal areas where tobacco is grown are Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Madras and Bombay. Tobacco has a considerable internal demand and the exportable surplus is in no way fairly large. India contributes about 28 per cent of the world total.

TEA : India is the biggest producer of tea in the world. Suitable conditions of tea cultivation are found on hill-slopes at a height of between two and five thousand feet above the sea level. Bengal and Assam produce the bulk of the tea grown in India. The Punjab, United Provinces and Nilgiris produce small amounts of tea. The best tea is grown in and about Darjeeling. Seeds are generally sown between November and March. The seedlings are transplanted not earlier than six months. Tea is plucked from May to December, except in South India, where it is done between January and December.

COFFEE : The cultivation of coffee is restricted to South India—Madras Presidency, Coorg and the States of Cochin, Travancore and Mysore being the principal areas. Mysore alone produces about half the total coffee grown in India. The sowing and transplanting is done during the rains, the harvesting being done between October and January.

MILLETS : Millets are an important food-crop particularly in Central and South India. Many varieties are grown, of which two are the most important, the *bajra*, a *kharif* crop, and *jowar*, both a *rabi* and a *kharif* crop.

PULSES : Pulses, of which a large number are cultivated, are an important class of foodstuff in India. Many of the pulses are *rabi* crops, of which gram is important. Of the *kharif* varieties, the most important is *arhar*. Pulses are grown everywhere and often mixed with cereals. Other kinds of pulses are largely grown all over the country.

LINSEED : Linseed is an important oil-seed grown in India. The cultivation is fairly extensive, and it is grown in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bombay, Punjab and in many South Indian and Central India States. The sowing is done between August and October and the harvesting between January and April.

RAPE AND MUSTARD : The cultivation of rape and mustard is extensive, and Northern India contributes a bigger share than the South. This is a *rabi* crop. The sowing is done between August and October and the crop is harvested between January and April.

SESAMUM : Sesamum or *til* is not localized in any particular area and is grown extensively. Principally, this is an autumn crop, though a *rabi* variety is also grown in some parts. The sowing time is between January and February for this variety and between May and July for the more usual variety. The autumn variety is harvested between October and December and the other variety between May and July.

CASTOR-SEED : Castor-seed is generally cultivated in Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces and Berar, U. P., Bihar, Orissa and Sind. There are two varieties. The *kharif* variety is sown during May and June and the *rabi* variety during September to November. The harvesting is done between January and February and March and April respectively.

GROUNDNUT : Groundnut is chiefly grown in Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, and in the South Indian State of Hyderabad. The sowing season is during May to August. The harvesting is done usually between November and January. A summer variety, is grown in Madras.

COTTON : India is the second largest producer of raw cotton in the world, contributing about 15 per cent of the world total. Raw cotton is an important item in the export list and usually accounts for not less than 40% of the total value of raw materials exported out of India. In quality and strength, Indian cotton is inferior to those of U. S. A., Egypt, and East Africa. For certain types of yarn, even Indian mills have to depend on cotton imported from abroad. The principal cotton producing provinces and States in India are Bombay Presidency, Madras Presidency, C. P. & Berar, U. P., and the Punjab, Bombay States, Baroda and Hyderabad, and Central India States. "The area under cotton in India covers such a wide climatic range that the season for planting and picking are divergent in different parts of the country, and while in the Punjab and Sind, the crop is almost entirely irrigated, elsewhere it depends for the most part upon the sufficiency and the timeliness of the monsoon rainfall." There are two varieties mainly cultivated. The sowing is extended from March to August for both varieties and the harvesting is done between October and April. In certain parts of South India, the sowing may continue as late as December and the harvesting as late as July. India used to export a large quantity of cotton to Japan.

JUTE : Jute is practically a monopoly of India. Jute growing is confined almost entirely to the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta in Bengal and Assam, in Cooch-Behar State and some parts of Bihar and Orissa. Alluvial

deposits brought up by inundation enable the growth of crops year after year without expenditure on manure. Jute is generally sown from March to May and harvested from July to September. The demand for jute in the world market is based upon the fact that no other cheaper fibre is obtainable for bagging agricultural produces. The cultivation of jute has during the last 50 years or so increased by leaps and bounds. In 1874 the area under jute was below one million acres. The average area for the 5 years ending 1912-13 was estimated at a little more than 3 million acres. In 1913-14 (i.e., in the pre-war year), the acreage was no less than 3,352,200. Since 1922 there had been a contraction in the acreage of jute cultivation. During 1924-26 there was, however, a welcome recovery from post-war depression. But the world economic depression of 1930-31 had a very depressing effect on the cultivation of jute. In 1931 the acreage and production of jute receded to the low figure of 1,862,000 acres and 5·5 million bales of 400 lbs. each respectively. Since 1933 signs of improvement have been visible. In recent years the Government of Bengal have sought to raise the price of jute by (i) trying to restrict the acreage under cultivation, and (ii) later by controlling the price of jute. These two measures have produced some effect, but the results have not been very encouraging. (See Agricultural Statistics). Of the non-food crops in India, jute is one of the most important. Jute in normal years constitutes about 20 to 25 per cent of the total exports of India.

RUBBER : Rubber is grown principally in South India, being mostly localized in Travancore, which accounts for about 78 per cent of the total area under cultivation. Madras, Cochin and Coorg come next in order of area. The present War has given substantial stimulus to rubber production.

Agricultural Statistics

DISTRIBUTION OF AREA IN BRITISH INDIA

(*in acres*)

Province	(*Cultivated*) *Net area actually sown*	*Current fallows*	(*Uncultivated*) *Cultivable waste other than fallow*	*Not available for cultivation*	*Forests*
Ajmer-Merwara	337,139	174,590	263,165	899,251	96,782
Assam	6,295,796	1,601,597	18,856,570	4,577,400	4,153,437
Bengal	24,728,100	4,640,569	5,753,822	9,649,215	4,482,890
Bihar	19,323,400	6,966,506	5,123,622	6,294,248	6,606,945
Bombay	28,715,213	5,059,224	888,388	5,722,961	8,336,139
C. P. & Berar	24,597,804	3,805,214	13,992,370	4,899,410	15,857,033
Coorg	144,673	164,667	11,690	359,474	331,760
Delhi	213,444	11,161	65,305	78,502	...
Madras	32,032,814	9,450,303	10,537,675	14,604,210	13,178,241
N.-W. F. Province	2,109,029	576,056	2,851,700	2,687,052	352,932
Orissa	6,447,555	1,786,964	3,571,049	6,211,433	2,697,753
Punjab	27,296,877	3,695,782	14,164,936	13,021,910	1,975,219
Sind	5,140,479	4,873,248	5,899,512	13,548,576	717,671
United Provinces	36,171,073	2,687,755	9,988,955	9,887,964	9,274,595
Total	218,493,390	45,393,696	91,968,759	92,441,606	68,001,397

ESTIMATED AREA UNDER AND YIELD OF, CROPS IN BRITISH INDIA

Food grains	*Yield 1939-40* 000's omitted tons*	*Area 1939-40 1,000 Acres*
Rice	24,550 (20,970)	70,101
Wheat	8,925 (8,091)	26,128
Barley	1,981	6,101
Jowar	4,512	21,677
Bajra	2,020	13,362
Maize	2,118	5,766
Gram	3,085	11,690
Other grains & pulses	...	28,817
Other food-crops (including fruits, vegetables, spices, etc.) :		
Sugarcane	4,334 tons (5,439)	6,772
Coffee	17,424 lbs.	3,629
Tea	409,883 lbs. (421,076)	96
Linseed	403 tons	728
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	338 tons	2,438
Rape & Mustard	1,104 tons	2,198
Groundnut	2,327 tons (2,727)	3,538
Cocoanut	...	5,588
Castor	44 tons	680
Other oilseeds	...	407
Cotton	3,381 bales (3,972)	13,344
Jute	9,648 bales (5,331)	3,119
Other fibres	...	775
Indigo	5 cwts.	37
Opium	...	7
Tobacco	449 tons	1,181
Fodder crops	...	10,467
Rubber	3,789 lbs.	...

ALL-INDIA CROP FORECASTS 1944-45 & PRODUCTION FOR 1943-44

(000's omitted)

Crop	*Estimated acreage 1944-45*	*Estimated out-turn 1944-45 Tons*	*Acreage 1943-44*	*Yield 1943-44 Tons*
Rice	73,475	(a)	79,960	30,603
Sugar-cane	4,024	(a)	4,113	5,696
Wheat (1943-44)	33,740	9,690	34,417 (b)	11,082 (b)
Jute	2,060	5,494 bales	2,639	7,004 bales
Cotton	12,957	(a)	20,420	5,072 bales
Rape & Mustard (1943-44)	5,484	955	5,901 (b)	1,070 (b)
Linseed (1943-44)	3,518	395	3,406 (b)	410 (b)

* Figures in brackets, 1940-41 yield.

(a) Not available, (b) 1942-43.

IRRIGATION

Normal rainfall in India is very markedly uneven. While Konkan, Malabar districts, Assam and Bengal enjoy sufficient quantities of rainfall for agricultural purposes, Sind, the Frontier Provinces and major part of the Punjab, C. P. and U. P. receive very scanty rains. This inequality in the distribution of rainfall makes artificial water supply a crying necessity in many parts of the country. As the Irrigation Commission of 1901-1903 pointed out, "between the area in which the annual rainfall is invariably sufficient and that in which it is so scanty that no agriculture is at all possible without irrigation system, there lies a tract of nearly a million square miles which, without the aid of irrigation, is exposed to the uncertainty of season and to the scourge of famine." The total area irrigated in British India in 1939-40 was about 55 million acres. This represented about 20 per cent of the total cropped area of the country. (See Tables).

As a result of the findings of the two Famine Commissions, the Government of India took up in right earnest an extensive programme of railway-construction and irrigation works and the excavation of irrigation canals in provinces like the Punjab, U. P., C. P., Sind and North-West Frontier Provinces. In most of these provinces irrigation has been a paying concern to the Government. In Bengal, however, irrigation is hardly productive or remunerative. But as was pointed out by the late Sir Daniel Hamilton, the Bengal Government might profitably undertake a programme of draining away the masses of water logged in numerous marshy places known as *bils*. This draining programme, if put into effect, would have achieved two distinct results. It would have driven away the scourge of malaria and it would have made available for cultivation a large area of water-logged marshes. With the introduction of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, irrigation was made a provincial subject and under the present constitution it continues to be so.

Irrigation works are broadly classed as productive and unproductive. Productive works are those, the revenue derived from which covers the interest on the capital out-lay within 10 years of the construction of the works. The net interest earning of irrigation works in British India (productive and unproductive works taken together) was 6·52 per cent of the capital at charge in 1939-40, which stood at Rs. 154 crores. But if we eliminate unproductive works from these figures then the interest earning on capital at charge would stand at 8·37 per cent.

There are various indigenous methods of irrigation undertaken generally by individuals such as small tanks, wells, temporary obstruction to divert water from stream on to the fields. Well-irrigation is very common in this country. As far back as the beginning of the present century, there were approximately two million and a half of irrigation-wells, which irrigated some 12 million acres of cultivable land. The irrigation works undertaken by the Government consist mainly of tanks, canals and barrages. The latter are artificial obstructions to the course of rivers with a view to deepening the volume of water within these rivers. The success which irrigation has achieved in India, evidently stands on its own merits. Irrigation has converted barren tracts of land in the Punjab, U. P. and Sind into fertile regions. The production of wheat and sugarcane has increased during the present century by at least 50 per cent over the last century and irrigation, more than anything else which the Government has done, is responsible for this increased production.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN BRITISH INDIA IN ACRES, 1939—40

Province	Total area sown	Area Irrigated					Total area irrigated
		By Canals		By tanks	By wells	Other sources	
		Govt.	Private				
Ajmer-Merwara	251,014	...	...	7,983	68,664	98	76,745
Assam	7,507,112	228	352,670	1,400	...	300,451	654,749
Bengal	30,228,400	233,904	283,097	1,009,982	89,193	485,125	2,051,802
Bihar	23,260,300	692,278	917,237	1,413,872	481,845	1,715,525	5,220,757
Bombay	29,413,873	283,025	78,284	108,004	720,470	25,315	1,215,049
C. P. & Berar	27,134,285	...	1,132,082	...	181,860	66,182	1,380,124
Coorg	149,216	3,124	...	1,329	...	...	4,453
Delhi	247,638	48,012	...	879	41,854	...	90,745
Madras	36,280,212	3,791,337	150,313	3,021,255	1,311,518	291,237	8,565,660
N.-W. F. P.	2,365,447	397,991	383,550	...	79,781	72,255	933,577
Orissa	7,005,958	350,195	52,365	249,988	8,480	737,040	1,397,968
Punjab	29,946,850	11,405,798	453,873	84,559	4,721,922	151,292	16,767,444
Sind	5,623,877	4,157,415	37,541	...	29,469	392,004	4,616,429
United Prov.	45,162,675	3,762,151	45,453	17,182	5,807,186	2,338,264	11,970,236
Total	244,574,857	25,125,458	3,886,415	5,866,383	13,492,192	6,574,790	54,945,238

LIVE-STOCK IN INDIA (1940-41)

		000's Omitted	
		British India	*Indian States*
1.	Bulls and Bullocks	46,855	17,078
2.	Cows	36,445	15,966
3.	Buffaloes (males)	4,911	1,870
	Cow Buffaloes	14,084	6,76\
4.	Sheep	28,520	20,541
5.	Goats	39,254	20,115
6.	Area under Fodder crops	10,466	3,117 (1936-37)

The Co-operative Movement

By the middle of the last century two notable Germans, Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzch had introduced and popularized in Germany two distinct types of banks for giving relief to the poor in Germany. The object of Raiffeisen Societies was the relief of agricultural indebtedness and that of Schulze-Delitzch Societies was the relief of other classes of poor people, particularly poor artisans. In 1892 Sir Frederick Nicholson, who had been deputed to the Continent to study and report on co-operation, reported to the Madras Government on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks in Madras. The Government of India also began to take a lively interest in the problem of agarian indebtedness The Government of Lord Curzon passed the first Co-operative Societies Act in 1904 and laid the foundation of the co-operative movement in India. For the first few years the movement was slow in its progress. The Amending Act of 1912, however, gave an effective stimulus to the movement by providing for central financing agencies, such as Central Co-operative Banks and Provincial Co-operative Banks. In 1925-26 there were 69,016 societies with 2,877,550 members and with a total working capital of Rs. 53 crores. These figures increased to 94,242 ; 4,349,609 and Rs. 91 crores respectively in 1930-31 and to 124,237 ; 5,628,949 and Rs. 98,47,75,000 respectively in 1941.

The existing structure of the co-operative movement in India is given below :

I. At the apex of the whole movement in a province there is *the Provincial Co-operative Bank*, which works both as a provincial financing agency and an agency for absorbing the surplus funds of other societies in the province, such as, Central Co-operative Banks and primary societies, agricultural or non-agricultural. *The Provincial Co-operative Banks* attract large deposits from the public and absorb and utilize the surplus funds of the primary and central societies in the province. The working capital of these banks is usually very large and they sometimes get accommodation in the shape of loans or guarantee from provincial Governments. In 1939-40, there were 8 such banks

with a total working capital of over Rs. 13 crores. There were two such Banks in Indian States—in Mysore and Hyderabad respectively.

II. Just below the provincial bank are the *Central Co-operative Banks* located in important places such as at subdivisional and district headquarters and centres of business ; and the supervising and guaranteeing unions formed by the union of a number of primary societies. Central Co-operative Banks tap the middle class and rich people and lend only to the co-operative societies within their jurisdiction. They also guide and supervise the primary societies in their jurisdiction. In 1939-40 there were 985 Central Co-operative Banks with a total working capital of Rs. 39·5 crores.

III. *The Primary Societies* consist of two types, the agricultural and non-agricultural societies. Both the types comprise different classes, such as credit societies, sale societies, irrigation societies, etc. But in both the types, credit societies form an overwhelming majority, both in number and working capital. The *agricultural societies* or the rural or Raiffeisen societies work on the following principles : (a) only the inhabitants of a particular village or locality may become the members of such a society ; (b) the working capital is supplied mostly by Central Co-operative Banks and very few primary agricultural societies issue share capital ; (c) each and every member of such a society has individually and collectively with other members unlimited liability for all the debts of the society ; (d) all profits of such societies are carried to a parmanent reserve fund, which can never be divided among the members, though in some provinces a maximum of 25% of the profits may be spent for the benefit of the public of the locality where the society is located ; (e) loans are granted only to the members of the society for productive purposes alone and usually the loans are for short terms varying from 6 months to 1 year ; (f) the office-bearers of the society are honorary workers ; (g) the society can accept deposits from non-members but cannnot lend money to them. The other types of agricultural societies are only a few in number and are far from popular as yet. But the main principles of collective security and unlimited liability are there. The *non-agricultural societies* or the urban or Schulze-Delitzch Societies greatly differ from the agricultural type. They are more akin to a joint-stock company than to an agricultural society. They work on the following principles : (a) they draw their working capital by issuing shares to the members of the society, from deposits from members and non members, loans from Central Co-operative societies and other societies ; (b) the member's liability is limited ; (c) the members are entitled to dividends ; (d) though deposits are accepted from the public, loans are granted only to the members of the society ; (e) loans are granted on the collective security of the loanee and usually two other members of the society.

The Government does not usually offer financial assistance or accommodation to the movement, though in matters of audit, propaganda, and supervision the Government takes a very prominent part. Almost every Provincial Government has now a Co-operative Department with a Registrar and his staff and offices. Incidentally it must be pointed out that unlike in other countries of the world, the co-operative movement in India was introduced and fostered exclusively by the Government, which exercises rigid control over the movement in all its strata. But the working capital of the movement is supplied exclusively by private individuals, societies or banks. At the beginning of the movement, the Government supplied a few lakhs of rupees of working capital,

but now-a-days it is only in very critical periods that the provincial Governments offer accommodation to the movement.

The history of 1913-14 to 1928-29 is one of steady growth and prosperity for the movement, but that of the period from 1932-33 down to the present is one of set-back and arrested growth, though till the year 1931, the Indian co-operative movement had worked out a silent revolution and had shown that it was capable of growth. The dark days after 1931-32 represent evils other than those which may be apparant to the lay public. The world economic depression of 1930-31 and the consequent fall in agricultural prices up to 1933, gave a serious set-back to the normal growth of the movement. The total amount of the outstanding loans of the societies had increased to enormous sizes and many of the primary and central societies had to be wound up during 1933-36. A large part of the funds of the movement got frozen and deposits from the public shrank. The size of the overdues had taken an enormous proportion. In 1939-40 the total overdues from members of agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 11 crores, whereas the total working capital of these societies was Rs. 33 crores. This state of things has naturally ushered in the much talked of problem of long-term credit for cultivators and in some provinces land-mortgage banks have been established as a matter of experiment.

In 1939-40, there were 104,007 agricultural primary societies with 3,727,761 members and Rs. 33 crores as the total of working capital. The corresponding figures for Non-Agricultural Societies are 13,713 ; 1,601,349 and Rs. 24 crores respectively.

Defects of the Indian Co-operative Movement : The Indian co-operative movement deals principally with the credit problem, and has not as yet taken up in right earnest such problems as sale, marketing, and other phases of economic activities. More than 90 per cent of the primary societies—both agricultural and non-agricultural—are credit societies. The recent developments in co-operation in Europe, Canada and Australia point to the conclusion that in a vast agricultural country like India, the principle of co-operation can be employed in all stages and phases of agricultural production. In our country we have had irrigation societies, cattle insurance societies, consolidation of holding societies, but their numbers are so small and their activities so limited that they form a negligible minority.

The Indian co-operative movement mainly deals with short-term credit and does not provide long-term credit. The Royal Commission on agriculture assessed the total of agricultural debts in British India at Rs. 900 crores. That was in 1928, and since then we have passed through prolonged fall in agricultural prices and shrinkage of rural credit. The total working capital of agricultural societies was about Rs. 33 crores in 1939-40, of which about Rs. 6·5 crores were loaned out to the cultivators and other societies. This latter amount represents not even 1 per cent of the total agricultural indebtedness in India. In recent years attempts have been made here and there to set up land-mortgage banks. But land-mortgage banking is still and will, for years to come, be in an experimental stage. The total number of such banks in British India was only 243 in 1939-40 and their working capital was about Rs. 6·27 crores, of which Rs. 60 lakhs represented loans granted to individuals. This is not an encouraging picture. If the co-operative movement is to be a factor of economic regeneration in India, it must take up a comprehensive programme of long-term agricultural finance.

Statistics of the Co-operative Movement

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BRITISH INDIA (1939-40)

	Central	*Agricultural*	*Non-agricultural*
Number ...	985	104,007	18,718
Members ...	204,991	3,727,761	1,601,849
Working Capital in Lakhs of Rupees			
Loans from persons, other societies and banks	3,074	1,554	719
Share capital	305	375	548
Deposits by members	...	107	779
State aid	60	7	51
Borrowing of land-mortgage banks and societies	...	535	339
Reserve	510	726	999
Total	3,949	3,304	2,438
LOANS ISSUED to members and other societies	1,743	879	1,488

Total for 1941—Working capital Rs. 98·5 crores and loans issued during 1941 were Rs. 40·9 crores.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN INDIAN STATES (1939-40)

	Central	*Agricultural*	*Non-agricultural*
Number . .	146	14,981	3,047
Member ...	30,835	463,148	289,312
Working Capital in Lakhs of Rupees			
Loans from persons and other societies	168	129	86
Share capital	39	78	96
Deposits by members	...	17	96
State aid	51	2	4
Borrowings	...	40	...
Reserve	56	111	53
Total	314	372	335
LOANS ISSUED to members and other societies	55	55	192

Total for 1941 : working capital Rs. 10·9 crores, and loans granted to members, Rs. 2·9 crores.

The operation of the Land-Mortgage Banks and Societies in India during 1939-40 was as under :

Number of banks or societies	...		243
Number of members	...		92,480
Share capital	...	Rs.	41 laksh.
Debentures from the Public and Government	...	Rs.	251 lakhs.
Deposits	...	Rs.	9 lakhs.
Reserve and other funds	...	Rs.	10 lakhs.
Loans	...	Rs.	316 lakhs.
Total of Working capitals	...	Rs.	627 lakhs.
Loans made to individuals	...	Rs.	60 lakhs.
Loans made to banks and societies	...	Rs.	56 lakhs.
Profit	...	Rs.	1·1 lakhs.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BRITISH INDIA (1939-40)

Province	*Central Banks*	*Agricultural Societies*	*Non-agricultural Societies*
Madras	295	11,911	2,098
Bombay	189	4,171	979
Sind	55	1,012	339
Bengal	123	34,228	3,073
U. P.	73	15,084	736
Punjab	121	19,816	5,166
Bihar	60	7,486	215
Orissa	26	2,527	173
C. P. & Berar	42	4,542	300
Assam	21	1,348	210
N.-W. F. Province	4	801	64
Ajmer-Merwara	10	570	164
Coorg	14	251	44
Delhi	1	260	129
Hydrabad & administrated areas	1	...	26
Total	985	104,007	13,713

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

"We cannot measure the access of the strength which an industrialised India will bring to the power of the Empire...mere traders with an outlook of less than a generation ahead may be disposed to regard each new source of manufacture as a possible curtailment of their established sources of profit. But each new acquisition of wealth increases the purchasing power of the whole; and changes in the configuration of trade that disturb individuals must be accompanied by a total increase in its value which is to be the good of the whole."—*Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Indian Reforms.*

Compared to agriculture, manufacturing industries in India occupy a minor position as a means of livelihood. But there was a time not far off in

the past, when, relative to other countries of the world, India was advanced in industries. Those were the days of cottage industries, when innumerable small industries lay scattered all over the country. Many of the Indian villages were self-sufficient economic units, the village artisans producing all the necessaries of the village.

MODERN INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

Upto the year 1921 the Government of India, in sympathy with the Home Government, pursued a policy of *laissez faire* with regard to industrial development in India. When foreign commodities were distributed all over the conntry with the help of the newly introduced railways and steamers, the Government of India allowed the innumerable small industries scattered all over the country to die out. But from the ruins of the old industrial system arose a new order represented by the cotton industry of Bombay Presidency, the jute industry on the banks of the Hooghly, the iron and steel industry of Jamshedpur, and the coal-mining industry of Bengal and Bihar. The position up to the outbreak of the war of 1914-18 was this : the jute industry was in a thriving condition as the world demand for manufactured jute had been on the increase ever since the establishment of jute mills in Bengal. The cotton mills in Bombay Presidency and a few others in Bengal and elsewhere were somehow keeping themselves going on in the face of world competition. The old and primitive sugar industry in different parts of the country had almost died out. The iron and steel industry at Asansol and the new works at Jamshedpur were somehow dragging themselves on in a moribund condition. The outbreak of the Great War (1914-18) acted as an effective barrier against the influx of foreign commodities into India and Indian industries without exception reaped high profits from rising prices and shortage of import commodities. The famous *Industrial Commission* of 1912, which had been appointed by Lord Hardinge, made the following observations. (1) Though India was rich in raw materials and industrial possibilities, deficiency of her industrial system rendered her liable to foreign competition in times of peace and serious danger in times of war. (2) Indian labour was inefficient and capital was inert. (3) The people of the land had not developed the right tradition for industrialism. (4) Active intervention on the part of the Government was, therefore, necessary for developing and guiding the industrial activities of the country. The outbreak of the war in 1914 threw all these proposals to the background. During the war of 1914-18 the Government for the first time realized what importance and strength an industrialized India might lend to the Empire. The Fiscal Commission appointed in 1921 stressed on the following points : (1) It was necessary that India should follow a protectionist policy as distinct from a *laissez faire* policy. (2) A permanent body to be known as the Tariff Board was to be constituted for examining and determining the claims of Indian industries to protection or bounties. (3) The Government of India should follow a policy of discriminating protection to Indian industries.

The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission and a Tariff Board was appointed in 1924. During the period 1925-44 Indian Industries—particularly, iron and steel, cement, cotton textile, sugar, cement and paper mills—have made phenomenal progress under the policy of Discriminating Protection adopted by the Government. No one could, some 15 years ago, imagine that India would be producing sugar sufficient for Indian consumption. The industrial position in India

has taken a definitely better turn since the year 1936, when panicky rumours of world war and hectic buying of industrial products by various States in the world, including the British Empire, opened up wider and wider scope for Indian industries. The present war has kept up this healthy tone of industrial production in India. India is now faced with the problem of supplying 100 per cent of her necessities of paper and clothes from home manufacture ; and she is already supplying 75% of what she needs—and which during these days of war represents cent per cent of her consumption.

PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN INDIA—1939-40

Industry	*Production in 1,000 tons*	*Industry*	*Production in 1,000 tons*
Pig Iron	1,838	Alum	33,885 ,,
Iron castings & Manufactures	129	Aluminium Sulphate	144,365 ,,
Steel Ingots	1,070	Ammonium Sulphate	20,089 ,,
Semis	872	Ferrous Sulphate	36,614 cwts.
Finished Steel	804	Magnesium Sulphate	77,777 ,,
Portland Cement*	1,170	Sodium Sulphate	26,433 ,,
Sugar	25,840,541 cwts.	Jute Manufactures	1,276,999 tons
Matches	21,970,104 gross.		3,732,417,132 yards
Wheat flour	16,310,547 maunds.		1,374,152,725 pieces
Paints	686,843 cwts.	Paper	1,416,267 tons
Hydrochloric Acid (ordinary)	9,143 ,,	Cotton Yarn	1,031,490,000 lbs.
Nitric Acid (ordinary)	18,053 ,,	Cotton Mill Products	710,143,000 lbs.
Sulphuric Acid (,,)	614,608 ,,		3,741,769 doz.

Mining Industry

During the present century it has been established beyond doubt that India's latent mineral wealth is full of rich possibilities. India had once a comparatively efficient and well-developed metallurgical industry ; but with the advent of cheap foreign imports, these old industries have been extinct. Later, western methods of extraction have been profitably employed in many mineral industries of the land. The coal-mining industry of Bengal and Bihar has for the last 75 years or so become well developed and during the present century these mines have been able to supply all the growing needs of India. The discovery of rich iron ores in Mayurbhanj and elsewhere in Orissa and C. P. opened up a new chapter in the mining and industrial history of India. Hithertofore large iron and steel industry could not be set up, as sufficient quantities of coal and iron ores were not found within practicable vicinity of each other. The working of the iron ores in the Orissa States by the now famous Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., of Jamshedpur, has demonstrated that very big industries of the most up-to-date type can be developed and worked in India. The principal minerals of India in order of their importance are : coal, iron, manganese, gold, silver, zinc, copper, mica, kerosene and petroleum. With the separation of Burma from India, silver, kerosene and pertroleum have ceased to be important Indian productions. Some kerosene and petroleum are, however, extracted from Assam mines. The quantity and value of the principal minerals extracted from Indian mines in 1938 are given below :

* Figures for 1937-38.

MINERAL PRODUCTS IN INDIA IN 1938*

Products	*Quantity (000's omitted)*	*Value (1,000 Rs.)*
Coal	28,843 tons	1,06,424
Gold	321 ounces	30,475
Petroleum	8,782 gallons	16,543
Chromite	44 tons	688
Copper ore and matte	288 tons	3,241
Iron ore	2,744 tons	4,857
Manganese ore	968 tons	39,295
Mica†	128 cwts.	4,205
Silver	22 ounces	30

Apart from the minerals enumerated above, India produces a large variety of other products of minor importance, such as, tungsten, lead, diamond, graphite, paraffin wax, borax, etc.

COAL

Indian coal deposits are classified mainly according to two geological divisions, the *Gondwana* coalfields, and the *Territory* coalfields, the bulk of the coalfields belonging to the former class. Jharia and Ranigunge, the two principal coalfields in India, account for over 70% of the total output. The first working of the Ranigunge mines began in 1820, whereas the working of the Jharia mines dates from 1897. The Bokharo and Giridih fields in Bihar, Pench Valley fields in C. P., and Singareni fields in Hyderabad State occupy the next positions of importance. The mines in Assam and in the Mainwall district in the Punjab contain considerable deposits of *territory* coal. Until very recently, Indian coal was exported in large quantities to countries like Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hongkong, United Kingdom and other countries. But from 1933-34 down to 1935-36 exports had progressively diminished. It was immediately before the outbreak of the present war, that the export trade and prices of coal seemed to improve. But the exports of bunker coal (i.e., coal shipped for use of steamers) has remained steady during this period. The internal consumption of coal, however, has been on a steady increase during the last 10 years. The average annual consumption is above 20 million tons, of which about 7 million tons are consumed by Indian railways. India may be said to be self-sufficient in coal, and if she imports small quantities of coal every year, the reason is that there are many ports and industrial areas where foreign coal is obtainable at cheaper rates than Bengal and Bihar coal. In 1938 the total quantity of coal mined in India was 28 million tons valued at Rs. 10·6 crores. It has been estimated that the consumption of coal per head of population was ·06 ton in 1935 as against ·05 ton in 1933 and ·06 in 1934.

Coal Trade in recent years: The supply of wagons for the transport of coal is controlled by the *Coal Wagon Supply Committee*, which body allots wagons to different collieries on representation from railways and collieries. Coal trade has moreover been much helped by the establishment of *Indian Coal Grading Board* which is responsible for maintaining the standard of coal and for issuing shipment certificates. The production of coal has steadily increased in India during the last 7 years. Increase in industrial activities for the few years before and during the present war is mainly

* Figures for later years not available. † Only dressed mica.

responsible for an increasing demand for coal. The following figures show the production of coal in recent years :

Year	*Production in 1,000 tons*	*Average price per ton at pit*	
		Rs.	*as.*
1985	23,017	2	13
1986	22,612	2	12
1987	25,086	3	2
1988	23,843	3	12
1989	27,769	3	9

IRON ORE

Deposits of iron of good quality have been proved to exist in different parts of India, and India is now only next to the United Kingdom in the British Empire as a producer of iron and steel. The iron and steel production in India has been on the increase till 1929. Due to the trade depression of 1930-31 there was a marked decrease in Indian output of iron and steel. But since 1932 there has been steady increase in production. During 1936-38 India had exported large quantities of pig iron and iron ore, the chief markets for pig iron being Japan, China, United Kingdom and United States of America. Iron ores of good quality are mined from Mayurbhanj State in Orissa and Raipur district of the Central Provinces. There are good iron ores in Mysore State, but due to the absence of coal mines in the vicinity of iron mine, the iron and steel industry has not been developed on a very large or satisfactory scale. The present war, however, has improved the prospect of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. The quantities of iron ores mined in India for eight years up to 1938 are :

Year	*Tons*	*Year*	*Tons*
1928	2,055,992	1935	2,364,297
1929	2,428,555	1936	2,526,981
1930	1,849,825	1937	2,810,882
1931	1,624,883	1938	2,743,675

MICA

Before the War of 1914-18, India used to contribute about 60% of the world production of mica. But during the last War mica mining was considerably developed in Brazil, and India's importance as a mica-mining country in the world has since then diminished. All the mica mined in India is muscovite, though very small quantities of flagopite mica is obtained in Travancore mines. Mica mines occur in the district of Hazaribagh, Monghyr, and Gaya in Bihar ; in Nellore in Madras ; in the Eranial *taluk* of Travancore ; and in the Hassan district of Ajmer. The average production of mica is about 500,000 tons. India exports large quantity of mica every year, the average quantity and value of the exports being about 100,000 cwt., and £500,000. The production of dressed mica in 1938 was 40,89,488 cwts.

MANGANESE ORE

India is the largest producer of manganese in Asia and one of the largest producers in the world. Manganese mining dates back to 1892 in which year the Vizagapatam mines commenced work. Since ther mines have been

discovered in Madras Presidency and C. P., and the output and exports of the mineral had been on the increase. The C. P. mines account for the largest proportions of Indian production, though the Madras productions are considerable. Normally India exports large quantities of manganese ore to the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries. The consumption of manganese ore by Indian iron and steel industries has considerably increased during the last twenty-five years. But since 1930 there had been a sharp decline in the production of the ore owing to sharp fall in its price. Usually India exported manganese ore of the average value of £500,000 per annum. Since 1930 the export trade also fell off. The production of manganese increased with a spurt as it were in and since 1935, since which year world demand for iron and steel has increased by leaps and bounds. In 1937 Indian mines produced 1,051,594 tons of ore valued at Rs. 4,29,53,068. The production for certain years up to 1938 are given below.

Year	*Tons*	*Year*	*Tons*
1928	978,449	1936	818,442
1929	994,279	1937	1,051,594
1930	829,948	1938	967,929
1931	537,844		

IRON & STEEL MANUFACTURES

The principal manufacturers of iron and steel are : 1. Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. ; 2. Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. ; 3. Steel Corporation of India Ltd. ; 4. Mysore Iron & Steel Works ; and 5. Bengal Iron Company Ltd. Of these the first is the largest and the biggest steel factory not only in Asia but in the British Empire. The Bengal Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., which was established in 1875, produces cast iron pipes, castings, sleepers and chairs for railway lines. The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., which was floated in 1907, commenced work in 1911 and had a good time during the war of 1914-18 when the company obtained large contracts for supply of steel from the Government of India. Except for a few years before 1924, and for 1931-32, the company's progress has been very satisfactory. Steel plates, corrugated sheets, rails, joists, pig iron, etc. are largely produced in Tata's works. The Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. of Asansol produces pig iron, steel, ferro-manganese. The latest steel factory in India is Steel Corporation of India Ltd. which is already a profitable concern.

The production of both pig iron and steel has been on a very steady increase since 1933, and since 1936, the exports of Indian pig iron have risen sharply. In 1937-38 India exported 629,203 tons of pig iron valued at Rs. 2,59,69,000. During the past few years the United Kingdom has made heavy purchases of Indian pig iron. Japan used to be our best customer of pig iron. The present war and the years preceding it saw an unprecedented rise in the production of iron and steel in India. The manufacture of steel in India has been encouraged by the imposition of discriminating protective duties on the imports of steel into British India since 1924, when the Government of India introduced for the first time the policy of discriminating protection.

Since 1924, Steel Industry in India has had an onward progress under the discriminating protection offered by the Government of India. During the worst years of Trade Depression (1930-1931) the production of iron and steel

fell. But since 1935 increasing demand for Indian iron at home and abroad and increasing home demand for Indian steel have made iron and steel industry one of the most profitable business in India. During the present war and for two years preceding the war, the industry has had a boon. The import of steel from the United Kingdom has been severely curtailed while demand for steel for war production purposes and ordinary home consumption has risen by leaps and bounds.

Iron and Steel Production

(*In 1000 tons*)

	Pig iron	*Steel ingots*	*Semis*	*Finished steel*
1934-35	1,343	834	76	551
1935-36	1,540	888	71	606
1936-37	1,552	861	78	613
1937-38	1,644	922	759	668
1938-39	1,576	977	791	726
1939-40	1,838	1,070	872	804
1940-41	1,959	1,285	...	925

SUGAR INDUSTRY

India was probably the original home of sugarcane. The area under sugarcane in India is larger than in any country in the world. But the average yield per acre has been so low and the demand from a population that is largely vegetarian so great, that the country had to depend on an increasing extent on the imports of foreign sugar, and until recently, India's apathy in fact had proved Java's opportunity. Due to the increasing adoption of improved varieties of sugarcane the average yield per acre has steadily advanced in recent years. The demand for imported sugar in Indian markets has undergone a remarkable change since the grant of protection to the sugar industry in 1932, as a result of which the Indian industry has developed its production steadily. The imports of sugar in India in 1929-30 and 1934-35 were 940,000 tons and 228,000 tons respectively. This shows how rapid progress the industry had made in India under state protection.

The production of sugar in India in 1938-39 was about 3 lakh tons below the normal consumption requirements of the country. It was about 30 per cent less than in the season 1937-38 and about 40 per cent less than in 1936-37. The causes of the short production were : a reduction in the area under cane, the low yields of cane per acre, owing to diseases and insect pests and the poorer quality of the cane available for crushing. Owing to the short production in 1938-39 and the meagre opening stocks, there was acute shortage of sugar in the country and prices began to move up. The average price of the best grades of Indian factory sugar (factory delivery basis) was Rs. 12 per maund in May 1939. With prices at such a high level it became possible to import sugar from Java to fill the gaps in home production. Imports from Java during the year were 324,266 tons. According to some sources, imports from Java were in excess of requirements. But owing to a general improvement in world sugar prices, it was possible to effect resales of a part of the Java sugar for shipments to destinations in the Near East. With the extension of War in the Far East imports from Java have been totally stopped ; and India has now to supply 100% of her demand for sugar.

The Tariff Board recommended continuance of protection at the existing rate of Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. till the 31st of March 1946. The Government was unable to accept the Board's recommendation and it was decided that protection should be at the reduced rate of Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt. for 2 years from 1st April 1939. The rate of protection for the remaining period would be determined after further inquiry. As has been noted elsewhere, India is self-sufficient in sugar. The future of the sugar industry, however, can be much brightened up by the introduction of cheap transport of molasses for agricultural manure and by the establishment of plants for manufacture of power alcohol as a by-product of sugar industry.

SUGAR COMPANIES (J. S.) IN BRITISH INDIA

Year	*No.*	*Paid up capital in lakhs of Rs.*
1930-31	82	201
1932-33	106	286
1935-36	190	742
1936-37	196	926
1937-38	171	943
1938-39	165	1,050
1939-40	163	1,164

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN INDIA FROM CANE, GUR AND KHANDSARI CONCERNS

Year	*No. of factories that produced sugar direct from cane*	*Production of sugar direct from cane* (*tons*)	*Production of sugar refined from gur* (*tons*)	*Production of khandsari sugar* (*tons*)	*Total* (*tons*)
1929-30	27	89,800	23,200	200,000	313,000
1930-31	29	119,900	29,700	200,000	439,600
1931-32	32	158,600	62,000	250,000	470,600
1932-33	57	290,200	78,000	275,000	643,200
1933-34	112	454,000	64,900	200,000	718,900
1934-35	130	578,100	43,500	150,000	771,600
1935-36	137	932,100	47,900	125,000	1,105,000
1936-37	137	1,111,400	25,600	100,000	1,237,000
1937-38	136	930,700	17,200	125,000	1,072,900
1938-39	139	650,800	15,800	100,000	766,600
1939-40	145	1,242,000	80,000	125,000	1,487,000
1940-41	148	1,095,000	50,000		
1942-43	150	1,070,700			
1943-44	151	1,199,400			

COTTON INDUSTRY

The Great War of 1914-18 gave a powerful incentive to the growth of cotton mills in India, as the imports of cotton manufactures had fallen and the Indian mills, particularly the Bombay mills, reaped a harvest of good profits. The price of cotton manufactures during the war period went up stiffly. The

Indian mills, which before the outbreak of the war had somehow kept themselves going on, found days of prosperity. On the conclusion of hostilities in 1918, enormous orders for cotton mill machinery were placed by Indian mills and during 1923-25 a large number of cotton mills were established in different parts of India. The tariff policy of the Government of India with regard to cotton manufactures was not liberal. There was only a revenue custom duty of 2½% *ad valorem*. Under Free Trade Convention the Indian mills had to pay excise duty on their production at 2½% *ad valorem*. Later, due to increased necessity for revenue, import duties on cotton manufactures were gradually raised up to 25 per cent *ad valorem*. This gave much relief to Indian mills. Shortly, this duty was declared to be a protective duty. But in spite of the protection of enhanced duties Indian cotton mills somehow managed to progress in the teeth of keen foreign competition, particularly from Japan. The period 1930-32 was very unfavourable for cotton industry in that it was the period of world trade depression and the demand for cotton manufacture had fallen considerably in India, and in the world at large.

To-day the Indian mills are supplying 100% of the country's need of mill-made cloth. The Sino-Japanese war had to some extent diminished the keen competition offered by Japanese yarns and Japan-made woven goods, and the present war has considerably affected imports from Manchester. Indian mills have, therefore, now good prospects and if the present war be a prolonged one, this prosperity will continue. The extension of war to the Far East has entirely closed the Indian market to Japanese cotton goods. The demand for products of Indian mills has therefore intensified to the maximum. The average consumption of clothes in India is about 15 sq. yds. per head as 38 in Canada, 30 in Malaya, 21 in Japan, 64 in U.S.A., and 35 in the United Kingdom. The total Indian production of piecegoods in 1938-39 was about 4,270 million yards. One of the healthy signs in recent years has been that the industry is not localized in Bombay Presidency, but is being spread to provinces like Bengal, U. P., Madras and the Punjab.

A large proportion of the cotton used by Indian mills is imported from Egypt, East Africa, and U. S. A. The extension of war in the Far East, the shortage of shipping facilities, and the restriction on imports of cotton from U. S. A. due to exchange control—these have created a serious situation for Indian mills. Since September 1941 there has been an increasing shortage of imported cotton. Indian mills in most cases cannot use short staple cotton which is commonly produced in India. The import of yarn from Japan has been totally stopped. The net results of the above have been an acute shortage of cotton goods in India and an abnormal rise in the prices thereof.

It is, however, noteworthy that the production of yarn by Indian mills had increased during the 10 years from 1930-31 to 1939-40, from 867 million lbs. to 1,284 million lbs. Of the latter figure, Bombay Mills produced more than 40% in 1939-40.

Since the outbreak of the present war and particularly after Japan's entry into the present war there has been a steep rise in the prices of cotton yarn and clothes. The principal causes of this persisting rise in price are :—(a) inflation, (b) shortage of yarn and clothes, (c) speculation. The third-named cause appears to have been effectively eliminated with the Government of India's making a rule in May 1943 for liquidation of stocks of clothes in mills, shops and godowns within certain time limit. (See index number of Prices of certain groups). Since September 1944 there has been acute shortage of cotton

goods in India. This has compelled the Government to commandeer the supply and distribution of cotton goods. (Read *Cloth Famine in India in* 1943-45.)

PRODUCTION OF YARN IN 1939-40

Yarn	*British India Million lbs.*	*Indian States & Foreign Territory Million lbs.*
Counts 1 to 20	53	138
Counts 21 to 30	265	46
Counts 31 to 40	146	11
Counts above 40	75	7
Wastes, etc.	14	1
Total	1,031	203

Total for British India, Indian States and Foreign territories ... 1,234 millions lbs.

PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES OF ALL COUNTS OF YARN IN 1939-40

	Production in Million lbs.		*Production in Million lbs.*
Madras	174	C. P. & Berar	61
Bombay	557	Ajmer-Merwara	13
Bengal	48	Delhi	35
U. P.	125	Bihar	2·5
Punjab	16		

COTTON MILLS PRODUCTION

	1920-21	*1936-37*	*1940-41*	*1943-44*
Piecegoods (million yards)	1,581	3,572	4,269	4,842
Million lbs.	367	782	981	1,185
Yarn Million lbs.	660	1,051	1,349	1,660

DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON MILL PRODUCTION IN PROVINCES (1939-40)

The respective shares of different provinces in the production of cotton goods are, in 1000's of lbs. :—Madras 24,807 ; Bombay 494,611 ; Bengal 48,548 ; United Provinces 70,248 ; Punjab 17,918 : C. P. &. Berar 25,168 ; Ajmer-Merwara 6,751 ; Delhi 25,809 ; Bihar 1,977 ; Sind 8. *Total*—710,880,000 lbs.

COTTON MILLS : NUMBERS, LOOMS AND SPINDLES 1939-40

Province	*Number of Mills*	*Number of Looms*	*Number of Spindles*	*Paid-up capital in Crores of Rupees*
Madras	55	5,623	1,322,116	4·6 and £51,643
Bombay	212	128,055	5,349,756	20·4
Bengal	30	9,998	415,876	2·3
U. P.	24	10,731	684,354	2·2
Punjab	13	2,252	86,748	·3
C. P. & Berar	11	6,573	362,394	2·5
Ajmer-Merwara	3	1,428	52,350	·3
Delhi	5	2,754	111,180	1·6
Bihar	2	312	18,352	·2
Br. India—Total				
1939-40	355	167,726	8,403,126	34·4 and £51,643
,, 1930-31	261	153,481	7,866,486	33 and £51,643
Indian States & Foreign Territory	65	28,795	1,295,693	6·4 and £156,580 Fr. 10,000,000

JUTE MILLS

The first power mill in India to spin jute started work at Rishra near Serampore (Bengal) in 1855, and the first weaving mill at Baranagar in 1859. The industry progressed steadily until 1875, when there was a temporary set-back owing to a too rapid increase in the number of looms. Since then the record is one of almost uninterrupted progress. Hand-weaving has in consequence altogether died out, but the hand spinning of jute twines is still carried on as a cottage industry throughout the jute growing areas. The number of mills at work increased from 21 in 1883-84 to 107 in 1938-39, while the nominal capital of jute mills increased from Rs. 270 lakhs to Rs. 27 crores and £3 million and 3·75 million dollars ; the number of looms increased from 55,000 to 67,939, while the number of spindles increased from 88,000 to 1,350,465. The consumption of raw jute in Indian mills is more than half the total jute produced in India, the actual figures of Indian mill consumption for 1937-38 is 7,355,685 bales of 400 lbs. each. Practically all the mills in the neighbourhood of Calcutta are on the banks of the Hooghly, the only mills outside Bengal being 8 in Madras Presidency, 2 in Bihar and Orissa, and 1 in U. P.

Since 1936 Jute Trade in India has been in a thriving condition due to progressive increase in world demand for jute and jute manufactures. By 1938-39 there was a boom in the trade due to war scare and with the outbreak of present war, shipment of jute and jute manufactures had been on an increasing scale. The fixing of the minimum price of jute by the Government of Bengal and the restriction on jute cultivation enforced by the Government of the province have put jute cultivation on a stable basis, so far as the cultivators are concerned. But the outbreak of the present war has been a greater windfall to those engaged in jute trade and cultivation.

At certain periods during the war the future quotation for jute had reached Rs. 90/- per bale of 400 lbs. The extension of war in the Far East has, however, discouraged jute trade and jute shipments, as facilities for shipping jute abroad have decreased.

In 1939-40 there were 107 Jute Mills in India of which 98 were in Bengal. The total paid-up capital of Jute Mills in India is Rs. 20·30 crores, £2·5 millions and $ 3·75 millions. In 1940-41 and 1942-43 the total quantities of jute manufacture (including twist and yarn) were 1,109,000 tons and 1,247,000 tons respectively.

JUTE MANUFACTURES 1939-40

	Tons	*Million yds.*	*Million pieces*
Twist and yarn	58,917	...	...
Canvas	3,701	8	...
Gunny Bags :			
Hessian	161,680	750	759
Sacking	624,558	1,447	615
Gunny cloth :			
Hessian	381,779	1,427	...
Sacking	42,677	101	...
Other manufactures including rope and twine	3,597		
Total 1939-40	1,276,909	3,733	1,374
Total 1935-36	1,011,161	1,329	656

PAPER INDUSTRY

During the last decade Indian paper industry has achieved remarkable expansion. The demand for writing, printing and other types of paper has been on the increase during the last 25 years and Indian mills have not failed to take advantage of the expanding market. With the outbreak of the present war, paper mills in India have been confronted with the problem of meeting a sudden increase in demand. The spreading of war to Scandinavia, Finland, Holland and Belgium shut the major sources of the supply of mechanical and a large variety of ordinary paper. Indian paper mills have, therefore, been strenuously endeavouring to cope with the situation created by the war and working under maximum pressure. Luckily for India, a number of new paper mills have been started and it can be expected that in near future India will be self-sufficient in the supply of paper and board. Due to shortage of foreign supply, the price of paper in India has risen very high and the Indian mills are reaping a good harvest of profit.

PAPER INDUSTRY STATISTICS (PAPER, 'BOARDS, ETC.)

Year	*No. of mills*	*Paid-up capital in lakhs of Rs.*	*Production in 1000 cwts.*	*Import in 1,000 cwts**
1935-36	17	105	962	2,886
1936-37	28	105	972	2,718
1937-38	18	170	1,076	3,000
1938-39	21	243	1,183	2,532
1939-40	22	248	1,416	2,200
1940-41	...	...	1,753	...
1942-43	...	...	1,821	...

Mechanical wood pulp has not yet been manufactured in India with the result that though there is now a famine for cheap mechanical papers, local mills have been unable to take advantage of the situation and the demand is being met with ordinary paper. The cost of paper production has considerably increased owing to rise in the price of chemicals and other ingredients necessary for manufacture of paper. From the middle of 1940 paper scarcity in India has intensified and by the autumn-winter 1941-42, famine conditions and prices prevailed in the market. The Government have, however, taken elaborate measures for controlling prices and distribution of paper in India and have, to a great extent, succeeded.

MINOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES†

Cement Industry : In 1937-38 India produced 1,169,894 tons of cement. Since 1934, the industry has shown an upward tendency in production. The industry is mainly localized in Bihar and C. P. India has already been independent of the necessity of depending on imported cement and is expected in near future to enjoy exportable surplus. During the last ten years Indian cement production has more than doubled itself. Productions for 1940-41 and 1942-43 are 1,727,000 tons and 2,183,000 tons respectively.

Salt Industry : Salt is manufactured in large quantities in the maritime areas of Bombay, Madras and Bengal though some considerable quantities of rock salt are extracted in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, and elsewhere. The maximum total of salt production in India may be estimated at about 50 million maunds per year. The production of salt has greatly increased, while imports have fallen off in recent years. In 1939-40 the total production was 43 million maunds.

Woollen Industry : The industry is particularly localized in the Punjab, Kashmir, and U. P. In 1939 there were 41 woollen mills with an aggregate paid-up capital of over Rs. 1 crore for India.

Film Industry : Though one of the latest Indian industries, the film industry has achieved very quick growth during the last decade. At present about 50,000 persons are earning their livelihood from this industry and the total capital invested in this industry may be estimated to be above

* Since the middle of 1940, imports of paper have severely fallen off and at present only a small quantity of newsprint is imported under Government control from U. S. A. and Canada.

† Detailed figures of production after 1937-38, not available.

Rs. 20 crores. The cities of Calcutta and Bombay, with their suburbs, are the principal centres of this industry.

Matches : India now produces nearly all her requirements of matches. In 1940-41 not less than 28 million grosses of match boxes or booklets were manufactured in India. The figure for 1942-43 is 14·8 million gross.

POWER PRODUCTION IN BRITISH INDIA

In million units

	1938-39	*1941-42*	*1942-43*
Domestic Consumption	148·4	188·2	...
Commercial small light & Power	91·6	109·7	...
Industrial Power	1,194·2	1,603·8	...
Street lighting	39·2	32·5	...
Tramways	44·1	46·3	...
Electric Railways	155·2	315·2	...
Miscellaneous	14·2	110·9	...
Total Energy sold	1,681·8	1,356·8	2,416·0
Total Energy generated	2,004·4	2,655·2	2,714·3

1943-44—Total energy sold 2,586 and total energy generated 2,896·6.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

The principal characteristics of India's foreign trade are: (1) more than 90% of it is sea-borne trade ; (2) India's imports mainly consist of manufactured goods, and her exports, of raw materials or semi-manufactured goods ; (3) normally there is every year a favourable balance of trade. Before September 1931 gold was an important item on the import list. But since England went off gold standard and the rupee exchange was linked to the sterling in September 1931, the position has been reversed. Since that time India has been exporting huge quantities of gold every year. But the import of silver has not been affected. Favourable balance of trade is a necessity for India in that we are to pay out every year a large amount of money to foreigners as Home Charges, interest and profits on foreign investment in India and sundry other payments. Before Sept. 1931, a large proportion of the favourable balance of trade used to be employed in buying gold and silver. As the tables appended to this section will show, the United Kingdom is our biggest individual customer, and on our part we are the biggest customers of U. K. goods. But in normal times we purchase from U. K. more than we sell, whereas in our transaction with other countries we usually enjoy a favourable balance of trade.

BALANCE OF TRADE

	Average for 5 years ended 1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
Exports	181	204	187	238	188
Imports	137	165	157	173	110
Re-export	...	10	12	15	7
Net Balance of Trade	+44	+49	+42	+80	+85

DIRECTION OF TRADE

	1938-39 (*In Lakhs of Rupees*)			1943-44 (*In Lakhs of Rupees*)		
	Imports	*Exports (excluding re-exports)*	*Balance (excluding re-exports)*	*Imports*	*Exports (excluding re-exports)*	*Balance (excluding re-exports)*
I. BRITISH EMPIRE						
1. United Kingdom	46,49	55,51	+9,02	29,80	60,19	+30,39
Percentage	*30·5*	*34·1*	...	*25·1*	*30·2*	...
2. Burma	24,35	10,03	−14,32	2	...	−2
3. Ceylon	1,18	5,09	+3·91	3,51	14,36	+10,85
4. Australia	2,41	2,97	56	4,92	13,31	+8,39
5. Canada	91	2,14	1,23	2,52	4,93	+2,41
6. South Africa	35	1,49	1,14	2,59	9,90	+7,31
7. Other countries	12,87	8,14	−4,73	13,65	25,82	+12,17
Total British Empire	88,56	85,37	−3,19	57,01	1,28,51	+71,50
Percentage to Total Trade	*58 1*	*52·4*	...	*48·0*	*64·5*	...
II. FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
1. United States	9,78	13,88	+4,10	18,39	40,28	+21,89
Percentage	*6·4*	*8·5*	...	*15·5*	*20·2*	...
2. Japan	15,41	14,59	−82	...	...	...
3. Egypt	2,19	1,23	−96	11,19	2,98	−8,21
4. Iran	3,49	78	−2·71	27,56	1,72	−25,84
5. Other Foreign Countries	36,39	47,72	+11,33	4,70	25,71	+21,01
Total Foreign Countries	63,77	77,42	+13,65	61,84	70,69	+8,85
Total Trade	1,52,33	1,62,79	+10,46	1,18,85	1,99,20	+80,35

COMPOSITION OF TRADE

	1938-39		1942-43		1943-44	
	Rs. Crores	*Percentage*	*Rs. Crores*	*Percentage*	*Rs. Crores*	*Percentage*
Food	24·00	15·7	7·62	6·9	8·18	6·8
Raw Materials	33·18	21·7	51·95	47·0	68·94	58·8
Manufactured Articles	92·79	60·8	49·52	44·8	45·12	38·0
			EXPORTS			
Food	39·43	23·8	48·61	25·0	48·14	22·9
Raw Materials	76·28	45·1	45·21	23·2	58·72	25·6
Manufactured Articles	50·72	30·0	98·38	50·5	105·89	50·4

FOREIGN TRADE BY VALUES

IMPORTS

	1938-39	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Grain, pulse and flour	13,76	15,02	31	1,48
Sugar	46	1,08	2	...
Oils, vegetable, mineral and animal	15,62	21,85	27,79	36,33
Cotton, raw and waste	8,51	15,34	15,42	17,58
Wool, raw	62	2,77	2,95	4,02
Chemical, drugs and medicines	5,62	8,73	6,38	7,26
Dyes and colours	4,06	6,96	5,43	8,38
Machinery	19,72	13,78	10,58	11,39
Cotton, yarns and manufactures	14,15	6,79	1,36	1,34

EXPORTS (Including re-exports)

Grain, pulse & flour	7,30	10,70	7,10	2,31
Tea	23,29	39,60	31,71	37,68
Oils, vegetable, mineral and animal	1,06	2,68	1,44	84
Seeds	15,10	10,57	10,52	11,16
Cotton, raw and waste	24,32	17,90	5,59	7,49
Jute	13,40	10,42	9,02	8,32
Hides and skins, raw, tanned or dressed and leather	11,32	16,91	9,26	14,08
Metals	2,07	4,23	1,90	1,74
Cotton, yarns and manufactures	7,57	38,00	46,96	42,60
Jute manufactures	26,26	58,90	36,41	49,46

INDIA'S INTERNAL TRADE

The following figures indicate the weight of commodities which were handled for internal trade :

(Figures in thousands of maunds)

	1938-39	*1939-40*	*1940-41*
Coal and coke	449,855	496,499	480,840
Cotton, raw	11,986	13,531	13,973
Cotton piecegoods	11,077	11,292	12,761
Grain, pulse and flour	131,272	143,338	130,132
Hides and skins, raw	2,679	3,382	2,943
Jute, raw	31,497	32,767	28,073
Gunny bags & cloth	5,218	5,484	5,856
Iron and steel bars, sheets, &c.	41,894	41,981	44,101
Oilseeds	50,062	48,772	39,349
Sugar	24,470	15,650	20,623
Total	760,010	807,696	778,651

RAILWAYS IN INDIA

Short History : In 1845, the Court of Directors of the East India Company agreed to build railways in India and wrote to the Governor-General accordingly. In 1849, three experimental lines were sanctioned viz., (i) from Calcutta to Ranigunj (120 miles), (ii) Bombay to Kalyan (33 miles), and (iii) Madras to Arakonam (30 miles). The first railway train to move in India was along the second of these lines, i.e., from Bombay to Kalyan and on the 18th day of the month of April 1853. The railway between Calcutta and Pandua was opened on August 15, 1854. In the next few years the following eight companies were floated in England ; (i) East Indian, (ii) Great Indian Peninsula, (iii) Madras (now absorbed by the Madras and Southern Marhatta and South India), (iv) Bombay Baroda and Central India, (v) Eastern Bengal, (vi) Calcutta and South Eastern (later merged in the Eastern Bengal), (vii) Scinde, Punjab and Delhi (absorbed by the North-Western), and (viii) Great Southern of India (later South Indian) Railways. The contract was that the East India Company (or Secretary of State for India) would provide with the land and guarantee interest on the capital outlay according to the market rate and that the Government would retain half of any surplus profit in any half year. The usual period of lease was 99 years, but the State reserved the right to take over any line after 25 or 50 years upon certain terms. But as the expectations in regard to profits were not in all instances reached, the original policy had to be given up, and in 1869, the decision was reached to raise the capital required for railway construction in India by direct State agency and to make working expenditure a charge on current revenues. The Government also surrendered the right of preemption at the end of 25 years in case of certain guaranteed lines in exchange for the right to half the surplus profits in any half year. Later on when the Famine Commission, appointed after the great famine of 1877-78, remarked that the railway construction in India was still 5,000 miles short of the mileage required to meet the consequences of the famine, an attempt was again made to attract private capital under guarantee. The general practice in respect of guaranteed companies formed before 1869 and since 1881 has been to terminate the contracts at the earliest possible date. Since 1880 the Government has been exercising wide control over the methods of railway working and the Government can take possession of the lines under specified terms if it will repay at par the capital of the companies. A table follows showing earlier conditions of the original eight lines :

Lines	*Date of first Contract with Govt.*	*Opening date of the first part*	*Mileage covered at the end of years*		
			1858	*1863*	*1868*
Great Indian Peninsula	1849	April 18, 1850	194	558	475
East Indian	1849	August 15, 1854	141	987	1,358
Madras	1852	July 1, 1856	95	447	678
Bombay, Baroda	1855	Feb. 10, 1860	...	185	305
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi	1855	May 18, 1861 April 10, 1862	...	150	408
Eastern Bengal	1858	Sept. 29, 1862	...	110	114
Great Southern India	1858	July 15, 1861	...	79	168

A list follows of some other lines and their first opening days :

1856	July 1	Madras and Southern Marhatta	1877	May 1	Burma
1860	May 28	South Indian	1880	April 6	Bengal-Nagpur
1861	May 18	North-Western	1884	April 2	Bengal and North-Western
1862	June 24	Jodhpur	1884	Oct. 12	Rohilakhand-Kumaon
1874	Oct. 9	Nizam	1895	July 1	Assam-Bengal

Main Divisions : The principal broad divisions are three, firstly five railways owned and worked by the State viz., the North-Western, the Bengal and Assam, the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula and the Burma Railways; secondly four owned by the State but worked on its behalf by companies enjoying a guarantee of interest from Government, viz., Bombay Baroda and Central India, Madras and Southern Marhatta, Bengal-Nagpur and South Indian Railways ; and thirdly, some lines owned by private companies, some of them being worked by the owning companies and some by the State or by companies working State-owned system, viz., the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilakhand and Kumaon Railways, etc. There are also a number of lines owned by Indian States or District Boards. The length of the Indian railway system, as on 31st March 1940 was 41,156 miles. The standard gauge is 5′-6″, but for reasons of economy, metre gauge (3′-13″—3′-8″) was adopted in 1870.

The Government Control : The Indian Railways Act of 1890 vested the Government of India with certain general powers over all railways in India and all railways, for which the Government had to provide fund, had been submitting their annual programme to the Railway Board uptil 1922. The Railway Board prepared their annual programme of capital expenditure to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and made budget provisions according to the sanction. The Railway Finances were separated from the General Finances of the Government of India in 1924 and in 1926 the powers to sanction capital expenditure on new and open lines up to £1,125,000 accrued to the Governor-General in Council. Improvements and developments were extensively taken up in later years, which had to be curtailed for financial stringency. The money for capital expenditure on railways could only be found with a higher rate of interest and consequently improvements became unprofitable. Some of the company-managed railways, viz., Burma, E. I., G. I. P., and Southern Punjab were taken under State-management at this time.

The Railway Board : The Railway Board at present consists of Chief Commissioner, a Financial Commissioner and a Member. Its reorganized Constitution has been based on the principles underlying the Acworth Committee Report of 1921. Besides preparing the railway programme, the Railway Board is empowered to formulate questions of policy and economy and to settle disputes. The Board of Directors in London of Companies working the Indian railways communicate through their Agents in India. The India Office controls the actions of these Boards by a Government Director. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the executive authority of the railways has to be exercised by a Federal Railway Authoriry, the appointment of the President of that body resting with the Governor-General. The act also provides for the Railway Fund, Railway Tribunal, etc.

Railway Statistics

CAPITAL AT CHARGE AND EARNINGS

Year	*Total route mileage*	*Capital at charge to end of year (crores of Rs.)*	*Percentage of net earnings on capital at charge*	*Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings*
1928-29	40,950	8,31	5·32	62·77
1937-38	41,076	8,46	4·49	64·73
1938-39	41,134	8,48	4·24	64·44
1939-40	41,156	8,53	4·61	64·75
1940-41	41,052			
1941-42	40,477			
1942-43	40,525			

RAILWAY STATISTICS 1939-40

Ownership	*Mileage*		*Capital at Charge (In crores of Rs.)*
State Railways worked by State	15,616	...	464
State Railways managed by Companies	14,095	...	292
Other lines	11,445	...	197
Route mileage opened for traffic at end of 1939-40			
Board Gauge (5½′)		...	21,154
Metre Gauge (3′-3⅜″)		...	15,899
Narrow Gauges (2′-6″) and (2′-0″)		...	4,103
Total Route mileage		...	41,156
(In crores of Rs.) Capital at charge to end of year		...	848
,, ,, Gross earnings		...	107
,, ,, Working expenses		...	71
,, ,, Net earnings		...	36
Percentage of net earnings on capital at charges		...	4·61
Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings		...	66·75
No. of passengers—		...	355
000 1st Class		...	3,959
,, 2nd Class		...	19,838
,, Inter Class		...	513,523
,, 3rd Class		...	
Total (in 000's)		...	529,675
Average rates charged per mile			
1st Class		...	17·4 pies
2nd Class		...	8·59 pies
Inter Class		...	4·07 pies
3rd Class		...	2·97 pies
Weights carried		...	92,179,000 tons.
Average rate charged per ton per mile		...	5·93 pies

RECENT STATISTICS

	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
Route Mileage	41,052	40,477	40,525
Gross earnings (Rs. Lakhs)	12,636	14,469	16,788
No. of Passengers (000's)	575,132	628,163	622,888
Goods carried (000's tons)	92,780	96,995	95,258
No. of Passengers (mile millions)	19,988	22,020	24,186
No. of Goods (ton miles millions)	25,289	28,043	28,107

Railway Finance

In Crores of Rupees

	1942-43 Accounts	*1943-44 Revised*	*1944-45 Budget*
I. Receipts and Expenditure :			
Gross Traffic Receipts	1,55·48	1,78·50	1,82·00
Total Working Expenses	84·26	1,08·58	1,14·00
(a) Net Traffic Receipts	71·22	69·92	67·72
(b) Net Miscellaneous Receipts	1·88	2·70	3·24
Net Revenue (a, b)	73·10	72·62	70·96
Interest charges	28·03	28·85	28·75
II. Surplus	45·07	43·77	42·21
Contributions to General Revenues	20·13	32·27	31·37
Contributions to Railway Reserve Fund	8·86	11·50	10·84
Repayment of the loans from the Depreciation Fund	22·88*	...	...
Total expenditure charged to capital	28·96	14·82	28·70
Total expenditure charged to Depreciation Fund	4·95	11·02	28·00
III. Capital at charge at the end of the year	7,72·52	7,87·34	8,08·04
IV. Depreciation Reserve Fund	51·84	82·07	87·93
Net accretions during the year	7·85	5·86	−5·88
Closing Balance†	82·07	87·93	82·05

LABOUR IN INDIA

The problem of Indian labour is not merely the problem of industrial labour. Apart from the wage-earners in factories, the wage-earners in the field and in small cottage industries and workshops, which are not enumerated as factories and which do not come under the benignant provision of factory laws or labour laws, number millions. There are more than 15

* Includes Rs. 6·80 crores transferred from the Railway Reserve Fund.

† Includes Rs. 9 lakhs on account of loans to branch line companies and also Rs. 81 lakhs on account of investments in branch line shares. In 1942-43, these amounts were transferred to the Railway Reserve Fund investment account

million industrial workers in India, but of these only some 2 millions are factory workers. If we include the 82 million landless agricultural labourers, it would appear that labourers in India are a major class and their welfare is a major national problem. Labour in India is a new force. It is only since the war of 1914-18 that labour as an agency in industrial production has begun to assert itself and make its existence felt. The industrial labour—the wage-earners—form a microscopic minority in India. Prices and cost of living in India had risen enormously during the last war ; but after the war, the rise in prices did not only persist but attained heights unprecedented in India. In 1920 began industrial strikes which spread with the rapidity of epidemics throughout 1921 and persisted with virulence during 1922-25. During 1921-25 more than 1,000 strikes occurred in India, of which 896 took place in 1921 alone. Labour as a political force in India has been recognized in both the Constitution Acts of 1919 and 1935. Under the Act of 1919, in all the provincial legislatures labour had nominated members but under the Act of 1935, labour has been granted representation on provincial legislatures. Under the auspices of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, the Government of India had been taking keen interest in various labour problems in India and attempting to bring conditions of working hours in line with the conditions in progressive countries of the world. The two decades following 1923, i. e., the year when the first Workmen's Compensation Act was passed, marked the rise, growth and organization of labour movement in India and a series of legislations guaranteeing sunday benefits and privileges to Indian labour was passed both by the Central and the provincial legislatures in India.

LABOUR IN RECENT YEARS

The first Factory Act was passed in 1881 and the second in 1891. But there was no further advance in factory legislation during the next twenty years. By the Act of 1911 the hours of male adult workers were, for the first time, restricted by law and more extensive provisions relating to health and safety were introduced. Then came the Great War of 1914-18. The rising prices and profits and the general discontent led to increased consciousness of power and a growing unwillingness to accept disagreeable conditions ; the war had done much to open the eyes of our workers to the conditions of work outside India and our Government also sent representations to the first International Labour Conference, which met at Washington in 1919.

The Factories Act of 1922 (amended by the Acts of 1923, 1926, and 1934) prescribes a daily, as well as a weekly limit to the hours of work in factories ; the law also insists on certain conditions with regard to ventilation, light and temperature being observed to secure workers against danger to health or serious discomfort, and also provides for rest intervals and a weekly holiday. Some provinces have passed *Maternity Benefit Acts*, by which leave of absence is granted to women workers for a certain period before and after confinement, while all the provinces have appointed Factory Inspectors. Some provinces have made rules requiring the provision of first-aid appliances, sterilized dressings, etc., for the benefit of workers, who may get hurt in spite of all precautions. The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1926 (as amended in 1929, 1931, and 1933) provides that the worker or his family should be compensated for certain kinds of injury, or death while on duty, according to a fixed scale.

There were few industrial disputes in India during the last century. It was in the second decade of the present century that the strike came to be

regarded as an ordinary weapon of industrial warfare, the strike situation was very serious immediately after the conclusion of the Great War, but the next few years were comparatively quiet. The millowners, however, tried to introduce rationalization and new methods of work, and there were several big strikes in 1928. The next year was a very important year in the history of our labour movement. The All-India Communist workers were arrested and tried at Meerut and 26 workers were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on 16th January 1988. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour arrived in India on 11th October and a Court of Inquiry was set up in Bombay, which recommended the constitution of a joint tribunal of arbitration, to which a dispute could be referred after a strike.

The central organization of the trade union movement in India, namely the All-India Trade Union Congress (which had been inaugurated in 1920 and to which most of the important unions in this country were affiliated) met for its tenth annual session in November, 1929, at Nagpur and passed several important resolutions, but some moderate workers seceded from this organization and set up a separate federation called the Indian Trades Union Federation. In 1935, however, a Joint Committee of the two organizations, viz., the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation (1933), was formed with a view to promoting unity which has only recently been achieved.

In 1931 the Royal Commission's Report was published. Some of its recommendations are very valuable indeed. The Indian Factories Act based on the Royal Commission's recommendations was passed into law in 1934 : the Factories (Amendment) Act 1940, passed by the Government of India, was brought into operation from 9th April 1940. Provincial autonomy was established in 1937 and Congress Ministries were set up in several provinces. In Bombay, Bihar, C. P. and U. P., Committees of Inquiry were appointed to examine existing levels of wages and conditions of employment and to make recommendations. The various Boards and Committees made several recommendations, some of which were accepted. The labourers' representatives in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, however, very vigorously opposed the Industrial Disputes Act of 1938, as it sought to deprive the workers of their fundamental right to strike work ; a one-day strike was organized on the 7th November, and the police had to open fire on two occasions. Yet this Act is regarded by some as perhaps the most advanced piece of labour legislation ever attempted in this country. Several Labour Inquiry Committees have recently been appointed in the various provinces ; the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee in October, 1937 : the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee in November, 1937 (with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as Chairman) ; the Central Provinces Textile Labour Inquiry Committtee, in February 1938 ; and the Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee, in March 1938 (again with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as Chairman).

The outbreak of War in September, 1939 affected all the principal industries in India and all her industrial workers. Everywhere millowners had been trying to reduce costs of production, but with a great demand for commodities of all varieties, prices began to rise and factory employees began to demand increases in wages in the form of dearness of food or war allowances. Discussions were held with the object of securing agreement on the extent of relief to be granted. Some reasonable concessions were granted. A Committee of Inquiry was appointed in C. P. and it recommended that a dearness

allowance should be granted to the workers. In Bombay too the Government appointed Industrial Courts and Boards of Conciliation ; in most cases dearness allowances have been granted. In other parts of the country also various similar measures were adopted. Under national Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance 1940, passed on 28th June of the same year, the Central Government was empowered to constitute National Service Labour Tribunals in different parts of the country for finding necessary workers for notified factories. In order to effect co-ordination in Labour Legislation the Labour Member of the Government of India held conferences in Calcutta in January 1941 and the Agenda comprised several benevolent labour legislations including Trades Dispute Act. These conferences were followed by Labour Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi and presided over by the Labour Member of the Government of India.

War & Industrial Workers : The Government, Railway authorities, and owners of big factories and industries provided during 1942-45, dearness allowances on an increasing scale to workers in response to the all-round rises in prices of essential commodities. Increased provision for A. R. P. protection in factories, where necessary, and for supply of food-stuff at moderate prices are two other mentionable measures taken by industrial employees under inspiration and pressure from the Government.

Labour in Indian Mines and Railways, etc. : The Indian Mines Act of 1923 (as amended in 1935) has introduced certain changes in the conditions of employment of labour in the mines ; there are some Mines Boards of Health, which look after the health of the labour force. All railways workshops come under the Indian Railway (Amendment) Act of 1930, which gave effect to the Government's statutory obligations under the International Labour Conventions. The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, is based on some of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour. In August 1937 was published the programme of the Congress Ministry in Bombay regarding the welfare of the industrial worker. "They visualize the development of a comprehensive system of social insurance and have under consideration the feasibility of legislation for the grant of leave with pay during periods of sickness, in the hope that it will pave the way for sickness insurance. There are considerable difficulties in the way of introduction and enforcement of social insurance in India."

The Indian trade union movement has grown stronger and stronger during the last few years ; still its progress in India is not comparable with the progress in the west. The labour force is heterogeneous in character and effective combination is very difficult indeed. Gradually, however, matters may be expected to improve in all these respects. At the 18th session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held in Bombay on the 26th September 1940, the General Council passed a number of resolutions dealing with various questions concerning the Congress. As regards India's attitude towards the present war the General Council expressed the view that participation in the war, if it did not result in the establishment of freedom and democracy in India, will not be to the benefit of India or to the benefit of the working classes. The invasion of Russia by Germany in June 1941 had profoundly affected the attitude of Indian Labour to the present war. There appear to be waves of anti-Axis feelings among labourers of all classes in India ; and a consciousness that the defeat of the Axis powers is to the best interest of labourers.

Read Sections on *Communist Party of India, The Radical Democratic Party* and *Indian Federation of Labour*.

TRADE UNIONS : NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND INCOME

Year	No. of trade unions registered	Membership	Income (including balance carried over from previous year) Rs.
1928-29	75	181,077	...
1929-30	104	242,355	882,707
1930-31	119	219,115	722,192
1931-32	181	235,698	958,865
1932-33	170	237,369	1,119,936
1933-34	191	208,071	1,084,119
1934-35	218	284,918	1,090,046
1935-36	241	268,326	1,244,927
1936-37	262	257,808	1,060,105
1937-38	420	390,112	1,318,772
1938-39	555	399,159	1,382,176
1939-40	667	511,188	1,121,797
1940-41	711	513,882	1,212,927

FACTORY LABOURERS IN BRITISH INDIA

Year	No. of Factories	Average daily attendance	Year	No. of Factories	Average daily attendance
1894	815	349,810	1930	8,148	1,528,802
1910	2,359	792,511	1936	9,328	1,652,147
1914	2,936	950,978	1937 (a)	8,930	1,675,869
1918	3,436	1,122,922	1938	9,743	1,737,755
1926	7,251	1,518,891	1939	10,466	1,751,187
			1940	10,900	1,844,400
			1943	...	2,486,766

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA (1921-39)

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Year	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved
1921	369	600,351	1932	118	128,099
1922	278	435,484	1933	146	164,938
1923	218	301,044	1934	159	220,808
1924	133	312,462	1935	145	114,217
1925	134	270,423	1936	151	169,029
1926	128	186,811	1937	379	647,801
1927	129	131,655	1938	399	401,075
1928	203	506,851	1939	406	409,189
1929	141	532,016	1940	322	452,589
1930	148	196,301	1942	694	772,653
1931	166	203,008	1943	716	525,088

(a) Since 1937 Burma figures excluded.

INDIAN CURRENCY

The history of Indian currency practically dates from the year 1835 when the present rupee was made a standard coin and the standard measure of value for all the British possessions in India. The history of Indian currency may be divided into several periods.

I. 1835-1893. Silver Standard : During this period, the exchange value of the rupee was determined with reference to the gold value of the silver content of the rupee. The exchange value of the rupee, therefore, widely fluctuated in response to the fluctuation in gold price of silver. After 1870, there was a sharp fall in the price of silver, consequent upon the demonetization of silver by some of the European countries, and the abolition of bimetallic standard. An enormous fall in silver prices resulted in heavy depreciation of the rupee exchange. The Government of India underwent severe monetary losses in remitting Home Charges. It was in this state of things that the famous Herschell Committee was appointed to recommend measures for establishing a stable currency in India. The Committee (1893) recommended the stoppage of free coinage of silver in order to create an artificial scarcity of rupees in India and suggested that 1s. 4d. (gold) should ultimately be the exchange ratio for the rupee.

II. 1894-1900. Period of Transition : Indian mints were closed, but the fall in the price of silver could not be arrested, nor the exchange value of the rupee could be stabilized. But in the course of a few years the desired results were obtained and there was a scarcity of rupees in India and a rise in the exchange value of the rupee followed. By 1898, the rupee exchange had slowly risen to about 1s. 4d. It was at this stage that the Government of India appointed the Fowler Committee for recommending measures for establishing a gold exchange standard in India. The Fowler Committee recommended that : (1) The rupee ratio was to be Re. 1 : 1s. 4d. (gold). (2) Sovereigns were to be minted in India and freely exchanged with rupees at Rs. 15 per sovereign. (3) The rupee was to continue to be an unlimited legal tender. Government of India introduced a currency system which was effective from 1900, the main features whereof were : (1) India had a gold exchange standard, the rupee exchange being maintained at 1s. 4d. (gold) by making available gold exchange in London to remitters in India and by supplying in India rupee exchange to remitters in England. The exchange rate was maintained between the two specie points 1s. $8\frac{29}{32}$d. and 1s. $4\frac{1}{32}$d. In maintaining the above exchange rate the Government of India had to build up gold or sterling reserves in London and rupee reserves in India.

III. 1901-1916. The Gold Exchange Standard : With the exception of the years 1907-08 the gold exchange standard worked admirably. It maintained a rising level of industrial production in India and stability of internal prices. But owing to the outbreak of the war in August 1914, both Indian currency and exchange were put to severe strain. Hithertofore the Government of India had issued gold at the rate of £1=Rs. 15, but with the outbreak of the war the issue of gold was stopped. The gold exchange standard was maintained up to the end of 1916, when it was suspended owing to the fact that balance of trade in favour of India had been so enormous that rupee resources of the Government were insufficient to cash all the drafts on India.

IV. 1916-1920. Silver Standard : Due to rise in the price of silver and also to nervous hoarding of gold and silver by the people of India it was found more and more difficult to supply sufficient rupees for financing the increasing trade and commerce in India during a period of rising price. India, therefore, reverted to the silver standard. After the end of hostilities the Government of India attempted to re-establish gold exchange standard.

V. 1920-21. Temporary Gold Exchange Standard : On the recommendations of the Babington-Smith Committee of 1920, the Government of India fixed the exchange ratio for the rupee at 2s. gold in 1920. Meanwhile, England went off gold standard with the result that sterling began to depreciate heavily in terms of gold and dollar. Rupee began to appreciate in terms of sterling with every fall in its purchasing power.

VI. 1921-26. Transition : The price of silver had in the meantime risen so high that the Government of India found it expedient to give up gold exchange standard and leave everything to itself. The rupee exchange, fixed at 2s. (gold) had meanwhile risen to 2s. 8d. sterling, and taking advantage of this favourable exchange, Indian traders and businessmen began to place heavy orders in England for sundry manufactured articles, and Indian exports were severely discouraged. This produced the natural reaction, viz., depreciation of exchange. In 1921 it reached 1s. 3d. and eventually 1s. But very soon the demand for Indian materials and agricultural produces rose and the exchange began to rise step by step till in 1925 it reached 1s. 6d. sterling. At this stage England again linked her currency to gold.

VII. 1927-31. Gold-Bullion Standard : The rupee became equal to 1s. 6d. (gold). The Government of India appointed the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Exchange, the Hilton-Young Commission. The main recommendations of the Commission, which published its report in 1926, were that : 1. Rupee was to be stabilised at 1s 6d. gold. 2. India was to have a gold bullion standard, the Government of India undertaking to sell and purchase gold at fixed prices. 3. A central bank of issue which was to act both as a Government's bank and a banker's bank was to be established. The Commission made some other minor recommendations. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission the rupee exchange was stabilized at 1s. 6d. (gold) and the Government of India undertook to sell and buy gold at fixed prices, and gold bullion standard was sought to be established in India by the Currency and Coinage Act of 1927. But there was some flaw in the Act : the Government of India could at their option give sterling exchange in place of gold bullion. This clause gave the Government the power to convert the gold bullion standard into a sterling exchange standard whenever necessary.

VIII. 1931 to Date. Sterling Exchange Standard : When England went off gold standard in September, 1931, the Government of India by notification absolved themselves of the responsibilities of giving gold for rupees and currency notes and fixed the exchange at 1s. 6d. (sterling). Thus the gold bullion standard gave place to sterling exchange standard, which is still at work. The maintenance of the exchange at 1s. 6d. sterling has been entrusted to the Reserve Bank of India since it was established in 1935, and the Reserve Bank of India maintains the exchange by buying sterling or sterling exchange, as and when necessary. The present standard has worked favourably in spite of the exigencies of war and an unprecedented inflation of our Paper Currency during the present war.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY

Indian paper currency was introduced as early as 1862 under an Act of the preceding year. The Rt. Hon. James Wilson, a famous economist and Finance Member of the Government of India had formulated the scheme of a paper currency for India. Up to the year 1914 the Indian paper currency was modelled on the fixed fiduciary principle. The fiduciary portion of the issue was small. Whatever currency note was to be issued beyond the fiduciary limitation was to be backed by gold coins or rupees or gold and silver bullion. It was only after the outbreak of the war of 1914-18 that the fiduciary issue began to be gradually increased till it reached the maximum mark of Rs. 120 crores. By an act of 1928 the currency was in a way linked to the Indian money market by the provision that in a busy season the Currency Office might advance up to Rs. 12 crores to the Imperial Bank of India against internal bills of exchange. The paper currency system underwent several changes in the course of the next few years. But in general the fixed fiduciary principle was observed. With the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India the monopoly of note-issue was given over to the Bank.

The present currency system comprises the silver rupee, the notes of different denominations issued by the Reserve Bank of India—both unlimited legel tenders—and subsidiary coins such as 8a, 4a, 2a, 1a, 1 pice and 1 pie pieces. The subsidiary coins are all token coins and limited legal tender. The rupee, the standard of value in India, is itself a token coin, containing 165 grains of silver and 15 grains of alloy. After the outbreak of the present war and particularly after the collapse of France in June 1940 there were mad demands for whole rupees, and the Government of India found themselves compelled to introduce Re. 1 notes and quarternary rupees, half-rupees and quarter rupees.

NOTES IN CIRCULATION & ASSETS OF PAPER CURRENCY

(In lakhs of Rupees)

		(Assets)				
			Held in India		Held abroad	
	Gross circulation	*Gold*	*Rupee coin*	*Govt. of India securities*	*Gold bullion*	*Sterling securities*
1935-36	195,68	41,55	59,41	24,48	2,87	67,32
1936-37	208,00	41,55	61,90	22,38	2,87	79,31
1937-38	214,08	41,55	48,42	27,89	1,87	78,81
1939-40	288,55	44,42*	55,94	38,35	...	...
1940-41	257,66	44,42*	35,81	48,57	...	129,97
1941-42†	421,06	44,42*	27,58	186,29	...	212,35‡
1942-43	646,68	44,42	14,32	186,45	...	401,49
1943-44	891,78	44,42	12,00	58,33	...	777,08

* Total gold held in India and abroad. The market value of this gold is at least 8 times the book value.

† Burma circulation Rs. 28,84 lakhs.

‡ The whole of the Sterling Section.

COINAGE

During 1835-1948 the total number of whole rupees coined at Indian Mints was 705,45,92,598. Of these 270,20,56,128 were coined at Calcutta, 10,76,07,805 at Madras ; 4,28,51,29,165 at Bombay and 98,00,000 at Lahore. Rupee coins minted in 1948 amounted to Rs. 6·70 crores against Rs. 28·75 crores in 1942. The following figures show the mintage of different coins in India during 1948-44.

	Rs.		*Rs.*
Quarternary Rupees	7,47,00,686	Nickel Anna	3,24,92,000
,, Half-Rupees	6,07,00,000	Nickel ½ Anna	1,44,78,000
,, Quarter-Rupees	5,78,35,893	Single Pice	84,28,988
Nickel 2 Annas	3,50,72,500	*Total Coinage*	27,87,08,016

BANKING IN INDIA

Banking in India may be placed under two broad divisions : (1) *Indigenous Banking*, and (2) *Modern Banking*. Indigenous Banking comprises the numerous money-lenders, the Mahajan—big and small—whose number is very large and whose activities are extensive. Even in the great cities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, not to speak of the smaller cities and towns, indigenous bankers form an important component of the money-market. Though it may sound paradoxical, a considerable and rather the major part of the discounting business is done by indigenous bankers, while mortgage-banking is almost entirely in their hands. The volume of the total transactions done by indigenous money-lenders is many times that of the turn-over of modern banks. The indigenous bankers do diverse kinds of banking activities. Apart from the common function of working as financiers to the cultivators and individuals in different parts of the country, they finance the movement of agricultural crops from one place to another, finance trade and commerce, remit funds with the help of *Hundis*, discount and rediscount *Hundis*. The discounting trade is almost entirely in the hands of Marwaris and Bhatias. The leading indigenous discount brokers, known as *Shrofts*, are recognized by big modern banks. In a busy season it may so happen that a third of the bills re-discounted by the Imperial Bank of India are *Hundis*. Though the ordinary Mahajans are not organized, the *Shroffs* follow a quite organized business with elaborate rules of business and admirable bussiness integrity.

Modern banking in India dates back to the early 18th century. But the joint-stock banks of to-day are not as old as that, though Dr. H. Sinha, in his *Early European Banking in India* has established the existence of banks in India working on joint-stock principles at a time when joint-stock banking was unknown even in England. The pioneers of modern banking in India were the European Agency Houses which developed banking business since 1818. From the East India Company's days down to 1912} modern banks had made considerable progress in the face of great handicaps. But in and since 1913, the progress was much hampered by a series of bank failures in India. Since 1920, however, things have taken a better turn. The number of banks closing their doors has diminished.* The establishment of the Impe-

* The failure of Alliance Bank and Bengal National Bank, however, gave a temporary shock to the growth of banking in India.

rial Bank of India in 1920, and later of the Reserve Bank of India in 1935, has given strength and organization to the modern banking system. Hithertofore, the modern banks had no bankers' bank at their back. The banking system in India has been modelled principally on the English system. State control over banking is, therefore, minimum in India. It was only in 1936 that the Indian Companies Act was amended for ensuring larger working and paid-up capital for Indian joint-stock banks. In the absence of separate and complete banking laws in the country, this is a welcome move. Modern banking in India comprises: (1) The Reserve Bank of India; (2) The Imperial Bank of India; (3) the Exchange Banks; (4) the Indian Joint Stock Banks and (5) the big Co-operative Banks.

The Reserve Bank of India* : Established in 1935 under an Act of 1934, the Reserve Bank of India is a share-holders' bank. It is a bankers' bank and the Government's banker as well. It enjoys the monopoly of note-issue in India and is entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining the foreign exchange at about 1s. 6d. (sterling) by the sale of sterling or sterling exchange. Banks working in India are to deposit with the Reserve Bank 5 per cent of their time liability and 2 per cent of their demand liability. The Reserve Bank was expected to effect the much desired co-ordination between currency and credit, but there has not as yet been, since its establishment in 1935, any serious occasion for the Reserve Bank for doing considerable re-discounting business. In spite of the present war and the increase in trade demand for money, fuuds in the market seem to have been plentiful, with the result that the Imperial and Exchange Banks and big Indian Joint Stock Banks are still doing the discounting and re-discounting business with their own funds. Another happy feature in the Indian money market has been that the Reserve Bank has not yet increased the bank rate which continues to be 3 per cent as usual.

The Imperial Bank of India : This is the biggest Indian share-holders' bank and it commands very considerable transactions. Its position is unique and it stands as a class by itself. Before the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India, the Imperial Bank was the Government's banker, and in a way the banker's bank in India. Of all the banks working in India the Imperial Bank has the largest number of branches and the biggest working capital. It can now deal with foreign exchange, as it is no longer the Government's banker or the Central Bank in India. **Exchange Banks** : These are foreign banks, with their head offices in fereign countries. Their business and financial resources are of immense size compared to those of Indian joint stock banks. Usually the British banks in India command the largest volumes of transaction. Though mainly dealing in foreign exchange and in financing export and import trade, these banks compete with Indian joint-stock banks in internal banking. **Indian Joint-Stock Banks** : These are placed under two categories : the big joint-stock banks and small banks. The statistical tables appended hereto show the growth of joint-stock banking capital in India. Though the smaller joint-stock banks yet have many things to be desired,

* Section 33 (3) Reserve Bank Act provides that the maximum Government of India Rupee securities shall not exceed one-fourth of the assets of the Issue Dept. or Rs. 55 crores, whichever is greater or *plus* Rs. 10 crores with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. This provision has been modified for enabling the Bank to purchase Rupee securities in place of repatriated Sterling Securities during the present War.

the bigger banks have in recent years shown a remarkable expansion. **The Scheduled Banks** : These are those, which are members of the Clearing House, and have certain minimum working capital. These banks have to furnish periodical returns to the Reserve Bank and to deposit, free of interest, funds with the Reserve Bank, which latter enjoys certain powers of supervision over these banks. There were on June 30, 1943, 64 scheduled banks with total deposits of about Rs. 450 crores. **Non-scheduled Banks** : On 30th December 1939, there were 669 non-scheduled banks which had an aggregate deposit of Rs. 16 crores.

PROGRESS OF BANKING IN INDIA

(Figures in crores of Rupees)

As at 31st.	*J. S. Banks* *			*Exchange Banks*		*Imperial Bank*	
Dec.	*No.*	*Capital & Reserve*	*Deposits*	*No.*	*Deposits in India*	*Capital & Reserves*	*Deposits*
1921	65	13	80	17	75	10	66
1929	78	13	66	18	67	11	72
1931	88	13	66	17	67	11	64
1933	89	14	76	18	71	11	74
1935	100	15	90	17	76	11	79
1937	147	15	108·5	18	73	11	81
1938	163	15·6	107	18	67	11	81·5
1939	170	16	110	19	74	11	88
1940	180	17	125	20	85	11	96
1941	188	19	149	17	107	11	108

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Statement of Affairs as on 20. 4. 45.

Banking Department

LIABILITIES. Capital Paid-up—Rs. 5,00,00,000 ; Reserve Fund Rs. 5,00,00,000 ; *Deposits*—Central and other Government accounts—Rs. 3,07,08,43,000 ; Banks, Rs. 78,67,67,000 ; Others, Rs. 24,91,40,000 ; *Bills Payable*, Rs. 3,25,68,000 ; *Other liabilities*, Rs. 15,85,38,000 ; *Total*, Rs. 4,39,78,56,000.

ASSETS. Notes, Rs. 9,31,04,000 ; *Rupee Coin*, Rs. 25,05,000 ; *Subsidiary Coins*, Rs. 2,11,000 ; *Bills Purchased and Discounted*—nil ; Govt. Treasury Bills, Rs. 8,97,65,000 ; *Balances held abroad*, Rs. 394,18,67,000 ; *Loans and Advances to Governments*, Rs. 64,00,000 ; *Other loans & advances* Rs. 2,00,000 ; *Investments*, Rs. 21,48,94,000 ; *Other assets*, Rs. 4,89,10,000. *Total Rs.* 4,39,78,56,000.

Issue Department

LIABILITIES. Notes held in the Banking Dept. Rs. 9,31,04,000 ; Notes in circulation, Rs. 1,108,68,92,000. Total Rs. 1,117,99,96,000.

ASSETS. (A) Gold coin & Bullion, (i) Held in India, Rs. 44,41,43,000. (ii) held outside India—nil ; Sterling Securities, Rs. 998,32,89,000. Total A, Rs. 1,042,74,32,000 ; (B) Rupee Coin, Rs. 17,41,38,000 ; Government of India Rupee Securities, Rs. 57,84,26,000 ; Internal Bills of Exchange and other securities—nil ; Total, Rs. 1,117,99,96,000.

* With paid-up capital of over a lakh of rupees.

CONSOLIDATED POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

(In crores of Rupees)

Year	*Demand liabilities*	*Time liabilities*	*Cash*	*Balance with Reserve Bank of India*	*Advances in India & Burma*	*Bills discounted*
1936-37	129	101	6	26	95	5
1938-39	180	108	7	16	116	5
1939-40	140	106	7	17	126	5
1940-41	164	105	8	36	122	4
1941-42	202	104	10·6	45·5	116·03	4·85
1942-43	306	104	13	56	96	2
1943-44	457	143	21	64	156	5·6

Clearing House Statistics

(In crores of Rupees)

I Calcutta ; *II* Bombay ; *III* Madras ; *IV* Karachi ; *V* Rangoon ; *VI* Cawnpore ; *VII* Lahore ; *VIII* Delhi.

Year	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*	*Total*
1918-19	741	570	25	22	74	—	—	—	1,432
1924-25	945	621	56	46	117	6	6	—	1,806
1928-29	1,094	652	66	28	125	7	9	—	1,981
1930-31	866	667	50	24	107	6	11	—	1,731
1933-34	881	655	53	27	56	9	10	—	1,641
1937-38	967	815	110	36	82	12	11	18	2,051
1938-39	935	786	99	33	81	12	10	19	1,975
1939-40	1,154	884	100	38	98	14	11	20	2,379
1940-41	1,008	802	109	47	119	19	16	29	2,149
1941-42	1,284	1049	186	59	109	30	27	41	2,685
1942-43(a)	1,075	1345	131	78	—	56	49	82	2,979
1943-44(a)	1,719	1967	197	101	—	101	78	119	4,599

EXCHANGE BANKS WHOSE HEAD OFFICE ARE NOT LOCATED IN INDIA

Year	*No. of Banks*	*Paid-up Capital and Reserve (000 £)*	*Deposits in India (000 Rs.)*	*Cash Balances in India (000 Rs.)*
1928	18	187,928	71,18,86	8,05,57
1931	17	185,964	67,47,26	8,80,78
1933	18	148,080	70,78,42	7,71,96
1935	17	137,084	76,18,88	12,55,08 (b)
1936‡	19	128,292	75,22,55	10,35,31 (b)
1937 (c)	18	128,812	73,21,01	10,58,05 (b)
1938	...	131,526	67,20,42	6,44,41 (b)
1939	19	125,265	74,07,82	7,88,76 (b)

(a) The totals for 1942-43 and 1943-44 include Rs. 168 crores and Rs. 298 crores respectively for other centres. ‡ Figures revised.

(b) Includes balances with Reserve Bank of India.

(c) Figures for years prior to 1937 include Burma.

BANK RATES

Imperial Bank Rate		*Imperial Bank Rate*		*Reserve Bank Rate*	
1925	5·64	1931	7·04	1937	3·00
1926	5·17	1932	5·08	1938	3·00
1927	5·78	1933	3·56	1939	3·00
1928	6·20	1934	3·50	1940	3·00
1929	6·33	1935	3·46	1941	3·00
1930	5·80	1936	3·00	1942	3·00
				1943 to July '45	3·00

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN INDIA 1939-40

Class of Companies	*(British India)* *Number*	*Paid-up capital Rs. (000)*	*(Indian States)* *Number*	*Paid-up capital Rs. (000)*
Banking and Loan	1,797	22,25,51	420	3,89,02
Insurance	601	4,17,00	31	5,86
Navigation	47	3,68,97	1	1,32
Railway and Tramways	41	14,73,80	1	6,96
Other Transit and Transport	410	4,90,18	27	9,53
Trading & Manufacturing Companies	4,728	1,07,48,80	299	1,80,96
Tea	423	12,71,06	17	59,43
Other Planting Companies	75	82,24	60	1,14,79
Coal Mining	201	8,08,68	1	63,21
Gold Mining	4	3,14	...	...
Other Mining & Quarrying Companies	92	11,87,91	12	14,48
Cotton Mills	356	33,93,59	39	5,05,07
Jute Mills	82	20,46,75	2	2,54
Mills for Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc.	58	2,46,06	4	14,47
Cotton Gining, Pressing, Baling, etc.	140	2,66,13	5	10,29
Jute Presses, etc.	34	96,44	1	39
Flour Mills	27	1,24,22	4	1,54
Estate, Land and Building	235	12,75,27	6	1,45
Sugar (including Jaggery)	157	10,97,56	6	66,54
Other Companies	865	12,31,27	68	70,02
Total	10,868	2,88,49,60	1,004	15,17,89

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES REGISTERED ELSEWHERE THAN IN INDIA, BUT WORKING IN BRITISH INDIA

Class of Companies	*Number*	*Paid-up Capital £ (1000)*
Banking and Loan	24	96,255
Insurance	141	78,129
Navigation	18	35,511
Railways and Tramways	15	22,980
Other transit and transport	14	11,912
Trading and Manufacturing Companies	345	344,374
Tea	180	26,758
Other Planting Companies	20	2,502
Coal Mining	4	240
Gold Mining	...	...
Other Mining and Quarrying Companies	28	110,816
Cotton Mills	4	272
Jute Mills	5	3,296
Mills for Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc.	...	...
Cotton Ginning, Pressing, Baling, etc.	2	150
Jute Press, etc.	...	...
Flour Mills	...	...
Estate, Land and Building	9	341
Sugar, (including Jaggery)	2	307
Other Companies	21	7,298
Total 1938-39	827	741,089

PRICES

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA

(FROM 1917 TO 1945. 1914=100)

Year	*Annual Average*	*Year*	*Annual Average*	*Year*	*Annual Average*
1917	145	1930	116	1942	185
1918	176	1931	96	1943	307
1919	196	1935	99	1944	298
1920	202	1936	91	1945 Jan.	299
1921	179	1937	102	Feb.	299
1923	172	1938	95	March	306
1925	159	1939	108		
1928	145	1940	120		
1929	141	1941	139		

NOTE : The last world war was marked by a very high rise of price in India and the world at large. In 1916, the price level was 100 and in 1917 it was 145. But immediately after the armistice of 1918, the rise in prices was sharper, the maximum point being reached in 1920. The sharp fall after 1920 and 1929 indicates the starting points of trade depression of 1922-23 and that of 1930-31.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF ARTICLES (*July 1914=100*)

Annual Average	*Cereals*	*Pulses*	*Sugar*	*Cotton manufactures**
1938	66	84	131	118
1935	75	85	128	117
1938	72	88	132	106
1939	86	99	164	106
1940	99	101	157	122
1941	112	105	145	179
1942	157	162	208	—
1943	396	373	319	
1944	244	312	330	
1945 January	242	281	288	
,, Feb.	240	273	288	
,, March	240	269	288	

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES SINCE 1938

Year and Month	*India Calcutta* 1914	*U. K.* 1939	*U. S. A.* 1926	*Canada* 1926	*Germany* 1913	*Japan* 1900
1938	68	89	82	82	77	114
1939	76	90	81	79	78	126
1940	85	120	82	87	80	142
1941	99	134	92	94	82	150
1942	131	140	104	100	84	162
1943	218	143	108	105	85	172
1944 January	211	144	108	107	85	...
,, Feby.	213	144	109	107	...	...
,, March	211	144	109	107	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT INDIA

DISTRICTS IN INDIA†

Province	*No. of Districts,*	*Province*	*No. of Districts*
Madras ...	25	C. P. & Berar ...	19
Bombay ...	19	Assam ...	12
Sind ...	8	N.-W.F.P. ...	6
Bengal ...	28	Baluchistan ...	6
U. P. ...	48	Ajmer-Merwara ...	1
Punjab ...	29	Coorg ...	1
Bihar ...	17	Delhi ...	1
Orissa ...	6	Total	226

* Rose upto 287 in Nov. 1942, thereafter quotations not available.

† Districts for civil cases.

INDIAN PRIVY COUNCILLORS

Ameer Ali		H. H. the Aga Khan	1934
Sir B. C. Mitter		Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	1934
V. S. Srinivasa Sastri	1921	Sir Akbar Hydari	1936
Lord Sinha	1926	M. R. Jayakar	1939
Sir D. F. Mulla	1930	Sir C. Madhavan Nair	1941
Sir Shadilal	1934		

INDIAN FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

S. Ramanujam
Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose
Dr. Meghnad Saha
Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman
Dr. Birbal Sahni
Dr. K. S. Krishnan
Dr. H. J. Bhabha

INDIAN FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan (1939)

INDIANS IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree	(Conservative)
Dadabhai Naoroji	(Liberal)
Sapurji Saklatvala	(Communist)
Lord Sinha, First Baron of Raipur	(House of Lords)
Lord Sinha, Second Baron of Raipur	(House of Lords)

INDIAN PEERS OF THE BRITISH REALM

Sinha, Satyendra Prasanna, First Baron of Raipur
Sinha, Aroon Kumar (*b.* 1887), Second Baron of Raipur
[Heir—Hon'ble Sudhindra Sinha (*b.* 1921)]

INDIAN KING'S COUNSEL

Bhugwandin Dube, 1931.

INDIAN BARONETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Sir Cowasji Jehangir 1908 ; Sir Jamestji Jejeebhoy, 1857 ; Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal Ranchodlal, 1913 ; Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit ; Sir Victor Sassoon ; Sir Kenneth Gibson ; Sir Richard Temple.

PRESIDENTS, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (CENTRAL)

Sir Frederick Whyte*	1920-25	Sir Shanmukhan Chetty	1930-33
V. J. Patel	1925-30	Sir Abdur Rahim	1933-
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola	1930		

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN INDIA †

Year	*No. of killed*	*No. of wounded*	*Year*	*No. of killed*	*No. of wounded*
1929-30	3,844	7,967	1934-35	3,008	10,195
1930-31	3,156	3,486	1935-36	2,985	10,555
1931-32	2,869	9,153	1936-37	3,123	11,060
1932-33	2,718	9,484	1937-38	3,328	13,997
1933-34	2,798	10,184	1938-39	3,489	15,650
			1939-40	3,587	13,282

* Appointed by the Governor-General. The rest were elected.

† Exclusive of accidents in Railway premises but not connected with movements of trains, vehicles, etc.

MOTOR VEHICLES RUNNING IN BRITISH INDIA

(As at 31st March, 1940)

Area	*Total*	*Area*	*Total*
Madras Province (excluding Madras City)	14,838	Bihar	7,577
Madras City	6,440	Orissa	1,266
Bombay	27,957	Central Provinces and Berar	6,538
Bengal (excluding Calcutta and Howrah Town)	7,274	Assam	5,791
Calcutta including Howrah Town	22,467	N.-W. F. Province	3,025
United Provinces	18,112	Sind	4,826
Punjab	13,372	Ajmer-Merwara	978
		Delhi Province	(g)
		Total	140,461

NUMBER OF PRINTING PRESSES AT WORK AND NUMBER OF NEWSPAPER, PERIODICALS, AND BOOKS PUBLISHED

Province	*Printing Presses*	*Newspapers*	*Periodicals*	*In English or other European Languages*	*In Indian Languages (Vernacular & Classic or in more than one Language)*
Madras	2,734	917	985	551	2,507
Bombay	1,208	593	...	624	3,270
Sind	307	139	60	95	340
Bengal	1,738	154	762	1,383	3,074
United Provinces	1,085	341	504	297	2,429
Punjab	551	418	455	350	1,834
Bihar	249	43	94	33	174
Orissa	78	31	65	21	519
C. P. & Berar	231	89	38	38	252
Assam	98	30	48	2	28
N.-W. F. P.	48	42	3	13	3
Ajmer-Merwara	42	12	16	10	141
Coorg	2	2	1	1	7
Delhi	177	61	82	24	242
Total 1939-40	8,548	2,872	3,113	3,442	14,820

POST OFFICES (*British India*)

Year	*No. of Post Offices*	*No. of Postal articles handled (000,000's)*	*Postal earnings (Rs. Lakhs)*	*Total Telegraph line-mileage*	*Telegraph Revenue (Rs. lakhs.)*
1923-24	19,027	1,156	6,79	85,682	3,15
1931-32	23,374	1,118	7,37	99,821	3,28
1939-40	24,741	1,255	8,32	100,952	4,17
1942-43	25,671	1,356	12,04	103,752	7,26

(g) Figure not yet available.

POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES—INDIA & BURMA

(in lakhs of Rupees)

Year	*Receipts*	*Payments*	*Net receipts*	*Total amount outstanding*
1917-18	10,00	1,12	8,88	8,88
1930-31	11,78	8,35	3,43	38,43
1931-32	14,49	8,34	6,15	44,58
1934-35	9,95	7,70	2,25	65,96
1935-36	13,45	13,43	2	65,98
1938-39	14,71	15,35	—64	59,57
1939-40	10,25	12,80	—2,55	57,02
1940-41*	4,89	14,93	—10,04	46,98
1941-42	3,97	11,94	—7,97	39,01
1942-43*	3,76	8,20	—4,44	34,57
1943-44*	5,50	5,43	7	34,64

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

(upto 1936-37, India and Burma and thereafter India)

In crores of Rupees

Year	*Deposits*	*Interest*	*Withdrawals*	*Net increase or decrease in deposits*	*Amount outstanding*
1913-14	10·9	·61	9·0	2·6	23
1914-15	9	·53	17·9	—8·3	14·9
1918-19	13	·46	11·2	2·24	18·8
1920-21	18	·62	17·33	1·5	22·9
1930-31	24·4	1·04	25·5	—·1	37
1934-35	38 7	1·34	37·3	2·75	58·3
1938-39	44·6	1·42	41·7	4 4	82
1939-40	40·5	1·15	45·2	—3·6	78·4
1940-41	25·4	·93	45	—18·8	59·6
1941-42	21·9	·83	30·18	—7·4	52·1
1942-43	22·3	·73	22·8	·15	52·3
1943-44	35·2	·93	24·2	12·0	64·2

POST OFFICE DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

These certificates were issued during 1940-41 to 1943-44 and were replaced by National Savings certificates from 1st October 1943. The amount outstanding in 1943-44 was Rs. 6,97 lakhs.

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

In lakhs of Rupees

Year	*Receipts*	*Repayments*	*Net receipts*	*Amount outstanding*
1943-44	8,66	1	865	8,65

* **Excluding Burma and Aden after 1936-37.**

INDIA'S PUBLIC DEBTS

At the end of 1944-45 the total interest-bearing obligations of India was Rs. 1,799 crores. The Debt position was :

		(*Rs. crores*)
Total Debts	...	*1,799*
Government Assets	...	1,004
Cash & Securities held on Treasury account	...	312
Net amount not covered by Assets	...	483

BROADCASTING IN INDIA

The first Radio club in India was established in Madras in 1924 which marked the beginning of broadcasting in India. Later the Indian Broadcasting Company opened stations in Bombay and Calcutta in 1927. In 1930 Broadcasting in India was taken over by the Government of India and since then programmes and transmission have been conducted by the Indian State Broadcasting Service which now has nine broadcasting stations with Delhi as the Central All-India Station. The following figures speak for themselves :

	1927	1930	1938	1939	1942
No. of Receiver Licences in force*	3,598	7,719	10,872	92,772	165,675
No. of programme transmission hours. All-India Radio†	...	...	...	29,859	55,298

GOLD

India has been characterized as a sink for world's precious metals. This no doubt held good before 1931, when India was one of the greatest individual consumers of both gold and silver. During the last 175 years India has imported huge quantities of gold and silver. It is only since 1931 that India has ceased to import gold and begun to export gold. When England went off gold standard the rupee was linked to the sterling, and there was an unprecedented rise in the price of gold, both in India and England. The rise in the price of gold synchronized with world trade depression, which was keenly and protractedly experienced in India. The result was that the millions of gold-hoarders in India took advantage of high prices and sold their gold stocks. There are those who take the view that the exodus of gold from India represented distress gold. Though there is considerable truth in this view, yet this is not the complete truth. Moreover, many economists hold that depletion of gold resources of India is a weakening of the national resources. Though there is much to be said in favour of this, yet the fact remains that gold was exported at a time when it was to the best advantage of India to export gold and that India obtained almost double the price at which she had originally purchased this gold. During the protracted exodus of 1931-39 India has lost nearly 25% of her gold-hoardings, but this has effected a diminution in her indebtedness to foreign countries and avoidance of further foreign debts. It is difficult to say what is the present total of gold stocks in India.

* Year from January to December. † Year from April to March.

Gold Production (1943). The estimated world production of gold in 1943 is 29·6 million ounces against 35 8 in 1942 : 40·1 in 1941 ; 40·8 in 1940 and 39·0 in 1939. Figures for Indian productions for the years 1939 to 1943 are 317,000 ; 289,000 ; 286,000 ; 260,000 ; 252,000 ounces. Since 1943 production in U. S. A. has been drastically curtailed. The following table shows the price of gold in London, New York and Bombay :

Year	*Average price per five ounce in London*			*Average price per five ounce in New York*	*Average price per tollah in Bombay*		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	$	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1938-39	7	4	3	35	35	10	3
1939-40	7	18	4	35	39	13	11
1940-41	8	8	0	35	42	6	0
1941-42	8	8	0	35	44	7	11
1942-43	8	8	0	35	57	10	10
1943-44	8	8	0	35	76	11	6

SILVER

With the separation of Burma in 1937, India's importance as a producer of silver has dwindled to almost nil. But India's requirements of silver for currency are heavy and India is an important silver market. The following table shows changes in the price of silver in India and abroad :

AVERAGE PRICE

Year	*Bombay per 100 tollahs*			*London per standard ounce*	*U. S. A. per five ounce*
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*d*	*cents*
1938-39	51	11	3	$19\frac{9}{16}$	$42\frac{1}{4}$
1939-40	55	4	9	$20\frac{13}{16}$	$37\frac{1}{16}$
1940-41	62	8	0	$22\frac{13}{16}$	$34\frac{1}{4}$
1941-42	66	11	4	$23\frac{7}{16}$	$34\frac{7}{8}$
1942-43	94	2	6	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$40\frac{1}{4}$
1943-44	120	7	11	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$44\frac{1}{4}$

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Short History : The Indian National Congress is the largest political organization in India and is the one single body which can claim to take the role of a national political organization. Its membership is open to all communities, castes, and races, and its object is the attainment of *purna swaraj* by all peaceful and legitimate means. It is an all-India organization having its ramifications all over British India. Established in 1885 by the late Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the I. C. S., the Indian National Congress held its first session in Bombay in December 1885. The development of national consciousness in India, and the establishment of friendly relations with Great Britain and the attainment of self-government through the good offices of British administrators,—these were the principal

objects, for which the Indian National Congress strove for the first 35 years of its existence. In 1907 there was a rift in the Congress at Surat and the organization was split into two camps : the Extremists and the Moderates. It was in the year 1920, when Mahatma Gandhi came to take a leading part in Congress activities and policies, that a new orientation was introduced in the political outlook of the Indian National Congress. In the first place, the Congress was within an incredibly short time transformed into a mass organization from a bourgeoise movement ; and secondly, the Congress outlived its character of a mere annual conference for passing pious resolutions. Since 1920, the Indian National Congress has defied the Government. The non-co-operation movement of 1920, and the civil disobedience movement of 1931 were not only authorized, but were fostered, directed and guided by the Indian National Congress. A resolution demanding the introduction of Dominion Status in India by the end of 1929 was passed at the 1928 session. But when the demand was not fulfilled by the British Government, the Congress resorted to civil disobedience in 1930. But the movement was suspended in 1931, when Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin came to a truce and Mahatma Gandhi agreed to participate in the Round Table Conference in London as the sole representative of the Congress. The history of the National Congress for some four years following this is moribund and dull, for after the failure of the Second Round Table Conference, the Government took comprehensive measures to suppress the organization. In 1934, the civil disobedience movement was officially withdrawn. Next year the Golden Jubilee of the Congress was celebrated.

The history of the Indian National Congress during the last 25 years is the history of the struggle of the Indian people for complete independence. In 1937 the Congress contested the elections to the Legislative Assemblies and Councils under the much wider franchise conferred by the Government of India Act of 1935 and gained overwhelming success in most of the provinces. After prolonged controversy, six provinces (Bihar, U. P., Bombay, C. P., Madras, and Orissa) saw Congress Cabinets, while in two others (Assam and North-West Frontier Province) Congress-Coalition Governments assumed power. During the first period of its life, provincial autonomy was a success. Prohibition was introduced. The Congress Ministers tried to reduce the burden of debt on the agricultural population and to reform education and local self-government, and to give aid to the common people in various ways. On the whole, the Congress and the British Indian officials worked together in a friendly spirit, though there had occasionally been tensions between Congress Ministers and Governors.

The year 1939 was not a favourable year for the Congress, for in that year Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose started the *Forward Bloc* Movement side by side with the Congress. There was a rift between Mr Bose and the Congress High Command. In the Congress Mr. Bose, who was re-elected in 1939 to be the Congress President, could not find a workable Cabinet for himself at the annual session of the Congress, at Tripuri. In March 1940, Mr. Bose held an anti-compromise conference at Ramgarh simultaneously with the annual session of the Indian National Congress.

The War came and early in September, Lord Linlithgow announced in the Central Legislature that in view of war preoccupations, the work in connexion with the preparations for Federation would be held in suspense. Mahatma Gandhi in a public statement declared that his sympathies were with

England and France from purely humanitarian standpoint. The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution to the effect that India's support to Britain in war was conditional on a declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom that the latter's policy towards India involved the recognition of Indian independence. The Working Committee "have a deep-rooted quarrel with systems which deny freedom and are based on violence and aggression."

The All-India Congress Committee (at Wardha) passed a resolution which stated *inter alia* : "The Congress has been guided throughout by its objective of achieving the independence of the Indian people and the establishment of a free democratic State in India in which the rights and interests of all minorities are preserved and safeguarded." It was further added that the Congress had always looked upon war and violence with horror and as opposed to progress and civilization, and had declared itself opposed to all Imperialist wars and to the domination of one country by another. It was, therefore, according to the Committee, "regrettable that India had been declared a belligerent country without the consent of the Indian people and various far-reaching measures have been hurried through the legislatures." The A.-I. C. C. again invited (as the Working Committee had already done in September 1939) the British Government to state their war and peace aims and demanded that "India must be declared an independent nation and at present application must be given to this status to the largest possible extent." "The Committee desires to be declared afresh that Indian freedom must be based on democracy and unity and the full recognition and protection of the rights of all minorities to which the Congress has always pledged itself." The Viceroy, who had early in October held consultations with 52 persons (leaders of political opinion in British India and representatives of the Princely order), issued a lengthy statement in course of which he repeated the words of the Prime Minister of England declaring the general aims of the British Government to be : "laying the foundation of a better international system which will mean that war is not to be the inevitable lot of each succeeding generation....." Lord Linlithgow further quoted the Secretary of State's statement made on the 6th February 1935 : "the natural issue of India's progress.....is the attainment of Dominion Status." Mahatma Gandhi described this statement as profoundly disappointing ; the Working Committee declared that it could not possibly give any support to Great Britain and called upon the Congress Ministries to tender their resignations. The Congress Ministers tendered their resignations which were accepted in the first week of November and the Constitution was suspended in those provinces.

In the annual session of the Congress at Ramgarh (April 1940), it was decided that individual civil disobedience should be offered by followers of the Congress and it was declared that "nothing short of complete independence can be accepted by the people of India.....and that no permanent solution is possible except through a Constituent Assembly. India's constitution must be based on independence, democracy and national unity. .....Hence the Congress cherishes the hope that all classes and communities will take part in it. The civil disobedience is to evoke the spirit of sacrifice in the whole nation." The various Congress organizations, now termed Satyagraha Committees, made all preparations for civil disobedience. Batches of *Satyagrahis* were daily sent out shouting anti-war slogans and courting arrest and imprisonment. Some

of the greatest personalities in the land including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were now in jail.

Throughout 1941, the Congress appeared to have been inactive and passive rather than assertive. The Civil Disobedience launched in 1940 had died out. Some of the leaders had no doubt offered Satyagraha after their release from the gaol, but the Government did not take any action against them. On July 21, 1941, the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the formation of a National Defence Council for India were announced. The object of the move was the securing of wider participation by Indian leaders in the administration of the Central Government in India's War efforts. Mahatma Gandhi or the Congress did not find anything hopeful in these measures. "The announcement," the Mahatma said, "does not affect the stand taken by the Congress, nor does it meet the Congress demands."

The Working Committee which concluded its sitting at Bardoli on 30. 12. 41 relieved Mahtma Gandhi of Congress leadership at the latter's desire, as there was fundamental difference between the Committee and the Mahatma on the question of Non-violence. But the Congress position and attitude towards war were clearly defined by the Committee : "only a free and independent India can be in a position to undertake the defence of the country on a national basis and be of help in furtherance of the larger causes that are emerging from the storm of the war." In January 1942, it was decided not to hold the annual session of the Congress in 1942 "in view of the present situation."

Congress leaders and representatives had meetings with Sir Stafford Cripps when the latter came to India in March 1942 for effecting a settlement between Congress and the Government. Congress accepted the Cripps proposals for the grant to India of a political status equivalent to dominion status. But the idea that the responsibility for defence and for control and direction of defence should be retained by His Majesty's Government was unacceptable to the Congress Sir Stafford had stipulated that his proposals were to be accepted or rejected *in toto* and the Congress had to reject the proposals *in toto* as it found itself unable to accept the defence clause in the proposals.

The Congress Working Committee resolution on Cripps proposals stated among other things.

"The British War Cabinet's 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 regret that this is fettered and circumscribed, and certain provisions have been introduced which gravely imperil the development of a free and united nation and the establishment of a democratic State. 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 Committee recognise that future independence may be implicit in the proposals but the accompanying provisions and restrictions are such that real freedom may well become an illusion. The complete ignoring of the 90 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.

"While the representation of an Indian State in the Constitution-making body is fixed on a population basis, the people of the State have no voice in choosing those representatives, nor are they to be consulted at any stage, while decisions vitally affecting them are being taken. Such States may, in many ways, become barriers to the growth of Indian freedom, enclaves where foreign authority still prevails, and where the possibility of maintaining foreign armed forces has been stated to be a likely contingency, and a perpetual menace to the freedom of the people of the States as well as of the rest of India."

After the failure of the Cripps Mission, there were talks of Congress action in the air. On July 14, 1942, the Working Committee at its Wardha meeting formulated the rather novel demand that the British should withdraw from India for intensifying India's spirit of resistance to all aggression and for increasing India's War efforts. It was also made clear that if the Congress advice for honourable withdrawal were not accepted by the British, the Congress would reluctantly be compelled to resort to mass Civil Disobedience on non-violent lines for the vindication of India's political rights and the liberties of her people. The All-India Congress Committee duly considered and endorsed the withdrawal resolution on 8th August 1942, in a resolution the principal points whereof are :

1. Immediate ending of British rule was a necessity for India and for the success of the cause of the Allied Nations. 2. A free India would assure success in the struggle against Nazism, Fascism and Imperialism. 3. As a sequel to Britain's non-compliance with the withdrawal demand, a provisional Government would be formed in India and Free India would be an ally of the United Nations. 4. The provisional Government would in due course evolve a Constituent Assembly for framing India's Constitution. 5. The Congress had no intention to gain power for itself. 6. Mahatma Gandhi was requested by the Committee to take the lead and guide the nation in the action to be taken in the matter of mass Civil Disobedience.

Gandhiji had openly declared that he would, before launching the movement, interview the Viceroy with a view to avoiding a struggle and also address the heads of the other States among the United Nations.

The interview did not take place. The Government did not wait for the interview : but simultaneously with the passing of the Resolution at A.-I C. C. meeting on 7th August 1942 held at Bombay, Gandhiji and other members of the Working Committee were arrested and imprisoned. The Congress and other affiliated bodies were declared illegal. In a resolution, dated 8th August 1942, the Governor-General in Council, sought to justify this action as he had been aware "for some days past of dangerous preparations by the Congress Party for unlawful and in some cases violent activities." Thousands of other Congressmen were arrested all over India.

The arrest of Gandhiji and other Congress leaders had an instantaneous reaction all over India. Mass demonstrations and angry outbursts of mass fury took place all over India. Transports and communications were interfered with and Government properties were destroyed and damaged. The Government took the challenge in right earnest and firing and bastinading were very widely resorted to by the preservers of peace and security. Between non-violence on one hand and Government's determination to preserve law and order on the other, a veritable state of terror prevailed for some weeks

during August-September 1942. Responsibilities for the August disturbances had been laid on the shoulders of Congress executives. But Congress leaders, after their release from jail in 1945 repudiated in no uncertain terms official allegations of Congress connexion with the mass violences of August 1942.

After September 1942 the fury and violence of mass rising all over India had died down in the course of a few months In December 1942, the war spread to the East with Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour and Singapore. Throughout 1942-43 the political atmosphere in India was subservient to the threatened invasion of India by Japan ; and with the Congress leaders and workers behind prison bars and all Congress organisations legally non-existent the political consciousness of the people of India began to web very low. Rising prices and scarcity of commodities, famine and epidemics and increasing employment of the middle class unemployed in the fast expanding war efforts eliminated the chances of success that any mass political movement might build up in India. A widespread sense of frustration prevailed in every quarter till May 1944 when Gandhiji was unconditionally released from jail. This was followed in June of the year by the release to the Press of a lengthy correspondence between the Mahatma and Lord Wavell principally on the subject of Congress responsibility for August disturbances and the interpretation of the "Quit India" resolution. The letters had been exchanged during the period from 17th February to 9th April. In the course of these letters the Mahatma sought to disprove Congress responsibility for the mass rising and the use of violence while Lord Wavell seemed to argue that a great leader like Gandhiji and his principal followers—particularly those responsible for the Quit India resolution—ought to have foreseen the consequences which followed the arrest of Gandhiji and Congressmen in August 1942. Gandhiji sought to interpret the absolutely non-violent outlook which the resolution imposed on the people of India. Viceroy Wavell had in the course of his letter dated 28th March 1944 asked for the repudiation of the August Resolution with a view to facilitating rapprochment. The Mahatma pointed out that such a decision on a resolution which had been passed by hundreds of members could only be taken after full deliberation by the Congress Working Committee. The outcome of the lengthy correspondence came out to be nothing more than the placing of the cards by both the sides—the British Government as represented by Lord Wavell and Mahatmaji as representing the Congress.

In September 1944 Mahatmaji had talks with Mr. Jinnah at the latter's Bombay residence with a view to the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem. The talks were held between Sept. 9 and Sept. 27. But nothing materialized. In a statement on Sept. 28 the Mahatma expressed regret at the failure but characterized the breakdown as an "adjournment *sine die*." The Gandhi-Jinnah meeting had been facilitated by the tireless labours of Mr. C. R. Rajagopalachariar.

In March 1945, Lord Wavell flew to England for consultation. A wave of optimism followed. On return to India Lord Wavell announced his plan for ending India's political deadlock and announced that a conference would be held for devising ways and means for the formation of an expanded Executive Council consisting of representatives and accredited leaders of Indian Communities and Parties. (Read *India in 1943-45* under the head *Wavell Plan & Simla Conference*).

President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad ; *General Secretary*, Mr. J B Kripalini.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS : PAST PRESIDENTS

Bombay (1885)	W. C. Bonnerji
Calcutta (1886)	Dadabhai Naoroji
Madras (1887)	Badruddin Tyabji
Allahabad (1888)	G. Yule
Bombay (1889)	Sir W. Wedderburn
Calcutta (1890)	Sir P. Mehta
Nagpur (1891)	P. Ananda Charlu
Allahabad (1892)	W. C. Bonnerji
Lahore (1893)	Dadabhai Naoroji
Madras (1894)	A. Webb
Poona (1895)	S. N. Banerji
Calcutta (1896)	R. M. Siyani
Amraoti (1897)	C. Sankaran Nair
Madras (1898)	A. M. Bose
Lucknow (1899)	R. C. Dutt
Lahore (1900)	N. G. Chandravarkar
Calcutta (1901)	D. Wacha
Ahmedabad (1902)	S. N. Banerji
Madras (1903)	Lal Mohan Ghose
Bombay (1904)	Sir Henry Cotton
Benares (1905)	G. K. Gokhale
Calcutta (1906)	Dadabhai Naoroji
Surat (1907)	Rash Behari Ghose
Madras (1908)	Rash Behari Ghose
Lahore (1909)	Pt. M. M. Malaviya
Allahabad (1910)	Sir W. Wedderburn
Calcutta (1911)	Bishen N. Dar
Patna (1912)	R. N. Mudholkar
Karachi (1913)	Nawab Saiyed Mohammad
Madras (1914)	Bhupendra Nath Basu
Bombay (1915)	S. P. Sinha
Lucknow (1916)	A. C. Majumdar
Calcutta (1917)	Annie Besant
Delhi (1918)	Hassan Imam
Bombay (special 1918)	Pt. M. M. Malaviya
Amritsar (1919)	Pt. Moti Lal Nehru
Nagpur (1920)	C. Vijayaraghavachariar
Calcutta (special 1920)	Lala Lajpat Rai
Ahmedabad (1921)	Hakim Ajmal Khan
Gaya (1922)	C. R. Das
Cocanada (1923)	Mahammad Ali
Delhi (special 1923)	Abul Kalam Azad
Belgaum (1924)	M. K. Gandhi
Cawnpur (1925)	Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
Gauhati (1926)	Srinivasa Iyengar
Madras (1927)	Dr. M. A. Ansari
Calcutta (1928)	Pt. Motilal Nehru
Lahore (1929)	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
Karachi (1931)	Vallabhbhai Patel
Delhi (1932)	Seth Ranchodlal
Calcutta (1933)	Pt. M. M. Malaviya
Bombay (1934)	Rajendra Prasad
Lucknow (1935)	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
Faizpur (1936)	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
Haripur (1937)	Subhas Chandra Bose
Tripuri (1939)	Subhas Chandra Bose (resigned, afterwards Dr. Rajendra Prasad)
Ramgarh (1940-)	Maulana Abul Kalum Azad

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE

The Moslem League, the largest Moslem political organization in India, has during the last few years, gained in popularity and strength. In many respects it may be said to be a rival organization to the Indian National Congress, though in fact its real rival is, and ought to be, the Hindu Mahasabha. Up till April 1941, the attainment of independence for India was the principal object of the League. Established in 1906, the League always sought to maintain its existence as a separate political body. Several attempts were made to induce it to co-operate with the nationalist movements and organizations, but they all failed. During the elections to the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935, the Moslem League candidates received considerable support. But except in a very few provinces, Congress Ministries were formed all over the country and they included some Moslem Ministers.

The League exercised considerable influence on the new Ministries in the Punjab, Bengal, Assam and Sind. At the Lucknow session, held in the autumn of 1937, the League declared that its creed was 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 Moslems and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution. The League also opposed the Federation scheme of the 1935 Constitution and urged upon the British Government to refrain from its enforcement "as it considers the scheme to be detrimental to the interest of the people of India generally and to those of Moslems in particular."

After the outbreak of the war in 1939, the Working Committee of the League stated that if "full, effective and honourable co-operation of the Mussalmans were desired by the British Government in the grave crisis which is facing the world to-day 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 Moslem League, which is the only organization that can speak on behalf of Moslem India." The League did not oppose the idea of India's participation in the war ; it merely insisted that its claims must be satisfied before it could make up its mind on this point. With regard to the Viceroy's offer in 1940 of Dominion Status after the war the League leaders urged that the position of their community must be safeguarded in any future constitutional settlement. Throughout the subsequent period, the League leaders continued very strongly to oppose the idea of regarding India as one nation : "Mussalmans are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their home-lands, their territory and their state" ; India must be divided up into two regions, one for the Hindus and the other for the Mussalmans, for such divergent nationalities could not be transformed into one nation.

The Lahore resolution stated : "no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Moslems unless it is designed on the following basic principle, viz., 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 Moslems 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." This is the *Pakistan* scheme and it has been very vigorously supported by some persons of influence of the country. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in his presidential address at the Ramgarh (1940) session of the Congress, declared : "I am a Moslem and proud of that fact. Islam's splendid traditions of thirteen hundred years are my inheritance. It is my duty to protect them..... .....I am proud of being an Indian, I am part of the indivisible unity that is Indian nationality." But the Moslem League leaders, it seems, would not accept such a point of view.

The League, in its annual session held in Madras in April 1941, passed an amendment to its constitution making *Pakistan* its goal instead of independence. The amendment sets forth, as the aims and objects of the League, the following :

(a) 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 Moslems are numerically in a majority as in the

north-western and north-eastern zones of India shall be grouped together to constitute independent states as free national Moslem Homelands in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign. (b) Adequate provision will, however, be made in the above-mentioned units for the protection of the minorities. (c) In other parts of India where the Moslems are in a minority, adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be provided in the constitution for them and other minorities.

A Committee was appointed at the annual session for a Five-year plan for the social, economic, educational and political advancement of the Moslems and a resolution was passed for forming Moslem National Guards.

After the expansion of the Viceroy's Council and the creation of the National Defence Council, Mr. Jinnah, the Leader of the League deplored that the Moslem League premiers had accepted office without the knowledge and sanction of the Leader of the League Executive and that the conduct of such premiers "will be considered and dealt with as soon as possible" and disciplinary action was later taken by the Working Committee of the League against such prominent members as Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, Begum Shah Nawaz and Sir Sultan Ahmed.

The Working Committee of the All-India Moslem League meeting at New Delhi on 11th April 1942 declared that the British War Cabinet's proposals for India were not acceptable in their present form. While expressing gratification that the principle of *Pakistan* had been recognized by implication, the Committee regretted that the proposals embodying the fundamentals were not open to any modification and were, therefore, not acceptable to the Committee. Referring to the right of non-accession to the Union given to the constituent bodies, the Committee criticized the procedure laid down in the draft proposals and demanded a "clear and precise pronouncement", on a vital question "relating to their future destiny". Referring to the proposed *interim* arrangements, the League's resolution pointed out that there was "no definite proposal", and that the British Government had merely invited Indian leaders to participate in the counsels of the country.

Shortly before their arrest in August 1942, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Gandhiji made requests to the League for forming or taking a lead in forming a National Government at the centre. It is not known if the League gave or intended to give any reply to the request. Regarding the withdrawal resolution and the August troubles the Working Committee of the League appeared to find fault with the Congress. In a resolution released on 21st August 1942, the Working Committee of the League characterized the Congress decision to launch civil disobedience as an "open rebellion".

During 1943-44 the League hold on provincial ministries continued except in the case of the Punjab where attempts to form a League Coalition Ministry failed as the Punjab Premier, Malik Khizir Hyat Khan Tiwana could not accept Mr. Jinnah's demand for allegiance to Muslim League instead of to the Unionist Party. The position became worse when the League Minister in the Punjab, Captain Saukat Hyat Khan was dismissed by the Governor on a charge of lapse of duty. The Muslim League later expelled the Punjab Premier from the League. The League's hold on Sind Ministry also showed signs of weakness due to instability of the ministry there.

The Annual session of the League was held at Karachi in December 1944.

The League Coalition Ministry in Bengal ceased to function early in 1945 on the passing of a "No Confidence" motion by the Bengal Assembly.

Mr. Jinnah as one of the great leaders in India was invited to the Simla Conference in June 1945 and he had conferences with the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi and other Leaders. (See *Wavell Plan and Simla Conference* in *India in 1943-45*).

THE HINDU MAHASABHA

The Hindu Mahasabha, which has existed for well over two decades, has gained momentum only in recent times, and that as a counterpoise to the Moslem League. According to the Mahasabha definition, a Hindu is one who considers the land of *Bharatvarsha* as his fatherland and as holyland, or, in other words, professes any religion of Indian origin. The Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, etc , are thus included in the Hindu category. The aim of the Mahasabha is the protection and promotion of everything that contributes to the advancement, strength and glory of Hindu race, culture and polity. As a means to that end, the Mahasabha aims at complete political independence for *Hindusthan* by all proper and legitimate means. The 1939 session of the Mahasabha, however, while reaffirming complete independence as the goal, urged that "a constitution based on Dominion status as defined in the Statute of Westminster be conferred immediately on India." The objects of the Mahasabha are : organization and consolidation of Hindu interests ; removal of untouchability and improvement in the condition of the 'depressed' classes ; revival and promotion of ideals of Hindu womanhood ; cow-protection ; promotion of martial spirit and improvement in the physique of the Hindus ; reclamation of those who left the Hindu fold and welcoming others in the Hindu fold ; foundation of orphanages and rescue homes , promotion of religious, educational, social, economic and political rights and interests of Hindus ; promotion of good feelings between Hindus and non-Hindus.

In his correspondence with the Viceroy as reported on 1st April 1941, Mr. V. D. Savarkar made three demands on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha, namely, that, (1) Dominion status must be granted within a year of the termination of the war. (2) The future constitution should maintain the indivisibility of the Indian nation ; and (3) The Governor should protect the Hindu minority in the Moslem majority provinces. The Viceroy gave an assurance on the first point, and as for the second and third points His Excellency opined that conflicting interests were to be reconciled.

After the announcement of the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the creation of National Defence Council Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Mahasabha, welcomed the announcement and sent messages to the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, expressing the Mahasabha's satisfaction.

In September 1941, the Hindu Mahasabha defied the Bihar Government order under Defence of India Rules prohibiting the holding of the All-India Conference of the Mahasabha in the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.

Sir Stafford Cripps, when he came to India with his constitutional proposals, had interview with leaders of the Mahasabha. But when the proposals were published the Working Committee in a Memorandum stated :

"There are several points in the Cripps declaration which are more or less satisfactory.....As some essential features of the scheme are wholly, or partially, unacceptable to us, the Hindu Mahasabha has no other alternative but to reject the scheme."

"The Hindu Mahasabha cannot be true to itself and to the best interests of Hindusthan (India) if it is a party to any proposal which involves the political partition of India in any shape or form....The Hindu Mahasabha, therefore, has fundamental objections to the proposals "

With regard to the *interim* arrangements proposed by Sir Stafford the Mahasabha stated that the constitutional position and status of India during the interim period had not been made at all clear and declared "particularly in regard to defence, the scheme of His Majesty's Government is unacceptable to us."

The Working Committee of the Mahasabha meeting at Delhi in September 1942 observed, "The peril confronting India demands the mobilization of India's tremendous man-power and gigantic natural resources which can never be secured without a National Government..." and suggested that India's independent status should be immediately declared, that a truly National Government, composite in character and representative of the major political parties in India should forthwith be formed and that a Constituent Assembly be set up by the National Government after the termination of the war for framing India's constitution. The Mahasabha also complained that anti-national and anti-Hindu forces were being encouraged by the attitude of the British Government and by their reluctance to part with power to the representatives of the Indian nation. The Resolution condemned the repressive policy of the Government and demanded the release of all Congress leaders. The Resolution concluded with a warning to the British Government that if the British Government still persisted in its policy of callous indifference to India's aspirations, the Hindu Mahasabha would have no other alternative but to revise its "present programme" and devise ways and means to impress upon Britain and her allies that India as a self-respecting nation could no longer be suppressed. The plenary session of the Mahasabha meeting at Cawnpore in January 1943 passed a resolution, on the desirability of ending India's political deadlock and unanimously passed a resolution denouncing the Pakistani Muslims who were threatening civil war and the British Government who were encouraging the Pakistan idea as evidenced in the Cripps scheme and pointing out that time had come when an active movement must be resorted to for compelling Great Britain to recognize India as an independent nation...and to defend the integrity of India against Pakistani Muslims. The session authorized the Working Committee to formulate a plan before April 30, 1943.

At the Annual session of the Mahasabha held at Bilaspur in December 1944, the future constitution of India was enunciated in a Resolution which stated that Hindusthan shall be a free state and the form of government shall be democratic and federal and India shall be considered as "one indivisible whole".

The Mahasabha and its followers received a rude shock when no invitation was issued to the Mahasabha to send a representative to the Simla Conference in June 1945. Leaders of the Mahasabha expressed their resentment through the Press and from platforms. Hartal was declared for Sunday the 8th July 1945. (See *Wavell Plan and Simla Conference* in *India in 1943-45*).

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

The Communist Party of India is the Political Party of the working class. Any person, 18 years of age or more, regardless of race, sex, colour, religion or nationality, who habitually resides in India including the "Indian States" and whose loyalty to the working class and patriotism are unquestioned, is eligible for membership of the party. According to the 1943 Party Constitution the party is based on the leadership of the proletariat and on the firm revolutionary alliance between the workers and the toiling peasantry and seeks to build the National United Front of the entire freedom loving people of India, for the defence of the country from fascist aggression and for its liberation from imperialist enslavement, for complete national independence, for complete democracy, guaranteeing the right of self-determination to nationalities to the point of secession, land to peasants and security of decent standard of living and civic liberties to every citizen. The party functions democratically. All its committees from top to bottom are elected.

The executive body of the party is the Central Committee which consists of 17 members with Mr. P. C. Joshi as the General Secretary. (Read *Labour in India*, page 257-261).

THE RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Established in December 1940, the party is based on Mr. M. N. Roy's radical ideas which he had been preaching since 1920. Mr. Roy joined the Indian National Congress in 1936, after his coming out of gaol. He first tried to develop the Congress as a revolutionary party of the people. A split followed as the existing Congress leaders could not reconcile themselves to Mr. Roy's ideas.

With the outbreak of the war in Sept. 1939, and particularly after the fall of France in June 1940, the Radicals began to advocate support to Allied War Efforts as an Anti-Fascist measure, though the Congress began to be more and more anti-war. Mr. Roy and his followers were expelled from the Congress for their having organised an anti-Fascist day in Sept. 1940. By December of the year all the Radicals came out of the Congress and formed the Radical Democratic Party after the inaugural conference held in 1940. Since then the Party has grown among workers, peasants and the middle classes. Provincial offices of the party have been set up in Delhi, U. P., Bengal, Bihar, Andhra, Karnatak, Mysore, Maharastra, Bombay, the Punjab, Assam, Orissa, Madras, Tamil Nadu, Malabar, N.-W. Frontier, Baluchistan, Kashmer, Baroda, C. P. and Berar, Rajputana. A London office was established at 180, Fleet St. London. The Headquarters of the party are situated at 30, Faiz Bazar, Delhi. The Central Political Council consisting of 65 members and with Mr. V. M. Tarkunde, Bar-at-Law, as General Secretary, is the highest executive body of the party.

The two-fold programme of the Radical Democratic Party placed before the country consists of.: (1) People's plan of Economic Development of India and (2) a draft constitution for India based on the idea of People's Government. The party proposes to fight the coming election and demand adult franchise and is already fighting local board elections wherever possible. The party is opposed to both Nationalist and Communalist parties and proposes to build up a secular democratic party of the poorer classes. The party's allied organizations are the Indian Federation of Labour (membership 4 lakhs), Radical

Students' Union, Jagrit Mahila (movement for enlightened women), The Renaissance Association, etc. A network of newspapers and periodicals in various languages form the organ of the party. The party which started with 3,478 members in December 1940, had 100,000 members in December 1944.

THE INDIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

The Indian Federation of Labour was established as a result of a decision taken at All-India anti-Fascist Labour Conference which was held in Nov. 1941 under the presidency of Mr. M. N. Roy. The Indian Trade Union Congress refused to render unconditional support to the war against the Axis Powers. The new organization of Labour at its inaugural conference declared in favour of India's participation in the war against fascism and advocated an independent political attitude on the part of the working classes whose ambition cannot be attained within the limitations of the Nationalist politics. The new-born Federation at its beginning embraced about 70% of the organised labour in this country and had 300,000 members. By the end of 1944 when the second annual conference was held, the Federation had 500,000 members in 222 affiliated Unions. Though based on a political issue, the Federation is organised strictly on Trade Union basis, and it assesses the social value of labour not only as the producers but also as the consumers. As early as December 1943, the Federation, at its annual conference in Bombay, passed a resolution directing the attention of Indian Labour towards post-war economic development. A committee has already prepared a plan which has been accepted by the Federation. This is popularly known as the People's Plan.

The Central Office of the Federation is at 30, Faiz Bazar, Delhi. At the second annual conference held in December 1944, Miss Maniben Kara has been elected President, and Mr. V. B. Karnik, the General Secretary of the Federation.

INDIAN SPORTS

FOOTBALL

I. F. A. SHIELD (CALCUTTA)

1945. East Bengal (winners) *vs.* Mohun Bagan (Runners-up).
1944. B. & A. Railway (winners) *vs.* East Bengal (Runners-up).
1943. East Bengal (winners) *vs.* Calcutta Police (Runners-up).
1942. Mahomedan Sptg. (winners) *vs.* East Bengal (Runners-up).
1941. Mahomedan Sptg. (winners) *vs.* K. O. S. B. (Runners-up).
1940. Aryans (winners) *vs.* Mohun Bagan (Runners-up).

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE
FIRST DIVISION

1945. East Bengal.
1943-44. Mohun Bagan A. C.
1942. East Bengal.
1940-41. Mahomedan Sporting.
1939. Mohun Bagan.

DURAND TOURNAMENT

1941-44. No play.
1940. Mahomedan Sporting.
1939. No play.

ROVERS CUP (BOMBAY)

1944. British Base Reinforcement Camp.
1943. R. A. F.
1942. Bata Sports, Calcutta.
1941. Welsh Regiment.
1940. Mahomedan Sporting.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE (BOMBAY)

1942-43. W. I. A. A. Staff.
1941. Y. M. C. A.
1939-40. Welsh Regiment.
1938. Duke of Cornwall's South Lancashire Regiment.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL

INDIANS *vs* EUROPEANS

1944. Europeans.
1943. Europeans.
1940-42. Indians.
1939. Indians drew with Europeans.

CRICKET

TEST MATCHES

1932 (*In England*). England scored 295 and 275 for 8 declared. India 189 and 187. England won by 158 runs.

1933-34 (*Bombay*). England 438 and 40 for 1. India 219 and 258. England won by 8 wickets.

1933-34 (*Calcutta*). England 403 and 7 for 2, India 247 and 237. Drawn.

1933-34 (*Madras*). England 385 and 261 for 7 declared. India 145 and 249, England won by 202 runs.

1936 (*In England*). England scored 184 and 108 for 1 ; India 147 and 93 ; England won by 9 wickets (played at Lord's). England 571 for 8 declared ; India 203 and 390 for 5 ; drawn (played at Manchester). England 471 for 8 declared and 64 for 1 wicket ; India 222 and 312 ; England won by 9 wickets (played at Oval).

RANJI TROPHY

ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP

1944-45. Bombay.
1943-44. W. I. S. C. A.
1942-43. Baroda.
1941-42. Bombay beat Mysore.
1940-41. Maharashtra beat Madras by 6 wickets. Maharashtra 1st innings 284, and 2nd innings 210 for 4 wickets. Madras 1st innings 145, 2nd innings 347.

RECORDS. Highest Total : 798 runs by Maharashtra against Bombay (1940-41).

Double centuries in Ranji Trophy 316 runs (not out) by Hazare (Maharashtra) against Baroda in 1939-40, 246 runs by Prof. Deodhar (Maharashtra) against Bombay, 1940-41. 222 runs by Capt. Wazir Ali (Southern Punjab) against Bengal, 1938-39. 209 runs by Ramprakash (Northern India) against Maharashtra, 1940-41. 203 runs by J. Naoomal (Sind) against Nawanagar, 1938-39. 202 runs by Rangnekar (Bombay) against Maharashtra, 1940-41. 1,325 runs by Maharashtra against Bombay, 1941-42.

PENTANGULAR CRICKET (BOMBAY)

1944. Muslims.
1943. Hindus.
1942. No play.
1941. Hindus.
1940. Mahomedans defeated th Rest ; Hindus boycotted the game.

ROHINTON-BARIA TROPHY

INTER-UNIVERSITY CHAMPIONSHIP

1943-44 to 1938-39. Bombay.
1937-38 to 1935-36. Punjab.

HOCKEY

BEIGHTON CUP

1943. B. N. R. (Kharagpur).
1942. Calcutta Rangers.
1941. Bhagwant Club, Tricumgarh, and Bhopal Wanderers drew.
1940. Bhopal Wanderers.

AGA KHAN CUP

1943. G. I. P. Rly.
1942. No play.
1941. Bhagwant Club, Tricumgarh.
1940. B. B. C. I. Rly.

CALCUTTA HOCKEY LEAGUE

1942. Port Commissioners.
1941. Calcutta Police.
1940. B. G. Press.

BADMINTON

ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP

1944. *Men's Single*, Davinder Mohan (Punjab). *Men's Doubles* K. M.

Rangnekar and D.G. Mugwa (Bombay). *Ladies Single*, Miss Tara Deodhar (Poona) *Ladies Doubles*, Miss F. Talyar Khan and Miss M. R. Chinoy.

1943. *Men's Single*, Prakashnath (Punjab). *Men's Doubles*, G. Lewis and Davinder Mohan. *Ladies Single*, Miss Tara Deodhar (Poona). *Women's Doubles*, Deodhar Sisters (Poona).

1942. *Men's Single*, Prokash Nath (Punjab). *Men's Double*, Prakash Nath and Ashokenath (Punjab). *Ladies Single*, Miss Tara Deodhar (Poona). *Ladies Double*, Miss Tara and Miss Sundar Deodhar (Poona).

1941. No play.

Mixed Doubles : 1944. Prakashnath and Miss S. Deodhar. 1943. V. N. Iyer and Miss R. Chitale. 1942. G. D. Patwardhan & Miss Tara Deodhar (Poona). 1941. No play.

RACING

KING-EMPEROR'S CUP

(*Distance* 1 *mile*)

1944. Mrs. Alex Apcar's (Jr.) 'El Ebro'
1943. Col. Shree Gobinda Shum Shere's & Mr. S. K. Bhatter's 'Theogundi.'
1942. Mr. Stewart's 'Wansfell.'
1941. Mr. G. N. Musry's 'Baqlava'.
1940. Mr. G. N. Musry's 'Baqlava'.
1939. Mr. G. N. Musry's 'Baqlava'.

THE VICEROY'S CUP (1½ *miles*)

1944. Sir Renwick Haddow's 'Kinkaju'.
1943. Mr. Reginald Foster's 'Colorado Claro'.
1942. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's 'Finalist'.
1941. 'Finalist'.
1940. Mr. G. N. Musry's 'Baqlava'.
1939. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's 'Finalist'.

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Director, Statistics, A. R. Sinha.

Gregory, Dr. Sir Theodore, D.Sc., Economic Adviser.

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Director General of Archaeology in India. Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler.

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Kharegat, Sir P. M., C.I.E. I.C.S., Vice-Chairman and Principal Administrative Officer.

Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore. Srivastava, R. C., B.Sc., O.B.E., Director.

Miscellaneous. Howard, Sir Herbert, I.F.S., Inspector General of Forests ; Baini Prashad, O.B E., D Sc., F.R.S.E., F.A.S B., F.Z.S., F.L.S., M.B O.U., Director, Zoological Survey of India ; Sen, S. N., M.A., Ph.D., B. Litt. (Oxon.) Keeper of the Records of the Govt. of India.

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Bewoor, Sir Gurunath, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary ; Bhansali, M. D., I.C.S., Dy. Secretary.

Director General of Observatories : Dr. Banerji, S. K., O.B.E., M.Sc., D.Sc. (Cal.) Offg. Director General of Observatories ; Sohoni, V. V., B.A., (Hons.) M.Sc., Supdt. Meteorologist.

Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs : Shoobert, W. H., C.I.E., E.D., I.C.S.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RLY. BOARD)

Wilson, Sir Leonard, Chief Commissioner of Railways ; Zahid Hussain, Financial Commissioner, Railways ; Raper, Sir Hugh, Member, Transportation ; Wagstaff, Colonel H. W., M.C., Member, Staff ; Sir L. P. Misra, Member, Engineering.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Trivedi, C. M., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary ; Young, G. Mackworth, C.I.E., F.S.A., I.C.S., (Retd.) Joint Secretary.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT

Ogilvie, The Hon. Sir C. Macl. G., C.S I., C.B.E., I.D.C., I.C.S., Secretary ; N. V. H. Symons, I.C.S., Addl. Secy. (Civil Defence).

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Waugh, A. A., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary. Mackeown, J. A., C.I.E., I.C.S., M. Ikramullah, I.C.S. ; S. A. Venkataraman, I.C.S. ; W. M. Yeatts, C.I.E., I.C.S., Jt Secretaries.

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Lt. General Sir Thomas Hutton, Secretary.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Robertson, F.W., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., (Retd.) Chairman ; Sir Sanjiva Row, K., M.A., C.I.E., Member ; Smith, W. R. G., C.I.E , Bar-at-Law, I.P., Member ; Rahman, Lt.-Col., M.A., Member. Edmonds, F. F. C., M.A., B.Sc., Secy.

FEDERAL COURT OF INDIA

Spens, The Hon. William Sir Patrick, O B.E., K.C., Chief Justice of India ; Varadachariar, The Hon. Mr. Justice Srinivasa, Kt., Judge ; Zafarulla Khan, The Hon. Mr. Justice Muhammad, K.C.S.I., Judge ; Banerjee, Rai Bahadur, A. L., B.A., I.S.O., Registrar.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT DIRECTORIES

MADRAS

Governor : H. E. Sir Arthur Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C. *Advisers to the Governor* : Sir Norman Strathie ; Sir Thomas Austin : Mr. S. V. Ramamurthi ; Sir Hugh Wood, I.C.S. : G. W. Priestly, I.C S.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly : Vacant. *President, Legislative Council*: Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rau.

HIGH COURT OF MADRAS

Chief Justice : The Hon. Sir Lionel Leach.

Puisne Judges :

The Hon. Mr. Justice P. V. Rajamanvar.
,, ,, A. J. King (on leave)
,, ,, S. Wardsworth
,, ,, K. P. Lakshmana Rao
,, ,, B. Somayya
,, ,, M. Patanjal Sastri
,, ,, L. C. Horwill
,, ,, A. C. Happell
,, ,, J. A. Bell
,, ,, C. Kunhi Raman
,, ,, J. A. Byers
The Hon. Mr. Justice N. Chandrasekhar Aiyar
,, ,, R. Clark
,, ,, Yahya Ali Sahib (Acting)
,, ,, C. N. Kuppuswami Ayyar (*Temporary Addl. Judge*)
,, ,, M. Shahabuddin (*Temporary Addl. Judge*)

Advocate General : Mr. K. Raja Iyer.

BOMBAY

Governor : H. E. Rt. Hon. David John Colville. *Advisers* : J. A. Madam, C. H. Bristow, C.I.E., I.C.S. ; H. F. Knight, C.I.E., I.C S.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly : The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar. *President, Legislative Assembly* : The Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT

Chief Justice : The Hon'ble Sir Leonard Stone, Kt.

Puisne Judges :

The Hon. Sir H. J. Kania
,, Sir H. V. Divatia

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. S. R. Macklin
,, ,, K. C. Sen
,, ,, M. C. Chagla
,, ,, N. S. Lokur
,, ,, Eric Weston
,, ,, N. H. C. Coyajee
,, ,, J. B. Blagden
,, ,, G. S. Rajadhyaksha

Additional Judges

,, ,, N. H. Bhagwati
,, ,, R. S. Bavdekar
,, ,, P. B. Gajendragadkar

Advocate General : C.K. Daphtary, Bar-at-Law.

BENGAL

Governor : H. E. Rt. Hon. Richard Gardiner Casey, D.S.O., M.C.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly : Hon. Mr. Nausher Ali. *President, Legislative Council* : Hon. Sir Bejoy Prasad Singh Roy.

(Ministry ceased to function in Feb. 1945.)

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice : The Hon. Sir Harold Derbyshire, M.C., K.C. (Rs. 6,000 p.m.)

Puisne Judges (Rs. 4,000 p.m.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. McNair, Kt.
,, ,, S. Nasim Ali, Kt.
,, Sir A. G. R. Henderson
,, Mr. R. C. Mitter
,, ,, N. A. Khundkar
,, ,, N. G. A. Edgley
,, ,, B. K. Mukherjea
,, ,, C. C. Biswas, C.I.E.
,, ,, R. F. Lodge
,, ,, F. W. Gentle
,, ,, A. N. Sen
,, ,, T. J. Y. Roxburgh, C.I.E.
,, ,, A. S. M. Akram
,, ,, A. L. Blank
,, ,, S. R Das
,, ,, E. C. Ormond
,, ,, T. H. Ellis
,, ,, F. N. Chakrabarty (Acting)
,, ,, Clough ,,

Advocate General : Mr. S. M. Bose, Bar-at-Law.

UNITED PROVINCES

Governor : H. E. Sir Maurice Gardiner Hallet, B.A. (Oxon), G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

Chief-Secretary : William Christie, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S.

Advisers : Mr. J. L. Sathe, I.C.S. ; Sir T. Sloan, M.A. (Glasgow) K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. ; A. G. Shirreff, B.A., J.P., I.C.S. ; Sir A. W. Ibbotson, M.A. (Cantab) J. P., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.C., I.C.S.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly : Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon.

President, Legislative Council : Hon. Sir Sitaram.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT

Chief Justice : The Hon'ble Sir Iqbal Ahmad, Kt., B.A., LL.B. (Rs. 5,000 p. m.)

Puisne Judges : (Rs. 4,000 p. m.)

The Hon. Sir J. J. W. Allsop, Kt., J.P., (I.C.S.)
,, Mr. Kamalakanta Verma, B.A., LL.B.
,, ,, H. B. L. Braund, (Bar-at-Law)
,, ,, Tej Narayan Mulla, R.E., M.A., LL.B.
,, ,, A. H. De B. Hamilton, J P., (I.C.S.)
,, ,, R. L. Yorke, J.P., (I.C.S.)
,, ,, B. Malik (Bar-at-Law).
,, ,, M. Wali-ullah, Dr. (Bar-at-Law)
,, ,, S. P. Sinha, B.A., LL.B.
,, ,, J. R. W. Bennett, M.A., (Oxon), J P., (I.C.S.)
,, ,, G. P. Mathur, R B., B.A., LL.B. *Addl. Judge*

Advocate General : Dr. N. P. Asthana, M.A., LL.D.

THE CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW

Chief Justice : The Hon'ble Sir George Thomas, Kt., Bar-at-Law, (Rs. 4,000 p. m.)

Judges : (Rs. 3,500 p. m.)
The Hon. Mr. Justice Ghulam Hasan, B.A., LL.B.
,, ,, Lakshmi Shankar Misra, Bar-at-Law.
,, ,, William Yorke Madeley, I.C.S.
,, ,, Parduman Kishan Kaul, Rai Bahadur, B.A., LL.B.

Government Advocate : Rai Bahadur Hemanta Kumar Ghosh, Bar-at-Law.

BIHAR

Governor : H. E. Sir Thomas George Rutherford, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Chief Secretary : J. W. Houlton, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Advisers : E. C. Ansorge, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. ; R. E. Russel, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. ; Y. A. Godbole, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Speaker, Legl. Assembly : Hon. Mr. Ramdayalu Singh.

President, Legl. Council : Hon. Sir Rajibranjan P. Sinha.

PATNA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice : The Hon. Sir Saiyed Fazl Ali, Kt., Bar-at-Law (Rs. 5000 p. m.)

Puisne Judges :
The Hon. Sir E. M. Agarwala, Kt.
,, Mr. Justice S. P. Varma
,, ,, Manohar Lall
,, ,, S. C. Chatterji
,, ,, H. R. Meredith, I.C.S.
,, ,, S. C. Shearer, I.C.S.
,, ,, B. P. Sinha
,, ,, D. E. Reuben, I.C.S.
,, ,, S. J. Imam (Addl)
,, ,, R. B. Beevor, I.C.S. (Addl.)
,, ,, S. K. Das, I.C.S. (Acting)
,, ,, B. P. Pande ,,
,, ,, P. B. Roy ,,

Advocate General : Mahabir Prasad, M., Bar-at-Law.

PUNJAB

Governor : H. E. Sir Bertrand James Glancy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

Chief Secretary : G. M. Brander, I.C.S. ; C. V. Salusbury, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Offg.) *Ministers* : Lt.-Col. Nawab Malik Khizir Hyat Khan Tiwana, Premier ; Chaudhuri Tika Ram, M.B.E. (*Revenue*) ; Sir Manohar Lal (*Finance*) ; Mian Abdul Haye (*Education*) ; Sardar Baldev Singh (*Development*) ; Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari (*Public Works*) ; Major Nawab Ashiq Hussain (*War Planning*).

Speaker, Legl. Assembly : Sir Chaudhuri Sahabuddin.

LAHORE HIGH COURT

Chief Justice : The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor Harries.

Puisne Judges :
The Hon. Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid
,, ,, Din Muhamad
,, ,, Ram Lall
,, ,, Sale
,, ,, Beckett
,, ,, Muhammad Abdu. Rahman, Kt.
,, ,, Muhammad Munir
,, ,, Mehr Chand Mahajan
,, ,, Teja Singh
,, ,, Marten
,, ,, Bhandari (Adl. Judge)
,, ,, Achhru Ram ,,
,, ,, Khosla ,,

C. P. & BERAR

Governor : H. E. Mr. F. C. Bourne, I.C.S.

Chief Secretary : T. C. S. Jayaratnam, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Advisers : Sir Geoffrey Pownall Burton, K.C.I E., I.C.S. ; Henry Challen Greenfield, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Anthony Lockhart Binney, C.I.E., I.C S.

Speaker, Legl. Assembly : Hon. Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta.

NAGPUR HIGH COURT

Chief Justice : Hon. Sir Frederick Grille, I.C.S.

The Railway Budget. The Budget for 1945-46 put the earnings at Rs. 220 crores and the working expenses at Rs. 140·65 crores. The estimated surplus, after various adjustment to depreciation fund, losses on strategic lines etc., is Rs. 86·51 crores. Railway contribution to General Revenue was proposed to be Rs. 32 crores. The Railway Reserve which stood at Rs. 22¼ crores on 31. 3. 44 is expected to stand at Rs. 30·4 crores on 31. 3. 45 and Rs. 29·1 crores on 31. 3. 46. The Depreciation fund which opened with a balance of Rs. 92·3 crores on 1. 4. 44 was expected to close at Rs. 98 crores on 31. 3. 45 and Rs. 92·71 crores on 31. 3. 46. (See p. 257)

Madras. The Madras Budget, 1945-46 reveals revenue surplus of Rs. 80·15 lakhs, the estimated revenue, and expenditure being put at Rs. 41·25 crores and Rs. 40 45 crores respectively. (See p. 144)

Bombay. The Bombay Budget anticipates a surplus of Rs. 24,000, and a revenue of Rs. 29·0919 crores and expenditure of Rs. 29·0895 crores. No fresh taxation is necessary. (See p. 144)

Bengal. The anticipated revenues and expenditure for the year 1945-46 are put at Rs. 28·79 crores and Rs. 37·38 crores which leave an anticipated deficit of Rs. 8·59 crores. Bengal's extra expenditure necessitated by War conditions is put at Rs. 18·10 crores in 1945-46 against Rs. 29·08 crores in 1944-45 revised estimates and Rs. 14·28 crores in 1943-44 accounts. (See p. 144)

United Provinces. A surplus of Rs. 15 lakhs is budgeted in U. P. the anticipated revenue and expenditure being Rs. 27·52 crores and Rs. 27·38 crores respectively. The real surplus is Rs. 426 lakhs out of which Rs. 261 lakhs has been credited to Revenue Reserve Fund, Rs. 50 lakhs to Road Fund, Rs. 50 lakhs to Hospital Fund and Rs. 50 lakhs to Sinking Fund. The net surplus is thus Rs. 15 lakhs. (See p. 144)

Central Provinces & Berar. The Budget discloses a surplus of Rs. 206·30 lakhs the revenue and expenditure being anticipated at Rs. 948·14 lakhs and Rs. 740·27 lakhs, respectively. Out of the surplus of Rs. 206·30 lakhs, Rs. 16·30 lakhs will be transferred to debt reduction or avoidance fund and Rs. 190 lakhs to Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund. (See p. 144)

Punjab. A prospective surplus of Rs. 192 lakhs for 1945-46 and a revised surplus of Rs. 139 lakhs for 1944-45 are forecast in 1945-46 Budget. (See p. 144)

Bihar. A surplus of Rs. 234 lakhs is disclosed in the 1945-46 Budget, the estimated revenue and expenditure being Rs. 1131 lakhs and Rs. 897 lakhs respectively. The Revised estimates for 1944-45 show a surplus of Rs. 221 lakhs. (See p. 144)

Orissa. The Budget estimates for 1945-46 put the revenue at Rs. 294 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 303 lakhs. There is thus an anticipated deficit of about Rs. 9 lakhs. (See p. 144)

Assam : The 1945-46 Budget anticipates a deficit of Rs. 2,31,000. Increased expenditure for current and post-war problems is mainly responsible for the anticipated deficit. (See p. 144)

Sind : A net surplus of Rs. 2·57 for 1944-45 and an anticipated surplus of Rs. 2·60 lakhs for 1945-46 are revealed in the Estimates for 1945-46. (See p. 144)

N.-W. F. P. : The 1945-46 Budget discloses prospective deficit of Rs. 12·24 lakhs. (See p. 144)

WAR TIME FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Control over Supply and Consumption : The number of commodities the supply and consumption whereof have been brought under Government control have substantially increased. All essential commodities whereof there is inadequacy of supply have been brought under Government control. Food grains, Sugar, Paper, Cement, and Textile goods and various other commodities have been brought under rigid controls which have not yet begun to function satisfactorily though matters are now being gradually improved.

Control over Prices : Prices of numerous commodities have been fixed by the Government and rationing has been resorted to where necessary and permissible. But due to lack of supply and imperfections in rationing and transport systems and distributions, the general price level yet remains pretty high. In regard to paper, medicines and certain other commodities of which the supply has been increased, the prices have been brought under reasonable control. (See *Prices* p. 270-271) Elaborate attempts have been made by the Government to tap surplus money with the help of taxation and by floating loans, issuing national savings certificates, prize bonds, etc. But the results so far achieved seem to point to the fact that something else remains to be done for controlling prices effectively.

India a creditor nation. "One of the outstanding results of the war is the emergence of India as a creditor nation." For more than 125 years before 1944 India had been a debtor nation and the recurring payment of interests and annuities had been a problem to her financiers. The change was made possible by the repatriation of India's sterling debts and by the investment of all surpluses on account of trade balances, and expenditure in India made by the India Government on behalf of H. M.'s Government. Our Sterling debts before the war were Rs. 396·50 crores and India's credit balance in sterling on 30th March 1945 stood at Rs. 1,363 crores.

INDIA & LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS. Since 1942, India has been admitted to the benefits of the Lend-Lease Scheme of the U. S. A. An Indian Purchasing Mission has been established in the U. S. A. India is receiving from America under Lend-Lease, medical and ordnance stores, motor vehicles and spares, steel, provisions, machine tools, machinery, electrical equipments, locomotives, aircraft parts and numerous other essential supplies. India is giving reciprocal aid to American forces stationed in India, in the shape of (a) rations, clothing, ordnance, etc., (b) to American shipping in the shape of port dues of all kinds, ship repairs, etc. and (c) to the American Government in the shape of raw materials and available foodstuffs. India received up to the end of 1944-45, supplies and services estimated at Rs. 515 crores while the value of reciprocal aid which India has rendered to the U. S. A. is Rs. 124 crores from the beginning of the war up to the end of 1944-45.

Money & Share markets. One of the outstanding financial feats during this war has been the maintenance of the Bank Rate at 3% in the face of inflation and severe rise in prices. Money rates have been low and funds have been plentiful during 1943-45. The prices of gilt-edged securities have had an uninterrupted upward progress while those of Industrials and other stocks and shares have had an upward course with very temporary set-backs now and then and particularly during April-May and August 1945.

WORLD WAR 1939-1945

Important Dates

IN THE WEST

1939

SEPT. 1. Germany invades Poland ; 3. Britain and France declare war against Germany ; 27. Warsaw falls OCTOBER 12. Chamberlain rejects Hitler's peace proposals after the defeat of Poland. DECEMBER 13. Battle of the River Plate ; 17. German Pocket Battleship *Admiral Graf Spee* scuttled.

1940

APRIL 9 Germany invades and occupies Denmark, and invades Norway ; 10. First battle of Narvik German advance from Oslo ; 13. Second battle of Narvik, loss of 7 German Destroyers. MAY 10. Germany invades Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg ; Churchill becomes Prime Minister ; 11. British War Cabinet formed ; 14. Holland capitulates ; 15. Germans break across the Meuse. B. E. F. withdraws west of Brussels ; 24. Germans advance to channel ports ; 28. Narvik falls. Belgian army capitulates. *May 28—June 3* Dunkirk evacuation. JUNE. Germans cross the Somme and Aisne-Oise : 11. Italy declares war on Britain and France . 14. Germans enter Paris ; 16. France capitulates ; 25. Hostilities in France end. JULY 4. Italians invade British Somaliland. AUGUST 8 to Oct. 31. The Battle of Britain ; 16. British evacuate British Somaliland. SEPTEMBER 28. Italian invade Greece. DECEMBER 9. Wavell's Cyrenaica offensive begins ; 11. 4th Indian Dvn. smash Italian Fortresses and capture Sidi Barrani.

1941

JANUARY 18. Kassala re-occupied ; 22. Tobruk captured. FEBRUARY 1. Agordat captured ; 2. El Agheila reached ; 5. Benghazi captured , 1—27. Siege of Keren, Keren captured February 27 ; 15. Kismayo captured ; 25. Mogadishu captured ; MARCH 11. Lease-Lend Bill signed by President Roosevelt ; 28. Battle of Cape Matapan. APRIL 2. British withdraw from Merza Brega ; 6. Addis Ababa occupied ; Germans invade Greece and Yugoslavia ; British and Imperial Forces in Greece ; 13 Siege of Tobruk begins, Germans capture Bardia. APRIL 2—JUNE 15. German counter-offensive in North Africa ; 27. Germans occupy Athens ; 28. Germans capture Sollum. MAY 5. Haile Selassie enters Addis Ababa ; 19. Duke of Aosta capitulates at Amba Algi ; 20. Germans invade Crete ; 27. *Bismarck* sunk. JUNE 1. British forces withdrawn from Crete ; Evacuation of British and Imperial Expeditionary Forces (17,000 troops reach Egypt) ; 8 Fifth Infantry Brigade of Fourth Indian Division strikes towards Damascus ; 22. Germany invades Russia : 30. Lwow captured. JULY 1. Riga captured ; 14. Allied forces occupy Syria. AUGUST 14. Atlantic Charter meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt. Russians announce evacuation of Smolensk ; 18. Germans capture Kingsepp. Leningrad threatened. OCTOBER 5 to December 6. Battle for Moscow : 16. Odessa falls. NOVEMBER 1. Sevastopol threatened ; 18. U. S. Neutrality Act revised : 16. Germans capture Kerch ; 22. Germans enter Rostov ; 27. British relieve Tobruk ; 28. Russians recapture Rostov.

1942

JANUARY 8. Romel withdraws to El Agheila; 28. Russia cross Upper Donetz into the Ukraine. MAY 30-31. R.A F. raid Cologne with 1,130 bombers. JUNE 1-2. R. A. F. raid Essen with 1,036 bombers ; 10. German summer offensive opens in Russia : 21. Germans capture Tobruk. JULY 1. Germans reach El Alamein. Germans recapture Sevastopol. AUGUST 3. Germans capture Novorossisk ; 12. Germans enter the streets of Stalingrad. OCTOBER 23. Montgomery opens offensive at El Alamein. NOVEMBER 3. In Egypt Axis forces begin to retreat ; 8. Allied landing in North-West Africa. Casablanca, Oran and Algiers captured ; 13. British capture Tobruk ; 16. British First Army enters Tunisia ; 20. British capture Benghazi ; 25. Australians capture Gna. DECEMBER 15. British capture El Agheila.

1943

JANUARY 2. Allies occupy Buna ; 14-24. Casablanca Conference ; 23. British capture Tripoli. FEBRUARY 2. German resistance in Stalingrad ends. MARCH 20. British capture Mareth ; 29. British capture Gabaz and El Hamma. APRIL 7. Eighth Army makes contact with the Americans ; 12. All organised Axis resistance ends in North Africa. JUNE 11. Allies occupy Pantellaria. JULY 9-10. Invasion of Sicily ; 15. Russians announce new offensive north and east of Oreal ; 25. Mussolini resigns ; Badoglio becomes Italian Prime Minister. AUGUST 17. Messina captured. All enemy resistance in Sicily ends. SEPTEMBER 3. Allied landings in Italy ; 8. Eisenhower announces unconditional surrender of Italy ; 27. Foggia captured. OCTOBER 1. Fall of Naples : 4. Corsica liberated ; 13. Italy Declares war on Germany. NOVEMBER 9. U. N. R. R. A. agreement.

1944

JANUARY 23. Allied landing south of Rome. FEBRUARY. 26. Red Army advance towards lake Peipus and Lake Pskov. APRIL 3. Russian troops enter Rumania : 10. Red Army liberates Odessa. MAY 12. Offensive in Italy by the English and Fifth Armies : 17-18. Fall of Cassino ; 26. Germans invade Bulgaria. JUNE. 4. Allies liberate Rome ; 6. Allied landing in Northern France ; 8. Capture of Bayeux ; 10. Indian troops occupy Pescara ; 16. First flying bombs fall on southern England : 20. Allied occupation of Elba complete ; 23. Russian offensive on the Central Front ; 27. Cherbourgh in allied hands. AUGUST 12. German retreat begins from Normandy ; 15. Large Allied force lands in South France : 19. Falaise liberated ; 22. French enter Toulon (Finally cleared on August 27) : 23. French capture Marseilles. American reach Grenoble ; 24. Rumania accepts peace terms of United Nations ; 25. Complete liberation of Paris ; 30. Capture of Ploesti ; 31. British capture Amiens ; Americans reach Sedan ; Russian forces in Bucharest. SEPTEMBER 1. Dieppe, Arras and Verdun captured ; 3. Brussels liberated by the British advance to Antwerp. Occupation of Lyons announced ; 5. Allies carry war into Germany ; Aachen and Saarbrucken captured ; 9. Soviet troops enter East Prussia : 15. Nancy taken ; 16. Capture of Brest ; 17. Air-Borne invasion of Holland ; 19. Russo-Finnish Armistice ; 26. 8th Army cross the Rubicon. OCTOBER 1. Canadian troops occupy Calais ; 5. Allied landing in Greece announced ; 13. Russians capture Riga ; 14. British troops occupy Athens ; 20. Aachen falls to the American First Army. NOVEMBER 20. Metz and Sarrebourg

fall to Americans, Mulhouse, captured by troops of French First Army. DECEMBER 5. Saarlautern in Allied hands ; Ravenna captured ; 18. Battle of Ardennes—Big German attack north of Trier ; 21. German drive 35 miles into Belgium.

1945

JANUARY. 18. Russian winter offensive launched on three fronts ; 17. Warsaw liberated by Red Army ; 19. Stalin announces Capture of Cracow ; 26. Russian break into Danzig ; 29. Capture of Memel announced—Lithuania completely cleared of Germans. FEBRUARY. 4. Zhukov's forces 46 miles from Berlin ; 11. Russians cross the Oder north-west of Breslau ; 13. Red Army captures Budapest. 23. Capture of Poznan announced—Red Army bags 23,000 prisoners ; Turkey declares war on Germany and Japan ; 24. American 9th Army troops capture fortress town of Julich. MARCH 2. Allies capture Trier ; 4. Allies reach the Rhine on 20 miles front, Red Army reaches Baltic Coast ; 6. Cologne falls to Americans ; 7. U. S. First Army troops cross the Rhine south of Cologne ; 17. Third Army troops enter Coblenz ; 24. Montogomery strikes across the Rhine ; 26. U. S. Third Army breaks into Frankfurt-on-Main ; 28. Stalin announces capture of Gdynia ; APRIL 3. Americans take Kassel. 4. Capture of Bratislava, capital of Slovakia, announced ; 10. Capture of Hanover ; 11. Fall of Essen announced ; 13. Capture of Vienna by Red Army announced ; 16. Canadian and Polish troops reach North Sea on wide front. 17. Allies 50 miles from Berlin ; 19. Patton's troops enter Czechoslovakia ; 21. Allies capture Bologna ; 22. U. S. Seventh Army reaches Danube at Dillingen : 25. Stalin announces Russian entry into Berlin ; 24. S.H.A E.F. announces capture of 1,000,000 prisoners since April 1, 1945 ; 27. Announcement of U. S. and Russian link-up at Torgua ; U. S. Third Army crosses into Austria. Fifth Army troops enter Genoa ; 29. Mussolini executed by Partisans ; Allied troops enter Milan. British cross Elbe south of Hamburg ; 30. U. S. Seventh Army capture Munich, Allied troops enter Venice. MAY 1. Hitler's reported death : Doenitz becomes new Fuehrer ; 2. Surrender of German armies in Italy announced. Stalin announces capture of Berlin. 7. Unconditional German surrender.

IN THE EAST

1941

DECEMBER 7. Japanese air-attack on Pearl Harbour, Manila, Singapore, Malaya, Thailand, Hongkong ; 8. U.S.A., Britain and her Dominions declare war against Japan ; Japanese troops land in Thailand ; 10. *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse* sunk ; 11. Italy and Germany declare war against U. S. A. which latter declares war against European Axis ; 22. Major Japanese offensive on the Philippines ; 25. Surrender of Hongkong.

1942

JANUARY 2. Manila and Cavite fall ; 23. Jap air raid on Rangoon ; 28-27. Japanese landing in New Guinea at Lae ; Japanese landing in Solomon Islands ; 30. British withdraw to the Island of Singapore ; 31. Japanese capture Moulmein. FEBRUARY 15. Singapore falls. MARCH 7-9. Rangoon evacuated and extrication of British forces from Pegu. 27-28. St. Nazaire raided ; Principal battleship dock destroyed. APRIL 6. Japanese bomb India for the first time ; attacks on Coconada

and Vizagapatam in Madras Presidency ; Japanese landings on Bougainville : 29. Lashio falls ; British retreat to India. MAY 4-8. Coral Sea Battle. Japanese fleet withdraws after heavy losses ; 6. Corregidor garrison surrenders. DECEMBER 20. First Jap air raid on Calcutta.

1943

MARCH 2. Battle of Bismarck Sea begins ; MAY 11. U. S. forces land on Attu Island ; 30. All Japanese organised resistance ceases in Attu. AUGUST 25. Appointment of Lord Mountbatten as Supreme Allied Commander of South-East Asia announced. OCTOBER 12. First air raid on Madras.

1944

FEBRUARY 28. Jap withdrawal in Arakn. MARCH 1. Allied landing on Admiralty Islands ; 17. Airborne troops land in the rear of Japanese communications in Central Burma ; 22. Japanese raiding columns enter Manipur. APRIL 24. Allied landing on New Guinea coast. JUNE 7. Japanese withdrawal from Kohima area ; 15. Super-Fortresses bomb Japanese mainland ; 28. Capture of Mogaung. JULY 20. Japanese retreat from Imphal. AUGUST 3. Allies capture Myitkyina, important Japanese base in North Burma ; 17. Japs driven out of Manipur State. SEPTEMBER 14. MacArthur announces Allied landings in Halmahera and Palau islands ; 18. Carrier-borne air attack against Sumatra. OCTOBER 9. U. S. Fleet strikes at Ryuku islands ; 19. Capture of Tiddim by Indian troops of 14th Army announced ; 20. MacArthur back in Phillippines—Roosevelt's announcement. NOVEMBER 7. Capture of Kennedy Peak by Fifth Indian Division announced ; 9. Capture of Fort White ; 16. East African troops occupy Kalemyo ; MacArthur announces invasion of Mapia Island ; 20. Chinese troops break into Bhamo. DECEMBER 3. Capture of Kalewa by E. African troops announced ; 15. British troops clear Buthidaung : Chinese 88th Division occupies Bhamo : 16. Americans land on Mindoro : Allied Forces link up East of Chindwin ; 25. MacArthur announces completion of Leyte campaign.

1945

JANUARY 3. 14th Army troops enter Ye-U ; 5. British and Indian troops land on Akyab Island ; 9. Huge U. S. forces land on Luzon ; 12. Troops of 15th Indian Corps land on Myebon Peninsula 32 miles from Akyab ; 15. Chinese troops capture Namhkam : 22. Monywa captured : First breach in land blockade of China linking of Ledo and Burma Roads announced. FEBRUARY 4. Kunming greets first convoy over Ledo Road ; Americans enter Manila ; 10. Capture of Ramree town by 15th Indian Corps announced : 15. 1,500 planes attack Tokyo for nine hours ; 18. American troops land on Corregidor ; 19. American landing on Iwojima announced ; 26. MacArthur hands over civil Government of the Philippines to President Sergio Osmana. MARCH 5. 14th Army captures Meiktila ; 8. 19th Indian Division enters Mandalay ; 11. MacArthur announces American landings on Mindanao ; 13. 14th Army Task Force takes Maymyo ; 16. Nimitz announces end of Iwojima battle ; 20. Mandalay falls to 14th Army. APRIL 1. Americans land on Okinawa ; 5. Jap cabinet resigns. Moscow Radio announces end of Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact ; 16. S. E. A. C. announces capture of Taunguo, last Jap coastal supply base in Arakan. MAY 4. 14th Army take Rangoon ; JUNE 21. Okinawa in American hands. JULY 1. Allied landing on Balik Papan.

AUGUST 6. First atom bomb destroys Hiroshima ; 8. Soviet Russia declares war against Japan ; 9. Second atom bomb dropped on Hirohisha. 15. Japan's surrender to the United Nations confirmed.

ALL QUIET IN THE EAST

In our last issue published in September 1943, we assumed on the basis of certain facts in favour of the United Nations that the war in the West would not outlive two more summers—and the second summer in our aforesaid assumption is the Summer of 1945. We have, therefore, good reason to feel gratified that our assumption with regard to the European War has been substantiated by the eventful May 1945.*

Our assumption regarding the duration of the war in the East was a maximum of seven summers of which five more now remain. In making this assumption, we did not—and possibly no one except the late Mr. Roosevelt and his intimate military advisers could—assume that the U. S. invasion of the Philippines and the complete re-capture thereof would be achieved during 1944-45 and that U. S. Bombers would commence their mass bombing on Japanese cities and industrial centres so early as during 1944. We had no doubt pictured in our mind that these offensive actions would happen somewhere in 1946 or even 1947. As facts stood our original assumption regarding the probable duration of the war in the East even under the normal course of events upto July 1945 demanded substantial revision. But the unthought-of developments during the first 9 days of August 1945 have smashed all calculations and assumptions—Japan has surrendered to Allied arms (surrender confirmed on 15th August 1945) under threat of impending annihilation of the entire nation by atomic bombs and under pressure of Russian participation in the War against Japan.

COST OF WORLD WAR II

Mr. Woytinsky, principal consulting Economist of the Bureau of Employment Security of Social Security Board, as quoted by Josephine Ripley, in *Indian Spectator* dated 2-7-45, puts the approximate costs to belligerents as follows :

Cost of war, all theatres of war up to January 1945

United States	...	$ 270,000 millions
Great Britain and Dominions	...	$ 180,000 ,,
Germany and its allies	...	$ 180,000 ,,
Russia	...	$ 50,000 ,,
Japan	...	$ 50,000 ,,
	Total	$ 720,000 millions

European Theatre Military Costs

United States	...	$ 180,000 millions
Great Britain and Dom's	...	$ 150,000 ,,
Germany, allies	...	$ 180,000 ,,
Russia	...	$ 50,000 ,,
A. Total	...	$ 560,000 ,,

* Read *Nalanda Year-Book & Who's Who in India 1943-44*, Page 404.

War Damage to Property

Germany	...	$ 50,000 millions
Britain	...	$ 15,000 ,,
Losses in ships	...	$ 10,000 ,,
Russia, Poland	...	$ 35,000 ,,
B. Total	...	$ 110,000 ,,
A+B. Total cost in European theatre	...	$ 670,000 millions

CASUALTIES AND LOSSES 1939-45

The statements which follow about the losses and damage to lives and of shipping, naval and air-losses are as yet incomplete and one-sided. Figures about Japan, Russia, Italy and Germany are not available in the acceptable forms in which British Empire and American figures are available. In any case the readers will be in a position to judge for themselves the colossal magnitude of the losses and damages caused to belligerents in the East and the West as well.

Casualties

BRITISH & EMPIRE CASUALTIES 1939-45 (May)

Total British Commonwealth and Empire casualties including civilian casualties are 1,427,637 of whom 532,233 were killed. The figures for different parts of the Empire are .

	Killed	*Wounded*	*Missing*
United Kingdom	233,042	275,975	57,472
Canada	36,018	53,073	2,866
Australia	21,415	34,477	6,519
India	23,295	62,064	12,264

The total service casualties in British Commonwealth and Empire are 1,233,796 of whom 336,772 are dead and 330,523 are prisoners of war.

The total U. K. civilian casualties from enemy action against U. K. are 146,760 (civilian) including 60,585 dead. *V-Bomb casualties in Britain*—8,436 killed and 25,101 wounded. The merchant navy casualties are 43,315 including 30,867 killed.

U. S. CASUALTIES

The total U. S. casualties from beginning of the war (i.e., 7-12-41 to middle of June 1945) are 1,023,458 including 234,711 dead, 620,032 wounded, 50,864 missing and 117,846 prisoners of war.

ALLIED CASUALTIES. Combined British and Canadian casualties from D-day to V-day were 184,512 including 39,599 killed, 126,545 wounded, and 18,368 missing.

U. S. Casualties for the corresponding period—i.e. for 337 days—were 514,534 including 89,477 killed ; 367,180 wounded and 57,877 missing in action.

British Empire casualties in World War II are 306,984 killed and 422,476 wounded and those in 1914-18 war are 908,371 killed and 2,090,212 wounded according to War Office Figures. (18-5-45).

CANADIAN CASUALTIES : According to an Ottowa news, 102,875 is the total of Canadian Army, Navy and Air Force Casualties including 37,206 dead and 3,789 missing. In World War I (1914-18) the number of deaths was 62,807 and total casualties 190,992.

A total of 16,524 Italians were killed and 7,644 were wounded in action against the Germans between Sept. 8, 1943 and April 30, 1945 and 17,644 were missing.

GERMAN CASUALTIES

The total German casualties between 1-9-39 and 30-11-44 are 4,064,488 including 1,911,300 killed, 1,439,064 wounded and 278,201 missing according to a secret official document recently unearthed by the Allied Command in Germany.

JAPANESE LOSSES

It is not known what are the exact casualties and losses incurred by Japan. But the following cullings may give some ideas about recent casualties and losses :

The total number of Japanese killed in Burma between 1-2-44 and 14-5-45 is 105,328. More than 100,000 Japanese had been killed in Okinawa and neighbouring islands and 1,353 men taken prisoners.

The total Japanese casualties in Philippines are 378,427 while U. S. casualties in Philippines are 50,000 during 1944-45.

The total Chinese loss of lives are estimated at 3,000,000.

NAVAL LOSSES 1-9-39 to 31-1-45

British Empire—482 ships including 5 battleships, 106 destroyers, 38 cruisers, 61 submarines, 8 aircraft carriers.

From Sept. 1, 1939 to May 1945, over 700 German U-boats were sunk in the battle of the Atlantic. according to a Joint-statement by President Truman and Mr. Churchill.

JAPANESE NAVAL AND SHIPPING LOSSES

The losses must have been heavy. But exact figures of the totals are not available. The toll of U. S. submarines alone is :—1,119 Japanese vessels, including 4 aircraft carriers, 17 cruisers, 53 destroyers upto the end of April 1945.

SHIPPING LOSSES

Empire, Allied and Neutral merchant shipping lost during the war amounted to 4,770 ships totalling 21,140,000 tons. The British Empire lost 2,570 ships totalling 11,880,000 tons ; the U. S. A. lost 1,554 ships totalling 6,277,077 dead-weight tons.

According to a Washington announcement, 3,604 American soldiers were killed in ship-sinking and damage to ships in the war against Germany and Italy.

According to a Washington announcement dated June 18, 1945, the total U. S. Shipping losses are 1,554 merchant ships of 6,227,077 dead-weight tons, during the period from 1-9-39 to 8-5-45.

WAR IN AIR

The R. A. F. dropped 1,000,000 tons of bombs during the War on Europe—two-thirds of its load on Germany.

More than 1,000 German Ships were sunk by 47,000 mines laid from British aircraft.

The R. A. F. lost 9,163 bombers, 3,558 fighters, and 70 Army Co-operation planes and 2nd tactical airforce planes 2,115 ; Coastal command 1,479.

WAR IN AIR 1-9-39 to 25-4-45

Axis air losses are : 7,911 aircraft destroyed by R. A. F. ; 20,601 destroyed by U. S. bombers in air and 12,337 on ground.

R. A. F. lost 11,449 planes including 7,997 bombers.

U. S. A. lost 15,941 aircraft including 10,247 bombers.

TONNAGE OF BOMBS DROPPED : Total tonnage dropped on Germany and German occupied territories from 1-9-39 to 31-3-45 are .

	Germany	*Occupied territories*
R. A. F.	654,000 tons	284,500
U. S. Air Force	530,758 (American tons)	952,897

ON NAZI STRATEGY

The Rubicon was figuratively crossed on the 6th of June, 1944—the day of Allied landing on Normandy coast—though literally it was crossed some months later.

Allied landing in Northern France on the 6th of June 1944 is the greatest military event not only in the present war but in all wars hitherto fought and won. The secret of success was the weight of American metals thrown from the air and the sea. German anti-invasion experts, it appears from occasional newspaper reports, had made all conceivable preparations for meeting the invasion of France. Several divisions—20 to 30—had permanently been stationed for meeting the invaders. Shore batteries and bombers and fighters had been provided in plenty. But the huge armada of warships, aeroplanes and transport, put into action for the landing on Normandy was a closely guarded secret which put the Nazi defenders out of wits. In France, the Nazis were out-gunned and out-bombed. The fate of Nazi Germany was sealed on the 6th of June 1944. The progress of the Anglo-American Army of liberation and of the Soviet Army in the Eastern and Southern Europe is roughly indicated in the *World War 1939-45* (See p. 300-302). Nazi Germany in May 1945 and thereafter is the most gigantic tragedy in the history of mankind. A rise to the position of the most powerful nation in the world in the course of some 9 years followed by a rather precipitous fall into prostration, humiliation and deepest national agony in the course of less than 8 years is an unparalleled

event. To students of history and military strategy and in a sense to those interested in questions of ethics, the Nazi bubble—so it should be termed in relation to centuries-long human history—is an eternal pointer. The fall of the Nazis and particularly the fall of Berlin, the heart of Nazism, to Soviet hands is the vindication of the eternal justice, the presence whereof is often empirically admitted and disregarded in practical affairs.

Now dealing with the practical question of strategy, we must first of all deal with Nazi blunders and the peculiar dangers which an authoritarian system of Government is subject to. During 1933-39, Marshal Goering had made Germany blockade-proof, he also assured his people that Germany had been made proof against air-bombing. Those who had closely watched the course of the Anglo-German air fights during 1940-44 have good reason to doubt if the Air-Chief of Germany and Hitler's Deputy was a practical strategist or a demagogue and a mere flatterer of his chief. When after the fall of France, Hitler and his advisers banked on Britain suing for or agreeing to a negotiated peace, they underestimated the British nerve and its equanimity in the face of crises Then in the battle of Britain Goering must have underestimated Britain's air defences and overestimated Luftwaffe's strength, striking power and invincibility. The battle of Britain was given up at a time when the battle ought to have been continued with increased tempo. Germany lost the battle when she was on the threshold of victory.

A second and more serious blunder was the jumping into the Russian adventure before neutralizing Malta or before taking effective steps for preventing the capture of Iran by the Soviet and the British. The occupation of Iran by the Anglo-Soviet armies and the opening of a supply route to Russia was the wisest military move on the part of Germany's enemies.

After the outbreak of the Pacific War, Germany ought to have pushed ahead into Egypt and occupied the Suez Zone and transferred the focus of battle from Stalingrad to Iran. In so doing the Luftwaffe and the Italian Navy would naturally have been called upon to make a desperate bid for Malta. For, with Malta in Axis hands, the Italian Navy and Air Force under Nazi Command could easily become the master of the Mediterranean and could ensure a steady flow of supplies to Rommel.

The Blitz operations on the west and south-west were closed with the fall of France, whereas for the full realization of Blitz results, Spain ought to have been occupied after France and the gate at Gibraltar ought to have been closed. With Ceuta and Spain in Nazi hands, the British Mediterranean Navy would be easily bottled up. The above are the main strategical blunders committed by Hitler and his Chiefs. There may be many more, but they are minor blunders.

Now turning to the defects of the Nazi War machine and technique. The Luftwaffe, it seems, gave a very poor account of itself in long-range bombing. As a matter of fact, long-range bombing seems to have been resorted to—and when resorted to in an amateurish fashion—very rarely both in the West and the East. Secondly the German Fighter command ought to have been made more powerful, efficient, and bigger in numbers. The invincibility of Nazi arms was exploded at Stalingrad and the military worthlessness of German military philosophy was disproved in Berlin in May 1945. The fall of Nazi Germany is the fall of dictatorship and the vindication of the inherent strength of democracy.

INDIA IN 1943-45

THE TRAIL OF BENGAL FAMINE

In our last issue (Nalanda Year-Book & Who's Who in India 1948-44, Page 897) we indicated under the caption *Soaring Prices and Food Famine*, the nature, extent and cause of the 1943 famine which in a sense is the greatest catastrophe of modern times, involving as it did, directly and indirectly the loss of 1,500,000 lives within a period of some 6 months and in an area with a total population of something like 50,000,000. By August-October 1943, Calcutta the nearest big city to the affected districts of 24 Parganas, Howrah, Midnapore and Bankura became a receptacle for the famine-stricken populace who crowded the streets of Calcutta for getting mouthfuls of food of which they had been deprived for days in and days out.

How dangerously Calcutta was crowded with dying and starving destitutes can easily be judged from the fact that between August 1 and Nov. 6, 1943 the number of destitute deaths in Calcutta totalled 13,694. By October 1948 conditions seemed to improve a little in Calcutta and in Bengal in general. Vigorous and widespread ventilation of the famine scandal in Indian and Foreign Press seemed to arouse the Central Government into actions and measures which they ought to have taken at least two years before. It must be noted in this connection that H. E. Field Marshal Lord Wavell, immediately after his installation as Viceroy began to take the deepest and most personal interest in the best possible and most expedient manner. In fact, Lord Wavell challenged the famine in the most heroic possible way and visited the famine areas and the relief centres in Bengal and called in the aid of the military for helping in the movement and distribution of food-grains in Bengal. Lord Wavell's prompt and elaborate measures in this connection are as much admirable as is unjustifiable the mysterious inaction of his predecessor.

The public bodies, individuals and the Governments of India and Bengal were simultaneously roused to action. By Oct. 7, 1943, as was officially announced, 1,340,000 were being daily fed at free Kitchens in Bengal districts. By the end of the year elaborate measures for rationing of foodstuffs in Calcutta and industrial cities were in action. In unrationed areas, prices of rice, flour, and sugar were effectively controlled and the distribution of these stuffs was sought to be made even and regular. A bumper crop in Bengal by the end of 1943 and during the winter of 1944 substantially contributed to the smooth working of Government measures. Food ships from Australia had arrived as early as Oct. 1943, carrying 30,000 tons of food-grains. But prolonged starvation in famine and scarcity areas left a trail of epidemics A Bengal Government Press Note (dated Nov. 4, 1943) made it known that cholera, diahrrhoea, dysentry, and enteritis had broken out in epidemic form in many districts of Bengal. The toll of famine in Bengal was 3 to 4 times that of the World War II in British Empire. The Famine Commission assessed the loss of lives in Bengal at between 1 and 2 millions whereas the total casualties to the fighting men—on land, water and in the air—of the entire British Empire is about half-a-million up to 31-5-45. Deaths in Bengal in 1943 were 58% above the average number of deaths during the preceding quinquinniel.

By the middle of June 1944, the Government of India promulgated an ordinance providing for the constitution of a Commission of Enquiry under the Presidency of Sir John Woodhead, on the causes of the Food Shortage and subsequent epidemics in Bengal in particular and in India in general. The first part of the Commission's report which was released to the public on 8th May 1945 makes the startling disclosure that "about a million and a half of the poor in Bengal died as a direct result of the 1943 famine and the epidemics which followed in its train. Society, together with its organs failed to protect its weaker members Indeed there was a moral, social and administrative break-down." The Commission while holding that "it lay in the power of the Bengal Government by bold, resolute and well-conceived measures at the right time to have largely prevented the tragedy of the famine as it actually took place," mysteriously failed to assess the responsibility of the Central Government for the tragedy.

The Commission considers the shortage in the supply of rice in 1943 as one of the basic causes of the famine, but admits at the same time that the Government of India ought to have established a system of planned movement of supplies from surplus to deficit provinces and states and adds that the Bengal Government failed to secure control of supply and distribution. The Commission deals at length with the denial policy of the Government and admits that the denial policy carried out in 1942 in moving away food-grains from certain districts and in removing boats with capacity to carry 10 or more passengers largely contributed to the intensifying of the famine. The Commission does not minimize the fact that the 1943 famine was a major calamity. Dealing with the rise in the price of food-grains which, according to the Report, is one of the causes of mass starvation the Commision observes: "the amount of unusual profits made on the buying and selling of rice during 1943 was Rs. 150 crores. Thus every death in the famine was balanced by roughly Rs. 1,000 excess profit."

WAVELL PLAN & SIMLA CONFERENCE

The political atmosphere in India has been full of anticipation of early Congress-Government rapproachment at an early date since Mahatma Gandhi's release in May, 1944. As has already been noted the Viceroy had been in correspondence with the Mahatma with a view to sounding the latter's views on the matter of change of heart and attitude. But nothing came out of the correspondences (See p. 281). H. E. Lord Wavell left for England in March 1945 to discuss with His Majesty's Government the Indian political and other questions. Hopes were revived in India for an early dissolution of the political deadlock. His Excellency returned to India on the 12th June 1945 and on the 14th of the month, His Excellency broadcast from New Delhi the British Government plan for ending the deadlock with a view to intensifying the war against Japan and facilitating constitutional advance in future.

The Wavell plan or offer comprises the Indianisation of the Viceroy's Executive Council except for the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. Even the External Affairs Portfolio was to be placed in charge of an Indian member of the Council. But the members of the Council would be appointed by the Viceroy after discussions and consultations with Indian leaders both of Central and Provincial politics. The proposed Council would represent the main

communities and would include equal proportions of caste Hindus and Muslims. This Council broadly representing the major communities in India would be charged with the administration of different departments. The Viceroy would retain his veto which was to be exercised in exceptional circumstances.

In a statement made in the House of Commons simultaneously with the Viceregal announcement, Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, explained the Wavell plan to the British Parliament "The offer of March 1942," Mr. Amery said, "stands in its entirety without change or qualification,' as the working out of India's new constitutional system is a task which can only be carried through by the Indian peoples themselves.

Invitations were issued by the Viceroy to those who were Premiers in Provincial Governments, or in the cases where Provincial autonomy had been suspended under Section 93 of Govt. of India Act, those who had held office as Premiers before the promulgation of Section 93, the leaders of the Congress and Muslim League in the two houses of the Central Legislature and Mr. Gandhi and Mr Jinnah as leaders of the two main political parties and Rao Bahadur Siva Rao as representing the scheduled classes and Master Tara Singh as representing the Sikhs.

The Viceregal announcement received mixed reception from leaders of India. But there was the general satisfaction that Lord Wavell's offer was a definite move on the part of the British Government.

Exchange of letters took place between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi—on the question of caste Hindu and Muslim parity. The Mahatma intimated his inability to represent Congress from which body he had officially dissociated himself. He would, however, be gladly present at the Conference and render all possible help in his individual capacity The situation was very soon eased by the Viceroy's issuing an invitation to the Congress President, who along with the Working Committee Members, had been released from jail shortly after the Viceregal announcement. At a meeting of the Working Committee held at Simla on 25-6-45 the Mahatma and the Congress President were given full plenary powers to deal with all questions at the Conference. On 24-6-45 it was decided that Mr. Jinnah and other League invitees would attend the Conference. The Punjab Unionist Premier claimed to choose a member for the proposed Executive Council for representing the interests of the Punjab's martial classes in particular and of the rest of India in general. The Hindu Mahasabha had protested through the Press and from Platform against non-inclusion of a Mahasabha representative in the Conference and against the proposed Caste Hindu-Muslim parity in the Council The Working Committee of the Mahasabha, at a meeting held at Poona, under the Presidentship of Dr. Shyama Prosad Mookerjee condemned the Plan "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% of India's population to a minority by introduction of parity between caste Hindus and Muslims and disparity between Muslims and the Scheduled castes and to divide politically minded Hindu Community into separate entities as caste Hindus and Scheduled castes" Dr. Mookerjee, as President of the Mahasabha, telegraphically communicated to the Viceroy how intensely the Hindus "feel the injustice that is sought to be done to them behind their back."

The Conference was opened at Simla after 11 A. M. on 25-6-45. The Viceroy welcomed the invitees and the proceedings commenced. After 4 days' sitting the Conference could not come to an agreement regarding the composition of the proposed Executive Council. After initial objections, the Congress somehow accepted the Caste Hindu-Muslim Parity, but claimed to include in the Congress list of nominees, representatives of all the important communities in India. The Muslim League claimed the exclusive right to nominate all the Muslim members of the Council. To this serious objections were raised. Behind-the-conference efforts to bring about Congress-League agreement led to nowhere and on 29th June the Conference was adjourned to reassemble on 14th July to enable the leaders to put their heads together for coming to a settlement.

The interval did not bring about any change of heart or atmosphere. The Congress proposed to submit a list of 15 nominees for the Council but Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of the League, refused to submit any list. The adjourned Simla Conference resumed its sitting on 14th July and within an hour and a half was ended. Lord Wavell officially announced the failure of the Conference. The Viceroy, however, held out the hope that efforts would continue to be made presumably by other means to achieve the objectives of the Conference.

The Viceroy did not place at the Conference the list of the proposed Council and no discussions were held on the question of restoring the provincial ministries. The Viceroy in the course of his concluding speech stated "Nobody can regret this (i. e. the failure) more than I do myself. I wish to make it clear that the responsibility for the failure is mine. The main idea underlying the Conference was mine. If it had succeeded, its success could have been attributed to me and I cannot place the blame for its failure to any of the parties. I ask the party leaders to accept this view and to do all they can to ensure that there are no recriminations..... I ask you all to exercise the greatest possible restraint."

Maulana Azad, the Congress President, while appreciating the Viceroy's efforts for ending the deadlock confessed that the responsibility for the failure was not the Viceroy's but of others. The Maulana added that the Viceroy had repeatedly said that the Muslim League's claim to represent all Muslims could not be accepted in its entirety.

Mr. Jinnah, the Muslim League President, among other things said that *Pakistan* and United India were diametrically opposite to each other..... The Muslims were determined to have *Pakistan*. The League, he added, was willing to consider proposals for the formation of an interim Government if declaration was made guaranteeing to the Muslims the right of self-determination in accordance with the Lahore resolution and if the League was accorded equality of representation with all other parties on the new Government. In the proposed Council the Muslims would get one-third representation instead of equality. The Muslim conception of a nation was different from that of others. He objected to the panel system but his more substantial objection was to accepting any non-League Muslim. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, former Premier of Madras held that the negative attitude of one party should not have debarred the formation of an interim Government under the Wavell Plan.

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

ABBASI, HASAN MOHIUDDIN, B.A., LL.B., Author, journalist and lawyer. *b.* June 17, 1902 : *s* of Sh. Nazim Husain ; *m.* Amna Khatoon, Feb. 1926 ; *ed.* Allahabad and Aligarh ; joined District Bar, Allahabad 1927, enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court. 1931. Has been connected with Indian journalism for about 20 years. At present Asst. Editor *Star of India*, *Ad.* 19, Wellesly 2nd Lane, Calcutta.

ABDUL HAMID, SIR, C. I. E., O. B. E., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1818 : *ed* : Lahore and London. Served as Chief Minister, Kapurthala State. Delegate to League of Nations (1931). Nominated Member, Indian Legislative Assembly. *Ad.* New Delhi.

ABDUR-RAHAMAN, Hon'ble SIR Muhammad, LL. D., K. B., *ed* : Delhi. Advocate, High Court, Lahore. Dean, Faculty of Law. Univ. of Delhi, 1928-34. Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi (1930-34). Judge, Madras High Court, 1937-43. Now Judge, High Court, Lahore Also Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University. *Ad.* Lahore.

ACHRATLAL, SETH HARIDAS, *b.* 1881. *ed* : Bombay University, big mill-owner and philanthropist. President, Ahmedabad Mill-Owners' Association, 1939. *Ad.* Vasant Bhuvan, Shahibag, Ahmedabad.

ADDISON, SIR JAMES, M. A., B. Sc. I. C.S., (Retd.) *b.* 1879, *ed.* Scotland, Joined I. C. S., 1902 Became Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1917, retd. 1939. *Ad.* Nedou's Hotel, Lahore.

ADHIKARI, AGHORNATH, RAI BAHADUR, Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, *b.* 1865 at Pabna. *ed* : Calcutta. Joined Provincial Service (Education) as head of a training institution. A witty speaker. *Pub. Bibidha Bidhan* and *Padartha Parichaya* (School Method in Bengali). *Ad.* 25, Hindustan Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

AFZAL, K. ALI, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Assembly. *b.* 1902. *s.* of late Khondka Fazl Rubbee of ancient family in Bengal, *ed* : Calcutta and London ; called to the Bar 1926, Middle Temple. Practised for some time at the Bar of the Judicial Committee and then at Allahabad High Court 1930 : Asst Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council 1933. Secretary, Bengal Legl. Assembly 1937. Has travelled extensively in Europe and the Near East ; *Ad.* Legislative Assembly Bldg., Calcutta.

AGA KHAN, H. H. RIGHT HON. THE, AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, P. C., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., G. C. S. I., LL. D., *b.* 1875, Head of the Ismailia sect of Moslems. Status of first class Chief in India conferred for services during the last Great War of 1914-18. Elected President, League of Nations Assembly, 1937. Famous race horse owner. Was in Switzerland 1940-44. *Pub. India in Transition.* *Ad.* Aga Hall, Bombay.

AGARWAL, LALA GIRDHARILAL, B. A., *b* 1878, *ed* : Agra. Practises at Allahabad High Court and Federal Court of India, Industrialist Member, Hindu Mahashabha (U. P.) Chamber of Commerce (U.P.), Hindu Law Research Society. Chairman, Agarwal Seva Samitis. *Ad.* 33, George Town, Allahabad

AHMAD, MUZAFFAR, Member, Bengal Prov. Com. of the Communist Party of the India and President All-India Kisan Sabha, *b.* 1890 in Sandvip Island, Noakhali (Bengal) ; *s.* of late Munshi Mansur Ali who was a Muktear in the Sandvip

Court. One of those who began pioneering work in India in 1921 to organise Communist Party of India as a section of the Third Communist International. State prisoner (1923) under Regulation III of 1818; prosecuted in Cawnpore Bolshevik Conspiracy Case 1924 and sentenced to 4 yrs' R. I; prosecuted in Meerut Communist Conspiracy Case (1929-1933) and sentenced to transportation for life. The sentence was reduced to 3 yrs' R I. by the Allahabad High Court. *Ad.* 121, Lower Circular Rd., Calcutta.

AHMAD, Dr. SIR ZIA-UDDIN, M.A. (Cantab), Ph. D., D. Sc, C. I. E., *b.* 1877. *ed*: Aligarh, Cambridge, Paris, Bologna, Al-Azhar (Cairo), Gottingen and Allahabad. Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University, 1935 38 and again 1941; Member, Legislative Assembly (Central). A noted mathematician. *Pub. Systems of Education in Europe, System of Examination Indian Railways.* *Ad.* "Zia Manzil," Marris Road, Aligarh.

AHMED, The Hon. SIR SULTAN, Kt., D. L, Bar-at-Law. *b* 1880. Was Govt. Advocate (Bihar), 1916-37; acted as tempy. Judge, Patna High Court Was Vice-Chancellor, Patna University 1928-30; member of Executive Council, Bihar Govt., 1932; delegate, R. T. Conference (London) 1930-31. Was Law Member, Govt. of India. Appointed member (Information & Broadcasting) of the Viceroy's Exe. Council in May 1943. *Ad* New Delhi, Simla.

AIYAR, RAMASWAMI, Sachivottama Sir C. P., K.C S.I., K.C.I.E., C.I.E., LL.D., Dewan of Travancore. *b.* 12th November 1879 : *s.* of late Mr. C. R. Pattabhirama Aiyar, Vakil, High Court and afterwards Judge of the City Civil Court; *m.* Sithammal, *ed*: Madras Joined the Madras Bar, 1903; enrolled Advocate, later; Fellow of the University 1912; Member of the Madras Corporation, 1911; Member, Indian National Congress and was its All-India Secretary 1917-18; Member, Legislative Council Madras, 1920; Advocate-General Madras 1920. One of the Indian representatives at the League of Nations Committee at Geneva, 1926 and 1927; Rapporteur to the Committee on Public Health, 1927, Law Member of Madras Govt. 1923-28; Vice-President of the Executive Council, 1924. Resigned Membership of the Madras Government, March 1928 and rejoined the Bar. Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and Member of the Federal Structure Committee, 1930; Member of the Council of State, 1930. Delivered the Delhi University Convocation address, 1931; Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University 1932. For some time Commerce Member of Indian Government, 1933. Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933; Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament, 1933; Delegate to the World Economic Conference, 1933; drafted a new constitution for Kashmir, 1934; Member of the Government of India Committee on Secretarial Procedure, 1935. Dewan of Travancore since 1936; was conferred the title of "Sachivottama" by H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore; was instrumental in implementing the Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness, 1936; Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, 1937, elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, 1937; the D. L. degree conferred by the Travancore University, 1939; Awarded K. C. S. I. 1941, Is interested in French literature. Was Information Member, Govt. of India. Resigned in Aug. 1942. *Ad.* The Grove, Cathedral Post, Madras: "Delisle", Ootacamund.

AJIT SINGHJI SAHIB, Kt. Col. Sir MAHARAJADHIRAJ, younger brother

of H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur. *s.* of Maharaja Sir Sardar Singhji Sahib, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1907. *ed* : Mayo College, Ajmer. President, Consultative Committee of Sardars ; President, Central Advisory Board. Jodhpur State and also Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur. *Ad.* Jodhpur.

ALAM, SAIYID SAYEED, *b.* 1891. *s.* of the late Maulvi Sayid Zahoor Alam. *ed* : Patna and Cambridge, Passed B. A. with tripos in Natural Sciences & Law from Cambridge in 1910, LL. B from the same in 1911. Called to the Bar, 1912. Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1914 and Patna High Court, 1916. Additional part-time lecturer, Patna Law College, 1916. Professor of Law, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1919. Vice-Principal of the Patna Law College 1923, Principal from 1924 ; Fellow, Patna University since 1924 ; President, Board of studies in Law and Member, Faculty of Law, Patna University, member, Syndicate, Patna University, 1930-32. *Ad.* Naya Tola, P. O. Bankipore, Patna.

ALI, A. F. M., ABDUL, F. R. A. S. B., F. R. S. L., M. A., Trustee and Hony. Secy., Indian Historical Records Commission, Ex-Commissioner of Wakfs, Bengal ; Past President, Calcutta Rotary Club ; is on the Committee of several big educational institutions and of many historical, literary and fine arts assens. and of some philanthropic organizations. *Ad.* 3, Nawab Abdur Rahman Street, Calcutta.

ALWAR, Ruler of, (See p. 160).

AMBEDKAR, The Hon. BHIMRAO RAMJI, M.A., Ph. D., D. Sc., Bar-at-Law., Member, Viceroy's Executive Council. *b.* 1893. *ed* : Bombay, London, Columbia and Germany. Was member of the R. T. Conference London, 1930-32. Is the recognised leader of Scheduled Castes. Author of several books on Economics, Sociology and Politics, *Ad.* New Delhi.

AMJAD ALI, SHAH, SAYED, B. A. (Hons.), O. B. E., M L. A., *b.* 1908, *ed* : Lahore and London. Took part in R. T. Conferences and Joint Parliamentary Comte. as Hony. Publicity officer and Hony. Secretary, Moslem Delegation. Was Secy., Unionist Party. Was delegate to and of Indian Group attending Second British Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1938. Is Parliamentary Private Secy to the Punjab Premier and whip of the Govt. *Ad.* 'Ashiana,' Lahore

AMOD, NAWAB SIR NAHAR SINGJI ISHWAR SINGJI, M. L A., Sirdar and Thakor Sahib. *b.* 1877. *ed* : privately, M.L.A., Bombay (1931-34) : has travelled widely : was Chairman, Broach Dt. Local Board for years ; M. L. C Bombay (many years) ; is a leader of Moslem Rajputs. Presided over the All-India Moslem Rajputs' Conference 1930, now its permanent President. Also President of Gujarat Landholders' Association Is a 1st class rider and heads Thakors in Gujarat district. Works for Hindu-Moslem unity.

ANEY, Mr. MADHAV SRIHARI, B.A., B L., Representative of Govt. of India in Ceylon. *b.* 1880. *ed* . Nagpur and Calcutta. Started life as teacher. Joined Bar in 1908. Connected with the Indian Home Rule League, the Responsivist Party, the All-India Hindu League, etc., Member, Legislative Assembly (Central), and Leader of Congress Nationalist Party in the House. President, Indian National Congress 1932. Appointed Executive Councillor, Govt. of India, 1942, resigned in Feb. 1943.

ANSARI, ABDUL QAIYUM, President, Bihar Prov. Jamiat-ul-Mominon ; a leader of the Momin Movement : *b.* 1905. *ed* : Aligarh, Calcutta and Allahabad. Was in Khilafat & Non-cooperation movement 1920-21 ; has suffered imprisonment : edited several periodicals. Joined Momin Movement 1938 and formulated the

'Six Points of Ansari' demanding for Momin community separate representation in all cabinets and Legislatures, in Local Self-governing and civic bodies and in state and semi-state services. Genl. Secy., All-India Momin Naujawan Assen., Closely associated with All-India Azad Muslim Parties' Confce. An ardent nationalist opposed to Pakistan scheme. Fellow, Patna Univ. *Ad.* Dehri-on-Sone, E. I Ry.

ARUNDALE, RUKMINI (RUKMINI DEVI), President of Kalakshetra International Arts Centre, Adyar, Madras; *b.* 1904, at Madura, youngest daughter of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri: *m.* in 1920 to Dr. George S Arundale. Started dancing under personal guidance of Anna Pavlova, has travelled and done research in art and drama in many countries; is working through Art and Theosophy for India's cultural renaissance, specializing in Bharata Natya. In 1940 presided over the Bharata Natya Section, Tenth Oriental Conference, Tirupati. Is President of the World Federation of Young Theosophists, President of the South Indian Humanitarian League, and Director of the Besant Theosophical School, Adyar. Is Editor of *The Young Citizen*, and author of *The Message of Beauty to Civilization* and other lectures. *Ad.* Adyar, Madras.

ASAF ALI, M., Bar-at-law, M. L. A. (Central), *b.* 1888, *ed*: Delhi and U. K. A prominent Congress worker and chief Congress spokesman on military affairs in the Central Assembly. Has suffered imprisonment several times. Is an eloquent speaker. *Ad.* Kucha Chelan, Delhi.

AUCHINLECK, H. E. GENERAL SIR CLAUDE JOHN EYRE, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E., A.D.C Commander-in-Chief in India. *b.* 1884 *s.* of late Col. John Claude Auchinleck, R. H. A. Joined Indian Army in 1903. Served in Aden, Egypt & Mesopotamia, 1914-19 and in N. W. Frontier operations, 1933 and 1935. Commanded British Expeditionary Force in Norway, 1940. C-in-C in India Feb. to July 1941. C-in-C, M. E. F. 1941-42. C-in-C in India since June 1943.

AUROBINDO, SRI, (GHOSH), scholar, poet, and yogi. *b.* in Calcutta Aug. 15, 1872; went to England at the age of seven, *ed*: St. Paul's School and King's College, Cambridge, first class Classical Tripos; passed I.C.S., 1890, served for some time in Baroda State and then went to Bengal, joined the political movement; first Editor of *Bande Mataram*, arrested in connection with the Alipore bomb case but acquitted. A warrant was issued against him for sedition in 1910 but he reached Pondicherry and has lived there since; has established an Ashram there. *Pub. Collected Poems and Plays: The Life Divine, Essays on the Gita, Ideal and Progress, Superman, Thoughts and Glimpses, The Mother, Isha Upanishad, etc. etc. Ad* Pondicherry.

AYYANGAR, SIR N. GOPALASWAMI, B.A., B.L., Bt., C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 31st March 1882. *m.* Sri Komalammal. *ed.*: Wesley, Presidency and Law Colleges, Madras. Asst. Professor, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras 1904; entered Madras Civil Service by a competitive examination in 1905; Deputy Collector, 1905-1919; Collector and District Magistrate, 1920; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1927; Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Local Bodies, 1921-28; Collector and District Magistrate, Anantapur 1928-31; Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, 1931-32; Secretary to Government, P. W. Department 1932-34: President, Indian Officers' Association, Madras, 1935-37; Member, Board of Rev. Mad., 1935-37. Was Prime Minister of Kashmir 1937-43. *Ad.* St. Mary's Road, Alwarpet, Madras.

AYYAR, SIR P.S. SIVASWAMI, B.L.,

K. C. S. I., C. I. E., LL. D. *b.* 1864. *ed*: Tanjore and Madras; joined High Court, Madras; was Advocate-General, Madras. Member of Madras Executive Council; was Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University; and of Madras University; presided over two sessions of National Liberal Federatian; delegate to League of Nations, 1922. Has written on constitution, philosophy, etc. *Ad.* Mylapore, Madras.

AZAD, ABUL KALAM MAULANA, Indian Leader and Moslem divine and thinker, President, Indian National Congress; *b.* 1888 at Mecca. *ed*: Al-Azhar University, Cairo, in Moslem Theology. Later settled in Calcutta, started the Urdu weekly *Al-Hilal* and on its suppression by Government, the *Al-Balagh*. His activities led to his internment. Joined the nationalist movement just before the Great War; was a leading figure in Khilafat and non-cooperation movements. Has been in the Congress Working Committee. Imprisoned several times. Is President of the Congress since 1940 and was President twice before. Represented Congress at Simla Conference, June, 1945. Is a powerful writer and an impressive speaker. *Pub.* numerous works mainly on Moslem Theology. *Ad.* 19A, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.

BABER SHUM SHERE, J. B. D., K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., G. B. E., Commanding General, Nepal Forces; Hon. Colonel, British Army; *b.* 1888. Has held important posts in Indian Army and been mentioned in despatches. In memory of his son Bala Shum Sher supplied Pokhara with pipe drinking water costing over Rs. 1 lac. *Ad.* Khatmandu, Nepal.

BADENOCH, SIR ALEXANDER CAMERON, M. A., C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., Auditor-General of India, *b.* 1889. *ed*: Edinburgh and Oxford. Held various high posts in the Punjab, 1912-19. Entered Indian Audit Dept. 1919, appointed Auditor General of India 1940. *Ad.* Simla.

BADLEY, BRENTON THOBURN, M. A., LL. D., D. D., *b.* 1876. *ed*: U.S.A Bishop of American Methodist Episcopal Church. Author of many works. *Ad.* 12, Boulevard Road, Delhi.

BADRUDDUJA, SYED, M. A., B. L., M. L. A., Mayor. Calcutta Corporation 1943-44; *b.* July 1898 in the dist. of Murshidabad; *ed*: Calcutta. Competed in Bengal Civil Service exam. in 1925 but owing to ill health had to seek his career elsewhere, and accepted office in the Calcutta Corporation: resigned his office in the Corporation and got elected to the Bengal Legislative Assembly (1940): was elected to the Corporation as a Councillor; connected directly with all socio-political and socio-religious movements and activities in Muslim Bengal. Was Secy., Progressive Coalition Party in the Bengal Assembly. Elected Mayor of Calcutta Corporation, 1943. *Ad.* 19, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.

BAGCHI, SACHIN, Branch Manager, The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd, Calcutta. *b.* 1896. *s.* of late Rai Devendra Prasad Bagchi Bahadur. *ed*: Calcutta; Was Chairman, Reception Committee, Indian Insurance Companies'-Field-Workers' Conference (3rd Session) Ex-General Secretary and now a Vice-President of the Indian Insurance Institute, Calcutta. *Ad.* 6, Ritchie Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

BAHADUR, SHUMSHER JUNG BAHADUR RANA, SIR, Commdg. General, Hon. G. B. E., G. C. S. I., G.O.L.H., Hon. Col. Brit. Army. At present holding very high diplomatic and military position at New Delhi. Eldest surviving son of H. H. Maharaja Joodha Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal. *b.* 1892. Held various high civil and military posts in Nepal; led Nepalese contingent to

India as G.O.C.-in-C. for service in India : Dir.-Genl. of Public Instruction, Nepal 1924-29 ; first Nep. minister in London 1934-35. Led Special Mission to present King George V with the Nep. Decoration of Ojaswi Rajanya 1934. Has 1st class Orders of (1) Nepal Tara, (2) Trishakti Patta, (3) Gurkha Dakshina-Bahu. *Ad.* Khatmandu, Nepal.

BAHAWALPUR, Ruler of, (See p. 161).

BAJPAI, SIR GIRIJA SHANKAR, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E., C.B.E., Agent General for India at Washington since 1941. *b.* 1891. *ed* : Allahabad and Oxford. Joined the I.C.S. in 1915. Was Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Has been on deputation to Canada, Australia, S. Africa, New Zealand, Geneva, Indian R. T. Conference etc. *Ad.* New Delhi, India, and Office of the Agent General for India, Washington, D. C.

BALKRISHNA, M. A., Ph. D., F. R. Econ. S., F. S.S. *b.* 1882. *ed* : Lahore and London. Has served as Principal of the Gurukula Vidyalaya of Hardwar, and of Rajaram College, Delhi, author of many works on history, economics, and politics. *Ad.* Shahupuri, Kolhapur.

BANERJEA, ALBION RAJKUMAR, SIR, M. A., I. C. S. (Retd.), C. I. E., *b.* 1871. *ed* : Calcutta and Oxford. Joined I. C. S., 1895. Served in various capacities in Southern India mainly ; was Dewan of Mysore for a time, and Foreign Minister of Kashmir. *Pub. Indian Tangle, An Indian Pathfinder, The Rhythm of Living.*

BANERJEA, PRAMATHA NATH, M. A., D. Sc. (Econ.), Bar-at-Law, M. L. A. (Central), *b.* 1879, *ed* : Calcutta and London. Was Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1920-35 : President, Indian Economic Confce. 1930 ; President, Indian Political Science Confce. 1940 ; Dean, Faculty of Arts C. U. (1929-30) ; President, Postgraduate Council in Arts, C.U. 1929-33 ; was President of Bengal Economic Society, and Vice-President, Congress Nationalist Party. Fellow, C. U. Leading economist and politician. Was an invitee to Simla Conference June, 1945. *Pub. A Study of Indian Economics, Fiscal Policy in India, Public Administration in Ancient India, Provincial Finance in India* and several other books on Economics and Public administration. *Ad.* 4/A, Vidyasagar Street, Calcutta.

BANERJEA, Satyapriya, M. A., B.L., M. L. A., *s.* of the late Rai Kumudini Kanta Banerjee Bahadur I. E. S. *ed.* Rajshahi & Calcutta University. Went to Germany 1923 to study labour movement. Returned to India, 1927. Is one of the most active members of the Bengal Assembly. Is now under detention under Defence Rules.

BANERJEE, JOYGOPAL, M. A., Holder of chair of English. Cal. Univ. till 1936. *b.* 1872. *ed* : Monghyr, Patna and Calcutta. After brief service in London Mission and Metropolitan Colleges, Calcutta, joined Victoria College, Cooch Behar 1894, became Senior Prof. 1908 ; Principal 1913-15 : Senior Prof., Cal. Univ. 1917-28, became holder of chair 1928. Editor, Calcutta Review 1927-33, Examiner of 7 Indian Univs. in M.A. English for years and of Cal. Univ. 1897 to 1944. Contributed articles to Modern Review, Cal. Review, Benares Univ. Magazine, etc. *Ad*, 5, Motilal Nehru Road, Calcutta.

BANERJEE, PROF. KEDARESWAR, D. Sc., F. N. I., Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar Professor ; *b.* Sep. 1900 ; *s.* of Taraknath Banerjee ; *m.* Sarojini Debi ; *ed* : Dacca & Presidency College, Calcutta ; D. Sc. of the Cal. University. Worked at the Royal Institution of Great Britain as Ghosh Travelling Fellow of C. U. ; carried on useful researches in X-ray Crystallography. Elected Fellow of the

National Institute of Science of the Indian Acady. of Science and of the Indian Association for the cultivation of Science. *Ad.* 210, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

BANERJEE, SRIKUMAR, M.A., B.L., Ph. D., Senior Professor of English, Pesidency Coll., Calcutta. *b.* 1894. Fellow. Cal. Univ. 1926-35. *Pub.* (1) *Critical Theories and Poetic Practice in the Lyrical Ballads*, (2) *Banga Sahitya Upanyaser Dhara.* *Ad.* 31, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.

BANERJI, AMIYA CHARAN, I. E. S., M. A. (Cantab), M. Sc. (Cal.), F. R. A. S. (Lond). F. N. I., Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics, Allahabad University. *b.* Sept-28, 1891. *m.* Feb. 14, 1921 Probha Devi. *ed* : Presidency College, Cal., and Clare College, Cambridge ; Was Prof. of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1920 . Services lent to the University of Allahabad since 1922. Fellow, Royal Astronomical Society (England) ; and Vice-President in 1940, of National Institute of Sciences, India. President Mathematics Section, Indian Science Congress 1940. President, Benares Mathematics Society 1941. *Pub.* Research papers in Mathematical Physics and Astrophysics and some popular scientific papers. Author of "Cepheid theory of the Origin of the Solar system". *Ad.* Gyan Kutir, Beli Road, Allahabad.

BANERJI, SITAL CHANDRA, M.D., (Homeo), Chief Medical Officer, Charitable Homeopathic Dispensary, Sammelan Brahmo Samaj, Bhowanipore, Calcutta ; *b.* Mar, 1885 ; Organised 4 charitable Homeo. A philanthropic worker who has been helping the suffering public for the last 38 years. *Ad.* Saral Kutir, 36/1B Panditia Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

BANERJI, DR. SUBHANSU KUMAR, O. B. E., M. Sc., D. Sc., F. N. I., Director-General of Observatories. *b.* 27th April, 1898. *ed* : M.Sc. 1914 ; Premchand Roychand Scholar 1915 ; D. Sc. 1918. Asst. Prof. of Applied Mathematics, University College of Science 1915-18 ; Professor 1918-22 ; Secy. Calcutta Math. Society ; Physical Science Secy., Asiatic Society of Bengal 1918-22 ; President, Physics and Mathematics Section, Indian Science Congress, 1923 : Hony. Prof. of Applied Physics, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, 1929-33 , Director, Colaba and Alibag Observatories 1922-32 ; Meteorologist, 1932-38. Superintending Meteorologist 1938-44 Offg. Director-General of Observatories, 1933, 1935, 1936, 1939, 1943 , Director General (Permanent) since Sept. 1944. O. B. E. 1943. *Pub.* Numerous scientific papers and articles in "Philosophical Magazine" "Bulletin of the Calcutta Math. Society", "Physical Review', 'Nature',"Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society", "Memoirs" and "Scientific Notes" of the Indian Meteorological Dept., etc., etc , *Ad.* Meteorological Dept., Lodi Road, New Delhi.

BAPNA, SIR SERAYMAL, RAI BAHADUR, Wazir-ud-Dowla, B. A., B Sc., LL. B., C. I. E. *b.* 1892. *ed* : Ajmer and Allahabad. Prime Minister Indore, 1926-39 , Prime Minister, Bikaner 1939-41. Chief Minister Rutlam 1942 ; Prime Minister, Alwar from Dec. 1943. Was a substitute delegate to the R. T. Conference,1931 and delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1935. *Ad.* Alwar, Rajputna.

BARIA, Ruler of, Lt.-Col H. H. MAHARAOL SHREE SIR RANJITSINHJI, K.C.S.I. *b.* 1886. Succeeded to the gaddi 1908, *ed* : Rajkot, Dehra Dun and U. K. Saw service in the last Great War, and in the Afghan War, 1919. Is a progressive ruler and takes interest in the welfare of his subjects. Is a descendant of the Chohan Rajputs.

BARODA, Ruler of, (See p. 162)

BARODAWALLA, SALEBHOY KARIMJI, landlord and businessman,

Chairman, Improvements Committee of Municipal Corporation, Bombay, 1935. *b.* 1884. *s.* of Mr. Karimji Alisbhoy, elected in 1907 to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, since retained his seat. Was made J. P., and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, 1908. Awarded certificate of merits and War Medal for voluntary services. Nominated Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1916-21. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920-23; Vice-President, All-India Muslim Federation, from 1926. A sportsman. *Ad.* Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

BARRY, CHARLES HAROLD, M. A. (Cantab.). *b.* 1905. *ed*: Cambridge. Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore. *Pub. Gleaming Arches, White Sails,* and *Bridges of Song. Ad.* Aitchison College, Lahore.

BARWANI, H. H. DEVISINGHJI, Rana Saheb of. *b.* 1922, became Ruler 1930 He is a Sisodia Rajput and is descended from the Ruling Family of Udaipur.

BASU, JATINDRA NATH, M. A., M.L.A. (Bengal), Solicitor, Cal. High Court. *b.* 7th Feb., 1872. *ed*: Calcutta. Formerly President, National Liberal Federation of India, the Indian Association, Calcutta. Incorported Law Society, Cal. Is a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly; President Cal. Orphanage and other institutions. *Ad.* 6, Old Post Office St., Calcutta.

BASU, PRAPHULLA CHANDRA, Hon. LL. D., Ph. D., M. A. in economics, 1911; B. L. in 1913; M.A. in history, 1916; Asutosh Mookerjee Research Medallist, 1920; Hon. LL.D. of Agra, University, 1940. *b.* 21 June 1890. *s.* of the late Mr. Ashwini Kumar Basu. *m.* in 1915 Srimati Premnalini (nee' Ghosh); *ed*: Presidency College and University Law College, Calcutta. Professor of Economics and History & Principal, Holkar College, Indore (1926-40) now retired; Dean of Faculty of Arts, (1927-33); and Vice-Chancellor, Agra University (1934-40); Chairman, Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana and C.I. Ajmer (1932-36); Member of Senate, Agra University (1927-40); Member of Court, Allahabad University, (1923-27) & (1934-40); Delegate to the Empire Universities' Congress Edinburgh (1931); Member, Inter-University Board, (1934-41); Member, Legislative Council, U. P. (1936). *Pub.* A number of treatises and Papers on Economics. *Ad.* C/o Lloyds Bank, Calcutta.

BASU, SANTOSH KUMAR, M. A., B. L., M. L. A., Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly and ex-Mayor of Calcutta, *b.* 1889. *ed*: Calcutta. Was Professor of English, Hislop College, Nagpur. Advocate, Calcutta High Court since 1913. Had been in the Swaraj Party. Elected Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation since 1923. Deputy Mayor 1930 Mayor, 1933. Organised the Mayor's Fund in connection with Bihar Earthquake 1934. Was Minister for Pub Health, Local Self-Govt. & Civil Defence Co-ordination, Govt. of Bengal. Resigned in March 1943. *Ad.* 65, Diamond Harbour Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

BEAUMONT, JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, SIR, The Hon. Justice, M. A., K. C., *b.* 1877, *ed*: Cambridge. Joined Bar. U. K., Chief Justice, Bombay High Court till 1941. Appointed Judge, Federal Court, April 1941 in the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman. *Ad.* New Delhi.

BENARES, Ruler of, (See p. 162)

BENTHALL, EDWARD CHARLES, SIR, *b.* 1893, *ed*: Cambridge. Served in last Great War. Formerly Director of Imperial & Reserve Banks. Was President of Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India; member of the Council of State and the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, since July, 1942. *Ad.* New Delhi.

BHADARWA, Ruler of, SRIMANT THAKOR SAHEB SHREE NATVERSINGJI RANJITSINGJI, *b.* 1908, *ed* : Rajkot ; ascended gaddi, 1935. The Raj claims descent from Karan Vaghela, the last Rajput king of Gujarat. The State is very progressive in all directions. Education and medical aid free everywhere. There are several schools, dispensaries etc. The farmers enjoy many rights.

BHANDARKAR, DEVADATTA RAMKRISHNA, M. A., Ph. D., F. R. A. S. B., *b.* 1875, *ed* : Poona. Served as Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University, 1917-35 ; was lecturer in Bombay, Benares Hindu and Madras Univs ; presided over various historical and cultural confces. ; was Supdt., Archaeol. Survey of India, Western Circle ; was Vice-Chairman and is still member, Board of Trustees, Indian Museum and is in charge of its Archaeol. Section. Jt. Editor, 'Indian Antiquary,' 1911-20 and 1928-33 ; Founder-Editor, 'Indian Culture.' *Pub.* include learned treatises on Indian History, Archaeology, Gupta inscriptions, etc. *Ad.* 2-1, Lovelock Street, Calcutta.

BHANSALI, Prof. J. P. *b.* 1895, travelled all over Europe and then gave up the world, walked to the Himalayas barefoot, sojourned in the forests of Gir, lived on 'nim' leaves, ringed his lips together and was fed through a tube for years ; spun endlessly and believed in 'Bapu.' *Ad. Sevagram*, via. Wardha (C. P.).

BHARATPUR, Ruler of (See p. 163).

BHATIA, SOHAN LAL, I. M. S., M. A., M. D., B. Ch., F.R.S.E., F.R.C.P., F. C. P. S., M. C., Lieut.-Colonel, Addl. Dy. Director-Genl., Indian Medical Service ; was till lately Principal of Grant Medical College and Supdt., J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay ; *b.* 1891 ; *ed* : Cambridge and London. Has seen active service in Egypt, during the last war. Has written papers on medical subjects. *Ad.* New Delhi.

BHATNAGAR, SIR SHANTI SWARUPA, Kt , D. Sc., F. R. S , F. I P., F.I.C., O.B.E., *b.* 1895 ; *ed* : Lahore, Berlin and London. Is Fellow of several learned societies in India and England. Was Professor of Chemistry and Director, University Chemical Laboratories, Lahore. President, Chemistry Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1928 and 1938. Is now Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India. *Pub. Principles and Applications of Magneto-Chemistry*, a treaty on Electricity in Urdu and many scientific papers. Appointed Professor of Chemistry of the Univ. Delhi in Sept. 1942. Elected fellow of the Royal Society (London) in March, 1943 first Indian to obtain this distinction. *Ad.* New Delhi.

BHATTACHARYA, DEVENDRA MOHAN, RAI BAHADUR, M A., B.L., *s.* of late Sashi Bhusan Bhattacharya of an ancient Brahmin family of Faridpur ; started life as headmaster of a high school ; after a brief career at the Bar joined Midnapore College as Prof. of History, 1920 ; Was appointed Chief Manager, Jhargram Raj. Became Chairman, District Board Midnapore 1937, and Chairman, Midnapore Municipality next year. Elected Chairman, Board of Directors Palladium Assurance Co. ; Helped in the founding of Vidyasagar Bani Bhawan at Jhargram and the Publication of authoritative edin. of works of Vidyasagar, Bankim Chandra, Madhusudan and others by the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad. Appointed a member of the Bengal Administrarion Enquiry Committee, Nov. 1944. *Ad.* Jhargram, Dist. Midnapore.

BHAVNAGAR, Ruler of (See p. 163)

BHOPAL, Ruler of, (See p. 169).

BHORE, JOSEPH WILLIAM, SIR, I. C. S. (Retd.), C. I. E., K. C. S. I., C. B. E., *b.* 1878 ; *ed* : Poona and

London. Was Dewan of Cochin ; Director of Civil Supplies ; ex-Member, Viceroy's Excutive Council ; offg. High Commissioner of India in England, 1922-23. *Ad.* c/o National Bank of India, Madras.

BHUTAN, Ruler of (See p. 164).

BHUTTO, SHAH NAWAZ, SIR, O.B.E. C. I. E., *b.* 1888 : *ed* : Karachi. Is the chief of zemindars in Sind. Was Minister to Bombay Govt. ; delegate to R. T. Conference. Member, Public Service Commission Bombay and Sind. *Ad.* Secretariat, Bombay.

BHUWALKA, INDERCHAND. Is a prominent industrialist and business magnate. *b* 1909 ; *ed.* Calcutta : is Director of several limited companies and connected with various public institutions. *Ad.* 3, New Jagannath Ghat Road, Calcutta.

BILLIMORIA, SAHPOORJEE BOMONJEE, SIR, M. B. E., J. P., *b.* 1877 : *ed* : Bombay. Is a partner of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Member of Auditors' Council ; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber ; is a Trustee of several Parsee charities and trusts ; Governor, Rotary International ; Grand Supdt., Royal Arch. Freemasonry in India. Served as Sheriff of Bombay. *Ad.* 18, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

BIKANER, Ruler of (See p. 164).

BIRLA, GHANSHYAM DAS, *b.* 1891 : big mill-owner, landholder, exporter and importer, etc. Was President of Indian Chamber of Commerce, of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries. Was member of several Commissions. Supports many institutions in different parts of India. A social worker, and philanthropist. Chair man, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangha. *Ad.* Birla Park, 19, Store Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

BISWAS, K. C., M. Sc., in Textile Enginering, M.T.M., A.T.I. (U. S. A.) Managing Agent, Pravati Textile Mills Ltd. ; *b.* 1902 in well-known Biswas family of Jalabari (Barisal). *ed* : United States of America ; late Instructor in Textile Engineering & Research, Mass, Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass & Technical Director of Cotton Mills, U.S.A. *Ad.* c/o. Pravati Textile Mills Ltd, P. O, Panihati, Calcutta.

BIYANI, BRIJLAL NANDLAL, B.A., *b.* 1896. Memb., Council of State, a Congress leader in C. P. and Berar. Took part in Satyagraha Movement, 1930-32 and 1940, jailed 4 times. Member, A.-I. C. C., been President Berar Prov. Congress Comt. for the last 5 yrs. Was Secy. of Congress Party in the Council of State, Chairman, Reception Comte. 25th Session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. Founder, Berar Chamber of Commerce. *Ad.* Rajasthan Bhawan, Akola (Berar).

BLACKWELL, CECIL PATRICK, SIR, M. B. E. Bar-at-Law, *b*, 1881, *ed* : London and Oxford. Served in last Great War. Puisne Judge Bombay High Court. *Ad.* "Rylstone", Peddar Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF (RICHARD DYKE ACLAND), *ed* : Bedford Grammar School, Keble Coll., Oxford ; M.A. 1907 ; ordained d. 1905, p.1906, Curate, St. Mary's Slough, 1905-1910 ; Missionary, Bombay Diocese (S. P. G.) 1911-29 (Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Dapoli, Bombay) ; consecrated Bishop Nov. 6th, 1929. *Ad.* Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

BORDOLOI, GOPINATH, M.A., B.L., Ex-Premier of Assam, *b.* 1891, *ed* : Gauhati and Calcutta. Joined bar 1916 ; during Non-cooperation 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. *Pub.* Contributions to journals. *T. R. Phookan and what I know of him* (Assamese). *Ad.* Gauhati, Assam.

BOSE, Dr. M. N., M.B., C.M. (Edin) Principal, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta, *b.* in 1876. *Ed* : M.B. (Cal) C M. (Edin) 1901. Was Prof. of Anatomy, of Carmichael Medical College 1917-35 ; Vice-Principal 1934-35 and Principal since 18. 3. 1936 Superintendent of Carmichael College Hospitals 1937-44. *Ad.* Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia, Calcutta.

BOSE, MRINAL KANTI, M.A., B.L., President, All-India Trade Union Congress ; Associate Editor, *Amrita Bazar Patrika* ; Senior professor of History & Politics, Bangabasi College, Calcutta ; *b.* Feb, 1887 : *s.* of late Nibaran Chandra Bose ; *ed* : Metropolitan Institution, Ripon College and Bangabasi College, Calcutta. Founder, Indian Journalists' Association, its ex-Secretary & President ; President, Bengal Prov. Trade Union Congress, Press Employees' Association. *Pub. A Study of Political Philosophy* ; *Indian History* ; *Constitution, etc. Ad.* 46, South End Park, Calcutta.

BOSE, NANDALAL, Director, *Kalabhaban*, Santiniketan. *b.* Dec. 1883. *ed* : Govt. School of Arts, Calcutta after passing Entrance Exam. Served apprenticeship under Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, joined Santiniketan school, 1914, became Director of Kalabhaban, 1919. Accompanied Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore in the travels in Far East in 1924. One of the greatest living authorities on Indian Art, Mr. Bose has decorated Congress pandals and exhibitions several times in the past.

BOSE, RAJSHEKHAR, M.A., B.L., a prominent literateur of Bengal. *b.* 1880. Joined Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Wks. Ld. 1903, became Manager 1904, Retd. 1932. Now on its Board of Directors. President, Cal. Univ. Paribhasha Samiti 1935. *Pub. Gaddalika* ; *Kajjali* ; *Hanumaner Swapna*—(three collections of brilliant satires) *Laghuguru, Chalantika* (Beng. Dictionery). *Ad.* 72, Bakulbagan Road, Calcutta.

BOSE, SARAT CHANDRA, M. A., B.L., M.L.A. (Bengal), Barrister-at-Law, *b.* 1889, *s.* of late Janaki Nath Bose, *ed* : Cuttack, Calcutta and London ; called to the Bar 1913 ; Alderman, Calcutta Corporation 1924-32 ; elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1933 ; detained under Reg. III of 1818 for several years ; was President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee ; was Member, Congress Working Committee : Leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Assembly since 1937. Is now under detention under Defence Rules. *Ad.* 1, Woodburn Park, Calcutta.

BOSE, SUBHAS CHANDRA, *b.* Jan. 23, 1897, *s.* of late Janaki Nath Bose, a prominent lawyer of Cuttack, *ed* : Cuttack, Presidency College and Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, Cambridge ; I. C. S. 1920, resigned 1921 to join nationalist movement ; in charge of North Bengal Flood Relief 1922 ; Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, 1924 ; arrested in 1924 under Reg. III of 1818, elected to the Bengal Legislative Council while in detention : took leading part in *satyagraha* movement arrested again 1931, elected Mayor of Calcutta while in prison ; arrested again 1936 and 1940 ; President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee for several years ; President, Indian National Congress, 1938, re-elected 1939, resigned due to differences with the High Command and started Forward *Bloc*—a radical wing of the Congress ; elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1940 ; Alderman, Calcutta Corporation ; Missing since January 26, 1941,

In November 1941, the Government decared that they were satisfied that Mr. Bose was living in one of the Axis countries. *Pub. Taruner Swapna, The Indian Struggle. Ad.* 38/2, Elgin Road, Calcutta.

BOSE, VIVIAN, B. A., LL. B., Bar-at-law. *b.* 1891, *ed* : Cambridge. Now Judge, Nagpur High Court. Interested in social matters. *Ad.* Nagpur, C. P.

BOTTOMLEY, JOHN MELLOR, C.I.E. (1937), M. A., Was Director of Public Instruction, Bengal from 1933 to March, 1943 ; *b.* 1888. *ed* : Merchant Taylors School ; Christ Church, Oxford. Apptd. to Indian Educational service 1911. *Ad.* 5, Mayfair, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

BRAHMACHARI, UPENDRA NATH SIR, K-i.-H. Medal, M. A., M. D., Ph. D., F. R. A. S. B., F. R. S. M., F. R. S. T. M. Hon. Fellow, State Medical Faculty, Bengal : Fellow Indian Chemical Society and National Institute of Sciences, India. Has won world-wide fame as discoverer of remedy for kala-azar. Is Professor of Tropical Madicine, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta. *Ad.* 19, Loudon Street, Calcutta.

BRELVI, SYED ABDULLAH, M. A., LL. B., Editor, *The Bombay Chronicle. b.* 1891 ; *ed*: Elphinstone College. 1910-11, joined *The Bombay Chronical* editorial staff, April 1915 as leader-writer, junior Assistant Editor, 1917, Senior Asst. Editor 1918, acted as Editor after Mr. Horniman's deportation, April 1919—Sept. 1920. Jt. Editor with the late Mr-Marmaduke Pickthall, 1920-24 ; member, All-India Congress Committee, Substitute member Congress Working Committee, 1930, imprisoned in Nov. 1930 in connection with C. D. movement, released Jan. 26, 1931 ; member, Working Committee, Nationalist Muslim Party, arrested with Congress leaders Jan. 6, 1932 on launching of C. D. campaign and sentenced to 2 years' R. I. ; released Oct. 7, 1933. Member, Editorial Committee, *Social Service Quarterly.* Elected President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference 1944 and 1945. *Ad. Bombay Chronicle*, Fort, Bombay.

BROWN, PERCY, A. R. C. A. (Lond.) F. R. A. S. B., M. B. E., *b.* 1871 ; *ed* : Birmingham and London. Joined I. E. S. in 1899. Was Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore, and of Calcutta School of Art. Is now Secy. to the Trustees and Curator, Victoria Memorial, Calcutta. Is an authority on Indian painting and architecture. *Pub. Iddian Painting, Indian Architecture* 2 vols. etc.. *Ad.* Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.

BUCK, EDWARD JOHN, SIR, C B.E., A well-known journalist. Was for many years *Reuter's* Agent with the Government of India (Delhi and Simla). Is adviser to the *Associated Press* of India. Is Chairman, Associated Hotels of India Co. & Kalka, Simla Electric Co., (Kalka). *Ad.* Simla.

BUELL, ROBERT LEWIS, B. A., Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass, 1919, American Consul, Calcutta, *b.* March 6, 1898 at Rochester, New York, U. S. A, *ed* ; Cambridge, was officer in French Artillery 1918 : in business 1920-24. Entered United States Foreign Service 1925 ; Vice Consul, Calcutta, 1925-27 ; Third Secretary, London. 1927-30 ; Third Secretary, Stockholm, 1930 ; Third Secretary, Peking, 1931-33 ; Consul, Colombo, 1933-37 ; On duty in State Department, Washington, D. C., 1938-40 ; Second Secretary, Berlin, Jan.-May, 1941 ; Consul, Leipzig, June-July, 1941 ; On staff of United States High Commissioner, Manila, August-November, 1941 ; Consul, Singapore, Nov.-Dec., 1941 ; Consul Rangoon, Jan.-Feb., 1942 : Consul, Calcutta since, Feb. 1942.

BURN, SIR SIDNEY, B. A., I. C. S., *b.* 1881 ; *ed* : Oxford ; was Asst. Resident, Cochin and Travancore States, Superintendent, Pudukkot-

tai State, Dist. and Sessions Judge, Bellary, Madura, etc. Was Puisne Judge, Madras High Court. Retd. June 42. *Ad.* Hillingdon, Kodaikanal.

BURNS, WILLIAM, D. Sc., C. I. E., I. A. S., *b.* 1884 ; *ed* : Edinburgh ; joined Indian Agricultural Service in 1908. Was Principal, Poona College of Agriculture and Director of Agriculture, Govt. of Bombay, Later he became Agl. Commr. with the Govt. of India. Has written on agriculture, botany, etc. *Ad.* Imperial Council of Agricultural Research New Delhi ; Simla.

CARSON, CHARLES WILLIAM CHARTERIS, SIR, Kt , C. I. E., O. B E., late Indian Audit & Acctts. Service, *b* 1874 ; was Accountant-General, Kashmir and later Bombay ; Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay : Accountant-General, U. P. and Punjab ; offg. Controller of Civil Acctts , India : retd. 1929 and became, in 1930, Finance Minister, Gwalior State *Ad.* Morar, Central India.

CHAMAN LALL, DEWAN, *b.* 1892 ; *ed* : Punjab and Oxford, Bar-at-Law, Was a journalist Labour Delgate to International Labour Conference, Geneva ; member, Royal Commission on Labour, India. Member, Legislative Assembly (Central) ; Parliamentary delegate, Indian Delegation to Canada. A leading political leader, Punjab. Is member Punjab Legislative Assembly. *Ad.* 43-44, Nedou's Hotel, Lahore.

CHANG, PETER, B.T., LL.B., Deputy Commander. Chinese Seamen in India, Wartime Service Corps ; *b.* 1912 ; *s.* of Dr. C. K. Chang : *m.* Mise Lee Tsung-meng ; *ed* : National Chi-nan University, Shanghai, China. *Ad.* 5, Bowbazar Street, Cal.

CHANANA, BEHARI LAL, LALA, President, Punjab Beopar Mandal & Punjab Iron Merchants' Association ; Vice-President, Punjab Merchants' Chamber, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha : *b.* 1894 ; Is leader of the famous agitation against the Punjab General Sales Tax Act. Was President, Punjab Beopari Conference (1941, 1943 & 1945) and U.P. Beopari Conference (1944). *Ad.* G. T. Rd., Gujranwala.

CHATTERJEE, SIR ATUL CHANDRA B. A. (Cal. & Cantab.), Hon, LL. D., (Edin.), stood first in I. C. S., 1896, K. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, Member of India Council, 1931-36. *b.* 1874. Was Chief Secretary, U. P. Govt. ; Govt delegate to International Labour Conference, U. S. A. and Geneva, and London Naval Conference ; Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council ; and High Commissioner for India in London, 1925-31. Went to Ottawa Imperial Conference (1932) as leader of Indian Delegation. *Ad.* The Athenaeum, Waterloo Place, London, S. W. I.

CHATTERJEE, SISIR CHANDRA, M. R. C. P., D. P. H , M. D. (Edin.), *b.* 1886, *ed* : Calcutta and Edinburgh. Was Chief Medical Officer, G. I. P. Ry., E. B. Ry., E. I. Ry. and N. W. Ry. *Ad.* 3, Sunny Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

CHATTERJI, INDUBHUSAN, M. Sc., L. Ag. (Nagpur), Physiological Chemist, Bengal ; *b.* 1888 ; *s.* of Late Nilmadhab Chatterji ; *m.* Sreemati Asrumati Devi ; *ed.* Benares and Nagpur. Research worker in Animal Nutrition ; Member, Standing Animal Nutrition Committee, Imperial Council of Agl. Research, Bengal Nutrition Committee. Has devised special method of estimating digestibilities and Calcium requirement. *Ad.* 119 B, Shambazar Street, Calcutta

CHATTERJI, NARENDRA NATH, Rai Saheb, President, Bengal & Assam Railway Employees' Association ; *b.* July 1884 ; *ed* : Calcutta ; Served Government in the Railway Dept. for 37½ years, connected with Railway labour since 1923. Was Vice-President B. & A. Rly. Employees

Association, Calcutta (1927-37); President (1938-39) and (1941-43); Vice-President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation (1935-36). Is connected with cooperative movement since 1920. *Ad.* Sheoraphuli, Hooghly.

CHATTERJI, DR. SUNITI KUMAR, M.A., D. Litt. (Lond.), Khaira Prof. of Indian Linguistics & Phonetics, Cal. Univ. since 1922. *b.* 1890. *ed*: Cal.; School of Oriental Studies, London Univ.; the Sorbonne, Paris. Apptd. Asstt. Prof. of Eng., Cal. Univ. 1914; Govt. of India Linguistic Scholar in London and Paris 1919-22. Ex-Vice-President, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad; formerly Philological Secy., now Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta; Corresponding Member, Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares and Royal Asiatic Soc. of Great Britain and Ireland. Visited Malaya, Java, Bali and Siam 1927 with Rabindranath Tagore. Represented Cal. Univ. at several scientific Confces in Europe 1935 and 1938. President, Linguistic Society of India. *Pub. Origin and Development of the Bengali Language*, and other works on Bengali, Indo-Aryan and Hindi; *Dvipamaya Bharat* and other travel books, besides papers on linguistic and cultural subjects, in Bengali, Hindi and Eng. *Ad.* "Sudharma", 16, Hindusthan Park, Calcutta.

CHATTOPADHYAYA, HARINDRANATH, *b.* 1898 Has travelled different parts of Europe and America. Has studied stage work in U. K., Germany and Italy. Is a well-known poet and dramatist. *Pub. The Coffin, Feast of Youth*, etc. *Ad.* "The Poet's Corner," Khar, Bombay.

CHATTOPADHYAYA, KAMALADEVI, President, All-India women's Conference; a gifted speaker and a prominent Congress Socialist, *b.* 1903, *m.* to Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, now separated. Had been several times to England, the Continent and U. S. A. Has suffered imprisonment several times for political activities. *Ad.* Mangalore, S. I.

CHAUDHURI, JOGES CHANDRA, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Cal.), Bar-at-Law, *b.* 28 June 1862, *s.* of Durgadas Chaudhury, *m.* Sarasibala Debi, 3rd *d.* of Sir Surendranath Banerjee; *ed*: Calcutta, Oxford, and London. For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta; Editor, *Calcutta Weekly Notes* since 1896; Organizing Secy., Indian Industrial Exhibitions under the auspices of the Indian National Congres in Calcutta 1901-1902 and again 1906-7; Member, Legislative Assembly, India, 1921-23; Member, Repressive Laws Committee. Resigned seat by way of protest against doubling of salt tax by certification. Fellow of the Calcutta University, 1927-31, for sometime Chairman, National Insurance Co. Ltd.; Vice Chairman National Council of Education, Bengal; President, Ripon College Council, Vice President Indian Association, Calcutta. *Ad.* 3, Hastings Street, and "Devadwar", 34, Ballygunge Circular Road, Cal.

CHAUDHURI, PRAMATHA, M. A., Bar-at-Law, one of the foremost literateurs of Bengal. *b.* 1868; *ed*: Krishnagar and Calcutta, 1st in B.A. (philosophy) and M.A. (English) of Cal. Univ. Gold Medalist. Called to the Bar, 1896, enrolled Calcutta High Court 1897. Edited well-known Bengali monthly *Sabuj Patra* in collaboration with Rabindranath Tagore for about 12 yrs. Presided at several literary confces. Awarded Jagattarini Gold Medal for Bengali literature 1938. Jayanti celebrated Sept. 1941. *Pub.* About a dozen vols. of short stories, essays and poems in Bengali; *Story of Bengali Literature* besides Eng. articles in various periodicals. *Ad.* Santiniketan (Birbhum).

CHETTY, SIR SHANMUKHAM, B. A., B. L., K. C. I. E., was Head of the Government of India Purchasing

Mission in America. *b.* 1892, *ed* : Madras. Has visited. U. K. and Australia as India's delegate of National Convention and Empire Parliamentary Association respectively. Was member of Legislative Assembly (Central) for several years, and President in 1933, Has also been to the Labour Conference at Geneva and Economic Conference at Ottawa. Was Dewan, Cochin State, 1938 41. Represented India at the Bretten Woods Conference (U. S. A.) in July 1944. *Ad.* "Hawarden" Race Course, Coimbatore.

CHHATARI, SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN, Captain, Nawab of, K. C. S. I., K. C. I E., M. B. E., President, Nizam's Executive Council, *b.* 1888, *ed* : Aligarh. Was member, U. P. Legislative Council : Minister of Industries, U. P. Home Member, U. P. Was Actg. Governor, U. P. in 1928 (for 3 months), and in 1933 (tempy). Was delegate to 1st and 2nd R. T. Conferences Is a land-holder and interested in education. *Ad.* Hyderabad, Deccan.

CHINOY, SIR RAHIMTOOLA MEHERALLY, *b.* 1882. *ed* : Bombay. A leading industrialist. Member, Indian Red Cross Society ; Council State. *Ad.* Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

CHINOY, SULTAN MEHERALLY, SIR, Kt., J. P. *b.* 1885, *ed* : Bombay, Is member of several humanitarian and child welfare societies. A pioneer in India in the Motor car and petrol trade ; Mainly responsible for the introduction of wireless telegraphy in India on a commercial basis. Founder and Director, Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co. Ltd. Governor, Rotary International Dist. 89. Director, Reserve Bank of India. Was also Mayor of Bombay. Is actively connected with the Indian Red Cross Society and also with a number of joint-stock companies *Ad.* 'Dilbahar', Carmichael Rd., Bombay.

CHITRAL, Mehtar of, CAPTAIN H. H. MEHTAR MAHAMMAD NASIR-UL-MULK, *b.* 1897, *ed* : Islamia College, Peshawar. Stood first in B. A. (Punjab University). Has received military training and seen active service. The family claims descent from Tamerlane. His ancestors came from Herat and settled in Chitral. Is a progressive ruler, a poet, and an author (of a vol.of Persian poems). Represented the British Government on the Afghan Boundary Commission.

CHOPRA, Lt.-Col. Sir R. N., C.I.E., M. A., M. D., (Cantab), M. R. C. P. (Lond.) Director, Drug Research Committee. *b.* 1882. *Ed.* Punjab and London & Cambridge, joined I. M. S. 1908 Soon made his mark as a Prof. in Calcutta Med. Coll. and became Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Cal. (1935-41). Has won world-wide fame for his medical researches. Was Hony. Physician to the King 1935-39.

CHUNDER, NIRMAL CHUNDER, M. A., B L., M. L. A. (Central), Solicitor and prominent Congressman. *b.* 1888. *ed* : Calcutta Univ., Commissioner, Cal. Corporation 1915-21. In Congress ranks since 1919. Member, Bengal Legislative Council (Swaraj Party) 1923-26, Indian Legislative Assembly (Congress Party) 1926-30. Again M. L. A. (Central)—Congress Parliamentary Party since 1935. *Ad.* 23, Wellington Street Calcutta.

CLARKE, WALTER DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY, J. P., *b.* 1890 ; *ed* : Trinity College, Glenalmond. Was in the I. A. R. O. Has seen active service in the frontier. Was in business for several years. Is now His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Bombay. *Ad.* 3, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

CLAYTON, SIR HUGH BYARD, I.C.S., C.I.E., *b.* 1877, *ed* : Oxford. Has served in Bombay Presidency in various capacities. Was Municipal Commissioner, and Chairman, Haj

Enquiry Committee, and member, Council of State Chairman, Bombay-Sind Public Services Commission. *Ad.* Cambell House, Bombay 26.

CLOW, H. E. SIR ANDREW GOURLAY, M. A., K. C. S. I., C. I. E., F.S. S., I.C.S., *b.* 1890, *ed* : Cambridge. Governor of Assam. Was Controller of Labour Bureau, India Govt. ; Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva ; Secretary, Govt. of India, member, Legislative Assembly and Council of State and Royal Commission on Labour in India. Communications Member, Govt. of India. *Ad.* Govt. House, Shillong,

COCHIN, Ruler of, (See p. 165).

COOCH BEHAR, Ruler of, (See p. 166).

COUSINS, JAMES HENRY, *b.* 1873, *ed* : Belfast and Dublin. Art Adviser to the Govt. of Travancore,and Head of the Department of Fine Arts, University of Travancore. Came to India as literary sub-editor *New India*, Madras. Ex-Principal, Theosophical College, Madanapalle and of Brahmavidya Asram, Adyar. Has lectured throughout the world. *Pub.* 20 books of poetry included in *Collected Poems* (1940) a book of drama. The *Hound of Uladh* (1942) also 20 books of prose including A Study in Synthesis (1934) and The Faith of the Artist (1941) *Ad.* "Essendene", Trivandrum, Travancore, and "Sevashrama", Adyar, Madras.

COUSINS, MRS. MARGARET E., Bachelor of Music, Patron, (Ex-President), All-India Women's Conference ; *b.* Nov. 7, 1878 ; *m.* James H. Cousins (1903), *ed* : Londonerry and Dublin. Founded Vegetarian Societies, Dublin (1904), New York (1931) ; imprisoned in England (1910) and Ireland (1918) for activities in the Woman Suffrage Movement ; organised women's deputation to the Hon. E. S. Moutagu at Madras which made the first demand for franchise for women of India ; Joint Secretary Women's Indian Association (1920) and Editor, *Stri Dharma* for some years. First woman to be HonoraryBench Magistrate in India (1923). Organised first All-India Women's Conference, 1926 ; elected its President (1936). Lectured on Women in India during a round the world tour (1928, 1931-32). Imprisoned for a year in India for protesting against Ordinance Rule during Civil Disobedience Movement (1932-33). A painist and was influential in raising the academic status of Music in Indian education. *Pub. The Awakening of Asian Womanhood* ; *The Music of Orient & Occident* ; *Indian Womanhood Today*, etc. *Ad.* Sevashrama, Adyar, Madras.

CRAIK, SIR HENRY DUFFIELD, Bart , K.C S.I., I. C. S., ex-Governor of the Punjab, 1938-41, *b.* Jan. 2, 1876, *ed* : Eton and Pembroke College, Oxford ; Settlement Officer, 1899 ; Sessions Judge and Secretary, Home Department, Govt. of India, 1919-22 ; Commissioner, 1927 Member, Executive Council, Punjab, 1930-34 ; Home Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1934-38. *Ad.* Ootacamund, South India.

CUNNINGHAM, H. E , SIR GEORGE, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., O. B. E., I C. S., Governor of N.-W. Frontier Province since March 8, 1937, *b.* March 23, 1888 ; *ed* : Fettes College, Edinburgh and Magdalen College, Oxford ; *m.* K. M. Adair : I. C. S., 1911 ; served in the Political Department of the Govt. of India since 1914 ; severed in the N.-W. Frontier 1914-25 ; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul 1925-26 ; Private Secretary to the Viceroy 1926-31 ; Home Member, N.-W. Frontier Prov. 1932-36. *Ad.* Government House, Peshawar.

CUTCH, Ruler of, (See p. 166).

DADABHOY, SIR MANECKJI BYRAMJEE, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E.,

Kt., LL. D., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1865, joined Bombay Bar, 1887. Was President All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta; Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908-12, and 1914-17. Was nominated to the Council of State, of which he is now President since 1933. Was member of R. T. Conference, of Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance and of Indian Fiscal Commission. Governor, Imperial Bank of India 1921-32. *Pub.* Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, etc, *Ad.* Nagpur (C. P.).

DAGA, RAJA SIR BISESER DAS, K. C. I. E., *b.* 1887, *ed*: privately, Is a Banker, merchant, and mill-owner. Is a big business magnate, and philanthropist. *Ad.* Nagpur (C. P.) and Bikaner (Rajputna),

DALAL, Hon. SIR ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI, I. C. S. (Ret.), Member, Viceroy's Executive Council Planning and Development. *b.* 1884, *ed*: Bombay and Cambridge. After retirement became director and partner, Messrs. Tata Sons, and other well-known concerns. Became member Viceroy's Executive Council, 1943. *Ad.* New Delhi & Simla.

DALAL, THE HON'BLE MANOCKJI NADIRSHAW, M I C. E., F.I.A.A., F.I.A.S., J P., *b.* 1905. *ed*: London. Leader, Independent Party, Council of State; member, Central Advisory Council, Rly Board 1939-40; Executive Committee, Delhi University and Supply & Munitions Production Consultative Committee, Member, Ex. Committee India Roads & Transport Association and is on committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. Chartered civil engineer, architect and surveyor. *Ad.* 41 Cuffee Parade, Colaba Reclamation, Bombay.

DALMIA, JAIDAYAL, *b.* 1905, *ed*: privately in Rajputana, Bombay and Calcutta. Has visited many machinery, paper and cement manufacturing centres in Great Britain and the continent, studying processes of manufacture there. The Dalmia Group of concerns, which includes sugar, paper, cement, etc., is mainly controlled by him as Managing Director. Is a keen social worker and philanthropist. *Ad.* Bharat Bldgs. Lahore.

DALMIA, SETH RAM KRISHNA, *b.* 1893. Is widely read in Hindu philosophy and scriptures. Runs a group of factories manufacturing cement, paper, sugar and chemicals. Has founded a trust for awarding scholarships for scientific studies abroad and given away millions in charities. *Ad.* Dalmianagar, Bihar.

DAS, BASANTA KUMAR, B. A., B. L., M. L. A., Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, *b.* 1886 in the district of Sylhet; *ed*: Calcutta. Advocate, Calcutta High Court Joined Bar in 1910, leader, Sylhet Bar, took part in the non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements. A Swarajist Member, Assam Legislative Council from 1923 to 1936, a Congress member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1934 to 1937. Was elected several times President of the Sylhet Dist. Congress Committee and was Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in 1935. *Pub.* a metric translation of the *Srimad-Bhagbat Gita*. *Ad.* Chalibundar, Sylhet, Assam.

DAS, MUKUNDA PRASAD, *b.* 1883, *ed*: Orissa. A lawyer by profession. Is Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly. *Ad.* Balasore, Orissa.

DAS, PANDIT NILKANTHA, M. A., M. L. A. (Central), *b.* 1884 at Sriramchandrapur, Sakhigopal, Puri, *s.* of Ananda Das; Was professor Calcutta University (1920); resigned to join non-co-operation movement (1921); started national organization and a national high school at Sambalpur: imprisoned several times for political activities; President, Utkal Congress Committee for several times. Presi-

dent, Utkal All-parties Conference ; left Congress Party in 1940 and joined Congress Nationalist Party ; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1925-30, resigned to join *Satyagraha* movememt, re-elected 1935. Editor *Seba* (weekly) and *Nababharat* (monthly) also a daily. *Ad* Sakhigopal, Dist. Puri, Orissa.

DAS, RAM SARAN. Hon. Rai-Bahadur C. I. E., Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1914), *b.* Lahore, November 1876, *ed* : Lahore. Is a leading business magnate of Punjab and connected with several Joint Stock Companies ; Is Chairman Indian Institute of Bankers ; Member All-India Landholders' Association ; President, Sanatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha and of Sanatan Dharam College ; Is leader of the opposition, Conncil of State. *Ad.* 1, Egerton Road, Lahore.

DHANDHANIA, K. L. (Kisorilal), Vice-President, Marwari Chamb of Commerce, Calcutta ; *b.* 1913 ; *s.* of Debraj Dhandhania ; *ed* : at Vidyasagar College, Cal. Is member B.N.R. Local Advisory Committee, Textile Trade Marks Advisory Committee, Cotton-mill owner, Mica mines owner. *Ad.* 180, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

DAS GUPTA B. M , Ex-Director, School of Tropical Medicine Cal. *b.* 1887 at Baherak, Vikrampur, Dacca, *ed* : at Ichhapura High English School, Vikrampore, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta and Medical School, Dibrugarh (Assam). Employed under Assam Government in 1910 as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, joined the Army Medical Service during the First World War. On reversion to Civil duty, joined the Pasteur Institute, Shillong ; transferred to Bengal as Assistant Professor of Protozoology, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta in 1922. Promoted Assistant Surgeon in 1928. Appointed Professor of Protozoology on the death of Col. Knowles in 1936 and Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta in 1948. Awarded the Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship and Minto Medal for research work in Tropical Medicine, nominated Fellow of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal. Contributed numerous papers to Scientific Journals (Indian and Foreign) independently or in collaboration, author of revised edition of Col. Knowles's *Protozoology*.

DAS GUPTA, KALIPADA, B. Sc., Inspector of Indian Education, Uganda, Africa ; *b.* July 1899 ; *s.* of Late Kaviraj Amritalal Das Gupta Principal, Astanga Ayurved College, Calcutta ; *m.* Prabahini Roy, B. A. ; *ed* : Scottish Churches & City Colleges, Calcutta. Analytical & Research Chemist, Magadi Soda Coy, Lake Magadi, Kenya 1923-28 ; Kenya Education Dept. 1928-30 ; Member, Ex. Committee, E. African Indian National Congress, Jt. Secy. Indian Assoc. Nairobi 1931 ; Principal, H. H. Aga Khan's High School, Kampala, Uganda 1931-32 ; Hd. Master, Govt. Indian School since April, 1932 ; King George VI Coronation Medalist : Member, Uganda Society & various other educational, social and sports associations. Author of *Notes on Preliminary Physics*. *Ad.* Kampala, Uganda, Br. East Africa.

DAS GUPTA, SATISH CHANDRA, one of the greatest pioneers of chemical industry in India. *b.* 1882. Joined Bengal Chemical & Pharm. Wks. Ld. Became Superintendent ; discovered innumerable processes, machineries and instruments there and helped to make the firm the largest in India. Renounced his profession and joined the Non-co-operation Movement. Led Khadi Movement in Bengal. Organised extensive flood-relief work in Bengal. Founded Khadi Pratisthan, a Charitable Trust for Development of Khaddar and Cottage Industries. Conducted and edited the celebrated 'Rashtravani' a political weekly. Led Satyagraha Movement in Bengal 1930 Twice imprisoned. Released, joined

the Harijan movement, Founded the Dead Cattle and Cottage Tanning Institutes. Imprisoned again. Released, started relief and rehabilitation work in the famine-stricken areas of Bengal. A voluminous writer and creator of Gandhi literature in Bengali. *Pub. Home and Village Doctor* and over 80 other Publication in Eng. Beng. and Hindi. *Ad* Khadi Pratisthan. Sodepur, 24 Pergs

DAS GUPTA, SURENDRA NATH, C. I. E., I. E S , M A., Ph. D (Cal & Cantab.), Hony. D. Litt. (Rome), King George V Prof. of Mental and Moral Science, Cal. Univ *b.* 1887, *ed* : Calcutta ; Griffith Prizeman. In Bengal Educ. Service as Senior Prof. of Sans. and Beng. and later Vice-Principal, Chittagong College ; Lecturer. Cambridge Univ. 1920-22 ; promoted to I. E. S. 1924 ; Principal Govt. Sans. Coll., Calcutta & Secy., Bengal Sans. Assen. since 1931 ; Head of the Dept of Sans. Studies, and Senator & Syndic Cal. Univ for long years ; F.R.S.L (Lond,) ; F.A.S. (Warsaw) : Member of the Ayurvedic State Faculty of Bengal : President, International Congress of Buddhism Benares Session. Represented Cambridge University at Inter-Allied Congress of Philosophy, Paris 1921 and Calcutta Univ. and Bengal Educational Department at International Congress of Phil., Naples 1924 and Harvard 1926. Had special invitation to Russia 1925. Delivered Harris Foundation Lectures in Chicago and special courses of lectures in New York and many other important U. S. cities and Univs. 1926 and in Rome, Vienna, Berlin, and other important cities on the Continent 1935-36. Represented India at International Congress of Religion, London 1936 and Paris 1939. Lectured on Indian Art and Indian Medicine in Rome, Milan and Warsaw and on Psychology at Dr. Jung's Psychological Instt., Zurich 1939 ; President, Indian Philosophical Congress 1932, and Phil. Section of Indian Oriental Congress and of Bengal Literary Confce. several times. *Pub. A History of Indian Philosophy* (5 vols.—Cambridge Univ.) ; *A Study of Patanjali* ; *Indian Idealism* ; and 30 other titles in Eng. and Beng. on Yoga and Vedanta Phil., Tantra cul., Buddhism, Mysticism, contemporary philosophy and religion, literary criticism, Ayurveda and poetical works etc , 7 other treaties on European Idealism, Religion, Aesthetics, and Indian Art and Literature. *Ad.* 48/8, Monoharpukur Rd , Kalighat, Calcutta.

DATTA, AKHIL CHANDRA, M L A (Central), Deputy President, Central Assembly. *b* 1869, *ed* : Tippera and Calcutta Practising since 1897, as an advocate, Calcutta High Court, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court of India. Was in the Bengal Legislative Council, 1916-30. President Bengal Prov Conference, 1918 ; President, Bengal & Assam Lawyers' Conference in 1936 ; President, B P. C. C. 1927-28 ; Founder-President, Bengal Congress Nationalist Party ; in 1937 toured extensively in Europe addressing important big meetings in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, etc. defending the Indian Congress stand point with regard to acceptance of office. Was jailed in connection with Congress activities. Promoter of many industrial, banking and insurance concerns ; Managing Director, Pioneer Bank Ltd. ;

DATTA, KAMINI KUMAR, B.A , B L., M. L. C., *b.* 1878, *ed* : Calcutta. Was in Bengal Govt. service for a time. Resigned later and became Advocate, Calcutta High Court ; Leader, Congress Party, Bengal Legislative Council ; member A. I. C. C., etc. Is a well-known lawyer and politician *Ad.* Comilla.

DATTA, N., B. A., G. D. A., *b.* 1892, *ed.* Dacca. Is prominent in Insurance circles in India and has helped

in the growth of Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Calcutta of which he is now the Secretary. *Ad.* 98, Hindusthan Park, Calcutta.

DEHLAVI, SIR ALI MOHAMMED KHAN, Bar-at-Law., J P , *b.* 1875. *ed* : Bombay and London. Was a journalist, practised law in Gujarat and Sind. Was President, Poona Mahommedan Educational Conference and First Educational Conference, Konkan. Was Minister of Palanpur State. Has served as Minister for Agriculture, Bombay Govt : President, Bombay Legislative Council ; Minister for Local Self-Govt., Bombay. *Ad.* Surat.

DELHI AND SIMLA, ARCHBISHOP OF, MOST REV. SYLVESTER PATRICK MULLIGAN, D D., *b.* 1875, *ed* : Cork and Louvain Univ In 1937, he was appointed Archbishop of Delhi and Simla. *Ad.* The Cathedral, New Delhi.

DERBYSHIRE, SIR HAROLD, M. A., LL. B., K. C., M C., Bar-at-Law. *b.* 1886, *ed* : Cambridge Served in the last Great War ; was Hon Major R.A. ; Judge of Appeal, Isle of Man (U.K.) ; Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, since 1934. Is interested in social welfare work. *Ad.* High Court, Calcutta.

DESAI, BHULABHAI JIVANJEE, M. A., LL. B , M.L.A. (Central), *b.* 1877, *ed* : Bombay Was a Professor of Economics and History for a time. Then joined the Bombay High Court ; officiated as Advocate-General of Bombay. Is a leading Congress man. Took part in the Congress civil disobedience movement, was jailed and fined. Leads Opposition in the Indian Legislative Assembly. *Ad.* 89. Warden Road, Bombay.

DESHMUKH GOPAL VINAYAK, F. R. C. S., M. D (Lond), L. M. & S. (Bomb.), M. L. A., *b.* 1884, *ed* : Nagpur, Bombay and London. Is a well-known surgeon and physician, Bombay. Was President of Bombay Municipal Corporation. Is member of Central Legislative Assembly from Bombay city. Has written on medicine and social reform. *Ad.* Pedder Road, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, P. S., M.A., D. Phil., Bar-at-Law, *b* 1893 *ed* : Poona, Oxford and Edinburgh. Chairman, Shivaji Education Society ; formerly Minister for Education and Agriculture, C. P ; Chairman, Co-operative Central Bank. Politician, Scholar and Social Reformer *Ad.* Amraoti, Berar.

DHAR, Ruler of, (see p. 166).

DHOLPUR, Ruler of, (see p. 167)

DHRANGADHRA, H.H. MAHARAJA MAHARANA of, (see p 167)

DIN MOHAMED, SHEIKH, Khan Bahadur, M. A., LL B , *b.* 1886, *ed* : Lahore. Started law practice, 1910, was President Municipal Committee, Gujranwala, for many years : Member, Indian Delimitation Comte 1935-6 ; Puisne Judge, High Court Lahore since 1937 *Ad.* High Court, Lahore.

DOW, H E. SIR HUGH, K C. S. I., C I. E., I. C. S., Governor of Sind since April 1941. *b* 1886, *ed*: London. Asst. Collecter of Sind, 1909 · Dy Secretary, Finance, Bombay, 1921 ; Actg. Secretary 1923 Revenue officer, Lloyd Barrage Scheme, Sind, 1927-33 Chairman, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34 Joint Secy., Commerce Dept . Govt of India, 1934-36 and Secy., 1936-39 Director-General of Supply, 1939 and Vice-President, War Supply Board, 1940-41. *Ad.* Governor's Camp, Sind.

DUTT, SM. LABANYA PROVA — President, Bengal Prov. Congress Committee ; *b.* 1890 at Berhampur (Bengal) ; *d.* of Hemchandra Roy, *m* 1899 to Jatindranath Dutta, pleader of Jesore ; widowhood at 28 ; orthodox Vaishnava ; imprisoned several times for freedom movements ; Dictator, Bengal Prov Congress Committee 1940 ; elected President (first lady) 1940-43. *Ad.* 10, Suburban School Road, Calcutta.

DUTT DR., NARENDRA NATH, M. B., Managing Director of Messrs Bengal Immunity Co., the present unique position of which concern is mainly due to Dr. Dutt. *b.* Sept. 21, 1884. The first private enterprise in deep sea fishing with trawle in India was made by him. Has established a High English School and a first grade college at his native village Srikail in Tipperah. Is one of the founders of National Bangalee Daily "Jugantar".

EBRAHIM, SIR CURRIMBHOY, 3rd Baronet, J. P., *b.* 1908. Is a business magnate and philanthropist of Bombay. Is a member, Executive Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber; President of Moslem Committee, Bombay; member, All-India Moslem League and of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Is interested in Moslem education. *Ad.* Belvedere, Warden Road, Bombay.

EDWARDS, JAMES FAIRBROTHER, Rev. *b.* 1875, English Editor of *Dnyanodaya* and *Poet Saints of Maharastra* series. *Ad.* Poona.

ERNAKULAM, ARCHBISHOP OF, (AUGUSTINE KANDATHIL), D. D., His Grace the Most Rev., Head of the Syro-Malabar Ecclesiastical Province of Roman Catholics. *b.* Aug. 1874, at Chemp, Travancore. Studied at Kandy till ordination in 1901. Then a parish-priest; afterwards Rector of Petit Seminary, and in 1911 Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam. In 1924, he was made Archbishop of Ernakulam. Title: Assistant at the Pontifical Throne. *Ad.* Ernakulam.

FARIDKOT, Rulers of, (See p. 167).

FIELD, LT.-COLONEL SIR DONALD MOYLE, Kt., C. I. E., Chief Minister Government of Jodhpur; *b.* 19th Nov. 1881; *ed*: Tonbride School and R. M. C., Sandhurst. Indian Army 1900-7, Political Department, Government of India, 1907-1935. Chief Minister, Jodhpur, since 1935, C. I. E., 1935, Knighthood, 1937, *Ad.* Jodhpur.

GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND, Bar-at-Law, the one man, who is most identified with whatever is Indian nationalism now. Is a stoic denouncer of modern life and civilization, much in the line of Count Tolstoi. *b.* 2nd October, 1869; *ed*: Rajkot and London. Started practice in South Africa. Helped Govt. during Boer War, Zulu rebellion, and the last Great War. Returning from Africa, set up practice in Bombay, which he soon gave up. Started *Ssatyagraha* campaign, 1918; non-co-operation movement, 1920; helped the Ali Brothers in their Khilafat agitation. Was jailed in 1922, but released in 1924. Became a prominent Congressman, whose words became law with millions of Indians. Broke the salt laws, 1930. Was President. Indian National Congress, 1924. Interned 1930, released after a few months. Went to R. T. Conference, 1931. Signed Irwin-Gandhi Pact of truce 1931. Again jailed. 1932; released next year. Over Rajkot affairs, took a 'fast unto death' vow at Rajkot, 1939. Matter compromised by the Chief Justice of India. Started fresh *Satyagraha* campaign at the end of 1940. Is the virtual dictator of the Congress, has refused help to Govt. in present war, unless Congress terms are accepted. Was under detention under Defence Rules Aug. 1942 to May 1944. Has started a campaign in favour of the Harijans for their social and religious uplift. Supports Wardha Scheme of education. Observes silence once a week. Is a strict vegetarian. Insists on use of *khaddar* and propagates his *charkha* gospel. Remaking modern India. Was invited to Simla Conference June 1945. *Pub.* Has written a number of books on politics and sociology. His Autobiography *Experiments with Truth, Young*

India, Indian Home Rule, etc., have gone into many editions. *Ad.* Sevagram near Wardha, C. P.

GANGULI, NAGENDRA NATH, M. Sc., Ph. D., C. I. E., *b.* 1889. Member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. *ed* : Calcutta, U. S. A., and London. Was member, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India. Lecturer, Agriculture and Rural Economics, Calcutta University, 1921-31, Has written on agriculture, health, constitutional reforms, etc. *Ad.* New Delhi.

GENTLE, FREDERICK WILLIAM, M. A., Bar-at-Law. *b.* 1892 ; *ed* : Cambridge. Took part in the last Great War. Was Recorder of Margate Judge High Court, Madras 1936-41 ; Judge, High Court, Calcutta from 1941. *Ad.* High Court, Calcutta.

GERARD, R. H. M., B. A., B. Sc., L. Methodology, Licenciate Superior degree in Econ. and Consular Sc., Consul-General of Belgium, Calcutta, since 10th June 1940, *b.* 8th August 1888, *m.* Gerard, Anne-Marie, *ed* : St. Joseph's College Virton and Catholic University, Louvain (Belgium) 1906-1911. Appointed in the Belgian Foreign Service, February 1912. Counsellor to the Belgian Embassy in China 1931-37, Consul-General at Bombay Nov. 1937 till June 1940. Officer, Order of Leopold, King Albert's Medal 1914-1918, Belgian D. S. M. Is the recipient of honours from China, Siam, Roumania and France, *Pub.* Many contributions in various magazines and newspapers on political and economic topics. *Ad.* Grand Hotel, Calcutta.

GERRARD, CHARLES ROBERT, A. R. C. A., R. O. I., R. B. A., F. R. S. A., J. P., *ed* : London, Paris, Antwerp, Italy, where he studied painting. Has exhibited in U. K., Canada, etc. Is Director of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. *Ad.* School of Art Bungalow, Bombay.

GHOSH, DR. Sir J. C., Kt., D. Sc., Director Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore since August 1939 ; *b.* 14th Sept. 1894, *s.* of Late Ram Chandra Ghose ; *m.* Nilima Palit 1922 ; *ed* : Presidency College, Calcutta ; Palit Scholarship and Premchand Roychand Studentship, 1918 ; was in Europe, 1918-1921 ; Lecturer in Chemistry, Calcutta University, 1915-21 ; Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry, Dacca University, 1921-39 : Dean of the Faculty of Science, Dacca University, 1924-1928 ; Member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research since 1931 ; Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association, 1935-39 ; Indian National Planning Committee since 1938 ; Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, since 1940 ; President, Indian Chemical Society, 1935-37 ; Chemistry Section of the Indian Science Congress, Benares, 1925 ; General President, Indian Science Congress, Lahore, 1939 ; Member, Consultative Scientific Committee, Govt. of India since 1945. *Pub.* Numerous publications in various journals in Europe and in India relating to abnormality of strong electrolytes, commonly known as "Ghosh's Law of Dilution" ; various problems in photo-chemistry ; gas reactions, studies on fluorescence ; studies on vitamin C, etc. etc. *Ad.* Indian Institute of Sience, Malleswaram, Bangalore.

GHOSH, SIR SARAT KUMAR, M. A. I.C.S. ; *b.* 1879, *ed* : Calcutta, London Cambridge. Served as Magistrate and Dist. Judge, Bengal. Was Judge Calcutta High Court, Ret. 1939. *Ad.* 2, Regent Park, Calcutta.

GHUZNAVI, SIR ABDUL HALIM ABUL HOSSAIN KHAN, M. L. A. (Central), Presidant, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta ; *b.* 1876, *ed* : Calcutta. Was once a prominent Congressman. Has served on many Govt. Committees. Attended the three R. T. Conferences as delegate. Is member, Court of Dacca and Aligarh

Universities. Presided over Moslem Conference, Cawnpore 1929. Is a zaminder and merchant. *Ad.* 18, Canal Street, Entally, Calcutta.

GILDER, MANCHERSA DHANJIBHAI DORABJI, B. A., L. M. S., Bombay, M. D. (Lond.), F. R. C. S., *b.* 1882, *ed* : Bombay, and London, Lecturer in Medicine, Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay ; Hony. Physician, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital Bombay. Is ex-Minister, Bombay Govt. Has written on medicine, *Ad.* Warden Road, Bombay.

GINWALA, SIR PADAMJI PESTONJI, B. A., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1875, *ed* : Ahmedabad and Cambridge, Joined Bar 1899. Was advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma ; Secy., Legislative Council, Burma ; President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation, member, and later President, Indian Tarriff Board, delegate to Imperial Conference. R. T. Conference and Ottawa Conference. Has large commercial interests. Is Director of several large industrial concerns. *Ad.* 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

GLANCY, H. E. SIR BERTRAND JAMES, K. C. S. I., C. S. I., K.C.I.E., I. C. S., Governor of the Punjab, since April 7, 1941. *b.* 1882, *ed* : Oxford. Served as political adviser to H. E. the Crown Representative. *Ad.* Governor's Camp, Punjab.

GOVINDOSSI CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS, Diwan Behadur, Ex-M. L. C. *b.* 20 Feb. 1887 ; leading Indian Marchant and Banker in Madras, senior partner of Messrs. Chathoorbhoojadoss Khoosaldoss and Sons ; Sheriff of Madras, 1914 ; Presented a statue of late H. M. King George V to Madras city ; a fonnder of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce ; Vice-President of the S. P. C. A. ; was Trustee of the Madras Port for 15 years ; President, Hindu Central Committee ; Member, Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Madras Member, Board of Studies, University of Madras. *Ad.* 459, Mint Street, Park Town, Madras.

GODBOLE, YESHWANT, ANANT, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab) C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bihar : *b.* 4th Jan. 1889. Joined the I. C. S. in 1913 ; was confirmed as a Magte. & Collector in 1928. Has worked as manager, Banaili Estate ; Regr. of Co-operative Societies & Director of Industries, B. & O. Has been the Chief Secretary to Govt. of Bihar since Nov. 1939. *Ad.* Secretariat, Patna, Bihar.

GOENKA, SIR BADRIDAS, Kt., C.I.E., Rai Bahadur, B.A., *b.* 1883 ; *ed* : Calcutta. Is a big commercial magnate, banker, mill-owner and Zamindar, Chairman or director of many companies British and Indian including Imperial Bank : Fellow, Univ. of Calcutta ; Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta ; Cal. Deaf and Dumb School ; Hony. Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. Was member Bengal Legislative Council ; Sheriff of Calcutta ; Municipal Councillor and President, Marwari Assocn. Is a Trustee, Marwari Hindu Hospital and President, Pinjrapole Society. *Ad.* "Goenka House", 145, Muktaram Babu St., Calcutta.

GONDAL, Ruler of, (See p. 168).

GOSWAMI, THE HON. KUMAR TULSI CHANDRA, M. A. (Oxon), *b.* 1898 ; was Finance Minister Bengal, 1943-45, *ed* : Calcutta, Paris, Oxford. Member of Bengal Legislative Assembly and Deputy Leader, Bengal Congress Assembly Party, Delegate to Empire Parliamentary Association, Canada, 1928. A big landholder *Ad.* Rainey Park, Ballygunge, Cal. ; The Raj Baree, Serampore.

GOUR, SIR HARISINGH, M. A., LL. D., D. C. L., D. Litt., Bar-at-Law, social reformer, *b.* 1872 ; *ed* : Nagpur and Cambridge. Was Member of the Indian Legisiative Assembly ; President, Nagpur Municipal Committee ; delegate to Joint

Parliamentary Committee, 1933; Vice-Chancellor, Delhi Univ. *Pub. Penal Law of British India, Hindu Code, The Law of Transfer in British India, The Spirit of Buddhism*, etc. *Ad.* Nagpur, C. P.

GRAHAM, HAROLD, M. A., C. I. E., I. C. S., *b.* 1889; *ed*: Oxford. Joined I. C. S. 1912. Saw service in last Great War. Has served as Dist. Magistrate and Dist. and Sessions Judge, Bengal. Is Commissioner, Presy. Div., Bengal. *Ad.* 4, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

GUPTA, GHANSHYAM SING, B, Sc,, LL. B., *b.* 1886; *ed*: Jubbulpur and Allahabad. A leading Congressman. Was member, A. I. C. C., 1921-36; Member, C. P. Legislative Council and Leader of the Opposition; M. L. A. (Central); President, Arya Samaj of C. P. and Berar. Was President, International Aryan League and successfully conducted the Arya Samaj Satyagraha for religious liberty in Hyderabad State. Is now Speaker, C. P. Legislative Assembly. *Ad.* Drug, C. P.

GUPTA, MRS. PREMLATA, B. A. (Nagpur), B.A. (Hons London). *b* 1915. *m.* Mr. L. N Gupta. B. Sc., H.C.S. (1938), *ed*: at Mahila Vidyalay at Lucknow and School of Oriental Studies. Lond. Active worker of the All-India Women's Conference; Was a member of the Standing Committee; President, Mahila Navajivan Mandal & Pathshala. Secretary, Hyderabad Fellowship. Writes articles for English & Hindi Journals. *Ad.* Bashirbagh Road, Hyderabad (Dec).

GUPTA, SATYENDRA NATH, B A. C. I. E., I. C. S,, *b.* 1895, *ed*: London and Cambridge. Joined I. C. S. 1918. Was Magistrate and Collector Bengal. Deputy Trade Commissioner, London, 1928; Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, 1931-37. Collector of Customs, Bombay. At present Collector of Customs, Karachi. *Ad.* Custom House. Karachi, Sind.

GWALIOR, Ruler of (See p. 168).

GWYER, SIR MAURICE, K.C.B., K. C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D. (Hon.); *b.* 1878. *ed*: Oxford. Was Legal Adviser, Ministry of Shipping and Ministry of Health; First Parliamentry Counsel to Treasury and Chief Justice of India till 1943; Is Vice-Chancellor, Delhi Univ. *Ad.* Delhi University.

HABIBULLAH, NAWAB SIR MOHAMAD, Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, K C. S. I., K. C. I. E., LL D., *b.* 1869. *ed*: Saidapet. Joined Bar. 1888; was Chairman of Municipal Council of Taluk Board and Dist. Board; M. L. C. Madras, 1909-12. Commissioner, Madras Corporation; was member, Royal Commission on Superior Civil Service in India; member, Exec. Council Madras; member, Viceroy's Council, 1925-30; Leader, Indian Delegation to South Africa 1926-7; Leader, Indian Delegation to League of Nations 1929. Dewan of Travancore 1934-6. *Ad.* Woril, Bombay.

HAKSAR, KAILAS NARAIN. COL. SIR, Kt, B.A.,C.I.E., LL.D, *b.* 1878; *ed*: Gwalior and Allahabad. Was honorary Professor of History and Philosophy. Private Secretary to Maharaja Scindia, 1908-12; is Colonel, Gwalior Army. Was senior member, Board of Revenue, 1909-14; went as delegate to two R. T. Conferences; Political Member, Gwalior Durbar, 1912-37; Prime Minister, Bikaner State, 1938-39. Is now Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir Author of several books on politics. *Ad.* Srinagar (Kashmir).

HALDER, ASIT KUMAR, *b.* Cal. 10th Sept. 1890. Famous artist. Copied Ajanta frescoes (1909-10), Jogimara Cave painting (1914), Bagh Cave Paintings (1922). Worked as Principal, Kalabhavan, Santiniketan (1919-22). Principal Maharaja School of Arts, Jaipur (1924) and since 1925, Principal, Govt. School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow. Obtained Adhar Mukherjee Lecturership, Calcutta

University; made Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London. *Pub. Art and Tradition, Illustrated Omar Khyyam, Khyyalia, Ajanta* (in Bengali) *Bagh cave and Ramgarh* (in Bengali) and many Bengali dramas and books for children. *Ad.* Badshahbag, Lucknow.

HALLETT, H. E., SIR MAURICE GARNIER, G. C. I. E., K C S. I., I.C.S., Governor of the United Provinces, since Dec 6, 1939 *b.* Oct. 28, 1883. *ed*: Winchester College and New College, Oxford, *m.* G. C. M. Veasey; I. C. S., 1907; Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15; Magistrate and Collector 1915-20; Secy., Local Self-Government Dept., Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24; Magistrate and Collector, 1935 29; Commissioner 1929-30 Chief Secretary, Bihar & Orissa 1930-32, Home Secretary, Govt. of India, 1932-36; Governor of Bihar 1937-39. *Ad.* Governor's Camp, U. P.

HANWANT SINGH SAHIB, MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI, Heir-apparent of Jodhpur. Son of present Ruler of Jodhpur State, *b.* 16th July 1923.

HAQUE, ABUL KASEM FAZLUL, M. A., B. L., M. L. A., Ex-Chief Minister, Bengal. *b.* 1873, *ed*: Calcutta. Started as Professor, Raj Chandra College. Edited two journals. Joined Govt. Service; Dy. Mag.-Coll. 1906; Asst. Registrar, Co-operative Dept., Bengal; Assam, Bihar, 1908-12 Resigned Govt. service and joined Bar. Elected member, Bengal Legislature 1913-35; Central Legislature 1935-7; Bengal's Education Minister 1924; was President, All-India Moslem League; Gen. Secy., Indian National Congress, 1918. Delegate to two R. T. Conferences. Founder and President, Krishak Praja Party since 1937. Was Mayor of Calcutta, 1935-36. Premier, Bengal, continuously since 1937. Resigned premiership in March 1943. *Ad.* 88/2, Jhautola Road, Calcutta.

HAQUE, HON. SIR, M. AZIZUL, Kt., C. I. E., Member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Industries & Supplies) since 1943. *b.* 1892. *ed*: Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined Krishnagar Bar, and rose to be the Public Prosecutor. Was Member, Bengal Legislative Council and Minister of Education 1934-37; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta Univ. 1938; Member, Indian Franchise Committee; Speaker, Bengal Assembly, 1937-42, Indian High Commissioner, London, 1942-43.

HARBANS SINGH BRAR, SIRDAR, Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State, and a big landowner in Punjab. *b.* 1905, *ed*: Lahore, Edinburgh, London. *m.* Jaswant Kaur, M.R.A S., F.R.G.S. Was President, Khalsa Association (London); member, D. B, Ferozepore; elected member, Indian Legislative Assembly, Chairman of several Boards and member of some Government of India Committees, and Court of Delhi University; apptd. Judge, High Court, Patiala State, 1932.

HASHEMY, SYED JALALUDDIN, M. L. A., Deputy Speaker, Bengal Legislative Assembly. *b.* 2nd Jan. 1894. *s.* of late Moulvi Syed Alam Shah. *ed*: Ripon College, Cal. Univ. wounded in tiger-hunting excursion in Oct. 1918. Joined non-co-operation movement in 1920; convicted on charges of sedition at Jessore in 1921 and at Dinajpur in 1926. Elected member of Bengal Legislative Council in 1928. Took part in Civil Disobedience movement and convicted on four occasions since 1932; unseated from the Bengal Legislative Council by Sir Stanley Jackson, the then Governor of Bengal. Re-elected member of Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1937 and elected its Deputy Speaker in 1941. Was a member of the All-India Congress Committee up to 1937. Was Councillor, Calcutta Corporation 1936-40.

Ad. P2, Suhrawardy Avenue, Park Circus, Calcutta.

HATTIANGADI, SANKAR RAU, B. A., C. I. E., *b.* 1887, *ed* : Madras ; joined Govt. of India Audit Dept., Became Under-Secy. to Govt. of India. Dy. Controller, Bombay Currency, 1931, and, Controller, 1935. President, Karnatak Association, Bombay, 1937-38 ; and of Bombay Homœo Medical Association, 1937-38 ; *Pub. Indian Thought in Shelley and Tennyson, etc. Ad.* 2, Laburnum Road, Bombay.

HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR, *b.* 1887. Is a well-known journalist. Edits *The Mail. Pub. Ten Thousand Miles in Africa*, etc. *Ad.* Sunnyside, White's Road, Madras.

HERAS, HENRY, S.J., M.A., Director of Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay ; Professor of Indian History and Ancient Indian Culture, University of Bombay ; Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission ; Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences ; and Academia Espanola de la Historia, Madrid ; Awarded the Gold Cross of Merit by the Republic of Poland, and the Decoration of Learning (II class) by the King of Afghanistan, *b.* Sept 11, 1888 ; *ed* : at Barcelona and at Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A. *Ad.* St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

HYDAYATULLA, SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN, Kt., K. C. S. I., M. L. A., Premier of Sind ; was for some time Minister in charge of Law and Order. *b.* 1879. *ed* : Karachi. Member old Bom. Council, 1912 ; Minister, Bom. 1921-28 ; Member, Executive Council, Bombay, 1928-34. Attended the R. T. Conference (twice). Was also Premier of the Sind in 1937. *Ad.* Seafield Road, Karachi.

HIGGINBOTTOM, SAM, Missionary, *b.* Manchester Oct. 27, 1874, went to U. S. A. 1894, *ed* : Princeton University. Hon. Dr. Philanthropy 1925 ; B. Sc. in Agri., Ohio State University 1911 ; LL. D. Western Reserve University 1939 ; *m.* Jane Ethlind Cody 1904, Bombay ; six children , organizer, Allahabad Agricultural Institute, active on behalf of lepers and the blind. Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal 1924, *Pub. The Gospel and the Plow, What does Jesus Expect of His Church. Ad.* Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, U. P.

HOOG, SIR GILBERT PICTAIRN, Kt., M.A., K.C.S.I., I C.S., *b.* 1884 ; *ed* : Glasgow. Joined I. C. S., 1907. Served in various capacities in Bengal. Was Commissioner of Excise and Salt ; Director of Industries ; Secretary, Govt. of Bengal, 1928, and Chief Secretary, 1933 and was Secretary, Home Dept., Government of Bengal.

HOME, AMAL (CHANDRA), Editor, "Cal. Municipal Gazette" *b.* 1894 ; *m.* Ila Sarkar, daughter of the late Dr. B.B. Sarkar and grand daughter of the late Pandit Sivanath Sastri. Educated, Calcutta University ; served apprenticeship in Journalism, on "*The Bengali*" and the "*Modern Review.*" Assistant Editor, "The Punjabee," Lahore (1917-18) ; Senior Assistant Editor, "The Tribune" Lahore (1918-20) ; Acted as Editor of the "Tribune' during the Punjab Disturbances of 1919 when the Editor Kalinath Ray was imprisoned ; later joined "The Independent" of Allahabad as Assistant Editor (1920-21) ; Asst. Editor, "The Indian Daily News" of Calcutta (1921-24). Appointed Editor of "The Municipal Gazette" in 1924. Organized the first All-India Social Service Conference in Calcutta with M. K. Gandhi as President, 1917 ; planned and organized the Tagore Septugenary (*Rabindra Jayanti*) in Calcutta 1931 ; presided over the Education Section of the first All-India Local Self-Government Conference at Delhi in 1936. *Publications* : "Twelve

Portraits" (1916); "Rammohun Roy The Man And His Work" (1938); "Some Aspects of Modern Journalism in India" (1935). *Ad.* Central Municipal Office, Calcutta.

HOPE, H. E. THE HON. SIR ARTHUR OSWALD JAMES, Kt., G. C. I. E., M. C., Governor of Madras since March 12, 1940; *b.* May 7, 1897, *ed*: Oratory School, Sandhurst. *m.* Grizel, *d.* of Brig.-Gen. Sir S. Gordon Gilmour; four daughters. Coldstream Guards 1914, France 1915-19; served in Turkey 1922-23 M. P. (Con) 1924-29 and 1931-39; Parliamentary Private Secy to Secy. Mines, 1924-26; Asst. Whip (unpaid), 1934; a Lord of the Treasury (unpaid), 1935-37; Treasurer of H. M. Household 1937-39. *Ad.* Government House, Madras.

HORNIMAN, BENJAMIN GUY, *b.* 1873, *ed*: England. Has been connected with journalism for about 45 years. Was on the staff of the Calcutta *Statesman* and founded *Bombay Chronicle.* Takes active part in Indian politics. Edits *The Bombay Sentinel.* President. Journalists' Association of India. *Ad.* Worli, Bombay.

HORWILL, LIONEL CLIFFORD B. Sc., A. R. C. Sc., Bar-at-Law, I. C. S., *b.* 1890, *ed*: London and Oxford. Joined I. C. S., 1915; Served in India and Mesopotomia, 1916-19. Was Asst. Commissioner, Vizagapatam Agencies 1919-24. Is Judge High Court, Madras. *Ad.* The Madras Club, Madras.

HUBBACK, GEORGE CLAY, RIGHT REV. D. D., B. Sc., *b.* 1882. *ed*: Liverpool. Was an Engineer, 1902-8. Became a priest later. Is now Bishop of Assam. *Ad.* Bishop's House, Dibrugarh, Assam.

HYDARI, SIR, MAHAMAD SALEH AKBAR, B. A., C. S. I., C.I.E., I.C.S. *b.* 1894, *ed*: Bombay and Oxford. Secy., Govt. of India, Indust. Dept.; Secy., Imperial Council of Agricultural Research: Agent to Govt. of India in Ceylon; Jt. Secy. to Indian States Delegation to R.T. Conference 1931; Secy. to Govt. of India, Labour Dept.; Representative of India, Eastern Group Supply Council 1941. *Ad.* 8, King George's Avenue, New Delhi, and Greenwood Court, Simla.

HYDERABAD & BERAR, Ruler of, (See p 170).

HYDERABAD, Heir-Apparent of H. H. GENERAL WALASHAN NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT ALI KHAN AZAM JAH BAHADUR, PRINCE OF BERAR, *b.* 1907, *ed*: Hyderabad. Has received good military training. Is a fine sportsman and hunter. Has travelled widely. The British Govt. have conferred on him the hereditary title of Prince of Berar by virtue of Berar agreement of 1936. His Highness takes pains to make the State army fully efficient. Is interested in rural uplift work and education. By his sympathy towards the subjects of the State, he has endeared himself to all classes.

IDAR, Ruler of, (See p. 170).

INDORE, Ruler of, (See p. 170).

ISHAQUE, HAFIZ SYED MAHMED, B. Sc (Alig.), M.Sc. (Luck), I. C. S., *b* 1906, *ed*: Aligarh and Lucknow, Appointed Asst. Meteorologist, Karachi, 1928-29. Later successfully competed for the I. C. S. Came to Bengal, 1931, took charge of the Patuakhali Sub-Division, 1934-36 and of Serajganj Sub-Division, 1936-38. Applied himself to a wide variety of nation-building activities with singular zeal and conspicuous success. Secretary to the Chaukidari Enquiry Committee, 1938. Special Officer, Rural Reconstruction Training Camp, 1940; now Chief Controller of Jute Regulation, Director of Rural Reconstruction and provisional Organiser of the National War Front and Special Officer, Civil Supplies Member, Primary and Adult Education Committees, the Board of Economic Enquiry, the Board of Agri-

culture and Veterinary, Bengal. *Pub.* *Rural Bengal* and numerous brochures, monographs and articles on Rural Reconstruction and allied subjects. *Ad.* P 489, Southern Avenue, Ballyganj, Calcutta.

ISMAIL SIR MIRZA M, at present prime Minister of Jaipur State, *b.* October 23, 1883, in Bangalore, S I. son of Aga Jan *ed*: Madras University, receiving B. A degree. *m* Zeebanda Begam, and they have one son and two daughters. Was Assistant Secretary to H H the Maharaja of Mysore in 1908, and Huzur Secretary to His Highne s in 1914. In 1922 he became Private Secretary to the Maharaja, and from 1926 to 1941 served as Dewan of Mysore. He was invited to the Round Table Conference in 1930 as a Delegate from South Indian States and in 1931 as Delegate of Mysore, Jodhpur and Jaipur. He was delegate to the Third Round Table Conference, 1932, and the Joint Select Committee, 1933. In 1937 he was Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Inter-Governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene held at Bandoeng, Java. Has been Prime Minister of Jaipur since 1942. Created *Amin Ul-Mulk*, K C.I.E., in 1936; Kt. in 1930; C.I.E., in 1924; O B E. in 1923; and C. St. J of Jerusalem in 1937. His intereet is in horticulture and Town Planning. *Ad.* Jaipur, Rajputana, India.

JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJI-RAO, M. A., LL. B., *b.* 1867. *ed*: at Bombay. Was Minister of Education, Bombay Government; later, Minister, Agriculture. Elected Member, Central Legislative Assembly. Delegate, R. T. Conference (1930-31). Connected with several business concerns. Revenue member of the Regency Council of Kolhapur. *Ad.* Shahupuri, Kolhapurs, Dadar, Bombay 14.

JAIN, SANTIPRASAD, B. Sc. *b.* 1912, *ed*: Benares and Agra. A good Scholar of Jain theology. Is associated with the companies of the Dalmia group Has made elaborate studies of Economics, Finance and Statistics. Interested in social welfare. *Ad.* Dalmianagar (Bihar).

JAIPRAKASH NARAIN. Organized the Congress Socialist Party; belongs to Saran, Bihar. Had been to the United States 1922-30, studying at five universities. Put in charge of the Labour Department of the Indian National Congress, 1931. Has suffered imprisonment, made good his escape from jail.

JAIPUR, Ruler of, (See p. 171).

JAIPURIA, SETH MUNGTURAM, M L. C., Bengal, Mill-Owner, Merchant, Financier, and Zamindar; *b* 1900, *s.* of late Seth Anandram Jaipuria of Nawalgarh (Jaipur); Director and Managing Director of fourteen Industrial concerns; owns cotton mills, sugar mills, Silk weaving Factory, China clay mines; Oil Mills, Dal Mills, Rice Mills; President, Marwari Relief Society; Member, Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Indian Sugar Mills Association. Is responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational Institutions in various parts of the country and a Free Eye Hospital at Nawalgarh in memory of his father. Interested in industrial development and social reforms. *Ad.* "Jaipuria House", 51, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.

JALAN, ISWAR DAS, M. A., B. L., Attorney-at-Law, M. L. A., Vice-President, All-India Marwari Federation and Solicitor-Partner, Khaitan & Co. Calcutta, *b.* 1895; *ed.* Muzaffarpur and Calcutta. Was member Calcutta Corporation (1927-30), Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly since 1938. *Ad.* 47, Zakariah St., Calcutta.

JAMES, SIR FREDERICK ERNEST, Kt., M. A., O. B. E., Controller of

Coffee; India. *b.* 1891. War Service 1914-20 Genl. Secy., Y.M.C A, Calcutta 1920; Member, Bengal Legislative Council 1924-29; Pol. Secy., U.P.A.S.I. 1929-32; Member, Madras Legislative Council, Madras Corporation, Senate of Madras Univ., Madras Retrenchment Comte. 1931, Madras Franchise Comte. and P. W. D. Reorganisation Comte. 1932; M L. A. (Central) from 1932. Whip of European Group 1932-7; Chief Witness for European Assocn. before Joint Parliamentary Select Comt. 1933; Member, Standing Emigration and Ry. Finance Comtes. Founder of Indian Institute of International Affairs; 1st Governor of Rotary Clubs in India, Burma & Ceylon. *Ad.* New Delhi

JAMMU AND KASHMIR, Ruler of (See p. 172)

JAN, ALHADJ SHAIKH MOHAMAD, KHAN BAHADUR, J P, M. L. C,, landlord aud merchant; *b.* Jan. 1895; *s.* of Haji Ahmaddin Saheb; *ed*: Calcutta; started charitable institutions, a Muslim high school and a Homœopathic Hospital both in Calcutta; an ardent supporter of Hindu-Muslim unity. *Ad.* 80, Coloo-tola St., Calcutta,

JASANI, CHATURBHUJ VITHALDAS, M. L. A. (C. P.), *b.* 1900. Was Vice-Chairman, Gondia Local Board, President, Gondia Municipality, of C. P. Marathi Harijan Sevak Sangha and of Bhandara Dt. Harijan Sevak Sangha. Is member, A.-I. C. C., Chairman, Bhandara Dist. Council; Vice-President, Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee. Took leading part in civil disobedience movement. *Ad.* Gondia, B.-N Ry., (C. P).

JAYAKAR, RT HON. MUKUND RAM RAO, P C., M. A., D. C. L., LL. D, Bar-at-Law, *ed*: Bombay and London: joined Bombay High Court. Was Member, Bombay Legislative Council and led Swaraj Party. Left Congress later. Was M. L. A.; led Nationalist Party. Delegate to R. T C. Appointed Judge, Federal Court of India (1937). Was member of Judicial Committee, Privy Council, London

JEHANGIRABAD, RAJA SIR MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, K. C I. E, C. S. I., M. L. A. *b.* 1886, *ed*: Colvin Taluqdars' College and privately. Is Fellow of Aligarh and Lucknow Universities; member, Legislative Assembly, U. P.: Has given away large sums in charities. Is connected with several public insts. Is a polo and tennis player of note. *Ad.* Jehangirabad Palace, Lucknow.

JHA, AMARNATH, M. A., F. R. S. L., Hon. D. Litt., Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University; Vice-President, Poetry Society; President, All-India Educational Conference; President, All-India Lawn Tennis Assocn, and Allahabad Gymkhana; is a scholar in Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu and Bengali. *Ad.* Allahabad University, Allahabad.

JHAJHARIA, HARI KRISHNA, merchant and Zemindar: *b.* 1912: *ed*: Calcutta; ex-Secretary, Marwari Association, Calcutta; Was Hony. Secy., Calcutta Yarn Merchants' Association. Is connected with several educational, social and charitable institutions. *Ad* Jhajharia House, 174B, Cross St., Calcutta.

JINNAH, MAHOMED ALI, Bar-at-Law; President All-India Moslem League, *b* Dec. 25, 1876, *ed*: Karachi and London. Was for some time Secretary of an Association of which Dadabhoy Naoroji was the President. Was connected with the Indian National Congress but later left it and became prominently associated with the Moslem League of which he is the President Was delegate to R.T. Conference. Is Member, Indian Legislative Assembly. Practises at Bombay High Court. *Ad.* Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JODHPUR (MARWAR), Ruler of, (See p. 178).

JONES, SIR TRACY FRENCH GAVIN, Kt., *b.* 1872. Trained as Mining and

Mech. Engineer (U. K.). Was member, Central Legislative Assembly and of U.P. Legislative Council; delegate R. T. Conference (twice); President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce (several years); President, European Association (U. P.). Knighted 1936. Is prominently connected with business concerns in Cawnpore and elsewhere. *Ad.* Cawnpore Club, Cawnpore (U. P.).

JOSHI, SIR MORPANTH VISWANATH, B A., LL.B, K.C.I.E., *b.* 1861. *ed*: Poona and Bombay, *m.* at Satara the daughter of Mr. G. R. Abhayankar; Practised as Lawyer in Berar Judicial Commissioner's Court and in Nagpur High Court from 1884 to 1920. From 1920 to 1925 was Home Member to C. P. Govt., later practised law till 1937 when he retired from the profession. Knighted in 1923, K. C. I. E., in 1926 and LL. D. of Nagpur University in 1940; takes interest in politics, being a liberal, and in all progressive public affairs. *Ad.* Amraoti, C. P.

JOSHI, NARAYAN MALHAR, B.A., M. L. A., J. P., *b.* 1879, *ed*: Poona. Joined Gokhale's Servants of India Society, 1909 but resigned in 1940. Secy., Bombay Social Service League. Some time Secy. of Presidency Social Reform Assoc. and of West India National Liberal Assoc.; some time member of Bombay Municipal Corporation; nominated member of the Legislative Assembly in interests of labour 1920-43. Delegate to R. T, Conference thrice Was elected member of the Governing body of I. L. O., Geneva twice. Is a Kaiser-i-Hind medalist. Was awarded C.I. E. in 1921 but declined. *Ad.* Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

JOSHI, P. C., M. A., LL.B., General Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of India, *b.* 1907. *s.* of H N. Joshi. *ed*: Allahabad. Joined the Communist Movement while at College. Arrested in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, March 1929 and convicted for 5 years. On coming out worked as Party Organiser for the United Provinces. Convicted for 2 years in 1934 for preaching sedition and class hatred during a strike. Became secretary of the party on coming out and ran its underground centre. His party won practical and not formal legality with the coming of Congress Ministries. Edited its Weekly organ "The National Front" from February 1938. Went underground with the outbreak of the War. Came out in June 1942 after the withdrawal of the warrant and started the Party Organ, "People's War" in 5 languages, *Pub. Forward to Freedom, Who lives if Bengal Dies etc.*; *Ad.* Central Headquarters, Communist Party of India, Raj Bhawan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

JUNAGADH, Ruler of, (See p. 173).

JUNG BAHADUR RANA, Col. Shree Govinda Shum Shere, *b.* 1907 *s.* of the late General Pratap Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, and grand *s.* of the late Maharaja Sir Bir Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister, Nepal. *ed*: privately at St. Joseph's College, Calcutta, underwent military training and was Governor of Palpa, W. Nepal, for some time Was awarded medal by Nepal Government for meritorious services in connection with earthquake relief work. Is a prominent sportsman and patron of the Turf. Made a princely donation for the construction of Brabourne Park, Darjeeling, and for erection therein of the statue of his father. *Ad.* Phora Durbar, Nepal; Rockwood Estate, Darjeeling.

JWALA PRASAD, M. A., Ph.D, *b.* 1890, *ed*: Agra and Cambridge. Was Prof. St. John's College, Agra. Is Head of Philosophy Dept., Nagpur University. Has written on logic, philosophy, history, etc. *Ad.* King Edward College, Amraoti (Berar).

KAJI, DEWAN BAHADUR HIRALAL LALLBHAI, M. A., B. Sc., Advocate,

F. R. G. S., F. S. S., F. R. S. A., I. E. S. (Retd.), J. P., Kaiser-i-Hind Medalist. II Class (1900); formerly Principal and Professor of Economics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; formerly Professor, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, *b*, April 10, 1886. Fellow, Bombay University. Chairman, Academic Council, Indian Women's University; member Board of Studies in Commerce, Andhra University; Vice-President, All-India Co-operative Institutes Association. Founder and Chairman, Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society (1930-35). *Ad* Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KALAT, Ruler of, (See p. 173).

KALE, VAMAN GOVINDA, B. A., *b*. 1876, *ed*: Poona. Was Prof. Fergusson College and is a well-known speaker. Was member, Council of of State, Indian Tariff Board, and Fellow, Bombay Univ. Has written on industrial and economic problems, currency, public administration, constitutional reforms, etc. edits *Artha*, a Marathi weekly. *Ad*. "Durgadhivasa", Poona No. 4.

KANHAIYALAL, RAY BAHADUR, M.A. LL.D., *b*. 1866, *ed*: Allahabad: Was Judge, Allahabad High Court, retd. 1926. Vice-President, Age of Consent Committee. Was member, Hindu Religious Endowment Committee and Board of Hindu Medicine (1926-38), Member, Council and Court, Benares Hindu Univ. Hon. Treasurer & member Council and Court, Allahabad University. *Ad*. 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

KANIKA, SIR RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, Raja Bahadur of, O. B E., *b* 1881, *ed*: Cuttack. Was member, Bihar Legl. Assembly and of B. & O. Legl. Council several times. Co-opted member Simon Commission (1928). Fellow, Patna University. Member, Executive Council, Bihar-Orissa Govt. (1929); Vice-President (1931-34). Title of Raja made hereditary in 1919. *Ad*. Rajkanika, Cuttack.

KANTIKAR, KESHAVA RAM CHANDRA, M. A., B. Sc., *b*. 1876 *ed*: Poona. Was Fellow, Bombay Univ. for over 25 years, served as member, Poona Municipality (7 years), was Principal, Fergusson College, Poona (1926-29); received King's Commission (1928); is life member, Modern Education Society; elected Dean, Fac. of Sc., Bombay Univ., (1933-34); Dean, Fac. of Technology, (1938-39). Is Prof. of Science, N. W. College, Poona. *Ad*. 12, Ganesh Wasi, Poona 4.

KAPUR, SRI KISHAN, M. A., B. Sc. Was Principal Government Intermediate College and Gujarat Government Intermediate College, Dharmsala; Government College, Lyallpur; Principal, Govt, College Hoshiarpur since Oct. '43. *Ad*. Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

KAPURTHALA, Ruler of. (See p. 174)

KARANJIA, BEHRAM NAOROSJI, M. L. C., J. P., K-i-H. and other medalist. President, Rotary Club, Bombay. Is a prominent businessman of Bombay. Is director of many business concerns. Is an Hon. Presy. Mag.; a Municipal Councillor, Trustee, Bombay Port Trust; Vice-President, St. John's Ambulance Assoc.; was Secy. War Loan and Food Control Committee, 1914-19; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932; and member, Board of Film Censors, Bombay. *Ad*. 'Shengre La', 4, Carmichael Rd., Bombay 26.

KARVE, DATTATRAYA GOPAL, M.A. (Bombay); Principal and Professor of Economics, Commerce College, Poona; University Teacher, Bombay. *b*. 1898; *ed*: Poona; was Professor of Economics, Fergusson College, Poona, for 15 years: and principal and professor of Willingdon College, Sangli, for 5 years. President, Indian Economic Association; edited *His-*

torical and Economic Studies, 1941, author of *Ranade, Prophet of liberated India*, 1942. *Ad.* Poona, 4.

KASHMIR & JAMMU, Ruler of, (See p. 172).

KATJU, KAILAS NATH, M.A., M.L., LL. D., *b.* 1887 ; *ed* : Allahabad and Lahore. Practised law at Cawnpore, 1908-14 ; enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1921 : was Chairman, Allahabad Municipal Board : edited *Allahabad Law Journal*, 1918-37. Was in the U. P. Congress Committee for many years. Appointed Minister, U. P. Govt. 1937. Member A.-I. C. C., 1940. Has written on law. *Ad.* 19, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.

KATRAK, SOHRAB, K. H., F. R. G. S., J. P., Hon. Magistrate and Justice of Peace ; *b.* Nov., 1891 ; *s.* of Sir Kawasji H. Katrak, O. B. E., J. P. *ed* : Pitman's College, London. Is President, Health Culture Institute, Max Denso Hall General & Clerical Library ; Secretary, Young Men's Zoroastrian Association, and Karachi Parsi Housing Co-operative Society, etc. was Mayor of Karachi (1942-43). *Pub* : *Through Amanullah's Afghanistan*. *Ad.* 245, Staff Lines, Karachi.

KAY, SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN, J. P., *ed.* U. K. Is a big business magnate of Bombay. Chairman of several concerns. Was Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (thrice) ; delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923. President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1925, Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee (twice). *Ad.* Wilderness Cottage, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

KAPURTHALA, Ruler of, (See p. 174)

KAZI, SYED HIFAZAT, LL. B., Khan Bahadur, *b.* 1892 ; *ed* : Aligarh and Allahabad. Was member, C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly and C. P. Legislative Council. Served as Minister for Local Self-Govt., C. P. Was Chairman, Municipal Committee, Khandwa. *Ad.* Advocate, Khandwa.

KEDAR, T. J., Lt.-Col., B.A., LL. B., D. Litt , M. L. A., Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University. After brilliant academic career took to practising law. Member, Old C. P. Legl. Council and Minister, 1928-29. Leader of the Opposition in the C. P. Legislature, 1934-37. Conferred D. Litt. degree by Nagpur Univ. in 1942. *Ad.* Civil Lines, Nagpur.

KELKAR, NARSINHA CHINTAMAN, B. A., LL. B , *b.* 1872, *ed* : Poona. Practised as pleader. Then took to journalism. Edited *Marhatta*, 1897-1919, *Kesari*, 1897-99 and 1910-31. Was Municipal Councillor, 1898-1924 ; President, Poona Municipality, 1918 and 1922-24. Delegate of Home Rule League deputation to U. K. in 1919, was M. L. A., Bombay. *Pub.* *A Passing Phase of Politics*, *Landmarks of Lokmanya's Life* and several other books on politics and history, in English and Marathi. Is also a dramatist. *Ad.* Tilak Road, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.

KHAIRPUR, Ruler of (See p. 174).

KHAITAN, D. P., M. L. A. (Bengal), *b.* Aug. 14, 1888, General Manager of Birla Brothers, Ltd. : Fellow, Calcutta University. Is connected with numerous public bodies—social, commercial, in Calcutta and elsewhere in India, a director of several cotton and sugar mills, etc. Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation 1921-24, M. L. C. Bengal, 1922-26. President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1928 and 1930. Member, Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference in Geneva, 1928 ; Central Banking Commission in India, 1929-32 ; The Jute Enquiry Committee, 1938 ; Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry, 1934. Commissioner of Calcutta Port Trust, 1934-36. Represented Indian Industries at the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement. *Ad.* 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

KHAN, ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN, better known as the "Frontier

Gandhi," a noted Congress leader and organizer of the Khudai Khidmatgars, *b.* 1891 Refused commission in the Indian Army 1913. Is a steadfast follower of Mr. Gandhi since non-co operation days. State prisoner, 1932-34, suffered imprisonment and externment. Resigned membership of Congress Working Committee, Feb. 1942, due to his strong views on non-violence. Was in detention during 1942-45, released early in 1945. Taken into custody for violating D. I Rules in July 1945.

KHAN, SIR SHAFAAT AHMED, B.A., D. Litt., *b.* 1893, *ed* : Moradabad and England Was member, U. P Legislative Council 1924-30 & leader of his party Was delegate to the three R T. Confces, 1930-32 and to the Joint Select Committee 1933 ; Hony. Secy R. T. Conf , London 1930-31. Offg. Member, Federal Public Service Commission, 1940. Has been President of numerous Committees and Confces. and is author of numerous works on politics and history. Was Agent-General, Govt. of India, in South Africa.

KHANNA, RAI BAHADUR MEHR CHAND, C. I. E., M L.A , ex-Finance Minister, Frontier Government, *b.* 1st June 1897. *ed* : Edwards College, Peshawar. In 1932 elected to the Frontier Legislative Council. In 1933 went to London and gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Frontier minorities Was India's delegate to the Pacific Relations Conf , Canada, 1942 ; Is Secy., Frontier Congress parliamentary party since 1943. *Ad.* 28, Saddar Rd., Peshawar.

KHARE, THE HON DR. NARAYAN BHASKAR, B. A., M. D., Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, (Indian Overseas) since May, 1943 *b* 1884, Joined Medical Service, C. P. 1906, left 1916. Was M L.C., C. P., 1923-29. Took part in C. D. Movement and was jailed (1933). Was member, Legislative Assembly (Central), 1935-37 Was premier of C. P. and Berar, 1937-38. Had to resign on account of differences with the Congress High Command. *Ad.* New Delhi & Simla.

KHEMKA, MADANLAL, President, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta ; *b.* Dec. 4, 1908, *s.* of Seth Jumnadas Khemka ; Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta , Member, Bengal Post War Reconstruction (Industrial Development) Committee; and many other War time Committees. Member, Local Advisory Committee of E. I. Ry. ; Member, S. V. S Marwari Hospital ; Marwari Association ; Calcutta Pinjrapole Society ; Hindu Abala Ashram Committee ; Vice-President, Baba Kali Kamliwala Panchayet Kshetra, Rikhikesh ; Solicitor, Employees' Association ; Director of many concerns. Partner of Messrs. Khaitan & Co , Solicitors ; 1B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

KHER, BAL GANGADHAR, B. A., LL. B., *b.* 1888 ; *ed* : Bombay. Joined Bombay High Court as Solicitor, 1918. partner, Messrs. Manilal Kher, Ambala, & Co., Solicitors, Bombay Was Secretary, Bardoli Satyagraha Enquiry Committee and of Swaraj Party. Member, A.-I. C. C. Had been in prison several times and was fined in connection with the Congress movement. Founded Bombay Legal Aid Society ; Adivasi Seva Mandal ; Led Bombay Congress Party in the Bombay Assembly. Was Prime Minister, Bombay, 1937-39. *Ad.* "Alaka", 14th Road, Khar, Bombay.

KHOSLA, A. N , B. A., M. R. A. S., *b.* 16th Feb. 1904 : *s.* of L. Nandlal Khosla, *m* Balvant Kaur, Graduated from the Prince of Wales College, Jammu in 1923. Joined Indian Audit and Accounts Department, 1926 Became popular as a writer of publications for Competitive Exami-

nation. *Pub.* Is the author of several books dealing with Public Service Examinations. *Ad.* Post Box 239, Lahore.

KHOSLA, KANSHI RAM, journalist *b.* 1882, was connected with several banks ; was editor of *Daily Herald*, 1932-34 : member, Executive Body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce. Member, N. W. R. Local Advisory Committee. *Ad.* Post Box 250, Lahore.

KHUNDKAR, NURAL, AZEEM, B.A., LL. B., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1890 ; *ed* : Calcutta, Cambridge and London. Was lecturer, Mercantile Law, Calcutta University. Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1920. Judge, S. C. Court, 1928. Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Calcutta High Court. Is now Judge, Calcutta High Court. *Ad.* Calcutta Club, Calcutta.

KRIPALINI, HIRANAND KHUSHIRAM, B. A. (Oxon), M A., (Bom.), C. I. E., I. C. S., *b.* 1888, *ed* : Sind and Oxford. Joined I. C. S., 1912. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Kaira, 1928-24 ; Deputy Secretary, Government, 1924-26. Political Agent, Rewakantha, 1930-31 ; Municipal Commissioner, Bombay 1931-34 ; Chief Secy. Sind Govt. 1936-38. Is Chairman, Bombay Port Trust. *Ad.* 'North End', Carmichael Road, Bombay.

KNIGHT, HENRY FOLEY, B. A., C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., *b.* 1886 : *ed* : Cambridge. Started life as Asst. Collector, Bombay. Was in the I. A. R. O , R. A. F. and R. F. C. Was Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay. Director of Commercial Intelligence ; Commissioner of Excise, Bombay. Is now Adviser to the Governor of Bombay. *Ad.* Secretariat, Bombay.

KOLHAPUR, Ruler of, (See p. 174).

KOTAH, Ruler of, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJ MAHI MAHENDRA MAHARAO RAJA SRI COL. SIR UMED SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR, G. B. E., G. C. I. E., G. C. S. I., LL. D., *b.* 1873, *ed* : Ajmer. Succeeded to Gaddi, 1889. Is a chauhan Rajput of Harr clan. The Maharaja carries on the administration with two Ministers. The State has a railway line and good roads have been built.

KRISHNA AYYAR, DEWAN BAHADUR, R. V., B.A , M.L., *b.* July 1884, *ed* ; Madras ; High Court Vakil 1907-10, practised at Salem ; Dist. Munsiff, 1910-21 ; Asst Secy., Law Dept., 1921-23 ; Secretary, Madras Legislative Council, 1923-37 ; official member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1935-36 ; Secretary to the Madras Legislature since 1937 ; made a C.I.E. in June 1941. Member, Madras University Senate 1924-26 : Syndic, Annamalai University, 1929-35. *Ad.* "Sri Nidya", Mylapore, Madras.

KRISHNAMACHARIAR, RAJA BAHADUR, B. A., B. L., Dewan Bahadur, Advocate, Madras, and landholder The Raja is the recognized leader of orthodox Hindus in Southern India. He started as a Vakil, 1890 ; Advocate-General, Madras High Court ; Secy., Legis. Dept., Madras Govt Has reorganized Nizam's Courts and rendered services to the Nizam's Govt. Was M. L. A. for a time. Is keenly interested in agriculture and mining enterprises in S. India. *Ad.* "White House", Saifabad, Hyderabad (Deccan).

KRISHNAMACHARI, SIR VANGAL THIRUVENKATACHARI, Rao Bahadur, Kt., B A., B.L., K.C I.E., *b.* 1881; *ed* : Madras. Joined Madras Civil Service. Was Secretary, Government of Madras. Became Dewan of Boroda, 1927. Was delegate to three R. T. Conferences, and Assembly, League of Nations, 1934-35. Adviser to Indian Delegation, and to Imperial Conference, 1937. Dewan of Baroda State 1927-44. *Ad.* Lloyd Road, Madras.

KRISHNA, KARIAMANIKKAM SRINIVASA, D. Sc., F. R. S., celebrated scientist, Professor of Physics, Uni-

versity of Allahabad since 1942. Was formerly a collaborator in the researches of Sir C. V. Raman. Reader in Physics, Dacca University 1928-38. Mahendralal Sircar Professor of Physics, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, 1938-42. Has carried out valuable researches on light scattering, magnetism, crystal physics and chemistry. Invited in 1936 to the international Conference on Photo-Luminiscence held at Warsaw, and in 1939 to the Conference on Magnetism arranged by the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation. President, National Academy of Sciences, India; Elected Fellow of the Royal Society 1940. *Ad.* The University, Allahabed.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, SIR ALLADI, Kt., K-i-H. medal, Dewan Bahadur, *b.* 1883: *ed*; Madras. Well-known in Presidency for his Charities and donations to the three South Indian Universities. Is Fellow, Madras University. Was Advocate-General, Madras. Interested in social religious matters. *Ad.* Ekamara Nivas, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras.

KUMARAPPA, JAGADISAN MOHANDAS, M. A., (Harvard), S. T. B. (Boston), M. A., Ph. D. (Columbia), Director & Professor of Social Economy in the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work; *b.* 1886. *ed*: Madras, Harvard, Boston and Columbia Universities. Was Delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A., 1924, 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, studying progressive education. Invited to lecture at Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia and other American Universities. Has contributed numerous articles to journals on philosophy, education and social work. *Ad.* Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Byculla, Bombay.

KOTWARA, RAJA OF, SAJID HUSAIN, M. A. (Edin), M. L. A., H. A. R. O., *b.* 1910; *m.* 1937, Princess Selma of Turkey d/o Nawab Md. Hasan Khan. A world traveller, the Raja Saheb is Cosmopolitan in his outlook. *Ad.* Kotwara-Raj, U. P.

LALLEMAND, ALBERT J., S. J., (Rev), *b.* Fosses (Belgium) March 5, 1890; *ed*: Louvain and London; lecturer in St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, in 1914-20 and 1926-30; mission director and social worker in Gangpur State, 1930-36; editor of *The New Review* from 1936. *Ad.* 5, Dhurmatola Street, Cal.

LAW, BIMALA CHURAN, M.A., B. L., F. R. G. S., F. R. A. S. B., *ed*: Calcutta. Is connected with many learned societies in England and India. Edits *Bengal Past and Present.* Is Vice-President, Indian School of Oriental Art, and the Indian Research Institute. Has donated large sums to hospitals, etc. Founded Dr. B. C. Law Trust Series in Royal Asiatic Society (U.K.) for original research. Is a big landholder in Bengal. Has written several valuable books on Indian culture and history. *Ad.* 43, Kailas Bose Street, Calcutta.

LEWIS, H E. Sir WILLIAM HAWTHORNE, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., I.C. S., Governor of Orissa since April 1, 1941, *b.* 1898. *ed*: Cambridge. Was Reforms Commissioner, Government of India. *Ad.* Governor's Camp, Orissa.

LLOYD, SIR ALAN HUBERT, Kt., B. A., C. S. I., C I. E., *b.* 1883. *ed*: Cambridge. Joined I. C. S., Burma, 1907. Was member, Central Board of Revenue. 1938-38, and Commerce Secretary, Govt. of India from 1939. Retired Nov. 1942. Apptd. Examiner of Capital Issue, June, 1943. *Ad.* 5, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.

LOHIA, RAMMANOHAR, Ph. D. (Berlin), prominent Congress socialist. *b.* 1910. Ex-Founder-editor, 'Congress Socialist' and Ex-Secy., All-India Congress Socialist Party; was Secretary, Foreign All-India Congress Comte. Served 2 years R. I. for anti-war activities. *Pub. Congress and War*; *India in Figures*: *Constituent Assembly*; and other Congress Comte. publications *Ad.* Nomad.

LONDHEY, DAMODAR GANESH, M A. (Bombay), Ph. D. (Leipzig). Principal and Professor of Philosophy, The National College. Nagpur; *b.* 1897 (Poona) *ed*: Poona, Munich, Leipzig. Professor of Philosophy and English at the Rajaram College. Kolhapur (1922-26); Doctor of Philosophy, Leipzig University (1933); Member of the Academic council and the Court of the Nagpur University. Was President Psych Section, 19th session of the Indian Phil Congress, Lucknow (Dec. 1944).

LOW, SIR FRANCIS, Kt., J. P. Editor, *The Times of India*, *b.* 19th Nov. 1893. *m* Margaret Helen Adams. *ed*: 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 the rank of Captain, 1920. Chief Reporter, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1920 Sub-Editor, *The Times of India*, 1922, Asst. Editor, 1927-28, *Ad.* Lyndewode House, Bomanji Petit Road, Bombay.

MACKINTOSH, A. B, M. A. Dip. Ed., J. P., Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, *ed*: St. Andrews and Oxford Universities. *Ad.* Professors' Quarters, Mysore.

MACKLIN, ALBERT SORTAIN ROMER, B. A., I. C. S, *b* 1899. *ed*: Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, Judge, High Court, Bombay, since 1925. *Ad.* High Court, Bombay.

MADAN, SIR JANARDAN ATMARAM Kt., C. I. E., C. S. I., B. A., I. C. S., (retd.) *b.* 1885, *ed*: Bombay, Oxford and Cambridge. Joind I. C. S. 1909. Started as Asst. Collector, Bombay. Became Collector and Registrar, Co-operative Societies 1920; Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Bombay Presidency; was Director of Labour Intelligence, Commissioner Southern Div., Bombay Presidency. Was advisor to the Governor of Bombay. Is Chairman Bom-Sind Public Service Commission. *Ad.* Altermont Road, Bombay.

MADGAVKAR, SIR GOVIN DINANATH Kt., B.A., I.C.S., *b* 1871, *ed*: Bombay and Oxford. Joined I. C. S. 1892. Was in Burma 8 years: became Addl. Judl. Commr. 1920. Judge, High Court, 1925-31. President, Bombay Revenue Tribunal. Was Judge, Supreme Court, Kolhapur *Ad* 118, Koregaon Park, Poona.

MADRAS, BISHOP OF, RT. REV. EDWARD HARRY MANSFIELD WALLER, M. A., D. D., *b* 1871, *ed*: Cambridge. Bishop of Tinnevelly 1915-22; Bishop of Madras since 1923 *Ad.* The Diocesan Office, Cathedral Post, Madras.

MAHAJANI, GANESH SAKHARAM, M A., Ph. D., M. L. C., *b.* 1898, *ed*: Poona & Cambridge. Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences and of National Institute of Sciences. Was Dean, Faculty of Science, Bombay University. Is Principal, Fergusson College, Poona. *Ad.* Fergusson College, Poona 4.

MAHMUD, DR. SAIYID, Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, former Minister in charge of Education and Development, Bihar, 1937-39. *b.* 1889. Was Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee; General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee; Member, Working Committee. Sponsored the literacy campaign in Bihar and is author of several books. *Ad.* Chhapra, Bihar.

MAHENDRA SINJI, MAHARAJ

KUMAR SHREE, Heir-apparent Morvi State (Kathiawar). *b.* 1st Jan. 1918, *ed* : Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Bradfield College, England ; travelled Europe Pre-ident, State Council from 1940. *Ad.* Morvi (Kathiawar)

MAHMUDABAD, RAJA OF, MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMAD KHAN, *b.* 1914. *ed* : Lucknow. Is member of the Executive and Treasurer, All-India Moslem League. President, All-India Sportsman's Brotherhood and Association for Preservation of Game in U P. Has travelled widely. *Ad.* Mahmudabad House, Lucknow.

MAHOMED, GULAMALI SHER, *b.* 18 8 ; *ed* : Bombay ; Had important business connections and was on trade committees at Kobe, Japan, and was Consular Agent for Czechoslovakia in Bombay. Was awarded Diplomas of Honours and medals by various Foreign Governments. *Ad.* Mahomed House, Samuel Street, West, Bombay, 68, Marine Drive, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

MAHMOOD, MIR MAQBOOL, B. A., LL. B , B Litt., Bar-at-Law. Has held high posts in certain Indian States. Is Secretary to the Chancellor of Chamber of Princes ; went to Canada as Indian States delegate to British Commonwealth Relations Conference ; was M. L. C., Punjab, 1923-30. Has travelled widely in Europe and America. Is an M. L. A. (Punjab). *Ad.* The Taj, Civil Lines, Amritsar, Punjab.

MAHON, COL. ALFRED ERNEST, D. S. O., Indian Army (retired) ; on staff of Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute since 1930, *b.* 1878. *m.* Frances Amelia *d.* of R H. Fleming, *ed* : Privately. Served in South African War ; operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria ; operations in the Orange River Colony (Queen's Medal with four clasps) ; France and Belgium, 1914-15, with 57th Wilde's Rifles, wounded at second battle of Ypress (despatches) ; Battle of Givenchy, Neuve Chapelle and St Julien. Mohmand Blockade and Waziristan Expedition, 1917. Operations near Mandana Hill ; Action near Kotkai, Capture Ahnai Tangi ; in command of 10 th Infantry. *Ad.* Manali, Kulu, Punjab.

MAITRA, BROJENDRA MOHAN, Rai Bahadur, M. A., B L., M. L. C., *b.* 1899, *ed* : Rajshahi ; was Vice-Chairman and tempy. Chairman, Rajshahi Dt Board ; Vice-President, Rajshahi Association : Associated President, Dharma and Vaishnaba Sabhas. Started Rajshahi Deaf and Dumb School. Vice-President, Varendra Research Society. *Ad.* Talanda, Rajshahi.

MAITRA, PANDIT LAKSHMI KANTA, M. L. A. (Central) Advocate, High Court, Calcutta ; Agent, Federal Court, Delhi ; President, Bar Association, Krishnagar ; M A., B.L. Cal. University ; Kavya Sankhya-Tirtha ; Elected Member, Central Legislative Assembly since 1934 ; Secretary, Nationalist Party in the Assembly ; Elected Member, Delhi University Court 1935-40 ; Member, Central Advisory Board of Health ; Founder & Honorary Secy , Bangiya Puran Parishad ; thrice elected President, All-India Postal & R. M. S. Union and its Conferences ; Member, Health Survey & Development Committee (Govt. of India), Member, Central Advisory Council for Railways in India ; Member, Standing Committee on Roads in India ; Ex-Chairman, Santipur Municipality ; Joined Congress in 1920 ; Sometime Member, All-India Congress Committee ; Actively associated with Educational, Cultural, Philanthropic and Social Service Associations ; Devotes time to Law, Politics, Education & Humanitarian Service ; Recreation, Classical Music. Club, Town Club, Santipur. *Ad.* Krishnagar & Santipur, Bengal.

MAJUMDAR, DWIJADAS, Rai

Bahadur, M. Sc., Deputy Controller of Stationery, Govt. of India. *b.* Majhergram (Nadia Dt.) 1890. *ed* : Krishnagar and Calcutta. Joined B. C. S. (Executive), 1915. As Asst. Officer-in-charge, Bengal Drawing Office, initiated many improvements in multi-coloured police-station maps. Asstt. Controller, Stamps & Stationery, 1924. Manager, Central Publication Branch, Cal. ; Manager, Forms Press, Calcutta ; Deputy Controller of Printing, New Delhi. On special duty as Provisioning and Planning Officer, between Jan. to June 1943. King's Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 ; Coronation Medal 1937 ; Rai Bahadur 1941. Vice-chairman, Bengal Athletic Sports Assen. ; Vice-President, Bengal Olympic Assen. *Ad.* P124, Lake View Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MAJUMDAR, Dr R. C., M A., P.R S., Ph. D., ex-Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University. *b.* Dec. 1888 at Khandarpara, Dist. Faridpur (Bengal). *ed* : Pesidency College, Cal., B. A. (Hon.) History 1909, M. A. First class, History 1911; Premchand Roychand Scholarship, Griffith Prize, Doctor of Philosophy ; Lecturer in History, Cal. University, 1914-21 ; Professor of History, Dacca Univ. 1921-36 ; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Provost, Jagannath Hall; Vice-Chancellor 1937 to 1942. *Pub Corporate Life in Ancient India, Early History of Bengal, Outline of Ancient Indian History and Civilisation* and *Ancient Indian Colonies in the Far East*, 3 vols. *Ad.* 4, Bepin Pal Road, Kalighat, Calcutta.

MAJUMDAR, MRINALKANTI, Manager, Govt. of India Forms Press, Aligarh ; *b.* Nov. 1901 ; *s.* of late Mr. Sarbeswar Majumdar of Bengal Civil Service (Judicial). *ed* ; Cal. Entd. Govt. of India Press, Cal. as apprentice, *m.* Debrani, *d.* of Mr. A. N. Sirkar, Secy., Sonepur State (Orissa). Awarded a State scholarship tenable in England for 3 yrs. by Govt. of India. Studied Printing and allied trades at London School of Printing. Visited printing and kindred concerns in London, Paris, Berlin, Leipzig, Amsterdam, etc. On return 1931, accepted an administrative post in Printing and Stationery Dept., Govt of India. For a time worked as Asst. Controller of Printing, Headquarters, New Delhi.

MALAVIYA, MADAN MOHAN, PANDIT, B. A., LL. B., *b.* 1861 ; *ed* : Allahabad. Started life as teacher ; joined Allahabad High Court Bar, 1892 ; was a journalist for a time, Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1902-12 ; President, Indian National Congress, 1909, 1918 and 1933. Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1910-19 ; founded the Benares Hindu University of which he was Vice-Chancellor, 1919-1939 and rector, since 1939. Has served as President, Hindu Mahasabha and Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha. Is a distinguished scholar, politician, and religious leader. *Ad.* Benares Hindu University, Benares.

MALKANI, H. C., Principal, College of Commerce, Hyderabad (Sind) ; *b.* at Hyderabad, 1910, *ed* : N. H. Academy and Sind National College, Hyderabad, Sind, B. A. with Honours in Economics 1929. Appointed Fellow ; Joined School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay. Appointed Professor, Ramjas College, Delhi 1932. Since 1933 Professor C. and S. College, Shikarpur. Appointed Principal in April 1940. *Ad.* Hyderabad, Sind.

MALLIK, SATYENDRA CHANDRA, M.A. (Cal.), B.A. (Math. Tri., Camb.), I. C. S (retd), *b.* 1874, *ed* : Calcutta and Cambridge. Joined I. C. S. 1897, served in various capacities in Bengal ; became Dist. and Sess. Judge, 1911 ; High Court Judge 1928, retd. 1934. *Ad.* 5, Alipore Avenue, Calcutta.

MAHOMED IMAM, J., B. A., B. L.,

b. 1897 at Jagalur; *s.* of Janab Bade Saheb of Jagalur: *ed*: Mysore and Madras. President, District Board, Chitaldroog, 1936-40. Was on the Committee on Co-operation, Agricultural Relief Committee, Delimitation Committee and Mysore Reforms Committee, 1939-40. Was a member of the University Senate from 1928 and a member of the University Council since 1939. Was a member of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council for several years; Chosen as Minister for Education, Mysore, June 1941. He is now in charge of the portfolios of Public Works, Electrical, Railways and Excise Depts. *Ad.* Basavangudi, Bangalore.

MANDAL, Mr. JOGENDRA NATH, *b.* 1906 in Barisal Dist. *ed*: Brojojomohan Col., Barisal and Calcutta University. Lawyer, Barisal. Was elected as a Member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, in 1937. In 1940 was elected Councillor, Calcutta Corporation and served in different committees of that body. He is also a member of the Barisal District Board. Till recently he was the the Secretary, Independent Scheduled Caste Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly and at present is the President of the Bengal Scheduled Castes League. Appointed Minister, Govt. of Bengal in April 1943 in the Nazimuddin Cabinet. *Ad.* 3, Cooper Street, Calcutta.

MANDI, Ruler of, H. H. RAJA SIR JOGINDER SEN BAHADUR, MAJOR, K. C. S. I., *b.* 1904, *ed*: Lahore; ascended gaddi, 1913. Is a scion of Chandervansi clan, which made its mark in history hundreds of years ago. Has travelled widely. Is a good tennis player and sportsman. *Ad.* Mandi, Punjab States Agency.

MANDLIK, SIR NARAYAN VISHWANRTH, Kt., B. A., LL. B., J. P., *ed*: Bombay; is Advocate, Bombay High Court. Was member Bombay Municipal Corpn. 1904-26; sheriff of Bombay 1928; is member of various public institutions in Bombay Was a Fellow, Bombay University; a Freemason; Member, London East India Assocn.; holds several Govt. medals and also London Cobden Club Medal. *Ad.* "Hermitage," Pedder Road, Bombay.

MANIPUR, Ruler of, (See p 175).

MANOHOR LAL, SIR, M. A., B. A. (Cantab), Kt. Bar-at-Law; *b.* 1879; *ed*: Lahore and Cambridge. Was Prof. of Economics, Cal University, 1909-12; Principal, Randhir College, Kapurthala, 1906-9: Fellow, Punjab University. Is Finance Minister, Punjab from 1937. Has written on economic problems. *Ad.* 7, Club Road, Lahore.

MANSHARDT, CLIFFORD, A. M., Ph.D. (Chicago), D D. (Chicago Theological Seminary) Blatchford Fellow, Chicago Theological Seminary, 1922-24. Director, Nagpada Neighbourhood House, The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust: and The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work; Editor, *The Indian Journal of Social Work*. *b.* March 6, 1897. Served with American Expeditionary Forces during the War. Editor, *Religious Education*, U.S A. 1924-25; Designated to Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bombay 1925; Hon. Secretary, District Benevolent Society of Bombay; Chairman, Bombay Government Committee on Adult Education 1938; Visiting Professor, University of Chicago; 1932 Alden-Tuthil Foundation Lecturer in the Chicago Theological Seminary. *Pub. The Social Settlement as an Educational Factor in India; The Hindu-Muslim Problem in India; The Delinquent Child.* Editor, *Bombay Today and Tomorrow; The Child in India.* *Ad.* Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla, Bombay.

MARSH, PERCY WILLIAM, B. A., C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S., *b.* 1881; *ed*: Oxford; joined I. C. S., 1905;

served in various capacities in U. P. Is adviser to the Governor, U. P. Chairman, Joint Public Service Commission of Punjab & N.-W.F.P. *Ad.* Lahore, Punjab.

MARTANDA VARMA, HIS HIGHNESS, Elaya Raja of Travancore. Heir-Apparent and brother of His Highness the Maharaja. *b* 22nd March 1922, *ed* : privately. Is now a student of the Travancore University. Lieut-Col. of the Travancore University Labour Corps. Lieut.-Col of His Highness' Bodyguard. *Hobbies* : riding, photography. *Ad.* Kaudiyar Palace, Trivandrum.

MASANI, SIR RUSTOM PESTONJI, M A , J.P., F I.E., *b.* 1876 ; *ed* : Bombay ; Provincial leader, National War Front ; Member, National Defence Council ; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University (1938-42) ; Vice-President, Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India ; Director, Or ental Govt. Security Life Assnce. Co. Ltd. ; President, Anthropological Society (1932-36) & Bombay Presidency Adult Education Society ; &c. Author of *Dadabhoy Naoroji* ; G O.M. of India, *Ad* 68-F, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

MASHRIQUI, ALLAMA INAYETULLAH KHAN, supreme leader of the Khaksar movement. Belongs to Amritsar and is a Pathan. Formerly served I. E. S. and was for sometime Assistant Secretary to the Government of India. Sponsored his movement, 1931. Edits *Al-Islah* the official organ of the movement. Is now in Vellore jail.

MATTHAI, JOHN, B.A., B.L., B. Litt., D. Sc., C. I. E., *b.* 1886 ; *ed* : Madras, London and Oxford. Was Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics : was Prof. of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25 ; Prof. of Indian Economics, Madras University ; Member, Indian Tariff Board, later President. Joined Tatas 1940 ; Director, Tata Sons Ltd. *Pub. Agriculture and Self-government*, etc. *Ad.* Bombay House, Bombay.

MATHEWS, BERNARD, son of E. F. Mathews, Southsea, England ; *ed* : King's College, London, and London University. Came to India 1914 ; Served in European war, 1914-18 ; Major, Royal Engineers ; Consulting Architect, Army Head Quarters, India, 1919-25 ; Architect to Bengal-Nagpur Rly. 192 -30 ; Fellow, Royal Institute of British Architects ; Fellow, Surveyors' Institution ; Member, the Town Planning Institution ; Partner, Messrs. Ballardie, Thompson & Matthews, Chartered Architects, Calcutta. Honorary Consul General for Bolivia. *Ad.* Wellesley House, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

MAVALANKAR, THE HON. GANESH VASUDEO, B. A., LL. B., *b.* 1888, *ed* : Ahmedabad and Bombay ; joined Bar, 1913 Joined Khaira no-rent campaign, 1917 ; acted as Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee ; was President, Ahmedabad Municipality, was imprisoned and interned ; President, Gujarat Vernacular Society ; Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly. *Ad.* "Bhandra," Bombay.

MAYURBHANJ, Ruler of, (See p. 176).

MACKENZIE, JOHN, M.A., D.D., *b.* 1883, *ed* : Scotland and Germany. Professor, Wilson College 1908. Principal 1921. Fellow, Bombay Univ. and Vice-Chancellor, 1931-33. Moderator, United Church of Northern India, 1938-44. *Ad.* Wilson College House, Bombay.

MEHERALLY, EBRAHIM RAJANBHAI, F. R. E. S., *b.* 1907 ; *ed* : at Bombay. Is a merchant and landlord. Grand Commander of the Aga Khan Legion ; has travelled all over the world on business. Helped in establishing in London the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce in 1927. Is member of several commer-

cial associations in U. K. Has written on business and travel. *Ad.* Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MEHR CHAND, PANDIT, B. A., Honorary Principal, D.A.-V. College, Jullundur. *b.* 1869. *ed* : Lahore. While yet a student he played an important part in the early struggles of the Arya Samaj. In 1918 founded the D. A.-V. College, Jullundur, and since then has been working as its Honorary Principal. Was returned unopposed to the old Punjab Legislative Council during 1928-30. *Ad.* Jullundur, Punjab.

MEHROTRA, LALJI, B. A., LL. B., Manager, Bachhraj Factories Ltd., Karachi ; *b.* August 1900. *ed* : Govt. School, Jaunpur and Muir Central College, Allahabad ; Was on the Editorial staff of the "Independent," Allahabad, 1921 ; Secretary to Late Pandit Motilal Nehru (1922-23) ; Municipal Councillor since 1934 ; President District Congress Committee (1939-40), President, Karachi Indian Merchants' Association since 1940 ; Incarcerated twice in connection with the Civil Disobedience in 1930, and 1932 and is under detention under Defence of India Rules.

MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL B., KT., J.P., President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi (1941) ; Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay (1940) ; Bombay Shroffs' Association (1934-43). Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee. Director, Central Board, Reserve Bank of India (1941) ; Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd. ; Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. and many other commercial concerns in Bombay and outside. Editor, "Financial News", Bombay ; Indian Cotton Review. *Ad.* 52, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL VIJBHUCANDAS, M. A., LL. B., K. C. S. I., *b.* 1881 ; *ed* : Bombay ; was President of Municipal Corporation : member, Bombay Legislative Council, City Improvement Trust ; served as Minister, Bombay Govt. (1921-23), member, Bombay Exec. Council, (1923-28) ; is connected with several big Bombay business concerns. Is a mill-owner. *Ad.* 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, FATEH LAL, *b.* 1868 ; *ed* : Ajmer ; *s.* of the late Rai Mehta Pannalal, C. I. E., who was Dewan of Mewar State. Served the State in many capacities and was member, Judicial Council ; retired 2 years ago. *Ad.* Pannalal Mansion, Udaipur, Rajputana.

MEHTA, GAGANVIHARI, M. A., Officer-in-Charge, Scindia Navigation Co., Calcutta office, *b.* in 1900 ; *ed* : Bombay and London School of Economics. Was Asst. Editor, *Bombay Chronicle* ; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1939-40 ; Commissioner of Port of Calcutta 1930-34 and 1940-42. Is on the Advisory Committee of Bengal Pilot Service and on Central Advisory Committee for Light House. Was Member, Indian Employers' Delegation to the International Labour Conference (23rd Session) at Geneva. Delegate to International Chamber of Commerce, Berlin, 1937 : Deputy Leader, Indian Delegation to the International Business Conference at Rya, New York, 1944 ; and is on the Government of India's post-war reconstruction Committee (Central Policy, Aviation and Industrial Policy). Is Member of the Committee recently appointed by Government of India in connection with the establishment of a Technological Institute in India. Is Chairman of the Industrial Panel (Planning and Development Dept., Govt. of India) to consider question of establishing machinery industry. Is connected with several Calcutta firms as Director. Contributes to Daily and Periodical Press. *Pub.* "From Wrong Angle" and "Perversities", "Consci-

ence of a Nation", "Equality of Trading Rights".

MEHTA, SIR HOMI MANECKJI, K. B. E., *b.* 1871 ; started in Govt. service as asst. in Bombay Mint, 1888 ; took to business 1896, purchased certain mills later. Started two Insurance companies and Electric Supply Corporations. Was member of Council of State, 1930-34 ; delegate to League of Nations, 1933 and 1934. Has started other concerns. Is a leading banker and mill-owner. Is a Chairman, Bombay War Gifts' Fund since August 1941. *Ad.* Mehta House, Apollo St., Bombay.

MEHTA, JAMNADAS M., M. A., LL. B., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1884, *ed* : Bombay and London. Was a prominent Congressman. President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee 1921-23, and Bombay Prov. Congress Committee 1929-30 ; member, Congress Working Committee 1926, and member A.-I. C. C. 1921-31 ; delegate to L. L. Conference, Geneva, 1934 and 1944. Mayor of Bombay 1936-37 ; Rev. & Fin. Minister, Bombay, 1937. Elected to the Central Assembly, March 1941, Agent to the Govt. of India with the Govt. of Burma since Oct. 1944. *Ad.* Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNA LAL, M. A., *b.* 1884, *ed* : Bombay ; Secretary, Indian Merchant Chamber 1907 ; Adviser to representative of Employers, 3rd and 14th sessions of International Lobour Conference, Geneva, 1921 & 1930. *Ad.* "Krishna Kutir", Santa Cruz, B. B. & C. I. Rly.

MEHTA, Dr. JIVRAJ NARAYAN, L. M. & S., M.D., F.C.P.S., M. R. C. P., *b.* 1887 ; *ed* : Bombay and London : was Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State ; was Dean Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay. *Ad.* Khambtta Hill. 16, Altamont Road, Bombay 26.

MEHTA, DR. SIR MANGALDAS V., Kt., O. B. E., F. R. C. P. I., F. R. C. O. G., *s.* of Vijbhucandas Atmaram. *m.* Surajbat, daughter of Chandulal Dayabhai, in 1905 ; *ed* : the St. Xavier's College, and the Grant Medical College, Bombay ; Queen Charlotte Hospital, London and Rotunda Hospital, Ireland. L. M. (Rot.) in 1909. First Indian to be elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland. In 1910 started the Ruxmani Hindu Lying-in Hospital and in 1922 Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital. Nominated Fellow, University of Bombay, 1921. Filled important offices such as the Deanship of the Faculty of Medicine, membership of the Syndicate, Academic Council and Postgraduate Board, etc. A nominated member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1928 to 1939. Responsible for the opening of the Health Visitors' Institute in the City of Bombay in 1935 ; elected member of the Bombay Medical Council from 1932 to 1937 and from 1942 onwards and elected member of the Medical Council of India since 1939. Kt. in Jan. 1936 : elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetrics and Gynaecologists, London, in 1937. *Ad.* "St. Vincents", 13, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, MANUBHAI NANSHANKAR, SIR, M.A., LL.B., C.S.I., Kt., *b.* 1868. *ed* : Bombay ; started as Prof. of Philosophy and Lecturer on Law, Baroda College, 1891-99 ; was Private Secretary to Maharaja of Baroda, 1899-1906 ; Diwan of Baroda, 1916-1927 ; became Prime Minister, Bikaner State, 1927-34 ; Home Minister, Gwalior 1937 and Foreign and Political Minister, Gwalior 1940, Indian State Delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1933 ; Delegate, R. T. Conference, 1930-1932. Has written on law and Indian States. *Ad.* 'Sunny Villa', Carmichael Road, Bombay.

MERRELL, GEORGE ROBERT, *b.*

and Dacca Universities; has founded the A. H. College, Bogra. Was Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, Bengal. Has obtained several medals from Govt.; is a big zemindar. *Ad.* The Palace, Bogra.

MONTESSORI, MARIA, *b.* in Chiaravalle, Italy on Aug. 31, 1870. She was the first girl in Italy to attend a public school. In 1896 she obtained in Rome her degree of Doctor in Medicine. During her student days she joined the Feminist Movement, and a few days after receiving her degree she was chosen as delegate to represent the Italian women at the Feminists' Conference in Berlin. In 1897 she was admitted to a post in General Hospital of Rome. In the same year during the Medical Congress at Turin she created a stir by her attack on the medical profession in particular and society in general, for their neglect of defectives. In 1899 she was elected to the chair of Hygiene in the Women's University of Rome. In 1900 she visited London for the first time as the delegate of the Italian women at a Feminist Conference. There she was received by Her Majesty Queen Victoria and met Dr. Annie Besant. In 1904 she was made lecturer of Anthropology at the University of Rome. Incidentally she introduced Theosophy to Italy, by collaboration in the translation of the first Theosophical books brought into Italy. In 1906 the "House of the Children" was inaugurated. In 1909 she gave her first training course. During the last world war she went to the United States and created in New York a training college. In Barcelona she founded and directed for the whole period of the war the Seminary Laboratori De Pedagogia. In 1922 she went to Italy and in 1926 the Royal School of Montessori Method was created in Rome only to be closed a few years later when she once again went to Spain, and created a private institution. Once again she went to England and held there some courses and some international Conferences. She also went to Holland and here she again created an institution. She created in 1939 the social Party of the Child, which was founded in the Great Hall of the Parliament of Copenhagen. She is at present in India on invitation by the late Dr. Arundale of Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras and his wife, Rukmini Devi. Present *Ad.* "Rose Bank," Kodaikanal, S. India.

MOOKERJEE, SIR BIRENDRA NATH, M. A. (Cantab), M.I. S. (Ind). *s.* of Late Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., D.Sc., (Eng). *b.* 14th February 1899. *m.* 1925. Ranu Priti Adhikari daughter of Mr. Phani Bhusan Adhikari late Prof. Benares Hindu University. Has two daughters and one son. Is partner of Messrs. Martin & Co., and Messrs. Burn & Co., Chairman, Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd., Vice-President, Calcutta Local Board, Imperial Bank of India, Director of several big limited concerns. Member Viceroy's National Defence Council: Adviser, Roger Mission; Member, Munitions Production Advisory Committee; Fellow, Calcutta Univ., Sheriff of Calcutta 1941. *Ad.* 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

MOOKERJEE, HARENDRA COOMAR, M. A., Ph. D., M. L. A., *b.* 1887. *ed*: Calcutta; was Professor, City College, Calcutta, and Asst. Prof. and later Secy., Post-graduate Dept., Cal. Univ. 1936-40. Member, Senate, Cal. Univ. since 1932. Editor-in-Chief, "Calcutta Review"; was President, and is now Organising Secy., All-India Council of Indian Christians. Has contributed numerous articles on social, political and economic problems to many first class magazines of India. *Ad.* Dehi Serampur Road, Entally, Calcutta.

MOOKERJEE, SYAMA PRASAD, M. A., B. L., Bar-at-Law, D. Litt.

LL. D., (*Honoris Causa*), M. L. A. (Bengal), 1941-42. *b.* 1901, *s.* of late Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, *ed*: Calcutta and London; Fellow, Calcutta University since 1924; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1929-37; Member, Bengal Assembly since 1937. Was Finance Minister, Govt. of Bengal; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University 1934-38. President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha. *Ad.* 77, Ashutosh Mookerjee Road, Calcutta.

MOOKERJEE, RADHA KUMUD, M. A., P. R. S., Ph. D., Itihasa-Siromani (Baroda), ex. M. L. C. (Bengal). Prof. and Head of the Dept. of History, Lucknow Univ. *b.* 1884, *ed*: Berhampore and Calcutta: obtained Gœkwad Prize for Rs. 7000/-. An ardent nationalist and Ex-Congress M. L. C. Member, Bengal Land Revenue Commission 1938-40. *Pub. A History of Indian Shipping*; *The Fundamental Unity of India*; *Hindu civilisation*; *Local Government in Ancient India*; *Harsha* (Oxford): *Nationalism in Hindu Culture*; *Men and Thought in Ancient India*; *Asoka*; *Indian Land System*; *Early Indian Art, etc. Ad.* Fyzabad Road, Lucknow.

MOORE, WILLIAM ARTHUR, M. B. E., *b.* 1880, *ed*: Belfast and Oxford; started life as journalist, was war and special correspondent for a time; saw service in last great war; was squadron leader, R. A. F. Has visited different parts of the world. Was M. L. A., 1926-33; Was Editor of the *Statesman*. *Pub. The Miracle* by Antrim Oriel, *The Orient Express*. *This Our War*. *Ad.* 5-2, Harrington Street, Calcutta.

MOOS, F. N. A., M. D., B S., D. T. M. and Hyg., F. R. I. P. H., D.P. H., D. P. A., J.P., *b.* 1893. *ed*: Bombay and London; is fellow, Royal Society of Public Health; and of University of Bombay; of College of Physicians and Surgeons (Bombay); is Supdt. and Chief Medical Officer, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Has written on medicine. *Ad.* Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MOOS, S. N., C. I. E., M. A. (Cantab) F. R. S. A., I. E. S., *b.* 1890, *ed*: Bombay and Cambridge; joined I. E. S. 1918; was Educational Inspector, Bombay and Sind. Also Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Victoria Jubilee Tech. Institute, Bombay; is Director of Public Instruction, Bombay. Has written on education, etc. *Ad.* Garden Reach, Bombay Road, Poona.

MORVI, Ruler of, (See p. 177).

MOUDGILL, KISHORI LAL, Director of Research, Univ. of Travancore, *b.* Baddowal, March 18, 1896, *ed*: Punjab, Glasgow & Camb. D. Sc. 1924, F. I. C. 1924, D. Sc. (Honoris Causa) of the Travancore Univ.; Professor, Mahindra College, Patiala, 1920-21; College of Science 1921; acted as Director of Public Instruction, 1937, Travancore. Dean of the Faculty of Science: Vice-Chairman of the Council of Research and member of the Senate and the Syndicate, University of Travancore. Formerly member of Academic Council, Faculty of Science, Senate, and Syndicate of the Madras University. *Ad.* Trivandrum, Travancore.

MUDALIAR, ARCOT RAMASWAMI, SIR, The Hon. DEWAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., B.L, *b.* 1887, *ed*: Madras: was member, Legislative Council, Madras, 1920-26: Mayor, Madras Municipal Corporation, 1928-30: member, Council of State, 1930, and of Legislative Assembly, 1931-34: Member, India Council, London: led Indian delegation to British Commonwealth Conference, Toronto; Delegate to Nine-Power Conference, Brussels, 1937. Was Commerce Member, Viceroy's Executive Council upto June 1942; a member of the Pacific War Council and of the British War Cabinet; appointed Supply member Viceroy's Ex-Council in May 1943. Was Hony. editor of

Justice, Madras, 1927-35. *Ad.* 5, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.

MUHAMMAD ALAM, DR. SHAIKH, B. A. (Hons.) Oxon., LL. D. (Dub.), Bar-at-Law, member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, *b.* 1891. Was a prominent Congress worker, giving up his practice in 1921. Incarcerated several times. Was Deputy Leader of Congress Assembly Party which he resigned 1940 Was Member, Congress Working Committee; broke away from the Congress over the Shahidgunge Mosque *satyagraha*, War policy of the Congress and the Punjab Bill. *Ad.* Lytton Rd., Lahore.

MUHAMMAD ZAKIUDDIN, M. Sc., (Hons. School), D. Phil., Ph. D., *b.* 1909, *ed*: Aligarh, Bonn and Cambridge: a noted researcher in scientific subjects, particularly liquid helium, low temperature physics, etc. Pupil of the late Profs. Lord Rutherford and Kayser. Awarded Research grant from Royal Society Mond Laboratory. Has published researches in U. K. and Germany and discovered strange laws of heat transmission in liquid helium II and presence of films. Editor, Aligarh Scientific Monographs. *Ad.* Physics Laboratory, Univ., Aligarh.

MUKERJEA, TARAK NATH, B. Sc., M. B. E., M. L. A., eldest grandson of late Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee, C. S. I., M. A., B. L., of Uttarpara. Was Revenue and Relief Minister, Govt. of Bengal (1943-45); Was elected member of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1923 and re-elected in 1926 and in 1929. Now a member of the Bengal Legl. Assembly from Burdwan Landholders' Constituency. Member, Hooghly District Board since 1923 and Chairman since 1927. Established some dispensaries and schools and regularly contributes for their maintenance. *Ad.* Rajendra Bhawan, Uttarpara.

MUKERJI, BHASKAR, B. Sc. (Cal), B. A. (Cantab), Deputy Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta; *b.* 26th Nov. 1892; *s.* of the late Lt. Col. U. N. Mukerji; *m.* Kalyani, daughter of Deshabandhu C R. Das; *ed*: Presidency College, Calcutta; King's College, London; Fitz William Hall, Cambridge. Was Professor of Physics, King Edward College, Amraoti (C. P.) & Victoria College of Science, Nagpur; was Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation. *Ad.* Central Municipal Office, Calcutta.

MUKERJEA, SATYA VRATA, RAJYA RATNA, M.A. (Oxon); F.S.S., F.R.S.A. (London). Senior Councillor, Baroda (retd.). *b.* 6th Feb. 1887; *s.* of the late Col. Pandit U. C. Mukerjea of the Indian Medical Service; *m.* Sm. Aruna Devi, M. A. *nee* Bezbaroa, grand-niece of Rabindranath Tagore, *ed*: Calcutta and Oxford. Entered Baroda Service 1911; Was Chief Secretary to the Government 1929; acting Revenue Commissioner, 1929-30. Development Commissioner 1935, confirmed as Sar Suba (Revenue Commissioner) 1936, Naib Dewan and Revenue Member 1941-42 Senior Councillor of the State (1944-45) Awarded "Rajya Ratna" Mandal Gold Medal for exemplary services 1934; also King George V Silver Jubilee Gold Medal 1935 and the King's Coronation Medal 1937. *Ad.* Esha, Race Course Road, Baroda.

MUKERJEE, DR. BISWANATH, L. M. S., M. L. A., *b.* 1898 at Muzaffarpur, Behar; *ed*: Gorakhpur and Calcutta; Worked as assistant Editor of *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and *Hindu Spiritual Magazine* from 1915 to 1919. Founded B. & N.-W. Railwaymen's Federation in 1920. All-India Railwaymen's Federation in 1924. Vice-President, All-India Trade Union Congress and All-India Railwaymen's Federation, 1927-29. Was elected member of the U. P. Legislative Assembly, 1937. President, All-India Sugar-Workers' Association and Conference in 1938 and All-India Homœopathic Medical Association and Conference in 1939. A Congress-

man, courted imprisonment during non-co-operation movement in 1921. Arrested and tried in Meerut conspiracy case and acquitted after four years. *Ad.* Zafra Bazar, Gorakhpur.

MUKERJI, PARESH NATH, RAI BAHADUR M. A., C. B. E., *b.* 1882, *ed* : Calcutta, started Govt. Service as Post Office Supdt. in Bengal in 1904, and rose to be Postmaster-General of Madras in 1938. Postmaster-General in Bihar and Orissa 1938-34 and Postmaster General in Bengal and Assam from 1934. Served as Senior Deputy Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India from 1938 to 1939, when he retired. In 1932 was deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan and in 1934 led Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo. Rejoined P. & T. Dept. as welfare officer 1942. Dy. Controller-General of Civil Supplies 1944. *Ad.* Raceview, Hastings, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, BANKIM CHANDRA M.A., B. L., Advocate, Calcutta High Court, M.E.C. (Bengal) ; a prominent member of the Nationalist party ; *b.* 1887. *ed* : Muzaffarpur & Calcutta; Scholar in B.A. & M.A., did research in Chemistry under Prof. Cunningham, Sir P. C. Roy & Sir J. C. Bose. Started as Prof. of Chemistry, City College, Calcutta. Joined the Bar 1911, appeared in Tikari Raj succession and Bhowal Sanyasi cases. A prominent Hindu Mahasabha leader ; Member, All India Comte., Hindu Mahasabha and Exc. Comte., Bengal Prov. Hindu Mahasabha. *Ad.* 15, Jadu Bhattacharji Lane, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, DEBENDRA NATH, Mayor of Calcutta since April 1945. *b.* 1890 at village Dhalthia, Basirhat Sub-division (24 Parganas) ; *s.* of late Bepin Behari Mukherji, an orthodox Brahmin with broad outlook. *ed* : Bashirhat H. E. School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Later he took his M. A. and Law degrees from the Calcutta University. He started his career as a lecturer of Economics in Bangabasi College in 1913 and soon after joined the Calcutta Bar. Until 5 years ago, he was connected with the said college as the senior professor of Economics. In 1939 Mr. Mukherjee joined the Hindu Mahasabha and in 1940 he was elected as a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation on the Hindu Mahasabha ticket. Since then he served on various committees of the Corporation. He was elected General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, 1944 and was re-elected General Secretary at the last Jalpaiguri session of the Hindu Mahasabha. A leading practitioner of the Alipore Civil Court and was Secretary to the Alipore Bar Association.

MUKHERJEE, VIVEKANANDA, Editor "Jugantar" : *b.* 1904 ; began his journalistic career in 1925 as an apprentice in the "*Anandabazar Patrika.*" Was an associate editor of that paper till 1937. Was Vice-President, Indian Journalists' Association ; A poet and versatile writer. *Pub. Japan Juddher Diary. Ad.* 2, Ananda Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta.

MULRAJ, SHAMBHONATH, RAO BAHADUR, B. Sc., LL. B., J. P., *b.* 1903 ; *s.* of L. Mulraj Sibal of Dinga, Dist. Gujrat (Punjab) ; *ed* : Lahore. Is a big Zeminder of Sind and a business magnate of Karachi. A patron of various societies and associations. Was Mayor of Karachi in 1943-44. *Ad.* Karachi City.

MURSHIDABAD, NAWAB BAHADUR OF, K. C. S. I., K. C., V. O., Ihtisham-ul-Mulk. Rais-ud-Dowla Amir-ul-Omra, Nawab Asef Kudr Sir Syed Wasef Ali Mirza, Mahabut Jung Khan Bahadur, is the leading nobleman of Bengal, *b.* 1875 ; *ed* : privately India and completed his education at Oxford ; is a prominent worker in the cause of Hindu-Moslem

unity. Was member, Bengal Legislative Council for several years; descended from Mohammed, Prophet of Arabia, and held in high esteem by Hindus and Moslems alike; a great lover of fine arts and oriental architecture, a poet and philosopher, and an Urdu and Arabic Scholar. *Ad.* The Palace, Murshidabad.

MYERS, MYRL SCOTT, American Consul-General, Calcutta. *b.* Feb. 17, 1886; business-school Graduate; Dickinson College, Ph. B. 1906, M.A. 1907; Member of bar of Shanghai, China; Principal of public school 1906-7; app. student interpreter in China, Aug. 27, 1907; v. and dep. Consul General and interpreter at Canton Nov. 1, 1909; at Tientsin Dec. 1, 1910; at Mukden July 25, 1911; Consul at Swatow Nov. 24, 1913: at Chungking 1915; at Swatow 1917; at Yumanfu 1921; at Mukden 1927; Consul-General at Mukden 1930; assigned to Department of State, Washington, June 20, 1934; Consul-General at Canton July 13, 1938; Assigned to Department of State, Washington, June 20, 1934; Consul-General at Canton July 13, 1938; Department of State, Washington, 1942; Consul General, Calcutta, India, April 1, 1944.

MYSORE, Ruler of, (See p. 177).

NABHA, Ruler of, (See p. 178).

NAG, KALIDAS, M. A. (Cal.), D. Litt. (Paris), Lecturer in Ancient Indian History and Culture, Cal. Univ. *b.* 1892. *ed*: Calcutta & Paris Univ. Was Prof of Hist., Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, 1915-19; Principal, Mahindra College, Galle, Ceylon 1919-20; represented India at the 3rd International Congress of Education, Geneva 1921 and at the Internatl. League for Peace and Freedom, Lugano 1922; represented Cal. Univ. at Internatl. Congress of Libraries and Librarians, Paris 1928. Joined Cal. Univ. Postgraduate Dept. 1928. Founder-Secy., the Greater India Society 1926-30. Made lecture tour through Europe and America 1930-1 as Ghose Travelling Fellow, Cal. Univ.: Tempy. Collaborator, League of Nations, Geneva, and Visiting Prof., Institute of International Educ., New York 1930-1. Represented India and P. E. N., Bengal at the Internatl. P. E. N. Congress, Buenos Aires 1936. Inaugurated its Indian Dept. as visiting Prof., Univ. of Hawaii, 1937. Hon. Trustee, Pan-Pacific Union, Honolulu 1937. Member Delegate, 2nd British Commonwealth Relations Confce., Sydney 1938. General Secy., Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1942-45. *Pub.* French thesis: *Les Theories Diplomatiques de' Inde ancienne et l'Arthasastra*; *Cyqne* (French translation of Dr. Tagore's *Balaka*); *Greater India*; *Art & Archaeology Abroad*; *India and the Pacific World*; edited *India and the World*, 1932-36. *Ad.* Postgraduate Dept., Cal. Univ.

NAIDU, SRIMATI SAROJINI, *b.* 1879, *ed*: Hyderabad and England; is a gifted poetess, has written several vols. of poetry, which have drawn world-wide attention. Is a Congress leader, was president, Indian National Congress, 1925; is a famous speaker, interested in social, religious, and educational welfare of her countrymen and women. Has been in jail for her politics; was nicknamed "The Nightingale of India." Was recently under detention under Defence Rules. *Ad.* Congress House, Bombay, 4.

NAIDU, DR. P. VARADA RAJLU, *b.* 1887, Salem Dist., Medical Practitioner and General Secretary, All India Hindu Mahasabha, Madura 1940. Joined politics early in life. Was at first associated with Dr. Besant's Home Rule League, then with *Swadeshi* and Congress movements. Held Secretaryship of many organizations and presided over the biggest number of conferences in the Madras Presidency; imprisoned several times in connection with his

political activities ; member of the Congress Working Committee in 1925 and 1926 ; he now devotes his energy to the Hindu movement and consolidation of the Hindus.

NAIR, SIR CHETTUR MADHAVAN, Kt., B A., Bar-at-Law ; *b.* 1870, *ed* : Madras and London ; joined Madras High Court, 1904 ; was law reporter ; Prof. of Law ; Govt. Pleader, 1919-23 ; Advocate-General, Madras ; Appointed permanent Judge, Madras High Court 1927. Knighted 1939 ; Officiating Chief Justice : retd. 1940. Appointed President of Rly. Rates Advisory Committee ; appointed judge, Privy Council, England in 1942. Permanent *Ad.* Lyawood, Cathedral, P. O. Madras.

NANAVATI, MANILAL BALABHAI, B A., LL. B., (Bom.), M. A., (Penn., Pa), U. S. A. *b.* 11th Jan., 1877 at Ahmedabad ; Joined Baroda State Service 1903. From 1912 to 1931 held at various times post of Registrar, Co-operative Societies ; Development Commissioner, Accountant-General. In Charge of the development, Port Okha, 1926-30, ; Revenue Commissioner 1932-33, Executive Councillor 1934-35. Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India 1936-41. President, Indian Society of Agl. Economics. *Ad.* "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., (Lond.), Political and foreign Secy., Nagod State, *b.* 25th Jan., 1908, *m.* Vasumati Ratilal Parekh, *ed* : Theosophical College, Madras, Received by their Majesties King Carol of Roumania, Boris III of Bulgaria (1936). Served Dharampur State as the Maharana's Secretary from 1928 to 1938. Recipient of the International honour of the Order Officer of l'Order Universal du Merit Humain of Switzerland 1938-39. Travel Solicitor of the American Express Co. Inc. (1938-39). Travelled several times to Europe. *Ad.* Nagod, (C. I.).

NARANG, SIR GOKUL CHAND, Kt., M. A., Ph. D., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1878, *ed* : Calcutta, Lahore, Oxford and Bern. Practised at Lahore High Court ; was Minister, Punjab Govt. Is a social worker and interested in education and in sugar and steel industries. *Pub. The Message of the Vedas* and *Transformation of Sikhism. Ad.* Montgomery Road, Lahore.

NARIMAN, KHURSHED FRAMJI, B.A., LL. B., M. L. A., *b.* 1888, *ed* : Bombay ; is a prominent Congress leader ; was member, A.-I. C. C. and also of W. C. for several years ; has been convicted several times for part in C. D. movement ; was President, Bombay Congress Committee, for years : was member of Bombay Legislative Council; President Youth League and Students' Brotherhood ; is Municipal Corporator and was Mayor, Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1935-36. Is keen on spread of education among masses. *Ad.* Near Worli Village share, Bombay.

NATARAJAN, KAMAKSHI, B. A., *b.* 1868, *ed* : Madras. Was Haskell Lecturer, Chicago Univ. 1933, edited the Indian Social Reformer, Bombay for fifty years, 1890-1940. *Pub.* A Reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's *Mother India*, etc. *Ad.* "Indian Social Reformer" office, "Kamakshi House", Bandra, Bombay.

NATESAN, G. A., Editor, 'Indian Review', Journalist, Publicist and politician ; *b.* 1878, in Tanjore dist. graduated 1897. An ardent Congressman originally, he seceded from the Congress when it adopted non-co-operation, joined the Moderate Conference, 1919. Has since been a staunch Liberal. Has been in the Madras Corporation for over a quarter of a century ; has served the Madras University on the Senate and the Syndicate for over two decades. Was member of the Standing Committee on Indian Emigration. In

1928, Mr. Natesan was invited to join the Empire Parliamentary Delegation to Canada. Appointed Chairman, Retrenchment Committee for Stores, Printing and Stationery in 1930; Member, Indian Tariff Board (iron and steel industry) 1933; ex-sheriff of Madras. *Ad.* Madras.

NAVA, Ruler of, (See p. 178)

NAWANAGAR, Ruler of, (See p. 178).

NAWAZ, BEGUM JAHANARA SHAH, M. B. E., M. L. A., *b.* 1896, *d.* of late Sir Muhammad Shafi, *ed*: Lahore; *m.* Mian Shah Nawaz, a Lahore Barrister. Is interested in educational and social reforms, member of several public bodies; was Vice-President, Social Reforms Conference 1929; and woman delegate, R. T. Conferences 1930-33; Collaborator, League of Nations, 1931; only Indian delegate, Women's Advisory Board; and delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva 1935; Parliamentary Secy., Punjab Govt. for Education, Medical Relief and Public Health, 1937; Member of Council, All-India Muslim League upto 1941. Was a delegate to the Pacific Relations Conference 1942. Appointed Lady incharge, Women's Section, Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India. *Ad* 1, Ratendon Road, New Delhi till recently and 53, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

NAZIMUDDIN, SIR KHAWAJA, C.I.E., M.L.A., till recently Chief Minister, Bengal; *b.* 1894. *ed.* Aligarh and Cambridge; was member, Dacca University Executive Council; and Chairman, Dacca Municipality (1922-29). Was Minister of Education (1929-34) and Home Minister, Bengal, 1937-41. Appointed Chief Minister, Govt. of Bengal, in April 1943 and was in office till March, 1945. Is Member, Moslem League, and President, Bengal Moslem League. *Ad.* 9, Gariahata Road, Calcutta.

NAZIR AHMAD, Dr., M. Sc., Ph. D., (Cantab) O.B.E., J.P., Director, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Technological Lab.; Fellow, Bombay University. Was Member, Imp. Council of Agricultural Research: *b.* May 1898. *ed*: Aligarh, Lahore and Cambridge. Was Head of the Dept. of Science, Islamia College, Lahore 1925-30; and Asst. Director Technological Laboratory 1930-31. Is Member Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. *Ad.* Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.

NEHRU, JAWAHARLAL PANDIT, M.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, *s.* of late Pandit Motilal Nehru, *b.* 1889. *ed*: Harrow, Cambridge and London. Is the most prominent Congressman in India next to Mahatma Gandhi. Was Secretary of the Congress; President of the Congress 1929-30, 1936 and 1937. Member, A. I. C. C. since 1928; made extensive tours throughout Europe & Soviet Russia; several times imprisoned for Congress and C. D. movements, is a prolific writer; Socialist Nationalist and student of history; wrote his autobiography in 1936; visited China in 1939 as Congress representative, Sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment in 1940 but released in 1941, again imprisoned in August, 1942 and released only recently. *Ad.* Anand Bhawan, Allahabad.

NEOGI, KSHITISH CHANDRA, M.A., B. L., M. L. A. (Central), *b.* 1888, *ed*: Dacca and Calcutta, Member Dacca Univ. Court 1921-24; Member Central Assembly, 1921-34 and again since 1942; Adviser to the Indian States' Delegation to R. T Confces. in London, 1930-32. Dewan of Mayurbhanj State 1934-44; Political Adviser, Mayurbhanj State 1940. Elected member, Standing Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1940. Chairman, Committee of Ministers, Eastern States. *Ad.* 18A, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.

NEWATIA, RADHAKRISHNA, Prominent industrialist and social worker, *b.* July 1901. *ed*: Cal. Member of

the Working Committee of the All-India Marwari Federation; Is connected with various organisations of the Marwari Community and other public institutions. *Ad.* 185, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

NIYOGI, JNANANJAN, *b.* 1891. Spent early life in Patna & Gaya ; Travelled U.S.A., Burma, Siam and Singapore on lecture tour ; an organiser of village reconstruction institutions and Industrial Exhibitions ; His famous lecture "Desher Dak" had brought in a new breath among the young men to reconstruct national life on economic demands. Was prosecuted and imprisoned several times and was subjected to detention for 8 years, 1933-36. As one of the foremost social and political workers and a religious speaker he has earned a reputation in Bengal, and in India. Is connected with various social welfare and other public institutions. Is founder-Secretary, Calcutta Workingman's Institution. Since 1909, an active member of the A. I. Manufacturers Conference. Publicity Officer, Corporation of Calcutta ; is on the Advisory Committee of Commercial Museums all over India. *Ad.* Commercial Museum, College St. Market, Cal.

NIYOGI, J. P., Minto Prof. of Economics and Head of Depts. of Economics and Commerce, Cal. Univ. since 1935, *b.* 1893. *ed* ; Cal., London School of Econ. : Joined Cal. Univ. as Lecturer 1917 ; President, Silver Jubilee and Ranade Centenary Session of Indian Econ. Confce., Bombay 1941 ; Was member, Bengal Industrial Survey Committee and consultative Committee of Economists set up by Govt. of India to deal with post-war reconstruction, etc. *Pub. The Evolution of the Indian Income Tax* ; *The Co-operative Movement in Bengal.* *Ad.* 90, Ballygunge Place, Calcutta.

NIYOGI, MACHIRAJA BHOWNISHANKAR. M. A., LL. B., C. I. E., *b.* 1889. *ed* : Nagpur; joined Bar, 1910 : was member, Nagpur University Court ; President, Univ. Union ; President Nagpur Municipal Committee ; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University 1932-35 ; is Judge High Court, Nagpur. Is keenly interested in social and political reforms. *Ad.* High Court, Nagpur (C. P.).

NOON, SIR FIROJ KHAN, K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E., LL. D. (Toronto), M. A., (Oxon) Lawyer, politician ; *b.* 1893. *ed* : Lahore and Oxford. Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1917-26 ; Member, Punjab Legislature 1920-36 ; Minister, Punjab, 1927-30 & 1931-36 ; High Commissioner for India in Great Britain 1936-41 ; Was a member in the Viceroy's Council, 1941 ; Govt of India Reptve., San Francisco Conference 1945. *Ad.* New Delhi & Simla.

NOORUDDIN, K., M.L.A., Proprietor, "Morning News'." *b.* 13th Oct. 1900, *s.* of late K. M. Ashrafuddin, *m.* Nazimunnisa Nooruddin, M.B.E., *ed* : in Calcutta. Was Hony. Secy., Mohamedan Sporting Club ; elected Councillor, Cal. Corpn. in 1926, joined Indian National Congress and was a member of the B.P.C.C. ; was Asst. Secy. of the Congress Exhibition Committee, 1928-9. Was greatly responsible for bringing Mr. M. A. Jinnah to Bengal when the activities of the Muslim League in this province were revived. Was elected Alderman, Cal. Coprn., 1933 and resigned from that body when the Muslims boycotted Corpn. on the issue of Muslim employment. Is a member of the Advisory Committee of All-India Radio : *Ad.* 33, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

NORONHA, GEORGE ERIC, Dipl. Journalism, M.A., Ph.D., General Secy., Indian Telegraph Assocn. Ltd., *b.* 1904. *ed* : University of London, Catholic Univ. of America, Harvard. Was managing Editor, "Bengalese" Washington, D.C., U.S.A., 1937-38 ; News Editor, All-India Radio, 1936-

St. Louis, Missouri, July 18, 1898. *ed* : A. B. Cornell University, 1941. U. S. Army 1917-18. Appointed Secretary of Embassy, December 15, 1941. Served in various diplomatic and consular capacities until 1921 when he was appointed as Consul General in Calcutta. Appointed Secretary of Mission, New Delhi, 1942, Secretary in Charge from April 1948 to February 1945. Commissioner of the United States of America to India, February 1945.

MEHTAR of Chitral : H. H. HAJI MOHAMMAD MUZAFFARUL-MULK, *b.* on 16th October 1901, *ed* : in Islamia College, Peshawar. Ascended the Gaddi on 29th July 1943. Is a progressive ruler, a keen sportsman and a good polo-player.

METCALFE, SIR HERBERT, AUBREY FRANCIS, B. A., K. C. I. E., C. I. E., M. V. O , I. C. S., *b.* 1883 *ed* . Oxford. Served in Punjab, 1908-13 ; appointed to Pol. Dept., was in N. W. F. Province, 1917-25 ; Secretary, Govt. of India, 1932 ; A. G. G. Resident and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, since 1939. *Ad.* Quetta.

MISRA, PANDIT GODAVARIS, Ex-Minister, Finance, Education and Development, Orissa, *b.* 1888. After passing M. A. started life as teacher voluntarily giving services without pay and renouncing offers of lucrative Government posts. Oldest living member of legislature in Orissa. Fellow, Patna University 1919-1943. Joined National Congress 1921 but differing on war issue started in 1941 coalition ministry which continued till June 1944. Life Fellow, Utkal University ; Is a social reformer, author, poet and dramatist. *Ad.* Cuttack.

MITHA, SIR SULEMAN CASSUM HAJI, C.I E., J.P., Kt. is a director of several joint-stock companies in Bombay ; was Sheriff of Bombay, 1934, member, Council of State, and President, Muslim Committee. Is a leading banker and landholder of Bombay. *Ad.* 27, Kholsa Mohalla, Bombay.

MITRA, CHANDI CHARAN, M.A., B. L., Principal, Burdwan Raj College, *b.* Dec. 22, 1893, *s.* of late Mritunjoy Mitra of Ariadaha, 24 Parganas (Bengal). *ed* : Calcutta. Was Professor of English, Presidency and St. Xavier's Colleges, Cal. ; Carmichael College, Rangpur & Asutosh College, Cal.; Vice-Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi, and reader in English, Delhi University ; Principal, Burdwan Raj College since 1928. *Pub.* A paper on the *Teaching of English* to the University Commission, and several annotated text-books. *Ad.* Burdwan Raj College, Burdwan.

MITRA, DEBENDRA NATH, Rai Bahadur, Asst. Director of Rural Reconstruction, and Special Officer, Food Production, Bengal. *b* 1890, *ed* : St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, and Agricultural College, Sabour. Joined Agricultural Department, Bengal, 1914. He was responsible for many schemes including the training of *Bhadralogue* youths in practical agriculture and settlement of *Khasmahal* land with them. Appointed Special Officer for Voluntary Restriction of Jute when the scheme was introduced by Govt. in 1934. Was conferred the title of "Sahitya Bisharad" from Navadwip. *Ad.* Survey Buildings, Alipore, Calcutta.

MITRA, NRIPENDRA NATH, Editor, *The Indian Annual Register* ; *b.*1892 ; *ed* : Calcutta University ; an orthodox Hindu. Has been editing *The Indian Annual Register*, since 1928. *Ad.* 16/1, Komedan Bagan Lane, P. O. Park Street, Calcutta.

MITRA, SISIR KUMAR, D.Sc.,M.B.E., *b.* 1891, *ed* : Calcutta and Paris ; is Ghose Prof. of Physics, Cal. University ; well known as pioneer radio research worker in India ; was President, Math. and Physics Section, Indian Science Congress, 1934, President, Rotary Club of Calcutta, 1942-43. Member, Indian

Scientific Mission to U. K. and U.S.A., 1944. *Ad.* 9, Hindusthan Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MITTER, SIR BROJENDRA LAL, M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law., Kt., K.C.S.I., Dewan of Baroda ; *b.* 1875, *ed* : Cal. & London. Law Member, Government of India, 1928-34. Leader of Indian Delegation to League of Nations 1931 and 1933. Advocate-General, Bengal 1925-8 and Member, Bengal Executive Council 1934-7 ; Advocate-General of India, 1937-45. *Ad.* Baroda.

MITTER, LALIT KUMAR, *s.* of Late Hara Kumar Mitter ; *b.* at Sakta, Dacca, in Nov. 1880 ; graduated in 1901 & passed B. L. 1908 ; practised for a short time in Mymensingh & Rajshahi and in 1908-9 went to Burma. Was an advocate, High Court, Rangoon and Vakil, High Court, Cal. ; Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mandalay for about 12 years and for a time Public Prosecutor, Kyaukse ; Was elected Member, Legislative Council for 7 consecutive years from 1926 ; member of the Senate, Rangoon Univ., President of the Theosophical Society and a Freemason ; retired from practice in 1940 ; returned to Dacca in April 1942 at the outbreak of the war. *Ad.* Hara Nivas, Dacca.

MITTER, RUPENDRA COOMER, M. Sc., M. L., Judge, Calcutta High Court, *b.* Jan. 18, 1890. *ed* : Presidency College, Scottish Churches College, University Law College, Calcutta ; *m.* Sudhahasini *nee* Bose ; one son, one daughter. Practised as a Vakil and Advocate, Calcutta High Court. Was for some time Professor, University Law College. *Ad.* P. 54, Central Avenue, Hatkhola, Calcutta.

MITTER, SATISH CHANDRA, B. Sc. (Cal.), B. Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), A. M. I. E. (Ind.), M. R. San. I., *s.* of late the Right Hon'ble Sir B. C. Mitter, P. C., *g. s.* of late Sir Ramesh Ch. Mitter, the then Chief Justice of Bengal ; *b.* Dec., 1900 at Benares. *ed* : Calcutta. Awarded B.Sc. (Engineering) Degree of the London University, 1924 ; a Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Joined the Department of Industries (Bengal) as Industrial Engineer, 1925 ; appointed Deputy Director of Industries, 1934 ; Director of Industries, 1937 ; nominated M. L. C., 1933-37 ; worked in the Council as Official Whip efficiently. Invented and designed numerous processes and sponsored numerous schemes for improvement of industries and particularly small industries. *Pub. A Recovery Plan for Bengal*, and *A Five-Year Plan for Bengal*. *Ad.* 7/1, Loudon Street, Calcutta.

MOBERLY, BERTRAND RICHARD, SIR, Lieutenant-General, K. C. I. E , C. B., D. S. O., *b.* 1877, *ed* : Sandhurst ; joined Indian army, 1897 ; has been in war service in India and Europe and Egypt. Was appointed Lieut.-General in 1938. Is Red Cross Commissioner for India. *Ad.* Simla.

MODY, SIR HORMASJI PEROSHAW, Kt., M. A., LL. B., K. B. E. Was member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Supply), *b.* 1881, *ed* : Bombay ; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation 1913-41 and its President 1923-24 ; was Chairman of Millowners' Association ; President, Employers' Federation of India, since 1933 ; Delegate, International Labour Conf. at Geneva, 1937 ; member, Round Table Conf. ; member, Central Assembly, since 1929 ; Director of Tata Sons Ltd. One of the two signatories to the Indo-Lancashire Textile Agreement. *Pub. The Political Future of India* and *Life of Sir Phiroshah Mehta*. *Ad.* "Spirospero" 1, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

MOHAMMED ALI, KHAN BAHADUR B. A., M. L. A., *b.* 1909, *ed* : Bogra ; was connected with Bogra Municipality. Chairman, Dt. Board ; has served as Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank. Is Fellow, Calcutta

37, General Secy. Indian Telegraph Assen. since 1937. Is editor "Telegraph Recorder." *Pub. Backgrounds in the Education of Indian Girls. Ad.* Olmpia House, Mission Row Extn., Calcutta.

PAKVSA, The Hon. MANGALDAS MANCHARAM, B.A., LL.B., *b.* 1882, *ed* : Bombay ; Solicitor, Bombay Court. Is President,Bombay Legislative Council. Takes interest in social welfare. *Ad.* West Lodge, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Bombay.

PANANDIKAR, SATYASHRAYA GOPAL, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., *b.* 1894 ; *ed* : Bombay and London. Was Professor of Political Economy, Dacca University ; is Professor of History & Political Economy, Karnatak College. Has written on banking and industry. *Pub. Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta. Ad.* Karnatak College, Dharwar.

PANDE, Major B. P., B.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S. (Lond.), Dewan, Mayurbhanj State, *b.* at Bareilly 1896. *ed* : Muir Central Coll., Allahabad. Advocate, Bareilly. Chief Secretary, Orchha State, 1930, Dewan 1932, Attended the Third Round Table Conference, 1933, as a Member of the Indian States Delegation. Dewan of Mayurbhanj State 1940. Member, Benares Hindu University Court since 1942 and Fellow, Utkal University since 1944. Interested in numismatics, economics, history, journalism and arts. *Ad.* Baripada, Mayurbhanj.

PANDIT, SRIMATI VIJAYALAKSHMI M.L.A., first woman Minister in India ; was in Cabinet of U.P. Congress Government, *d.* of late Motilal Nehru and sister of Pandit Jawaharlal, she has been in the thick of the Congress movement since non-co-operation days. Organized women volunteers of the Congress, U.P. Has suffered imprisonment more than once for civil disobedience. Made extensive tour to America in 1944-45 and her speeches and statements revealing a true picture of India particularly during the San Francisco Conference received appreciation from her countrymen. *Ad.* Anand Bhawan, Allahabad.

PANDYA, DR. ANANT H., Deputy Director-General of Munitions Production, Government of India, Calcutta, *b.* at Bhavnagar (Kathiawar) ; *ed* : Bombay, D. Sc. in Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Joined Mackenzies Ltd. in Bombay, 1934. Went to England in 1935 and worked with the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd. in London. Appointed Chief Engineer of Diagrid Structures Ltd., 1937. Returned to India in 1939 to take up the post of Principal, Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur. Joined the Govt. of India, Department of Supply in 1943. *Ad.* 12, Raja Santosh Road, Alipore, Calcutta.

PANIKKAR, KAVALAM MADHAVA, B. A., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1895. *ed* : Madras, Oxford and London. Secy. to Chancellor, Chamber of Princes ; Foreign Minister,Patiala ; is Foreign and Political Minister and Minister for Education and Health, Bikaner State, 1939 ; Secy., Indian State Delegation to R. T. Conference ; has written on religion, education, politics, etc., and contributed to various foreign papers. *Pub. Indian State and Government of India*, etc. *Ad.* Bikaner.

PANNA LALL, M. A., B. Sc., LL.B., (Cantab) Hon. D. Litt., Bar-at-Law, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. ; Was Adviser to H. E. the Governor, U. P. ; *b.* Bareilly Nov. 29, 1883 ; *ed* : Agra College, Allahabad and Calcutta Universities ; Govt. of India Scholar for higher studies in the United Kingdom ; Entered I. C. S. 1907, Magistrate and Collector ; Settlement Officer ; Commissioner, Benares, Allahabad & Jhansi Divisions ; Chief Secy. to the Political Agent in Benares ; Member, Hindustani Academy : Member, Indian Histori-

cal Records Commission 1926; President, U. P. Historical Society; President, Numismatic Society of India. *Pub.* Joint Translator of Bhasa's Svapnavasavdatta; author Hindu Customary Law in Kumaun, etc.; Junior Collector's Hand Book. *Ad.* Allahabad.

PANT, GOVIND BALLAV, PANDIT, *b.* 1886, Ex-premier, U. P., *ed*: Allahabad. Is member of A. I. C.C.; was member. Central Assembly; Member of Legislative Assembly, U.P.; Jailed for taking part in C.D. movement, 1940. Released May 1945. *Ad.* Talli Tal, Naini Tal.

PANTULU, RAMADAS, V.,B.A.,B.L., Madras. *b.* 1873, President, The Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks Association and the All-India Co-operative Institutions' Association; Member, Central Committee, International Co-operative Alliance, London. Editor, "The Indian Co-operative Review" and of the "Year Book & Directory of Indian Co-operation", 1942. Delegate, 14th International Co-operative Congress, 1934. Leader, Congress party in the Council of State; Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee; and of the Governing body of the Indian Research Fund Association: President, Andhra Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangha. *Ad.* Farhatbag, Mylapore, Madras.

PARANJAPE, GOPAL RAMCHANDRA, M Sc., F. N. I., I. E. S., J. P., *b.* 1891, *ed*: Poona, Heidelberg and Berlin. Principal and Professor of Physics, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Fellow of the Indian Academy of Seience, National Institute of Sciences and of the Indian Physical Society. Editor of a Marathi scientific monthly. *Ad.* Royal Inst. of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay.

PARANJPYE, SIR RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM, Kt., M.A., D.Sc., *b.* 1876, *ed*: Bombay, Poona, Camb., Paris and Gottingen. Was Senior Wrangler and Fellow of St. John's College (Cambridge). Served as Principal and Prof. of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona (1902-24). Was Vice-Chancellor, Indian Women's University; Member Legl. Council (1918-23); Minister, Bombay Government; Member India Council (1927-32); Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University (1932-38): knighted 1942. President of National Liberal Federetion (1924 and 1939). Has written on Politics and rationalism. *Ad.* Poona 4.

PARLAKIMEDI, RAJA OF, CAPTAIN MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJAPATI NARAYANA DEO, M. L. C., *b.* 1892, *ed*: Madras. Was Chief Minister, Orissa Government. A big landholder in Ganjam Dist. Was a member of Royal Commission on Agriculture; was a delegate to 1st R.T. Conference, gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee in London. Holds Hony. Commission. H. I. M. land forces. Maintains schools, colleges, etc. Has donated large sums to public Institutions. Is a big game hunter and cricketer. *Ad.* Cuttack.

PARMANAND BHAI, M. A., M. L.A. (Central), member of working Committee, Hindu Mahasabha; *b.* 1875, *ed*: Punjab. Joined Arya Samaj and went to South Africa, 1905, back to India 1908, arrested on political grounds. Left for South Africa 1910, back to India, 1913. Convicted as political suspect and transported for life. Released after six years; joined the non-co-operation movement 1920. Joined Hindu Mahasabha and sponsored *Sangathan* movement. Presided over the 1938 session of All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Ajmer. *Ad.* Shishmahal Road, Lahore.

PATEL, MULJIBHAI MOTIBHAI, The Hon'ble, M. B. B. S., O. B. E., *b.* Sep. 1897; *s.* of late Motibhai Vehribhai Patel of Sojitra, Baroda State; *m.* Maniben; *ed*: Poona & Bombay. Practised medicine at Baroda 1928-

25 ; came to East Africa, Uganda, Dec. 1925. At present the oldest and leading Indian Medical practitioner in Uganda. Many times President, Indian Association, Kampala ; ex-president, Patel Samaj, The Arya Samaj, etc. all of Kampala. Nominated unofficial member, Legislative Council, Uganda since Aug. 1936. At present the senior un-official member ; Member, Standing Finance Committee and of various other Committees set up by the Govt. ; Honoured O. B. E. 1942. President, the Central Council of Indian Association, Uganda and Gujarati Literary Society. *Ad.* Kampala, Uganda, B. E. Africa.

PATEL, VALLABHABHAI JHAVERBHAI SARDAR, Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1875. *ed* : Nadiad, started life as pleader ; went to England, read law, returned as Barrister. Joined the Congress. Took prominent part in satyagraha and Bardoli no-tax campaign. Elected President, Ahmedabad Municipality. Was President of the 45th session of the Indian National Congress, 1931. Is Member, Congress Working Committee. Was jailed for taking part in C. D. movement. *Ad.* Partabgarh, Rajputana.

PATIALA, Ruler of, (See p. 179).

PATKAR, SIR SITARAM SUNDERAO. Kt., B A., LL.B *b.* 1873, *ed.* Bombay. Joined High Court, Bombay, as pleader : Govt. Pleader, 1913-26 ; Judge, Bombay High Court 1926 ; Offg. Chief Justice, 1931. Vice-Chancellor and later Chancellor, Indian Women's University. Has served on several enquiry and arbitration committees, and is President and trustee of several charitable and educational institutions. *Ad.* Hughes Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.

PATNA, Ruler of, (See p. 180).

PATRO, SIR ANNEPU PARASHURAM, Rao Bahadur, Kt., joined Madras Bar ; was member, Madras Legislative Council 1920-37 ; Minister of education, 1921-27 ; presided over All-Parties' Conference, Delhi 1930. Delegate to R. T. Conf. (thrice) ; delegate to League of Nations, Geneva 1931. Prominent member of Justice Party (Madras). Member Council of State from 1937. Has written on rural economics and self-government. *Ad.* Kesava Bagh, Royapetta, Madras.

PAUL, SIR HARI SANKER, Kt., M.L. A., Governing Director, Butto Kristo Paul & Co. Ltd. Calcutta. *s.* of late Butto Kristo Paul, *b.* 1888. Has greatly developed this illustrious drug concern's manufacturing side. Made extensive business tour in Europe 1927. Kt., 1930. Councillor, Cal. Corpn. & Trustee, Cal. Improvement Trust since 1924 and 1926 respectively. Mayor of Cal. 1936 ; Pres., Beng. Natl. Chamb. of Comm. 1936-39. Member, Rly. Rates Adv. Comte. ; Commissioner, Cal. Port Trust ; President, Cal. Chemists & Druggists Assen. and Bengal Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Assen. ; Director of many reputed industrial Cos. Believes in Industrialism for India. Made extensive public charities. *Ad.* 92, Shovabazar Street, Calcutta.

PERIER, FERDINAND, MOST REV., S. J., *b.* 1875, Member, Society of Jesus since 1897 and is Roman Catholic Archibishop of Calcutta since 1924. *Ad.* 32, Park Street, Calcutta.

PETIT, SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, BART., B. A., Bar-at-Law. *b.* 1901, *ed* : Bombay, Cambridge and London. Is 3rd baronet. A well known philanthropist and public worker. *Ad.* Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PILLAI, ARULANANDAM DEIVASAGAYA, RAO BAHADUR, B. L., Agent, the Government of India in British Malaya (retired) *b.* 11th July 1868. *ed* : Trichinopoly, and Madras. *m.* 1890, Soundranayagathammal. Presided over the 7th All-India Catholic Congress at Mylapore, 1939, and the 4th All-Travancore Latin Catholic Congress in 1940. *Pub.*

The Madras Year-Book, 1923. *Ad.* Soundra Mahal, P.O. Kurumbagram, Tanjore Dt.

PODDAR, ANANDI LAL, M. L. A. Was Mayor of Calcutta 1944-45. *b.* 1918, *ed* : Calcutta. Is President, Marwari Association, Calcutta, which body he represents in Bengal Leg. Assembly ; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation. Is associated with Marwari youth movement ; a prominent industrialist of Calcutta. Was Deputy Mayor, Calcutta Corporation 1943-44. *Ad.* 115A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

PODDAR, MADAN GOPAL, B.A.,B.L., Solicitor, High Court, Calcutta ; *b.* 8th April, 1907, Hony. Secretary, Marwari Association, All India Babu Kali Kamliwala Panchait Keshtra and Marwari Chhatra Niwas ; Member, Royal Asiatic Society ; *s.* of Seth Kanhaiyalal Poddar, Poet and one of the greatest living authority in Hindi Literature. *Ad.* 18, Tarachand Dutt Street, Calcutta.

POLLOCK, RONALD EVELYN, B. A., (Cantab) Bar-at-Law, I. C. S. ; Joined I. C. S., 1915 ; became District and Sessions Judge, 1924 ; Legal Remembrancer, 1930 ; addl.Judicial Commr., 1932. Appointed Puisne Judge, 1936. *Ad.* Nagpur.

PORBANDAR, Ruler of, (see p. 180).

PRADHAN, SIR GOVIND BALWANT, B.A., LL.B., Kt. *b.* 1874, *ed* : Bombay, was Public Prosecutor, Kolaba, 1907-20 ; member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1924-26 ; Chairman, Reception Committee, All Faiths' Conference, and All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference Bombay ; member of Thana Municipality for two decades, later became President ; was Finance Minister, Bombay Govt., 1928-32. *Ad.* Balwant Baug, Thana, Bombay.

PRASAD, SIR JAGADISH KUNWAR, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., *b.* 1880. *ed* : Allahabad and Oxford ; Was Asst. Joint. and Dt. Magistrate and Collector and Secy. U. P. Govt., 1921-27 ; Chief Secy.,1927-31 ; resigned I.C.S. 1933 ; Home Member, U. P. Govt., 1933-35 ; Member, Viceroy's Council, 1935-40 ; Took prominent part in Bombay Political Conference, March 1941. *Ad.* Moradabad (U.P).

PRASAD, RAJENDRA, M. A., M. L., LL.D., *b.* 1884, *ed* : Cal. Joined Cal. High Court Bar. Started Patna Law Weekly. Member Congress Working Committee ; has been jailed several times : President, 48th session, Indian National Congress 1934 ; Rendered unique public service during the earthquake in Bihar and Quetta. Was a Fellow, Patna Univ. Has been entrusted with Rs. 1 lac under the will of the late Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose for promoting friendly feelings between the peoples of Bengal and Bihar. Was under detention under Defence Rules. *Ad.* Patna.

PUDUKKOTAI, Ruler of, (See p. 180)

PUNNIAH, K.,Editor, *Sind Observer*, Karachi ; *b.*1887 ; *s.* of Narayan Rao, *m.* 1911, *ed* ; Guntur A.E.L.M. Coll. For 22 years, Editor of *Sind Observer* and has been in Indian journalism for 30 years. Started two high schools in Karachi and also a Co-operative Housing Society. *Ad.* Karachi.

QADIR, SIR ABDUL, SHEIKH, KHAN BAHADUR, Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1874, after journalistic career joined Lahore High Court Bar, 1907. Addl. Judge, Lahore 1930-34. Was elected President, Punjab Legislative Council for a short period. Acted as Minister for Education, Punjab, later as Revenue Member ; was member of India Council, 1934-37. Was adviser to the Secretary of State (1937-39). Was temporary Law Member, Viceroy's Council. At present Chief Justice High Court, Bahawal-pur. *Pub.* Has written in English and Urdu. *Ad.* Bahawalpur, Punjab.

RADHAKRISHNAN SARVAPALLI, SIR, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., *b.* 1888, *ed.* Madras. Has served as Professor, Madras, and Mysore. Was King

George V Prof. of Philosophy, Calcutta University ; Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester College, Oxford; and also Hibbert Lecturer, Professor of Eastern Religion, Oxford University 1936. Has served as Member, Internatl. Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, 1931-39. Is the Vice-Chancellor Benares Hindu University for some years and is now the holder of the newly created Sir Sayaji Rao Professorship of Indian Civilization and Culture of the same University. *Pub.* "Philosophy of Rabindra Nath Tagore," "The Hindu View of Life" and a number of learned books on ethics, philosophy, religion, etc. *Ad.* Benares Hindu University, Benares.

RAHIM, SIR ABDUR, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I., *b.* 1867. *ed* : Calcutta and London. Practised Law in Calcutta. Was Presidency Magistrate, acted as Chief Justice of Madras twice. Was member of Bengal Executive Council; leader of Bengal Moslems ; Member, Legis. Assembly (Central) of which he is now President since 1935. Led Indian Delegation to Empire Parliamentary Conference 1935. Has written on Law. *Ad.* 6, Canning Road, New Delhi.

RAHIMTOOLA, FAZAL IBRAHIM, B.A., C.I.E., J.P., *b.* 1895, *ed* : Bom., has studied law. Is a leading business magnate, Bombay. Was Secretary, All-India Moslem Conference and All-India Minorities Conference ; was member, Central and Bombay Assemblies ; was President, Indian Tariff Board ; Is prominently connected with several Associations, Committees and Public Bodies. *Ad.* Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAIKUT, PRASANNA DEB, M.L.A., *b.* 1893, *ed* : Raipur, has been member, Bengal Legisl. Council and Assembly for many years. Was Minister for Excise and Forests, Bengal. Owns Baikunthapur Raj Estate (Jalpaiguri). *Ad.* 3/3, Heysham Rd., Cal.

RAJ KANWAR, RAI BAHADUR LALA, M.A., P.C.S., (Retd.) Chief Minister, Patna State since Oct. 1. 1936, *b.* March 31, 1882, *ed* : Forman Christian and Law College, Lahore ; was for sometime a Professor. Held appointments in the Judicial and Revenue Depts. and as Munsiff in the Punjab 1903-12 ; Deputed to Gwalior State 1913 ; Reverted to Punjab Civil Service, 1927. Held various posts under Punjab Govt., 1927-31 ; Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, and the Commte. of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes. *Ad.* Bolangir, Patna State, Orissa.

RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, CHAKRAVARTI, B. A., B L., *b.* 1879, joined Salem Bar, 1900 : General Secy., Indian National Congress, 1921, Member of Congress W. C. 1921-42 with occasional breaks. Was imprisoned several times in connection with Congress movement. Was Prime Minister, Madras 1937-39. Seceded from Congress, High Command, 1942. *Ad.* 48, Bazlullah Road, Thagarayanagar, Madras.

RAJAN, T. S. SUNDARA, M. R. C. S. L. R. C. P., *b.* 1880, *ed* : Madras and London. Started practice in Rangoon then at Srirangam. Was a Congress worker for a time. Served as Minister of Public Health Madras, 1937-39. Is responsible for Rajan Clinic, an important addition to hospitals in S. India. *Ad.* 58, Poonamallee High Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

RAJHOT, Ruler of, (See p. 181)

RAJPIPLA, Ruler of, (See p. 181)

RAMPUR, Ruler of, (See p. 182)

RANA, TRIBHUVANRAI D., RAO BAHADUR, B. A., LL. B., *b.* 1870 *ed* : Bombay. Was connected with Junagadh State from 1897 to 1923 ; then joined Rajkot State. Is now Dewan of Kutch State. Enrolled in Federal Court, Delhi, as senior advocate. Has received several medals. *Ad.* Bhuj, Kutch State, (W. I.).

RAHMAN, Dr. A. F., LL. D., B. A.

(Oxon), member, Federal Public Service Commission : Prof. of History in the late M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Was in the Committee that made it a University. Reader of History and Provost, Moslem Hall, Dacca, since 1921. Represented Dacca University in the Bengal Legislative Council, 1924. Secretary, Aligarh University Inquiry Commission, 1927 ; Member, Punjab University Inquiry Committee 1932-3. Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University and Chairman, Board of Inter. and Secdry. Education, Dacca, 1934. *Ad.* Metcalf House, Delhi.

RAKSHIT, J. N., F. I. C. (Lond.) Retd. Chemical Examiner to Govt. of India and President Bengal Pharmaceutical Association : *b.* 1888. *ed* : St. Xavier's College, Calcutta ; did research work under Sir P. C. Roy and Prof. J. C. Philip F.R.S. of London University. During 1913-1940 was in Government service as chemical examiner, Customs and Excise and also in charge of Opium Factory. Has very recently worked out a Biochemical process for the manufacture of lactic acid and lactates. Has discovered a new process for manufacture of anti-malarial alkaloids from *Alstonia Scholaris* (Chhatim). *Pub.* A large number of original papers in various Scientific Journals. *Ad.* P-653, Rashbehari Avenue, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

RAMAN, SIR CHANDRASEKHAR VENKATA, Kt., M.A., LL. D., D. Sc., F.R.S., N.L. ; distinguished Physicist, *b.* 1888 at Trichinopoly, *ed* : Madras. Entered Finance Department, India Government, 1907. Appointed Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University, 1917. Discovered in 1928 a new optical effect named after him (Raman Effect), a valuable contribution to the solution of the problem of moleculer structure. Knighted in 1929, he won the Noble Prize in Physics in 1930 and was made a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has lectured in many parts of the world and received many honours from scientific bodies. At present Professor of Physics at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, of which he was the Director for some time. Is the Founder-President of the Indian Academy of Sciences. Hon. Member, Physical Society of China (Oct. 1942). *Pub. Molecular Deffraction of Light* and a large number of papers in scientific journals. *Ad.* Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

RANGASWAMI, AYYANGAR, RAO BAHADUR, G. N., B. A., I. A. S., F. N I., Principal, Agricultural College, Millets Specialist and Geneticist, Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore (Retd.) *b.* May 19, 1887, *ed* : Presidency College, Madras : joined Agricultural Department, 1912 promoted to Indian Agricultural Service, 1921 ; started Millets Breading Station, October 1923 ; President Agricultural Section, Indian Science Congress, 1932. Foundation Fellow, Natl. Institute of Sciences of India, Calcutta ; and of Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore ; Awarded the Braul Medal (1941) for outstanding Botanical research by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. Editorial cooperator, *Current Science & Science Culture*. *Ad.* 4, Ramaswami St., T'Nagar, Madras.

RAU, SIR B. NARSING, B.A., C.I.E., I.C.S., Kt., *b.* 1887, *ed* : Madras and Cambridge. Joined I C.S., 1910. Became Dist. and Sessions Judge, 1920-25. Was Secy. to Govt. of Assam and Jt. Secy., Govt. of India ; later helped in revision of the Indian Statute Book. Judge, Cal. High Court since 1939. *Ad.* Calcutta Club, 241, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

RAU, DR. UDIPI RAMA, *b.* 17th September 1874, Medical Practitioner ; was Councillor, Corporation of Madras ; was member, Madras Legis-

lative Council ; Member, Council of State, resigned in 1930 under a Congress mandate ; was member, Madras Medical Council and its Vice-President ; was member of Senate, Madras University ; President, Indian Medical Association, 1935 ; Editor of *The Antiseptic* and *Health*. Organized Congress Hospitals in Madras during the Civil Disobedience Movement 1930. Elected to the Madras Legislative Council 1937 ; elected President of the Madras Legislative Council in July 1937. *Ad.* "Hawarden", 69, Lauder's Gate Road, Vepery, Madras.

RAY, NIHAR-RANJAN, M.A., P.R.S., D. Litt. and Phil. (Leiden), F.L A., Bagisvari Professor of Indian Art, formerly Chief Libraian and Lecturer in Indian Art and Archaeology, Cal. Univ. *b.* 1904. *ed* : Mymensingh, Sylhet and Calcutta : Mouat Gold Medalist, Griffith Prizeman ; Diploma in Librarianship, London : Secy., Students' Information Bureau, Cal. Univ. : President, Federn. of Indian Students Abroad, Prague Session 1936 ; Adhar Mukherji Lecturer in Indian History, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad 1941. *Pub. Brahmanical Gods in Burma* ; *Sanskrit Buddhism in Burma* ; *History of Theravada Buddhism in India* ; *Maurya and Sunga Art, Art of Bengal* ; *Rabindra Sahityer Bhumika* (Beng.) ; *Bangalir Itihas* (Beng.) etc. *Ad.* Senate House, the University, Calcutta.

RAY, MRS. RENUKA. *b.* 1903. Graduated London School of Economics 1925 ; married S. N. Ray, I.C.S., 1933-35. Social Secretary, All-India Women's Conference. During last tour abroad in 1935 addressed public meetings and conferences in China, Japan, U. S. A. representing A. I. W. C. ; 1938, Member, Viswabharati Governing Body ; 1941, Member, Central Board of Education ; 1943, nominated to Central Legisl. Assembly in connection with codification of Hindu Law. Closely connected with relief and rehabilitation work, Bengal Famine and with social education and labour questions, in particular with restoration of ban on women working underground in mines.

RAY, KUMAR SHAHIB SHIB SHEKHARESWAR, B.A., M.L.A., *b.* 1887 : *ed* : C. H. C., Benares ; Member, Bengal Legislature from 1915, First Elected President of Bengal Legl. Council 1925, Minister, Govt. of Bengal, 1929, Served on several official and non-official Committees. Is a leader of orthodox Hindus ; Proprietor, Tahirpur Raj Estates, Bengal. *Ad.* 1/2, Hindusthan Road, Ballygunge, Cal.

RAZA ALI, SIR SYED, B.A., LL. B., C.B.E., Kt., *b.* 1882. *ed* : Aligarh ; joined Moradabad Bar, 1908. Was elected to U. P. Legislative Council. Was a Swarajist and Khilafatist at first ; is now member of Moslem League. Member, Govt. of India's Deputation to South Africa, 1925-26. Was Agent to Govt. of India in South Africa, 1935-38. Member Central Assembly. *Ad.* "Raza Lodge", Civil Lines, Moradabad.

REDDY, C. RAMALINGA, M.A., Hon. D. Litt., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, *b.* 1880, *ed* : Cambridge. Foundation Scholar, St. John's College ; Vice-President of Cambridge Union Society, 1905, the first Indian to be so elected. Was Vice-Principal, Baroda College ; Principal Maharaja's College, Mysore ; Inspector-General of Education, Mysore ; Member, All-India Advisory Board of Education ; organized United Nationalist Party, 1924, Nominated member, Madras Legl. Council 1937. Took a prominent part in shaping the Madras University and Andhra University Acts ; Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1937-38 ; Has written on political economy, etc. *Ad.* Andhra Univ., Waltair, (S. I.).

REWA, Ruler of, (See p. 183)

RICHARDSON, HAROLD BANNING M. A., (Hons.) (Cantab.), A. B.

Princeton ; Education Minister, Holkar State. *b.* in Sunninghill, Berkshire, England, Sept. 24, 1910 ; *ed* : in Canada, the U.S. and Britain. After serving as Prof. of Eng. at two Colleges became Principal, Holkar College, Indore, 1940-42. Education Minister, Holkar State since April, 1942. Written and edited a number of books and articles including *A Review of Adult Education in India* (in 1939), *India Through English Eyes etc.* Member of the Senate and the Faculty of Arts, Agra University ; *Ad.* Tukaganj, Indore.

RIZVI, SAJJAD HUSSAIN, Librarian in Meerut College since 1921, *b.* May 5, 1899, at Jarcha dist. Bulandshahr, *ed* : in Urdu, Persian and Arabic and in English at Meerut, D. L. Sc. (Imperial Library, Cal.) Founded Shiah Co-operative Society in 1927. *Pub.* (in Urdu) Two books on Library. *Ad.* Meerut College, Meerut.

ROY, THE HON. SIR ASOKE, Kt., Law Member, Viceroy's Council, since 1943 ; *b.* 9 Sept., 1886 ; *s.* of late Akshoy Kumar Roy Chaudhury of Taki and late Shoroshibala Roy Chaudhurani ; *m.* 1908, Charu Hashini. M.A., B.L., (Cal.) : Vakil. Calcutta High Court, 1908 ; called to Bar, Middle Temple, 1912 ; Standing Counsel, Bengal, 1929 ; Advocate-General, Bengal, 1934-43 ; twice acted as Judge, Calcutta High Court. *Ad.* 3, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta ; and New Delhi.

ROY, B. C., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), was Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University. President, All-India Medical Council ; ex-Mayor, Corporation of Calcutta. A foremost physician in India. Took to politics. Was Member, Congress Working Committee. *Ad.* 36, Wellington St., Calcutta.

ROY, M. N., Founder-leader, Radical Democratic Party ; Genl. Secy., Indian Federation of Labour until Dec. 1944, and National Democratic Union. A Marxist philosopher, and politician. Took part in revolutionary movements of U. S. A. Mexico, Russia, Germany, France, Spain, China, Turkey and India. Real name is Narendranath Bhattacharya. Had been in Bengal revolutionary movement since 1903 ; after unsuccessful attempt to overthrow Govt. during last war left for American incognito *via* Eastern countries 1915 ; Organized 1st communist Party in the world in Mexico 1917 and led Mexican Revolution with success Called by Lenin reached Moscow 1919. Member, Presidium of Communist International along with Lenin and Trotsky for 8 years. Founder of Eastern Univ., Moscow and in charge of Asiatic countries in the Internal. Served as Plenipotentiary in China from 1927 and later led opposition to colonial policy adopted at 6th World Congress of the Comintern, for which he was placed outside Comintern. Secretly returned to India 1930, arrested and sentenced to 6 yrs'. R. I. On release joined Congress and placed a Radical programme of alternative leadership. Broke away from Congress in support of present war against Fascism. Author of original papers and treatises on Mathematics. *Pub. India in Transition*; *Revolution and Counter-revolution in China* ; *Fascism* ; *Russian Revolution* : *Our Differences* : *etc., etc.* besides various tracts and manifestos. Edits Eng. pol. weekly 'Independent India' Delhi ; and "The Marxian Way" (quarterly). *Ad.* Mohini Road, Dehra Dun.

ROY, MOTILAL, Founder-President, Prabartak Samgha, *b.* Chandernagore 1882. *ed* : privately. In 1905 flung himself into the Swadeshi Movement. His intimate contact with Sri Aurobindo Ghose from 1910 led to a new turn from revolutionary politics to constructive nation-building. Started "Prabartak" 1914. Founded in 1919 the *Prabartak Samgha* which has now its

branches in various parts of Bengal. The *Samgha* conducts the Prabartak College of culture and a network of primary and secondary schools ; has started Prabartak Bank Ltd., Prabartak Jute Mills Ltd., and a score of other allied economic concerns all over the province. *Pub. Temple of Inspiration* (Eng.) ; 30 other titles in Bengali. *Ad. Prabartak Samgha*, Chandernagore.

ROY CHOUDHURY, KUMAR RAMENDRA NARAYAN, second Kumar of Bhowal in the district of Dacca, Bengal ; Figured in the historic Bhowal Sannyasi case, *m.* Sm. Dhara Sundari Devi 1350 B. S.

ROY, SURESH CHANDRA, M.A., B.L., *b.* 1902, *ed* : Calcutta ; Insurance training in England. Travelled extensively in Europe. Was Supdt. Hindusthan Co-operative Insce. Society Ltd. for about 5 years. With others founded, 1930, Indian Insce. Institute : was first its Genl. Secy. ; President 1939-41. Member, Exc. Comte., Bengal National Chamber of Commerce since 1932. Was member Insce. Law Consultative Comte. (Govt. of India) 1936. Was Chairman, Bengal Prov. Textile Control Advisory Committee. Director of several Bengal Jt.-stock Cos. Was on Advisory Boards of E. B. and B. N. Rlys. ; Editor, *Insurance World*, *Ad.* 15, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

ROWLAND. FRANCIS GEORGE, B.A., I.C.S. *b.* 1883, *ed* : Oxford, joined I.C.S., 1906 : is Judge, Patna High Court. *Ad.* Patna.

ROXBURGH, THOMAS JAMES YOUNG, B.A., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, I. C. S. Has served in Bengal in various capacities. Is now Judge, Calcutta High Court, *Ad.* C/o, Lloyds Bank, 37, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

ROY, SIR SATYENDRA NATH, Kt., (1942) C.S.I. (1938) ; C.I.E., I.C.S. ; Secy. Govt. of India, War Transport Dept. *b.* Sept. 1888, *s.* of late Kedar Nath Roy, Dt. & Sessions Judge, Bengal ; *ed* : Presidency College, Cal., Christ's College, Cambridge. Entered I. C. S., 1913 ; after holding important posts in Bengal became Member, Legislative Assembly and after holding important posts in Imperial Secretariat, became temporary member, Viceroy's Executive Council, March-April 1942 ; Nominated to Council of State since 1938. *Ad.* New Delhi.

RUNGANADHAN, Diwan Bahadur SIR SAMUEL EBENEZER, Kt. M.A. ; High Commissioner for India since 1948 ; *b.* 30 Dec. 1877 ; *s.* of late Rev. C. Runganadhan, London Missionary Society ; Entered I. E. S. 1921 ; Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ., 1929-1935 ; and Madras Univ. 1937-40 ; Adviser to Secy. of State for India, 1940-43, M. L. C. Madras (Upper House) 1938-40 ; Pres., Indian Christian Assoc., Madras ; Delegate to Congress of the Universities of the Empire, Edinburgh 1931 ; Chairman, Inter-Universities Board, India, 1938-39 ; Delegate to Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Canada, Dec. 1942 ; *Ad.* India House, Aldwych, W.C.2. T. Temple Bar 8484.

RUTHERFORD, H. E., SIR THOMAS GEORGE, K.C.S.I., C. I. E., I. C. S., *b.* 1886. *ed* : London and Edinburgh. Joined I.C.S., 1910. Was Collector and Magistrate ; has held important posts in Madras Presidency. Was Secy. to Governor, 1938-39 ; Adviser to the Governor, Madras, 1939-42 ; Governor of Bihar from 3.2 1943 to 5.9.1943. Appointed Actg. Governor of Bengal from 6.9.1943—22.1.1944 ; Governor of Bihar from 24.4.1944. *Ad.* Government House, Patna.

RUTHNASWAMY, MARIADAS, M.A., C.I.E., K.C.S.G., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1885, *ed* : Hyderabad and Cambridge. Was Principal, Pachaiyappa College, Madras. Was Member, and President, Legislative Council, Madras, and Central Assembly ; member, Madras Public Services Commission, 1930-42 ; now Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai

Univ. Has written on politics and administration. *Ad.* The Lodge, Chidambaram.

SA'ADULLA, SIR MUHAMMAD SYED, Kt., M.A., B.L., *b.* 1886, *ed* : Gauhati and Calcutta ; Was Prof. for a time. Then joined Gauhati Bar, and then Calcutta High Court. Was member, Legislative Council, Assam ; Minister, Assam Govt. 1924-29 ; member, Executive Council, Assam 1929-30 ; Became later Premier of Assam. *Ad.* Shillong, Assam.

SADANAND, S., Managing Director and Managing Editor, *Free Press Journal*, *Bharat Jyoti*, *Navshakti* : *b.* 1900 ; *s.* of C. V. Swaminatha Iyer : Journalist ; *m.* Srimati Sagaravati, daughter of E. S. Srinivasa Iyer. Founder of *Free Press of India* and Free Press Group of newspapers. *Ad.* 21, Dalal Street, Bombay 1.

SAHA, MEGHNAD, F. R. S., D. Sc., F. R. A. S. B., F.N.I., *b.* 1893, *ed* : Dacca and Calcutta, and worked at Imperial College Science (Lond.) and Berlin. Was Prof. of Physics and Math. Calcutta Univ. ; Prof. of Physics, Allahabad Univ. 1923-38 ; President, National Institute of Science, 1937-38 ; Indian Science Congress, 1934. Is Palit Prof. of Physics, Cal. Univ. Has contributed learned papers to scientific journals and written books on Relativity, Heat, etc. Founded and editor, *Science and Culture*. Is actively connected with the National Planning Committee. Advocates Industrialization of India. Was one of the delegates to the Indian Scientists' Mission to U. K. and U. S. A. Attended the 220th anniversary of the Russian Academy of Sciences, held in June '45. *Ad.* 12/1, Kayatala Lane, Ballygunge, Cal.

SAHNI, BIRBAL, M.A., Sc. D., (Cantab.) D. Sc., (Lond.) Hon. D. Sc. (Patna) ; F. R. S., (1936) distinguished scientist, *b.* 1891, *s.* of Ruchi Ram Shani, a Punjab educationist. *ed* : Lahore, Munich and Cambridge. At present Professor of Botany and Dean of the Faculty of Science, Lucknow University. One of the Vice-Presidents, Section of Palaeobotany, 5th International Botanical Congress, Cambridge 1930 and 6th Congress, Amsterdam 1935. Hony. Univ. Prof., Benares ; General President, Indian Science Congress, Madras 1940 ; President, National Academy of Sciences, 1937-38, and 1943-44. *Ad.* University of Lucknow.

SAIFUDDIN, SAHIB TAHER, SYEDNA, His Holiness, Sirdar, *b.* 1888. Is a first class sirdar of Deccan and High Priest, Dawoodi Bohra Shia community. His views on social, religious and other matters final and his decisions are binding. *Ad.* Saifi Mahal, Surat.

SAKLATVALA, SIR SORABJI DORABAJI, *b.* 1879, *ed* : Bombay. Was Chairman, Bombay Millowner's Assn. (1924) ; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Comte. 1929-31 ; Represents Mill-owners Assocn. in the Bombay Legl. Assembly. Is a Director of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. ; Kt. in 1941. *Ad.* Bombay House, Bruce-Street, Bombay.

SAKSENA, MOHAN LAL, B. Sc., LL.B., *b.* 1896, *ed* : Lucknow and Allahabad , was member, Swaraj Party ; General Secy., U.P. Congress ; member, Indian Legsl. Assbly., 1935. *Ad.* Aminuddowlah Park, Lucknow.

SAMBAMURTI, SRI B., B.A., B.L., *b.* 1886, *ed* : Madras. Was at Bar. 1911-20 ; President, Andhra Congress 1926 ; joined the non-co-operation movement, 1921, and left Bar. Was President, *Hindustan Seva Dal* and member, Congress W. C. Has been jailed several times. Is Speaker, Madras Legl. Assbly. *Ad.* 91, Verrabadram St., Royapetta High Road, Mylapore, Madras.

SAMPURNANAND, SHRI, B. Sc., L. T., *b.* 1891, *ed* : Benares and Allahabad. Started life as teacher, Prof. Kashi Vidyapith ; Member, A. I. C. C. ; was President, 2nd. All-India Socialist Confce., Bombay, and

All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Poona ; ex-Minister of Edun., U. P. Has written on politics, philosophy, etc. *Ad.* Jalipadevi, Benares.

SANGLI, Ruler of, (See p. 188)

SANJIVA ROW, KODIKAL, M. A., C. I. E., Member, Federal Public Service Commission. *b.* 1890, *ed* : Madras. Joined Govt. service 1914. Became Asst. Secy., Govt of India, Deputy Secy., Govt. of India, 1936 ; Joint Secy. 1937-40. Ex-member, Central Assembl. *Ad.* New Delhi.

SAPRU, Rt. Hon. SIR TEJ BAHADUR, M.A., D.C.L., LL D., D.Litt., P.C., K.C.S I. *b.* 1875, *ed* : Agra and Allahabad. Joined Allahabad High Court Bar, 1896 ; was member, U. P. Council and of Imperial Legislative Council ; member A.I C.C., 1906-7. Delegate to 3 Round Table Conferences ; was Law Member, Viceroy's Executive Council. Is a leading liberal politician. Presided over the Leaders' Conference in March 1941 held at Bombay. Has written on law, politics, unemployment, etc. *Ad.* 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.

SARAF CHOUTHMAL, B.Com., B.L. Political Secretary, All-India Marwari Federation ; and President, Commercial Taxes Bar Association, Calcutta. *b.* 1911 in Bogra (Bengal), *ed* : Calcutta ; enrolled Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1935 ; now an Income Tax Consultant and lawyer. Was President, All-India Marwari Federation (Calcutta Branch). *Ad.* 62, Nalini Sett Road, Calcutta.

SARAN, MUNSHI ISWAR, B. A., *b.* 1874, *ed* : Allahabad. Advocate High Court, Allahabad. President of U. P. Political and Social Conferences and of Allahabad, Harijan Sevak Sangha and founder of *Harijan Asram* ; Member A.I.C.C., for a time ex-M. L. A. *Ad.* 6, Edmondstone Road, Allahabad.

SARDA, DIWAN BAHADUR HAR BILAS, M R.A.S., F.S.S., *b.* June 3, 1867. *ed* : Ajmer and Agra ; was in Indian Judicial service from 1902 to 1928 ; Senior Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur, 1925 ; elected member, Imperial Legislative Assembly 1924-33. Author of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, known as the *Sarda Act. Pub. Hindu Superiority, Ajmer Historical and Descriptive, etc. Ad.* Har Niwas, Civil Lines, Ajmer.

SARKAR, SIR JADUNATH, D. Litt., Kt., C. I. E., I. E. S., (Retd.) Hony. M.R.A.S. (Eng), an eminent historian, *b.* 1870, *ed* : Calcutta. Started life as professor. Has been connected with Calcutta, Benares and Patna Universities. Was Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-28. *Pub. History of Aurangzeb, Mughal Administration, Fall of Mughal Empire ; Shivaji*, etc. *Ad.* 255 Lake Terrace, Calcutta.

SARKER, NALINI RANJAN, *b.* Sajhiura, Mymensingh (Bengal). Ex-Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly ; Ex-General Manager and President, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd,, Calcutta ; formerly President and now Treasurer, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry : Ex-Pro-Chancellor, Delhi Univ. ; Member of the Court, Dacca Univ. ; ex-President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce ; ex-Mayor of Calcutta 1934-35; Fellow, Calcutta University ; 1933-34 : Trustee, Chittaranjan Seva Sadan ; President, Indian Institute of Economics ; was a member of the Central Banking Committee. Has been on numerons other Public Bodies and on Committees ; formerly Secretary and Chief Whip, Swarajya Party ; Director of several industrial and financial concerns. Was member, Viceroy's Ex. Council for Education, Health & Lands and later for Commerce and Food ; ex-Finance Minister Bengal. *Ad.* "Ranjani", 287, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

SARMA, SIR RAMASWAMI SRINIVASA, Kt., C. I. E., *b.* 1890 ; started as journalist, Calcutta : was chief editor of the *Bengali* and *New*

Empire ; was with *Associated Press* and *Reuter*. Has founded *The Whip* (weekly), Calcutta. *Ad.* Kali Koti, Mavoor P. O., Dt. Tanjore.

SASTRI, P. S. SUBRAHMANYA, M. A., Ph. D., Vidyaratna, Professor of Sanskrit, Annamalai University ; *b.* 1890. *ed* : S. P. G. College ; Ph. D. in 1930 in Tamil ; was Asst. Editor, Tamil Lexicon Univ. of Madras. Principal, Raja's College of Sanskrit and Tamil Studies, Tiruvadi 1932-42 *Pub.* Is the author of several books in and on Tamil, and on Sanskrit Philosophy. *Ad.* Annamalainagar, S. Arcot Dt., S. India.

SASTRI, RIGHT Hon. V. S. SRINIVASA, B. A., P. C., J. H., *b.* 1869, *ed* : Kumbakonam. Began as teacher : became member of Servants of India Society ; and President, 1915-27. Was member of Madras Council, and of Imperial Legislative Council ; delegate, Imperial Conference, and Washington Conference. Elected member, Council of State. Made Privy Councillor and Freeman of the City of London, 1921 ; was High Commissioner for India in South Africa, 1927-29. Is a Liberal in politics. *Ad.* "Svagatam," Mylapore, Madras.

SASTRI, S. R., B. O. L., Lecturer in Hindi, Women's Christian College, Madras ; *b.* 1905, in Tanjore District, *ed* : at Raja's College, Tiruvadi, (Tanjore). "Visharad" of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad. Member of Board of Studies in Hindi, Madras and Mysore Universities and of Executive Council, Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha. *Pub. A Guide to Hindi Hindusthani*, in Roman and Nagri Scripts (English Medium) and other books.

SAVARKAR, VINAYAK DAMODAR, Bar-at-Law, D. Litt., President, Hindu Mahasabha from 1937 to 1944. *b.* 1883. *ed* : Poona and London. Had 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 six annual sessions. Foremost Marathi Poet, author of English books, *Hindu-Pact-Patshahi* and *Hindutva* and Several Marathi works. Was conferred honorary D. Litt. by the Nagpur Univ. in 1948. *Ad.* Bombay 28.

SCHOFIELD, ALFRED, B. Sc., (Econ). H. M.'s Trade Commissioner at Calcutta. *b.* 1889, *ed* : Manchester and London University ; was in business for a time. Saw war service in France (1915-18). Formerly Lecturer on Economics, subsequently in Board of Inland Revenue, London and later appointed to Dept of Overseas Trade. *Pub. Routine of Commerce, etc. Ad.* Bengal Club, Calcutta.

SCOTT, JOHN GORDON CAMERON, M. A., *b.* 1888, *ed* : Cambridge. Appointed I. E. S., 1912 ; Was Master, Daly College, Indore ; is Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. *Ad.* Prince of Wales' R. I. M. College, Dehra Dun.

SEN, SIRDAR, D. K., M. A., B.C.L., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1897, *ed* : Lahore, Oxford and London. Was legal Adviser, Patiala and on delegation of Chamber of Princes in England 1926-27 & Chief Minister, Mandi State. Is now Foreign and Education Minister, Patiala. *Ad.* Patiala.

SEN, H. K., M. Sc., F. F. A., Actuary, *b.* Sept. 1907. *s.* of Mr. S. K. Sen, Director, Bengal Central Bank Ld. *ed* : Presidency and Univ. Colleges, Calcutta & Edinburgh. Took practical training in the office of Messrs. Cal. Insurance Co. Ld. and with Messrs. Pearl Insurance Co. Ld., (Eng.) *Ad.* 15, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

SEN, Mrs. HANNAH, B. A., (Hons.), B. L. (1st. Class), Cal. University ; Teachers' Diploma, London. Since 1932 has been Directress of the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi. Is a

member of the Governing Bodies of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Indraprastha Girl's College, Delhi and other important Committees. *Ad.* Lady Irwin College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.

SEN, JITENDRA MOHAN, B. Sc., (Cal.), M. Ed. (Leeds), Dip. Ed. (Oxford), Teacher's Diploma(London), Principal, Krishnagar College. *b.* April, 1892. Head Master, Keshub Academy, 1916-1919 ; After holding important posts in the Bengal Education Department became Principal, David Hare Training College 1937 ; Inspector of Schools and Asst. Director of Public Instruction, 1926-37. Member, Legl. Council, Bengal 1929 and 1930 ; Member of the International Committee on Illiteracy of the World Association for Adult Education, 1931-32 ; President, Psychological Association since 1942. *Pub. Is the author of several books and pamphlets on Education. Ad.* Krishnagar, Bengal.

SEN, KSHITIMOHAN, SHASTRI, M.A. Principal, Vidyabhavan (Post graduate and Research Dept). Visvabharati, Santiniketan. *b.* 1880, *ed* : Benares *tols* and Queen's College, Benares. Travelled all over India collecting songs and lives of mediaeval mystics and of *Aools* and *Baools* of Bengal. Joined his Santiniketan 1908 foregoing lucrative post in Education Dept. Master of Bengali, Sanskrit, Hindi, Pali, Gujarati, English, Tibetan and other languages. *Pub.* include *Medieval Mysticism, Dadu* and *Bharater Samskriti. Ad.* 30, Gobinda Ghosal Lane, Calcutta.

SEN, KSHITISH CHANDRA, B. A., *b.* 1888, *ed* : Calcutta and Cambridge, joined I. C. S., Bombay Presidency, 1931 ; was Asst. Collector, Asst. Judge, Asst. Legal Remembrancer, Deputy Secy., Legal Dept. ; Dt. and Sessions Judge ; Registrar, Bombay High Court ; and later Judge of the same 1939. *Ad.* Crismill, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SEN, SUKUMAR, M. A., P. R. S., Ph. D., Lecturer in Comparative Philology and Sanskrit, Calcutta Univ. *b,* 1900. *ed* : Burdwan and Calcutta ; Griffith Prizeman (thrice), Ashutosh Mukerji Medalist (twice), Hony. Secy., Linguistic Society of India. *Pub. Use of the Cases in Vedic Prose* ; *A History of Brajabuli Literature* ; *Bangala Sahityer Itihas* ; etc. *Ad.* 27, Goabagan Lane, Cal.

SEN, SUSIL CHANDRA, M. Sc. B.L., C. B. E., *ed* : Calcutta. Is Solicitor to Govt. of India at Calcutta. Helped Govt. of India in framing Indian Companies Act and Indian Insurance Act. Was member, Indian Legislative Assembly, and Council of State for some time. Is Solicitor and Advocate, High Court, Cal. *Ad.* 30, Nandan Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

SEN, SIR, USHA NATH, C. B. E., *b.* 1889. *ed* : Calcutta. Chief Press Adviser, Govt. of India. Is a well-known journalist, and was Director and Managing Editor of the *Associated Press of India. Ad.* 4, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

SEN GUPTA, B., President, Indian Journalists' Assciation, Calcutta. Managing Director and founder of the *United Press of India. b.* 1889, in village Chunta of Tippera (Bengal), *ed* : Calcutta University M.A. Subeditor, *The Bengalee*, chief subeditor, *The Indian Daily News* (1919) ; news-editor, *The Servant.* Helped Mr. Sadanand in organizing the *Free Press*, and when it ceased to function as a news agency, Mr. Sen Gupta founded the *United Press* on Sept., 1, 1933. *Ad* P. 4, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.

SETALVAD, SIR CHIMANLAL HARILAL, Kt., K.C.I.E., LL.D., *b.* 1866, *ed* : Bombay, started as pleader., High Court, Bombay. Was member. Hunter and Southborough Committees, and of Executive Council, Bombay Government ; and Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University.

1917-20 ; is a Liberal in politics. *Ad.* Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SHAH, THE HON'BLE SAYED MIRAN MUHAMMAD, B.A., LL. B., (Bombay) Speaker, Sind Legislative Assembly, *b.* 19th March 1898. *ed* : D. J. Sind College, Karachi, and Government Law College, Bombay. Is Fellow, University of Bombay ; Leader, National War Front, Hyderabad (Sind). Has been Chairman of several Committees, specially Sind University Committee. *Ad.* 50, Cantonment, Hyderabad, (Sind).

SHAHAB-UD-DIN, CHAUDHURI SIR, B.A., LL. B., Kt., Khan Bahadur, *ed* : Lahore. Was President, Lahore Municipal. Committee ; Member of Legislative Assembly, Punjab, for years and now its speaker. *Pub. The Criminal Law Journal of India, etc. Ad.* 3, Durand Road, Lahore.

SHARMA, BENI SHANKAR, B.L., *b.* 1910 : *ed* : Calcutta Univ. Was Asst. Editor, *Viswamitra* for sometime, actively connected with the All-India Marwari Federation, Marwari Relief Society and the Marwari Students' Union of which he was the President last year. *Ad.* 228, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

SHARMA, K. N., BHISAG BHUSAN, Vidya Alankar, Prof. M. Sc. Hon. Botanist to the Govt. of Nepal. *b.* 1906, Maymyo, Burma, *ed* : Univ. of Rangoon. Took active part in the Nepal earthquake Relief. Interested in rural uplift and research. *Ad.* 78, Taybaal, Nepal.

SHARMA, P. D., B.A. (Hons)., LL.B., *b.* 1904. *s.* of Pandit Bhagwan Das of Eminabad, Dist. Gujranwala. *ed* : Lahore, Joined 1921 non-co-operation movement ; Asst. Editor, *Hindusthan Times* 1927-32 ; Editor, *Free Press of India* 1933-35 ; Editor, *United Press of India*, Delhi and Simla (1935-44) ; joined *United Press of America*, New Delhi office in 1945. Visited Europe 1938, Japan, China, Malaya, Burma, Siam, Sumatra, etc., 1939 ; elected Member, Simla Municipal Committee since 1936. *Ad.* 21, Narindra Place, New Delhi.

SHASTRI, SHANKAR, Daivajnamukutalankar, Pandit Jyotirmartand, astrologer, astronomer and landlord. *b.* 1884. *ed* : Hosritti. Author of Indian Calendar Reform published in *What India Thinks* by P. Roberts of Calcutta, and of History of Panpus and Ursa Major in English. *Ad.* Haveri, Dharwar District, Bombay.

SHASTRI, PRABHU DUTT. M. A., B. Sc., B. T., Ph. D., M. O. L., Litt., Hum., I. E. S., Professor Presidency College Calcutta since 1912, was Principal, Hooghly College, Rajshahi College, and David Hare Traning College, Cal. *b.* 1885, *ed* : Lahore, Oxford, Paris & Bonn. Was delegate to International Congress of Philosophy, Bologna ; has lectured in Europe and America. Has written on philosophy, education and social subjects. *Ad.* 3, Multan Rd., Lahore.

SHETH, AMRITLAL D., *b.* 1891, Limbdi, Kathiawar. High Court Vakil. Founder and Editor *Saurashtra*, Ranpur. Founder and General Secretary, All-India States Peoples' Conference (1926-36), M.L.C. (1926-30), Mg. Editor of three prominent Vernacular Bombay dailies *Janmabhoomi*, *Lokamanya* and *Nutan Gujrat* : President, Indian Languages Newspapers Association. Attended San Francisco Conference as one of the 3 Indian journalists, on invitation. *Ad.* 138, Medows St., Bombay.

SIDDIQI, ABDUR RAHAMAN, Editor *Morning News*, Calcutta. *b.* Bombay 1887. *ed* : Ahmedabad and Aligarh, came to Cal. as assistant of late Maulana Mahomed Ali for editing *Comrade*, joined Dr. Ansari's medical mission to Turkey during Balkan War in 1912. Took M. A. degree from Aligarh Univ. and then joined Wadham College, Oxford. Was called to the Bar, 1922, started business in

England, returned to Calcutta. Has visited Near East several times and led the Indian Moslem Delegation to the world Moslem Congress at Cairo in 1938. Member of the Working Committee of the All-India Moslem League. Was Mayor of Cal. (1940).

SIKKIM, Ruler of, (See p. 184).

SINGH, GAYA PRASAD, B.L., Pleader Muzaffarpur (Bihar), *ed* : Muzaffarpur, Patna and Calcutta, was a Deputy Magistrate and collector but later joined the Bar ; was Member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1924-34 : Member of the Empire Parliamentary Association; Presided over many Conferences in India and Burma. *Pub. Khaddar* (Name protection) *Act 1934*, passed by the Central Legislature. *Ad.* 1, Clyde Rd., Lucknow.

SING, JOGINDRA, The Hon. Sardar Sir, Kt., (1929). *b.* 25th May 1877, Married a Second time Winifred May Donoghue. Taluqdar, Aira Estate. Kheri District and *Rais*, Rasulpur Amritsar, Punjab. Served on Indian Sugar Committee, Indian Texation Enquiry Commission, Skeen Committee, Army Indianization Committee, Was fellow of the Punjab University. President of Sikh Educational Conference and Home Minister, Patiala State, Minister of Agriculture, Punjab 1926 to April, 1938, Prime Minister, Patiala. Appointed Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (Education, Health & Lands) July 1942. *Pub.* Edited *East & West.* Contributed to several papers in India and England. Written "Kamla" , "Nur Jehan : Nasrin," "Thus spoke Guru Nanak", "Sikh Ceremonies," etc.

SINGH, MAHARAJ, RAJA SIR, M.A., C.I.E., Kt . Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1878, *ed* : Harrow, Oxford, London. Joined Govt. service 1904 ; Magistrate and Collector, Secy. to U. P. Govt. ; Commissioner, Allahabad and Benares ; Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, 1931. Agent-General to the Govt. of India in South Africa : Home Member, U. P. Govt. 1935-37. Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow Univ. 1941. Is member, Legisl. Assembly, U. P. since 1937. *Ad.* Lucknow.

SINGH, ST. NIHAL, famous publicist and social worker ; *b.* 1884 Rawalpindi. Started life as journalist, has contributed to various papers in U. K., U. S. A. and India. Has written books for various Governments. *Pub.* "Messages of Uplift for India" 'Urge Divine', 'Dry America', 'India's Fighting Troops', 'The Rajas and their India', etc. *Ad.* 'Suryathan", 16, Nemi Road, Dehra Dun, U. P.

SINGHANIA, SIR PADAMPAT, Kt., M. L. A., *b.* 1905. Governing Director, Juggilal Kamlapat Group of Mills, Cawnpore. Knighted on the 1st. Jan' 43. Helps several social, educational, literary, and political associations. Has founded Merchants' Chamber of Commerce, U. P. ; Ex-President, All-India Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, All-India Marwari Federation and All-India Vaish Mahasabha. *Ad.* Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.

SINGH ROY, BIJOY PRASAD, SIR M.A., B L., K.C.I.E., President, Bengal Legl. Council, *b.* 1894, *ed* : Calcutta. Was member, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and received King's Commission as 2nd Lieutenant. Joined Calcutta High Court Bar, 1924 : was Councillor, Calcutta Municipal Corporation : Trustee Calcutta Improvement Trust, Vice-President, British Indian Association, Revenue Minister Bengal, from 1937 to Dec. 1941. *Ad.* 15, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

SINHA, ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.A., B.L., *b.* 1889, *ed* : Patna and Calcutta. Joined Patna Bar. Was General Secy., Bihar Congress Committee for many years ; was member of Council of State and of Central Assembly, Became member, Bihar Legislative Assembly, and later, Finance Minister, Bihar Govt. *Ad*, Poiawan, Aurangabad, Gaya.

SINHA, LORD AROON KUMAR, 2nd Baron of Raipur, Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1887. *ed* : London. Takes great interest in social matters. Is a Liberal in politics and is keen on raising a Bengal army for defence. *Ad.* 7, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta.

SINHA, BHUPENDRA NARAYAN, Raja Bahadur, B.A., M.L.C., of Nashipur. *b.* 1888, *ed* : Calcutta. Was Minister, Bengal Government, 1928-29. Is an elected member of Bengal Legislative Council since 1926. Was President, British Indian Assen. Is a Trustee of the Indian Museum and is on numerous important Committees and Public Bodies. *Ad.* 4/A, Rammoy Road, Calcutta.

SINHA, KUMAR GANGANAND, M.A., M. L. C., of Srinagar Raj. *b.* 1898. *ed* : Monghyr, Purnea, Cal. ; M.L. A., 1924-30. Joined the Swarajya Party in the Assembly 1925 ; elected Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly, 1928. Elected M.L.C. (Bihar) in 1937. Dy. Leader of the Coalition Party in the Bihar Legislative Council from 1937 ; President, Bihar Prov. Hindu Sabha ; Vice-President All-India Hindu Mahasaba (1942) ; Fellow, Patna Univ. ; Member Benares Hindu University Court. Visited Europe 1930-31. Author of several papers on literary and political subjects ; An Editor of the Barhut Inscriptions in 1926. *Ad.* 'Srinagar Darbar', Dt. Purnea, Bihar.

SINHA, SACHCHIDANANDA, Bar-at-Law. D. Litt. *b.* 1871, *ed* : Calcutta, Patna, London. Joined Calcutta High Court 1893, and Patna High Court, 1916. Vice-Chancellor of Patna University (1936-44). Was Member, Central Assembly, and Finance Member, Bihar and Orissa Executive Council, 1921-26. Has founded and edits *Hindusthan Review* Has delivered convocation addresses. Is a keen political worker and educationist. Author of *Kashmir, The Playground of Asia.* *Ad.* Sinha Library Road, Patna.

SINHA, SACHINDRA NATH, M. A., Asst. Controller, Govt. of India Stationery Office, Calcutta. *b.* Ghatal (Midnapore) 1889. Joined as Chemist in the Customs and Excise Laboratory, in 1913. Store Examiner of Stationery, Government of India in 1918. Assistant Controller 1934. Officiated as Deputy Controller in 1939 and 1942. Vice-President, Institution of Chemists (India) and Sir Gooroodas Institute. Went to England and the continent for first hand knowledge in paper Technology. Has done much in effecting improvement of quality of Indian made paper. *Pub.* "Durability of paper, ink and binding materials." *Ad.* 16/1, Shastitala Road, Narikeldanga, Calcutta.

SINHA, SHRI KRISHNA, M. L. A., Congress Premier of Bihar 1937-39, *b.* 1888. *ed* : Patna, Joined Bar, 1915. Came to lead the Swaraj Party, Bihar and Orissa, 1927, after having given up practice in 1921. Was in the Central Assembly for a time, and was Chairman, Monghyr District Board. Has suffered imprisonment *Ad.* Maur, Barabigha (Monghyr).

SIQUEIRA, T. N., S. J., *b.* Bombay Feb. 19, 1899, *ed* : Bombay and Madras Universities, M. A., Joined Society of Jesus 1919. Was Prof. of English for 8 years at St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. At present Rector and Principal, St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah ; was for some time editor of *The New Review*, Calcutta. *Pub. The Education of India*, and numerous articles in journals in India and abroad. *Ad.* St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah.

SIRMOOR, Ruler of, H. H. Lt. Maharaja Rajendra Prakash Bahadur, *b.* 1912. *ed* : privately, ascended *gaddi* 1933. The Maharaja has introduced many reforms in his State, has set up a Council of State; founded a High Court, and a Rural Develop-

ment Board, Schools, Dispensaries and Co-operative Societies.

SMITH, SIR THOMAS, Kt *b.* 1875. A well known business magnate of Upper-India. Was President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, member U. P. Legislative Council. Fellow, Allahabad University ; Mg. Director, Cawnpore Muir Mills. Went to Geneva 1925, as Employers' representative to I. L. Conference. *Ad.* Westfield, Cawnpore.

SMITH-PEARSE, THOMAS LAWRENCE HART, M.A., I E.S., *b.* 1893. *ed* : Marlborough and Oxford ; joined I. E. S. ; Was Chairman Indian Public Schools Conference, 1939-40 ; is Principal, Rajkumar Coll.,Raipur. *Ad.* Rajkumar Coll., Raipur (C. P.)

SOBHA SINGH, THE HON'BLE SIRDAR BAHADUR, O. B. E., *b.* 1890. Landlord, Contractor, Millowner. Member, Delhi Municipal Committee 1915-36. New Delhi M. C. ; Trustee, Delhi Improvement Trust ; Member, Legislative Assembly 1988 and of Council of State since 1939 ; Chairman Punjab Chamber of Commerce, *Ad.* A-1 Queensway, New Delhi.

SODHBANS, SIRDAR PREM SINGH, F. L. A. A. (Lond.), R. A., Lahore, *b.* 1885 at Gujrakhan, *ed* : Ramnagar and Bannu. Served in army. A. L. A. A., London 1911, and Fellow 1922. Founder-Secretary, Central Sikh League, 1919-22 ; Vice-President and President, Lahore Congress Committee : Founder and Editor, *Indian Accountant*, since 1922 ; President, Ind. Cham. of Com., Lahore for 1942-43. Adviser to Indian Employers' Delegates to 20th Session of the International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1936; President, Society of Registered Accountants in N. Ind., 1937-38 & 1942 ; First Indian Delegate to 5th Internatl. Congress on Accounting, Berlin 1938 ; member Working Committee National Liberation of India (1945-46). *Ad.* 16, McLeod Road, Lahore.

SORCAR, P. C., *b.* 1913 at Tangail (Mymensingh) ; became a professional magician ; made extensive tour of Far-eastern countries and earned reputation as a great magician ; better known as *The Man with X'Ray Eyes*. Is author of more than a dozen publications on Magic in English, Bengali and Hindi. *Ad.* Tangail, Mymensingh (Bengal).

SPENCE, SIR GEORGE HEMMING, M. A., C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S., *b.* 1888, *ed* : Oxford ; joined I. C. S., 1912. Was in the Punjab service first ; transferred to Govt. of Ind. Is now Secy.,Govt. of Ind.(Legl. Dept.), *Ad.* 8, Hastings Rd., New Delhi.

SRINIVASAN, KASTURI, B. A., *b.* 1887 ; *ed* : Madras. Is a leading journalist of India. Managing Editor of *The Hindu*, Madras ; President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Confce. *Ad.* Sabarmati, Mowbray's Road, Alwarpet, Madras.

SRIVASTAVA, SIR JWALA PRASAD, M. Sc., A. M. S. T., A. I. C., D. Sc., D. Litt., M. L. A., Member, Viceroy's Executive Council since July, 1942, *b.* 1889 ; *ed* ; Cawnpore, Allahabad and Manchester. Is a bussiness magnate of U. P. Was member, Legislative Council (U. P.) 1926-39 ; Was Minister for Education U. P. 1931-37, later Minister for Finance. A landlord and Rais of Basti. *Ad.* Kailas, Cawnpore.

STEPHENS, IAN MELVILLE, C.I.E., M.A., Editor the "Statesman" Calcutta since 1943. *b.* Feb. 1903, s. of J. A. Melville Stephens, Fleet, Hants, *ed* : Winchester and King's College, Cambridge. Supervisor in History, King's College 1925-26 ; Deputy Director of Public Information, Govt. of India, 1930-32 ; Publicity Officer, Indian Franchise (Lothian) Committee, 1932 ; Director of Public Information, 1932-37. Joined "Statesman" as Asst. Editor, 1937 ; Director, "Statesman" Ltd. since 1939, Actg. Editor, Sept. 1942. *Ad.* The "Statesman", Calcutta.

STONE, SIR GILBERT, Kt. Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1886, *ed* ; Cambridge and London. Practised law in London at first ; became puisne judge, Madras High Court. Is now Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court. Has written on mining, law, insurance, history, pleadings, etc. *Ad.* High Court Nagpur.

SUBBARAYAN, PARAMASIVA, M.A. B.C.L., LL D., *b.* 1889, *ed* : Madras and Oxford. Member, Madras Legislative Council for many years ; member, A.-I. C. C. and M. L. A., Madras. Was Minister for Law Madras Govt. Is President, Board of Control for Cricket in India and connected with sports associations. *Ad.* Tiruchengodu, Salem Dist., S. India.

SUBEDAR, MANU, B.A. (Bom.) B.Sc. (Econ. Lond.), Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn) *ed* : Bombay and London, James Taylor Scholar and Prizeman, London School of Economics. Lecturer in Economics, Bombay Univ. ; Professor of Economics, Calcutta University ; Partner of Lalji Naranji & Co. ; official adviser on technical finance to several Indian States : President, Indian Marchants Chamber, 1935 ; Financial Adviser to the Chamber of Princes, 1936-39 ; Member, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee ; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1937. *Ad.* Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUHRAWARDY, SIR HASSAN, Kt. Lt.-Col., M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.Sc., LL.D., K.-I.-H., Medal, *b.* 1884, *ed* : Dacca, Calcutta, Edinburgh, Dublin, London, Led Indian Delegation, British Empire University Congress, Edinburgh 1931 ; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1930-34 ; Is now Adviser to the Secretary of State for India. *Ad.* India Office, London,

SUHRAWARDY, SIR ZAHHADUR RAHIM ZAHID, Kt. M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law. *b.* 1870, *ed* : Dacca, Calcutta and London. Practised at Calcutta High Court, was later Judge. Was President, Railway Advisory Comte. *Ad.* 8, Wellesley 1st Lane, Calcutta.

SUR, ATUL K., M.A., Editor, Calcutta Stock Exchange Official Year-Book, since its inception in 1936 ; *b.* 1904, *ed* : Calcutta Univ. *Pub. Statistical Methods, Business Forecasting ; Profit Hunting in the Stock Exchange, etc., etc.*

SURVE, DADASAHEB APPASAHEB, RAO BAHADUR. *b.* 1903, *ed* : Bangalore. Is Prime Minister of Kolhapur State. Was Chief Secy. to the Maharaja for a time, acted as Dewan, 1929-31 ; Appointed Dewan, 1931, Prime Minister, 1932. Attended two R. T. Conferences. President, State Council from 26-11-40. *Ad.* Premala House, Kolhapur. (Residency).

TAGORE, ABANINDRA NATH, C.I.E., founder of modern Indian School of painting and a picturesque and witty writer in Bengali, *b.* 1871, *ed* : Calcutta. Was Vice-Principal, Calcutta School of Arts. *Ad.* 5, Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Calcutta.

TAHMANKAR, D. V., London Editor of *United Press of India*, since '41. *b.* in Maharashtra, in 1905; Graduating from the Bombay University joined "Kesari" (Poona) ; went to England in 1931 with Mahatma Gandhi to cover the second Round Table Conference ; served with several Select Committees as Political Secretary ; From 1932 till 1939 addressed over 500 public meetings throughout Great Britain and published Friends of India Society's newspaper *India Bulletin*. In 1938 attended and addressed the Haripura Congress. In 1943 appointed Special Correspondent of three leading British newspapers—*Reynolds News*, *News Chronicle* and *Evening Standard*—to report on India. *Pub.* Translation in Marathi of "*Hindu Swaraj*" by Mahatma Gandhi, *Life of Chitta-Ranjan Das* and *Life of Benito Mussolini* ; Present *Ad.* C/o, Barklay's Bank, Russell Square,

London, W. C. 1 : *Ad.* in India, C/o, *Kesari*, Poona City.

TALCHER, KISHOR CHANDRA, B. H. Raja of, *b.* 1880, *ed* : privately. Ascended *gaddi* 1891. The *Raj* is progressive and is conducted on modern lines. There are *Byabastha Parisads* with elected members and compulsory education in the state.

TAMBE, SHRIPAD BALWANT, B. A., LL. B., *b.* 1875, *ed* : Jubbulpore and Bombay. Began practising law at Amraoti ; was President, Congress Committee, Amraoti. Member, Legislative Council, C. P., 1917-20 ; President, 1935. Was Home Member, C.P. Govt. ; Acting as Governor, 1929 ; delegate to second R. T. Conference. *Ad.* Amraoti Road, Nagpur, C. P.

TAN, YUN-SHAN, Prof. and Director of the Visvabharati Cheena-Bhavana, Shantiniketan ; Chinese scholar, thinker and writer : *b.* 1900. *ed* : China. First came to India in 1928, for bringing China & India together. Returned to China, 1931 ; initiated the Sino-Indian Cultural Society in China 1933 ; came to India 2nd time and organized the Sino-Indian Cultural Society in India, 1934. Returned to China same year, back to India again 1936 ; founded the Visva-Bharati Cheena-Bhavana, 1937. Is a prolific writer in English and Chinese.

TANNAN, MOHANLAL, M. Com., Bar-at-Law, I. E. S., R. A., *b.* 1885, was Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 1920-27 ; was Fellow, Bombay Univ. ; sometime Genl. Manager, Punjab National Bank, Lahore ; has written on banking, currency, etc. *Ad.* 1, Gold Road, Lahore.

TASKER, SIR THEODORE JAMES, C. I. E., O. B. E., I. C. S., *b.* 1884. *ed* : Birmingham and Cambridge. Joined, I. C. S. 1908. Rose to be Commissioner of Coorg, 1923-26 ; Joined Hyderabad Service, Director General of Revenue, 1927-35 ; Member of Council of State 1935-42, Supervisor, I. C. S. Probationers' Training 1942. *Ad.* Dehra Dun.

THAKURDAS, SIR PURUSOTAMDAS Kt., C. I. E., J. P., *b.* 1879. *ed* : Elphinstone College, Bombay : *m.* Lady Dhankore. Joined Narandas. Rajaram & Co., 1902, President, East India Cotton Association Ltd. ; Chairman, Bombay Elec. Supply and Tramway Co. Ltd. : Oriental Life Assurance Co. Ltd. and various other Companies ; Member, Inchcape Committee 1922-23, Council of State 1922-28 ; Central Legislative Assembly 1924-30 ; Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange, 1926 : Vice-Chairman, Banking Enquiry Comte. 1930. Delegate to Indian Round Table Conference and Jt. Parliamentary Committee 1932-33 ; Chairman, Economic Enquiry Committee, Bombay 1938 ; Director, Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India. Has been connected with various other Committees and Associations and Societies as President or Member. *Ad.* Navsari Chamber, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

THOMAS, Dr. P. J., M.A., B.Litt., D. Phil. (Oxon) Prof. of Economics, Madras University ; on deputation with Government of India since 1945 as Director of Research, Finance Department. Was Member, Madras Legislative Council for 9 years from 1937. Has served on several Government Committees. Was Chairman Fact-Finding Committee (Handloom and Mills). Recently surveyed for the Government of India the War-time development in Indian Industries. Is now engaged in drawing up an investment policy for India. *Pub.* Several standard works including "The Evolution of Federal Finance in India," "Indian Agricultural Statistics" "Some South Indian Villages."

TILAK, MRS. KAMALABAI, (Ukidava) *b.* 1905. in Poona Dist. M.A. (Bomb) ; worked for seven years in Benares

Hindu University, as Professor of English and Principal of the Women College. Has published a book in Marathi, on the problems of Indian Womanhood and a volume of short stories in Marathi for which she was awarded the Tarkhadkar Prize of the Bombay University being the best book of the year. *Ad.* Shevantibag, Camp Road, Baroda.

TIWANA, MALIK KHIZAR HYAT KHAN, Nawabzada, Lt.-Col., O.B.E. M. L. A., (Punjab), Premier of the Punjab since 31. 12. 42. *b.* 1900, *ed* : Lahore ; has seen service in Great War and third Afghan War ; was President, Natnl. Horse Breeding Society of India ; was Manager Kaira Estate. Was Minister of Public Works, Punjab Government from 1.4.37 to 31.12.42 : *Ad.* Lahore.

TIWANA, UMAR HYAT KHAN AL-HAJ, MAJOR-GENERAL, NAWAB MALIK, SIR, G.B.E., K. C. I. E., M. V. O., A. D. C. to His Majesty. *b.* 1874, *ed* : Lahore. Received Hon. Commission in 18th K.G.O. Lancers. Has served in Somaliland, France, Mesopotamia, Tibet and Afghanistan, mentioned in despatches. Served on Esher Committee ; Attended King Edward's Coronation Durbar and Silver Jubilee celebrations. Was member, Council of State and served on the Secy. of State for India's Council 1929-34. Is a big Zeminder of the Punjab. *Ad.* Kalra, Dist. Shahpur, Punjab.

TONK, Ruler of, (See p. 184)

TRAVANCORE, Ruler of. (See p. 185)

TRAVANCORE, MARTANDA VARMA, H. H. the Elaya Raja of, *b.* 1922 ; is still a student. Is a lover of sports, horses, etc. Is Hony. Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja's Bodyguard. Is Chief Scout, Travancore Boys Scout Assen. *Ad.* Trivandrum, Travancore.

TRICAMJEE, MATHOORADAS, B.A., *b.* 1894 ; *ed* : Bombay University. Was for some time Treasurer and then Secretary, Bombay Prov. Congress Committee, 1920-21 and onwards, Secretary, Swaraj Sabha. Secretary and one of the Trustees, Tilak Swaraj Fund. Member, Congress W. C. for some time, 1930. Sentenced to imprisonment twice during the Civil Dis. Movement. Was Mayor of Bombay 1940-41. *Pub.* in Gujarati *Mahatma Gandhiji-Vichar Srishti* the first book on Gandhiji in Gujrati, 1919, and *Marukunja*, a T. B. patient's handbook.

TRIPURA, Ruler of (See p. 186).

TRIVEDI, CHANDULAL MADHAV-LAL, B.A., O.B.E., C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., *b.* 1893, *ed*: Bombay & Oxford. Joined I.C.S. 1917 : Served as Asst. Commissioner of C. P. Was Deputy Secy., Govt. of India and Secy. Govt. of India Organization Committee ; Commissioner, Berar 1925 and of Chattisgarh Div. 1937. Chief Secy. to C. P. Govt. (1941). Now Secretary to Govt. of India, War Department. *Ad.* New Delhi.

TWYNAM, H.E. SIR HENRY JOSEPH, B.A., K.C.S.I,, C.I.E.,I C.S., Governor of C. P. & Berar till May 1945. Now Acting Governor of Bengal. *b.* 1887, *ed* : London, Manchester & Rouen. Magistrate, Bengal 1910. Secy., Emplt. & Labour Bureau 1919 ; Vice-President Cooch-Behar Regency Council, Revenue & Irrigation Secy., Bengal ; Commsr. of Presidency and Chittagong Divs. 1933-35. Was Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal. Acted as Governor of Assam 1939.

TYABJI Mrs. KHADIJASHUFFI, M.L.A., J.P., *b.* 1885, was nominated member, Bombay Corporation ; was President, Bombay Presy. Moslem Ladies Educ. Conf. (Poona) 1926 ; was Vice-Pres., Natl. Council of Women in India, and of Social Service League. Is actively connected with several Bombay institutions. *Ad.* Oomar Mansion, Warden Road, Bombay.

TYSON, GEOFFREY WILLIAM. *b.* 1898. *ed* : London. Was in R.N.R. Took to journalism. Was with a London News Agency first. Came

out as Asst. Editor of *Capital*, Calcutta. Is now its Editor. *Pub. Danger in India*, and various contributions, Literaray pseudonym, *Geoffery Irwin. Ad.* "Capital" 7 Church Lane, Calcutta.

UDAY SHANKAR, A. R. C. A. (Lond.) *b.* Dec. 8, 1900 at Udaipur ; *ed* : 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, *m.* Amala Nandi, an artist of his group, in 1942. One son. 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 India Ballets which he had composed for her. In 1930 formed his 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 in 1939 with the major share of financial help from individuals in America and Europe. In 1944, the trustees decided to close the Institution temporarily for the duration of the War. Now producing his maiden Film "*Kalpana*" in Madras. *Ad.* C/o. Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Ltd., Post Box 49, Madras.

USMAN, SIR MAHOMED, K. C. I. E., Member, Viceroy's Executive Council since July 1942, *b.* 1884 ; *ed* : Madras. President, Corporation of Madras, 1924-25, Sheriff of Madras (1924) Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Madras (1940-42). Member, Executive Council, Madras 1925-34. Acted as Governor, Madras 1934. *Ad.* Teynampet Gardens, Mylapore, Madras. Present *Ad.* New Delhi.

VARADACHARIAR, SRINIVASH, The Hon. Mr. Justice. *b.* 1881, *ed* : Madras ; Joined Madras High Court as Vakil, 1905. Appointed Judge, Mad. High Court, 1934. Is now Judge, Federal Court of India, Edited Madras Law journal for a time. *Ad.* 10, Albuquerque Rd., New Delhi.

VARMA, JAIKRISHNA NAGARDAS, B. A., LL. B., (Bom.), M. Sc. Econ. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, F.R.S.S., Lond. Dewan, Lunawada State since 1936. *b.* Broach (Gujarat) 1894; *ed*: Wilson College, Bombay, Middle Temple, London and School of Economics, London. Advocate, High Court, Bombay (1924-36). Part-time Prof. Sydenham College, Bombay (1936). *Pub. History of the Indian National Congress. Mahtama Gandhiji's life*, etc. *Ad.* Lunawada (via Godhra).

VARMA, SUKHDEO PRASAD, B. A., Bar-at-Law, (Middle Temple) Judge, Patna High Court since 1934, *b.* 1885, *ed* : Muzaffarpur, Delhi ; Presidency College, Cal. & Lond. Joined Muzaffarpur Bar 1910 ; in 1912 moved to Patna Dist. Bar ; transferred his practice to High Court at Patna on its establishment in 1918 ; in 1924 officiated as Asst. Government Advocate of the Patna High Court. President of the Governing Bodies of Patna Law College and Govt. Tibia School. *Ad.* Frazer Cross Rd , Patna.

VASWANI, T. L., Socio-religious worker, *b.* 1879. Served as Principal successively of Dyal Singh College, Lahore, Victoria College, Cooch Behar & Mahindra College, Patiala, His address as India's representative at the Welt-Congress (World Congress of Religions), Berlin 1909 aroused deep interest in Indian thought and religion. Resigned from Patiala 1918, founded the Mira Movement in Education, the purpose of which is to unfold the seed of new life ; set up 8 Ashrams, and is now engaged in endless quest for a direct knowledge of God. A great orator, voluminous writer and intuitive poet. Publications include *Secret of Asia* ; *Builders of Tomorrow* ; *My Motherland* ; *Sri Ramakrishna* ; and *What the Gita means to me*. Some of these have been translated into different languages. *Ad.* Krishta Kunj, Karachi.

VENKATARAMANI, K. S., M.A.,B.L., Advocate,High Court, Mad., founder-editor, *Bharata Mani*. *b.* June 10, 1891. Founded in 1938 *Markandeya ashram* for rural reconstruction and cultural renaissance. Delivered Sayaji Rao Jubilee Memorial Lectures at Baroda. In recognition of his services to Indian literary renaissance was presented with an ivory shield and *sadra* by His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya Swamigal of Kamakoti Peta. *Pub. Paper Boats* ; *Murugan, the Tiller* ; etc. *Ad.* Svetaranya Ashrama, Kaveripoompatnam, Tanjore Dt.

VISWANATH, BHAGAVATULA, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E., F.R.I.C. (London), Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, *ed* : at Vizianagram. After filling responsible positions in Agrc. Department, Madras became Director of Agriculture, Madras since April 1944. President, Indian Society of Soil Science, 1935-37. President, Agric. Section, Indian Science, Congress 1937. Foundation Fellow of National Institute of Science India ; Indian Academy of Sciences : Indian Chemical Society. *Pub.* Several original contributions on soils and plant nutrition, etc., etc. *Ad.* Chepank, Madras.

VIZIANAGRAM, MAHARAJ SIR VIJAYA, of Benares States (U. P.), *b.* 1905, *ed* : Ajmer and U. K. Has travelled widely. Is an M. L. A. Was Minister, U. P. Govt., 1937. Is a renowned cricket player and captained Indian XI, in U. K. in 1936. The Maharaja, who is known in the sporting world as "Vizy", excels in tennis as well and holds an unbroken record. Is a well-known big-game hunter.

WADIA, P. A., M. A., *b.* 1878, *ed* : Bombay Univ., Was Prof. Gujarat, Ahmedabad, Deccan, Elphinstone & Wilson Colleges. Khalsa College from 1939 ; Author of several publications including *Our Economic Problem* and *Wealth of India, Money & Money Market of India. Gandhi—a dialogue in Interpretation. Ad.* Hormazd Villa, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WADIA, SOPHIA, Theosophist, Lecturer and writer ; Founder of the P. E. N. centre. *b.* 1901. *ed* : Paris, New York, edits *P. E. N.* ; *The Aryan Path.*, represented India at Interntl. P. E. N. Congresses, at Barcelona and Buenos Aires, *Pub. The Brotherhood of Religions* ; *Preparation for Citizenship. Ad.* Aryasangha, 22, Narayan Dabholkar Rd., Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WAHEEDI, ABDUL JABBAR, Editor, *Ashre-Jadid* (Urdu daily), Calcutta, *b.* Jan. 1905, *ed* : Oriental College, Lahore ; edited *Ittehad* (Patna) and *Zamana* (Calcutta) ; Assistant Secretary, Calcutta District Muslim League ; Author, Journalist and Speaker. *Ad.* 6, Nil Madhab Sen Lane, Calcutta.

WALCHAND, HIRACHAND, *b.* 1882, *ed* : Sholapur and Bombay. Is a leading business magnate of Bombay. Was a big Contractor. Was President, Indian Merchants' Chamber ; Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce ; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, etc. Employers Delegate to International Labour Conference at Geneva ; led Indian delegation to Congress of International Chamber of Commerce sessions at Berlin, Paris, etc. Is Chairman, the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. and the Premier Construction Co. Ltd. Is trying to manufacture shipping materials and build ships and is the founder of Hindusthan Aircraft Manfg, Co. Ltd.

WASSOODEW, KESHOWRAO BALKRISHNA, B. A., LL. B *b.* 1888, *ed* : Bombay. Joined Provincial Civil Service, 1907. Was Deputy Coll. ; Asst. Sess. Judge, Dt. Judge ; is now Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court. *Ad.* 46/C, Warden Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WAVELL, FIELD-MARSHAL, VIS-

COUNT, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., *Cr.*, 1943 ; G. C. B. 1941 ; K. C. B., *Cr.* 1939 ; C. B. 1935 ; C. M. G. 1919 ; P. C. (Sept. '43), M. C., Commander-in-Chief in India upto June 1948, Viceroy and Governor-General of India from October 1948. *b.* May 1883, *s.* of late Major General A. G. Wavell, C. B. *m.* 1915 Eugenie Marie, C. I. (1948) O. C. of late Col. Owen Quirk, C. B., D. S. O. ; one *s.* three *d. ed.* Whinchester Col. ; R. M. C., Sandhurst ; Staff College, Appd. the Black Watch 1901 ; served S. African War (medal with 4 clasps) ; Indian Frontier 1908 (medal with clasp). European War 1914-18 ; Served in France 1914-16 (wounded, M. C.) as Military Attache with Russian Army in Caucasus, Oct. 1916—June 1917 (Orders of St. Vladimir and St. Stanislas), and with Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1917-20 ; B. G. G.S. XX Corps 1918-19, P. G. G. S., E. E. F., 1919-20 : Brevet Lieut. Col. 1917 : Colonel 1921 ; Major General 1933 ; Lieut. General 1931 ; General 1940 ; Field-Marshal (1943) ; Commander, 6th Infantry Brigade, Aldershot 1930-4 ; A.D.C. to the King 1932-3 ; Commdr. 2nd Division. Aldershot 1935-7 ; Commanded Troops in Palestine and Trans-Jordan 1937-8 ; G. O. C.-in-C., Southern Command 1938-39 ; C-in-C. Middle East 1939-41, Commander-in-Chief in India July 1941, January 1942 ; Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the South-West Pacific Area, January-March 1942 ; reappointed C-in-C, in India, March 1942, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath ; Commander, Legion of Honour ; Order of the Nile ; Order of El Nahda. *Pub. The Palestine Campaigns*, 1928 ; *Allenby*, 1940 ; *Generals and Generalship*, 1941 : *Allenby in Egypt*, 1943 ; *Recreations* : Hunting, Golf, Shooting : Skiing. *Club* ; Athenaeum : United Service. *Ad.* New Delhi.

WAZIR HASAN, SIR SAIYID, B.A., LL.B., Kt.. *ed* : Allahadbad & Aligarh. Has practised as Advocate : helped in bringing about Hindu-Moslem unity pact of 1916 ; was Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, became Chief Judge, Oudh Court, 1933. Retd. 1934. Takes interest in political welfare of countrymen. *Ad.* Wazir Hussan Road, Lucknow.

WESTCOTT, The Most Reverend Dr. FOSS, M.A., D.D. Hon. Fellow, St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Hon. Causa, Oxon, and Cantab, 1920. Was Bishop of Calcutta Aug. 1919 to June 1945. Hon. Fellow, Calcutta University 1919. Hon. Canon of Tabor in St. Geo. Cathedral, Jerusalem 1920. Consecrated Bishop of Chhota Nagpur 1905 ; Transferred to Calcutta as Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon on August 1st 1919. Kaiser-I-Hind (1st class) 1918.

WIJEWARDENE, DON RICHARD, B. A,, Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1886 ; *ed* : Colombo and Cambridge. Is Chairman and Managing Director of The Associated Newspapers of Ceylon, Ltd., proprietors of *Ceylon Daily News* (English) *Ceylon Observer Dinamma* etc. etc. *Ad.* Braybrooke Place, Colombo, Ceylon.

WIJEYEWARDENE, THE HON. EDWIN ARTHUR LEWIS, *b.* 1887. *ed* : Colombo. Joined Colombo Bar. Was Advocate, Supreme Court ; Solicitor-General and Actg. Attorney-General. Is Puisne Judge, Supreme Court, Colombo. *Ad.* "Anandagiri,' Rosmead Place, Colombo.

WILES, SIR GILBERT, M. A., K. C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S., *b.* 1880, *ed* : Cambridge. Entered I. C. S., 1904 ; was Asst. Col. and Asst. Pol. Agent, Superintendent, Land Records Deputy Secy., Home Dept. ; Secy.. Gen. Dept. and Finance Dept. Chairman, Cotton Contracts Board ; Chairman, Port Trust, Bombay ; Chief Secy. Govt. of Bombay. Is now Adviser to Governor of Bombay. *Ad.* The Secretariat, Bombay.

WYLIE, SIR FRANCIS VERNER, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., formerly Governor of Central Provinces and Berar, *b.* Aug. 9, 1891, *ed*: Royal School, Dungannon and Dublin University, *m.* Kathleen Byrne 1923; I. C. S., 1914: I. A. R. O., 1916-19; served in the Foreign and Political Departs. of the Govt. of India in 1919-37. Political Adviser to H.E. the Crown Representative, 1940-41, 1943. *Ad.* 10, Queensway, New Delhi.

WYNNE, ROBERTSON FREDERICK, B.A., I.C.S., *b.* 1885; *ed*: London and Dublin. Joined I. C. S., Was Settlement Officer: Secy., Board of Revenue; Commr., 1930-37, Ret. 1937. Is Chairman, Public Service Commission, Bengal. *Ad.* 4, Alipur Park Road, Calcutta.

YAMIN KHAN, SIR MOHAMMED, B. A., C. I. E., M. L. A., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1888, *ed*: Meerut, Aligarh and London. Joined Meerut Bar 1914; Chairman 1916-33 of Meerut Municipal Board. Member, Court and Executive Council of Muslim Univ., Aligarh. Has been Member, Central Assembly 1920-23, again since 1926. Was Member, Council of State 1924-25. In the Assembly was Leader of United India Party 1931-34 and of Democratic Party 1937-38, Member, Statutory Rly. Board and Reserve Bank Committees of the Jt. Parliamentary Comte. in London 1933. C. I. E. in 1931. Knighthood in 1936. *Ad.* Kothi Junnut Nishan, Meerut.

YUSUF, SIR MOHAMUD ISMAIL, Kt., Landholder, Bombay. Has founded Ismail College (Bombay), Marine College, Seamen's Orphanage, several schools and charities. *Ad.* Novha House, Queen's Road, Bombay.

ZAFAR ALI, SIR MIRZA, KHAN BAHADUR, Kt., B.A., LL.B., *b.* 1870, *ed*: Lahore. Joined Govt. service 1893 and served in several capacities. Was Dt. and Sessions Judge; appointed Judge, Lahore High Court 1920. Retd. 1930. *Ad.* 5, Davies Road, Lahore.

ZAFRULLA KHAN, CHAUDHURI SIR MUHAMMAD, THE HON. JUSTICE, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, K.C.S.I., Judge, Federal Court of India *b.* 1893, *ed*: Lahore and Lond. Joined Sialkot Bar; later, Lahore High Court, 1916-36. Was member, Legis. Council, Punjab 1926-35; delegate to all R. T. Conferences; Delegate to Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; President, All-India Moslem League, 1931. Member, Viceroy's Council, 1932; Law Member, 1939. *Pub. Indian Cases*, etc. *Ad.* 8, York Road, New Delhi.

ZAIDI, BASHIR HUSSAIN, SYED, C. I. E., B. A., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1898, *ed*: Delhi, Cambridge and London. Entered Rampur State Service, 1930; became Judge, State High Court; was Pol. Minister and tempy. Chief Minister, 1933. Became Chief Minister, 1936. Attended R. T. Conf. 1932. *Ad.* Rampur, (U. P.).

ZUBERI, ITRAT-HUSAIN, M. A., Ph. D. (Edinburgh), Principal, Islamia College, Calcutta; First Indian to be awarded a Research scholarship in English by Edinburgh University; First Indian to be awarded in 1948 a grant by the Carnegie Trust towards the publication of his works on the English Poets of the 17th Century. *b.* 1909; *s.* of Late Mohd. Jan Elahi; *m.* Saida Idris, great granddaughter of late Sir Syed Ahmad, Kt., D. Litt., founder of the Muslim Univ., *ed*: Aligarh. Was Reader in English Muslim Univ., Aligarh & Prof. of English, Senior Educational Service. *Ad.* 8, Wellesley Street, Calcutta.

THE END

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