UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY
OU_172319
UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

OUP—556—13-7-71—4,000.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Call No. R915.4/In39I Accession No. PG 2810

Author India. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

Title India. a reference manual.

This book should be returned on or before the date last marked below.

INDIA 1956

INDIA

A REFERENCE ANNUAL

1956

COMPILED BY RESEARCH AND REFERENCE DIVISION
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

May 1956

Published by the Director,
The Publications Division, Old Secretariat, Delhi-8, and
Printed at the National Printing Works, Delhi (India)

PREFACE

Rapid changes have been taking place in India in recent years and there are many within the country and abroad who require authentic information on the diverse aspects of our national life. In order to meet their needs *INDIA: A Reference Annual* was first brought out by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in 1953. Its success encouraged the publishers to widen the scope of the publication in response to the readers' suggestions. *INDIA 1956*, the fourth issue of the *Annual*, includes a new section on social welfare.

The *Annual* contains factual and statistical information compiled from official and other authoritative sources. It does not, however, claim to be comprehensive. Readers requiring additional or more detailed information are referred to the *Statistical Abstract, India* and other official publications and works of reference.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the distinguished scholars, economists and others who have helped us with advice and suggestions for the improvement of the book.

CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
I	THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE Physical Features—Geological Structure—Climate—Power Resources—Mineral Resources—Population—Sex Ratio—Age Structure—Livelihood Pattern—Languages—People of Indian Origin Abroad	1—22
II	HISTORY Indus Valley Civilisation—Indo-Aryans—Asoka—The Guptas—The Rajputs—Muslim Invasions—Vasco Da Gama—Akbar the Great—End of British Rule—Chronology of Indian History	23—36
III	CONSTITUTION Citizenship—Directive Principles—Union Executive—Parliament—Judiciary—State Governments—Election Commission—Official Language—Amendment of the Constitution	37—45
IV	NATIONAL SYMBOLS National Emblem—National Flag—National Anthem	46—48
V	UNION GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT Council of Ministers—Lok Sabha—Rajya Sabha	49—67
VI	JUDICIARY Supreme Court—High Courts—Subordinate Courts—Separation of Judiciary from Executive—Reform of Judicial System	68—77
VII	PUBLIC SERVICES Public Service Commissions—Reorganisation of Services	78—81
VIII	DEFENCE Army—Navy—Air Force—Training Institutions—Defence Production—Defence Science Organisation—Territorial Army—Lok Sahayak Sena—National Cadet Corps—Auxiliary Cadet Corps	82—90
IX	ECONOMIC STRUCTURE National and Per Capita Incomes—Working Force—Principal Crops—Principal Industries—Professions and Liberal Arts—Per Capita Output—Capital Formation—Pattern of Rural Economy—Consumer Expenditure Patterns—Prices	91—107
X	FIVE YEAR PLAN First Five Year Plan—Second Five Year Plan	108—124
XI	CURRENCY, BANKING AND INSURANCE Fight Against Inflation—Development of Banking—Nationalisation of Life Insurance	126—132
XII	PUBLIC FINANCE Budget—Public Debt	133—142
XIII	AGRICULTURE Area and Soil—Irrigation—Agricultural Policy—Grow More Food Campaign—Crop Production—Animal Husbandry—Forestry—Fisheries—Research	143—159
XIV	LAND REFORM Abolition of Intermediaries—Tenancy Reform—Ceilings on Holdings—Consolidation of Holdings—Census of Land Holdings—Co-operative Farming—Bhoodan Movement	161—172
XV	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Objectives—Finance—People's Contribution—Training of Personnel—Organisation	173—176
XVI	CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT Co-operative Structure—Agricultural Societies—Non-Agricultural Societies—All India Rural Credit Survey—Development Programme	177—188
XVII	POWER AND IRRIGATION State-wise Distribution—Rural Electrification—Organisation for Power Development—Irrigation—Administration—Flood Control—Irrigation Research—River Valley Projects	189—204

XVIII	INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE Public Sector—Some Important Industries—Small-scale and Cottage Industries—Commerce—Direction of Trade—Trade Agreements—Balance of Payments	205—228
XIX	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH Council of Scientific and Industrial Research—National Laboratories—Important Research Activities—Scientific Publications—Nuclear Research—Atomic Energy Commission	232—239
XX	TRANSPORT Railways—Roads—Road Transport—Inland Waterways—Shipping—Ports—Tourists Traffic—Civil Aviation	240—256
XXI	COMMUNICATIONS Postal Services—Telegraphs—Telephones—Wireless Communications	259—265
XXII	EDUCATION Primary and Basic Education—Secondary Education—Higher Education—Universities in India—Technical and Professional Education—Higher Education in Rural Areas—Scholarship Schemes—Social Education—Education of the Handicapped—Youth Welfare—Development of Hindi	266—280
XXIII	PRESS AND FILMS Press—Advertisements—Newsprint—News Agencies—Implementation of Press Commission's Report—Films—Film Enquiry Committee's Report—Documentary and News Reels—Film Censorship	281—293
XXIV	BROADCASTING Programme Policy—Programme Composition—Community Broadcasts—External Services—News Services	294—308
XXV	CULTURAL ACTIVITIES Sangeet Natak Academy—Sahitya Academy—Lalit Kala Academy—Other Activities	309—316
XXVI	HEALTH Progress of Five Year Plan—Contributory Health Service—Medical Education and Training—Research Centres and Laboratories—Prevention and Control of Diseases—Water Supply and Sanitation—Nutrition—Health Education—Family Planning—International Health Relations	317—327
XXVII	LABOUR National Employment Service—Industrial Relations—Social Security—Labour Welfare—Administration of Labour Laws	328—340
XXVIII	SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES General Safeguards—Measures to Eradicate Untouchability—Representation in Legislature—Representation in Services—Welfare Schemes—Administrative Set-up—Backward Classes Commission	341—351
XXIX	SOCIAL WELFARE Prohibition—Welfare Measures for Maladjusted Groups—Juvenile Delinquents—Beggars—Central Social Welfare Board—Welfare Extension Projects	352—361
XXX	REHABILITATION Relief—Rural and Urban Rehabilitation—Employment—Compensation—Displaced Persons from East Pakistan	362—369
	THE STATES Reorganisation of States	372—373
XXXI	PART A STATES	374—446
XXXII	PART B STATES	447—478
XXXIII	PART C STATES AND PART D TERRITORIES	479—500
XXXIV	LAWS OF THE YEAR 1955	501—507
XXXV	SPORTS	508—517
XXXVI	CHRONICLE OF EVENTS	518—525
XXXVII	GENERAL INFORMATION	526—545
	APPENDICES	546—565
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	566—582
	INDEX	583—592

CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

LAND

India, also known by the ancient name *Bharat*, is the middle one of the three irregularly formed peninsulas that jut out from the mainland of Asia into the sea. Welded to the south central rim of Asia by the Himalayas, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely to the north of the Equator between latitudes 8° and 37° north and longitudes 66° 20′ to 97° west, it measures about 2,000 miles from north to south and about 1,700 miles from east to west. The Tropic of Cancer roughly divides it into two halves, the northern one lying in the Temperate Zone and the southern in the Torrid Zone. It has a land frontier 9,309 miles long and a coastline of about 3,500 miles.

The majestic Himalayas, the world's most formidable mountain barrier, form India's northern boundary, along which lie Tibet, Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. A series of mountain ranges in the east separate India and Burma. To the north-east, forming an enclave between the States of West Bengal and Assam, lies East Pakistan. In the north-west, India borders on West Pakistan. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal are also included in the Indian Union.

The Union of India, including the State of Jammu and Kashmir, has an area of 12,69,640 sq. miles. Measured by the extent of her territory, India is the seventh largest country in the world. She is, approximately, thirteen times as large as the United Kingdom, eight times the size of Japan, a third of Canada and a seventh of the U.S.S.R.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The country comprises three well-defined regions: (*i*) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas, (*ii*) the Indo-Gangetic plain, and (*iii*) the southern tableland in the Peninsula. The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges, *e.g.*, Mt. Everest (29,028 ft.); Mt. Godwin Austin (28,250 ft.); and Kanchanjunga (28,146 ft.). The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumby valley, north-east of Darjeeling. From the Pamir Knot in the north-west to the border of Assam the mountain wall extends over a distance of about 1,500 miles. In the east, between India and Burma, the mountain ranges are much lower and are called by different names in different places, such as the Patkai and the Naga hills in the north-east and the Jaintia, Khasi and Garo hills in the south-west of Assam.

The Indo-Gangetic plain between the Peninsula and the Himalayas extends for about 1,500 miles from the western border of East Pakistan

to the eastern frontier of West Pakistan. It is watered by the Ganga and its tributaries, the Yamuna, the Gomati, the Gogra and the Gandak. Brahmaputra rises beyond the Himalayas and enters India at its eastern extremity. Flowing through Assam and East Bengal, it joins the Ganga before the latter falls into the Bay of Bengal. A part of the Punjab is watered by three tributaries of the Indus, namely the Ravi, the Beas, and the Sutlej.

The Peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic plain by a mass of hill ranges, varying from 1,500 to 4,000 ft. in height. The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikal and Ajanta. The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats, where the average elevation is 1,500 ft., and on the other by the Western Ghats where it is 3,000 ft., but rises in places to as much as 9,000 ft. Between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea lies a narrow coastal strip, while between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal there is a broader coastal area. The Peninsular tableland is rocky and uneven and extends to a number of hill ranges in the far south which are over 4,000 ft. high in places. Of these, the Nilgiris and the Cardamom hills are the more important. The plateau is traversed by the rivers Narmada and Tapti which fall into the Arabian Sea and the Mahanadi, the Krishna and the Cauvery which drain into the Bay of Bengal.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

Geologically also, India consists of the same three distinct units, namely, the ancient block of the Peninsula, the Himalayas and their associated group of young fold-mountains flanking either side, and the Indo-Gangetic plains lying between these two.

In the ancient geological ages India was very different from what it is now. According to geologists, in the earliest period it was represented by the southern peninsula and was connected with Africa by land, while the area, where now exist the regions of the Punjab, Pepsu and Rajasthan, was swept by a shallow sea. As the result of a slow process of geological evolution extending over thousands of years and marked by a series of volcanic cataclysms and violent earthquakes, the country acquired its present shape and physical characteristics. The successive formations through the ages, which have left their mark on India's geological structure, are known as (i) Archean, (ii) Vindhyan, (iii) Gondwana, (iv) Basaltic, (v) Cretaceous and Tertiary and (vi) Alluvial.

CLIMATE

The climate of India is essentially monsoon-tropical. This description cannot, of course, account for local variations. India's climate is entirely dominated by the seasonal rhythm and the seasons can be broadly classified as follows : (i) cold weather from October to the end of February ; (ii) hot weather from the beginning of March to the end of June ; and (iii) rainy weather from the end of June to the end of September.

In January, a month typical of the cold weather, there is a wide range in the temperature from north to south. The days are warm and the nights distinctly cold. The average temperature for January is less than 55°F in the Punjab, about 60° F in the Ganga valley and about 75° F in Madras. In April and May, the sun is vertical over India and these are, as such, the hottest months in most of the country. The average temperature for May exceeds 100° F in north-west India, and is over 85° F in the Ganga delta.

The monsoon usually bursts about the middle of June and there is torrential rain accompained by violent thunder and lightning. In most parts of India that are served by the south-west monsoon, rainfall occurs between June and September. With the exception of the Madras coast, India receives the major share of its rainfall from the south-west monsoon. The north-east monsoon brings rain only to Travancore-Cochin and to parts of Madras.

The climatic regions of India, based primarily on rainfall, may be arranged thus : (i) regions with more than 80 inches of annual rainfall such as the West Coast and Bengal and Assam ; (ii) regions with 40 to 80 inches of rainfall such as the north-east plateau and the middle Ganga valley ; (iii) regions with 20 to 40 inches of rainfall, such as Karnataka and the Tamil areas (in which the wettest months are November and December), southern and north-western Deccan, and the upper Ganga plain (with lower January temperatures and higher July ones). To these may be added the Himalayan regions with very heavy rainfall.

POWER RESOURCES

A large proportion of domestic energy supplies in India are obtained from fuel-wood, dung and agricultural wastes, while the main sources of commercial energy are coal and hydro-electricity. New primary sources of fuel and power such as solar radiation and nuclear energy are still at an experimental stage. Efforts are also being made to develop wind power at suitable places.

Coal

India ranks seventh among the coal-producing countries of the world and her reserves are quite considerable. About 90 per cent of the supplies come from the Damodar valley, mainly from the two fields of Jharia and Raniganj. Outside the peninsula, the other most important producer is Assam. Large deposits of lignite have recently been reported in the Madras coastal plain. About a third of the country's coal is used by the railways, 10 per cent each in the steel and textile industries, 7 per cent each for bunker and export and for the generation of electricity.

The output of coal increased from 359·8 lakh tons in 1953 to 368·2 lakh tons in 1954. More than half of the country's mine-workers are employed in the collieries. There was, however, a slight reduction in the average daily employment from 3,41,193 in 1953 to 3,39,905 in 1954.

Oil and Alcohol

The country is deficient in oil resources, the only known fields being those around Digboi in Assam. The annual output of 650-700 lakh gallons is less than one-tenth of the current comsumption of petroleum products. There are plans to produce some 200 lakh gallons of industrial and power alcohol from about 4,00,000 tons of molasses which are produced by sugar factories and are now largely wasted. The present installed capacity is about 150 lakh gallons annually though the production is only about 90 lakh gallons.

Water-power

India's hydro-electric resources are potentially large, though they have not yet been surveyed in their entirety. The earlier results arrived at by the committee appointed in 1918, which indicated a minimum continuous water and power potential of 3.5 crore kw., are, however, now

regarded as an underestimate. The total hydro-power potential of India may be up to 4 crore kw. The main zones of hydro-electric potential are: (*i*) a belt along the Himalayas from Himachal Pradesh to Assam, (*ii*) the Western Ghats and (*iii*) the southern hills in the Nilgiris and the middle Cauvery. Apart from the multipurpose river-valley projects there are more than a hundred power projects under consideration or execution in various States. The total installed capacity which stood at 1,712 mw. in 1951 is expected to rise to 3,057 mw. at the end of the first Five Year Plan and 4,237 mw. on the completion of the projects by 1959.

MINERAL RESOURCES

India is very richly endowed with mineral resources required for iron metallurgy. Apart from reserves of high-grade iron ore, amongst the best in the world, she possesses good resources of alloy-minerals, fluxes and refractories. She is the most important producer of block mica in the world, and her position in some rare or strategic minerals and chemicals is also quite strong. In non-ferrous metals, however, she is much weaker, though some useful deposits, especially those of bauxite await investigation. The most important mining area is the region comprising south Bihar, south-west Bengal and north Orissa. Most of the country's coal, iron, mica, copper, fire-clay, chromite and kyanite come from this region.

Iron Ore

India possesses some of the world's largest reserves of iron ore, mainly haematites and magnetites with iron content ranging between 60 and 70 per cent. Important sites await exploitation in the northern Orissa hills in what were the former princely states of Keonjhar, Bonai and Mayurbhanj and in the Singhbhum district of Bihar. This iron field extends southwards into Chhattisgarh, Bastar and southern Madhya Pradesh. Together these ranges are estimated to hold about 450 crore tons of high-grade ores. Lower-grade ores are found in the Raniganj coalfield, Salem, Mysore, Ratnagiri and Kumaon. India's total reserves may reasonably be reckoned at 1,000 crore tons and at the current rate of production may be regarded as inexhaustible.

There was an increase in the output of iron ore from 37·8 lakh tons in 1953 to 42·4 lakh tons in 1954. The increase was mainly due to the opening of several new mines in Andhra during the year.

Manganese

A very important adjunct of iron and steel metallurgy, manganese is also found in abundance in India. Its output ranks third in the world. Reserves of good ore containing 50 per cent of the metal are estimated at 150-200 lakh tons. About two-thirds of the production is from Madhya Pradesh. Next in importance come Keonjhar and Bonai, the hills of Andhra-Orissa border, Singhbhum, Gujarat, Udaipur and Mysore. The Indian ore is mostly non-friable and, therefore, easy to transport. The current output of manganese ore is 13·8 lakh tons and the industry employs 84,548 persons.

Chromite

Chromite, which is used both for making alloy steels and refractory, comes again mainly from Keonjhar, Singhbhum and Mysore. Small reserves of low-grade ore are found in Salem, Ratnagiri and Bezwada.

Other Ferro Alloys and Refractories

Singhbhum and Mayurbhanj hold unexploited reserves of 20 to 30 lakh tons of vanadium. Rich reserves of magnesite ore of high quality lie in Salem and Mysore; there are deposits also on the Bombay-Rajasthan border. Fire-clays of good quality occur in the Damodar coalfields, Rajmahal hills (West Bengal) and near the Kolar goldfields (Mysore). The total reserves of kyanite and sillimanite used in glass and electrical industries are estimated at least 5,00,000 tons. A large proportion of the the world's output of kyanite (40,000 tons) is supplied by Kharswan, near Jamshedpur. Corundum, an important abrasive is found in Madras and Mysore, though there are also deposits in Rewa, Singhbhum, Khasi hills (Assam) and Kashmir.

Non-ferrous Metals

India is as poor in non-ferrous metals as she is rich in the ferrous ones. Some metals like nickel, cobalt, tungsten and tin are almost non-existent. Gold, copper and aluminium are the only non-ferrous metals which are produced in any quantity. Gold is mined in Kolar (Mysore) and Hatti (Hyderabad), the current output being 2,39,000 oz. per year. The total annual output of copper ore is about 3,42,000 tons and is mainly worked in the 80-mile copper belt along the Subarnarekha, south-east of Jamshedpur; copper ores are also found in north Rajasthan and in Sikkim, Garhwal and Kulu in the Himalayas. The prospects for aluminium are more promising ; many of the laterites of the peninsula contain 50-60 per cent aluminium and those of sub-Himalayan Kashmir contain 60-80 per cent. The total reserves of bauxite are estimated at 25 crore tons ; the best quality bauxite comes from Madhya Pradesh.

Mica

India produces 70-80 per cent of the world's supply of mica, about three-quarters coming from Hazaribagh and the rest from Nellore (Andhra) and Rajasthan. The present output is about 4,90,000 cwt. per annum. In Bihar alone about 60,000 workers are employed in mica mines and factories.

Salt

Good quality salt comes from Lake Sambhar and the Pachbhadra pits in Rajasthan, which accounts for nearly one-sixth of the total production. The remainder of the output is mainly inferior in quality and is obtained by the evaporation of sea-water on the coastal areas of Kutch, Bombay and Madras. There are reserves of rock-salt in Mandi (Himachal Pradesh).

Miscellaneous Non-ferrous Minerals

Beryls of Rajasthan and the monazite of Travancore are the two strategic minerals which are used in atomic fission. There are also pitchblendes in the Gaya district of Bihar, which may prove a workable source of uranium. Among other strategic minerals may be mentioned ilmenite and zircons associated with monazite in Travancore.

Mention may also be made of minor minerals like alum, apatite, arsenic, asbestos, barytes, felspar, fuller's earth, garnets, graphite, quartz, saltpetre and steatite, many of which are worked locally on a small scale. Of these the outlook for apatite (rock-phosphate) is promising, in view of its use as fertiliser. There are deposits of this mineral in Mussoorie, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum. In Rajasthan, Tiruchirapalli and Sau-

rashtra there are large reserves of gypsum which is used in the manufacture of cement as well as fertilisers.

PEOPLE

Most of the major groups of mankind are represented in India. According to physical appearance, the following five principal types may be distinguished.

(*i*) The Negritoes of the Andaman Islands, who are dwarfish in stature but perfectly well-proportioned, with very dark skin, slightly roundish head, short and broad face with flat broad nose. They have short hair spiralled into small cones looking like pepper corns. They are related to the Asian and Oceanic peoples like the Semangs of Malaya and the Papuans of New Guinea, and not to the African Negroes and Negritoes.

(*ii*) The Veddids (from Sanskrit *vyadha* or hunter) or Proto-Australoids, to which category belong the majority of the tribal peoples of central and southern India. Genetically related to the Australians as well as to the Europeans, they have short stature, stocky body, round face with steep forehead and child-like snub-nose with wide nostrils, and small retreating chin.

(*iii*) The Mediterraneans (so-called because of probable origin from that region) or Melanids (from Greek " melanos " or black). Mostly found in the plains of south India, they are of medium height and possess steeply ascending foreheads, narrow noses with nostrils of medium breadth, and lips straight and full. With the exception of dark skin colour and somewhat stronger wavy hair, they are essentially European in appearance. The term "Dravidian" often used for this type must be rejected, since it refers to a language and not physical type.

(*iv*) The Indids are numerically the most important group. They are found mainly in north India, central Deccan and the west coast. They have long heads, small long faces, not very prominent chins, light brown skin and black hair. Genetically as well as physically they form part of the south European stock. The north Indids, a sub-type of this race, found in the north-west have coarser bones, lighter skin and marked growth of body hair.

(*v*) The Mongoloids found in the mountainous zones of north and north-east India. Their physical characteristics are short and broad face with high cheek bones, a skin fold from the upper eye-lid (Mongolian fold) covering usually the inner eye corner (thus giving the eye a slit and oblique appearance), scanty hair on face and body, and light brown skin with yellowish tint.

These various groups have mixed with one another resulting in a large harmonised Indian population with elements from several, if not all the above-mentioned, races. Broadly speaking, however, the Indid type predominates in north India and the Melanid (or M:dit rranean) in south India, while more or less pure groups are to be found only in some very secluded areas.

Population

Next to China, India is the world's most populous country. Its population, according to the 1951 census, was 35,68,29,485. This census, however, did not cover the population of the State of Jammu and Kashmir

and the tribal areas of Assam. Table XVI at the end of this chapter gives the figures for the area, population and density of population in India and its component political units, namely, the States.

In area, Madhya Pradesh (1,30,272 sq. miles) is the largest State. Next comes Rajasthan (1,30,207 sq. miles), while Delhi (578 sq. miles) is the smallest.

From the point of view of population, Uttar Pradesh with 6.32 crores heads the list and Bihar with 4.02 crores occupies the second position, while the third and fourth places are occupied by Bombay (3.60 crores) and Madras (3.57 crores). Barring Vindhya Pradesh (35.7 lakhs) Delhi (17.6 lakhs) and Himachal Pradesh (19 lakhs), none of the Part C States and Part D territories have a population of more than a million, the number of inhabitants in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands being only 30,971.

The table below shows the distribution of population according to the six natural regions:

TABLE I

POPULATION BY NATURAL REGIONS

Region	Population	Percentage to total population
Himalayan region	1,70,42,697	4.8
Northern plains	13,94,47,952	39.1
Peninsular hills and the plateau	10,85,98,645	30.4
Western Ghats and the coastal areas ..	3,99,26,793	11.2
Eastern Ghats and the coastal areas ..	5,18,32,336	14.5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30,971	—
INDIA ..	35,68,79,394	100.0

Density of Population

The average density of population in India is 312 per sq. mile. It varies considerably from State to State, being as high as 3,017 in Delhi and 1,015 in Travancore-Cochin and dropping as low as 10 in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and 34 in Kutch. Table II shows the variations in the density of population according to natural geographical divisions.

Sex Ratio

India has 947 females for every 1,000 males. The number of males thus exceeds that of the females in all the States except Orissa, Manipur; Madras, Travancore-Cochin and Kutch where for every 1,000 males there are 1,002, 1,036, 1,006, 1,008, and 1,079 females respectively. The smallest proportions of female population are found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (625 per 1,000 males) and Delhi (768 per 1,000 males).

TABLE II

Region	Population (in lakhs)	Density of population (per sq.-mile)
High Density Regions		
Lower Gangetic plain	700	832
Upper Gangetic plain	389	681
Malabar Konkan	238	638
South Madras ..	307	554
North Madras and coastal Orissa ..	211	461
Total	1,845	660
Medium Density Regions		
Trans-Gangetic plain	259	332
South Deccan	315	247
North Deccan	239	246
Gujarat, Saurashtra	161	226
Total	974	266
Low Density Regions		
The Desert	46	61
Western Himalayas	90	68
North-west hills	104	163
Eastern Himalayas	124	118
North central hills and plateau ..	138	164
North-east plateau	290	192
Total	792	129

The other States where the number of females is less than 900 per 1,000 males are West Bengal, Assam, Coorg, the Punjab and Pepsu.

Age Structure

Table XVIII gives a break-down of the population according to age, sex and marital status (civil conditions). The number in each age-group is shown below as a percentage of the total population. It will be observed that the proportion of juveniles is very high and the proportion of people who live beyond middle age is very low.

TABLE III

	Age-group	Percentage to total population
Infants and young children	0 to 4	13.5
Boys and girls	5 to 14	24.8
Young men and women	15 to 24	17.4
	25 to 34	15.6
Middle-aged men and women	35 to 44	11.9
	45 to 54	8.5
Elderly persons	55 to 64	5.1
	65 to 74	2.2
	75 and over	1.0
		100.0

Marital Status Pattern

Out of every 10,000 persons in India (not reckoning displaced persons), there are 5,133 males and 4,867 females. Among them 2,521 males and 1,886 females are unmarried. If males and females are reckoned together, the unmarried people form 44·1 per cent of the population.

Urban and Rural Population

Of the 35.7 crores who constitute the total population of the country, only 5.2 crores or 17.3 per cent live in cities and towns while the remaining 29.5 crores or 82.7 per cent live in villages. There is a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below:

TABLE IV

Year	Percentage to total population	
	Rural	Urban
1921	88.7	11.2
1931	87.9	12.1
1941	86.1	13.9
1951	82.7	17.3

There has been an increase of 3.4 per cent in the urban population during the last decade, which is more than the combined increase, amounting to 2.7 per cent, during the two previous decades.

Leaving out the small States of Delhi and Ajmer, where the proportion of urban population is 83 and 43 per cent respectively, the most urbanised among the major States are Saurashtra and Bombay with 34 and 31 per cent of their population respectively living in cities and towns.

Towns, Villages and Houses

There are 3,018 towns and 5,58,089 villages in the country. The total number of occupied houses is 6.44 crore of which 5.41 crores are in the rural areas and 1.03 crores in towns and cities. The figures of towns and villages classified according to their population are given below:

TABLE V

Towns and villages with a population of						Number
Less than	..	500			..	3,80,020
Between	..	500	and	1,000	..	1,04,268
Between	..	1,000	and	2,000	..	51,769
Between	..	2,000	and	5,000	..	20,508
Between	..	5,000	and	10,000	..	3,101
Between	..	10,000	and	20,000	..	856
Between	..	20,000	and	50,000	..	401
Between	..	50,000	and	1,00,000	..	111
1,00,000 and above					..	73
TOTAL						5,61,107

There are 73 cities in India each having a population of one lakh and over. Assam among the Part A States and Pepsu among the Part B States have no such city, while the towns of Delhi, New Delhi, Ajmer and Bhopal are the only such cities in the seven Part C States. Twenty-four of the 73 cities crossed the five-figure mark during the last decennium, while only 15 cities did so during the previous decennium. The following table shows the principal cities each having a population of over 5 lakhs:

TABLE VI

Names of cities	Population
Calcutta (including Howrah, Tollyganj, Behala and Garden Reach)	33,44,839
Bombay	28,39,270
Madras	14,16,057
Delhi (including New Delhi)	11,91,104
Hyderabad	10,85,722
Ahmedabad	7,88,333
Bangalore	7,78,977
Kanpur	7,05,383

Literacy

According to the 1951 census, there were 5.92 crore literate persons in India of whom 4.56 crore were men and 1.36 crore women. The proportion of literate persons to the total population works out to 16.6 per cent, the corresponding figures for the male and female populations being 24.9 and 7.9 per cent respectively. Table XX at the end of the chapter shows the percentage of literacy in India and the States.

Travancore-Cochin has the highest proportion of literate persons (46.4 per cent) followed by Delhi (38.4 per cent) and Coorg (27.2 per cent). The States having the lowest proportions of literate persons are: Vindhya Pradesh (6.1 per cent), Sikkim (7.3 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (7.7 per cent). In none of the States the percentage of literacy for men is below 10. In the case of women, however, the percentage of literacy is below 5 in 11 States.

Livelihood Pattern

Seventy per cent of the people of this country depend on agriculture for their livelihood and 30 per cent live by non-agricultural professions. The preponderance of the agricultural over the non-agricultural population prevails in all the States except Saurashtra, Kutch, Ajmer, Delhi and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, where the non-agricultural population exceeds the agricultural population by 3, 8, 5, 90 and 86 per cent respectively. In the two industrially advanced States of West Bengal and Bombay, the proportion of the agricultural population, though far in excess of the non-agricultural, is much below the all-India average. On the other hand, in most of the mountainous States like Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim, the agricultural population forms more than 90 per cent of the total.

Out of every 100 Indians (including their dependents), 47 are mainly peasant-proprietors, 9 mainly tenants, 13 landless labourers, one a landlord or rentier (agricultural), while 10 are engaged in industries or other non-agricultural production, 6 in commerce, 2 in transport and 12 in the services and miscellaneous professions. Table VII shows the

TABLE VII

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LIVELIHOOD PATTERN (*a*)

(*In lakhs*)

	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents	Total
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	458	1,001	214	1,673
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	88	189	39	316
Cultivating labourers	149	246	53	448
Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers	16	33	4	53
Total of agricultural classes	711	1469	310	2,490
Production other than cultivation	122	224	31	377
Commerce	59	145	9	213
Transport	17	316	3	56
Other services and miscellaneous sources	136	268	26	430
Total of non-agricultural classes	334	673	69	1,076
GRAND TOTAL	1,045	2,142	379	3,566

(*a*) The distribution of the total working force by occupations is discussed in the chapter on "Economic Structure."

number of self-supporting persons, non-earning dependents and earning dependents among the two major classes and eight sub-classes of the livelihood pattern:

For every 1,000 agricultural landholders in India there are 402 landless agriculturists. The number varies enormously from State to State and is the smallest in Uttar Pradesh (161) and the largest in Travancore-Cochin (782). The corresponding figures for the other major States are: Mysore 190, Assam 235, Orissa 271, Bombay 383, Madhya Bharat 397, Madhya Pradesh 413, Hyderabad 507, Bihar 510, Rajasthan 544, West Bengal 609 and Madras 714.

Out of the 545 lakhs of self-supporting cultivators, owner-cultivators number 458 lakhs and tenant-cultivators 88 lakhs. The preponderance of owner-cultivators is the most important and characteristic feature of India's agricultural class-structure. This is true not merely of *ryotwari* areas but also, and to an even greater extent, of the permanently settled and temporarily settled *zamindari* areas.

The 334 lakh self-supporting non-agriculturists have been further classified into four sub-categories as follows:

TABLE VIII

	Number in lakhs	Percentage of self-supporting non-agriculturists	Percentage of all self-supporting persons
Employers	11	3.3	1.1
Self-employed persons other than employers	165	49.4	15.7
Employees	148	44.3	14.2
Non-agricultural rentiers, pensioners and miscellaneous income receivers	10	3.0	0.9
TOTAL	334	100.0	31.9

Non-agricultural employees, it will be observed, form a distinctly larger proportion of non-agriculturists than cultivating labourers among agriculturists. Self-employed persons (other than employers) are, on the other hand, more numerous than employers and employees combined in this sector.

Religions

The number of persons professing the different religions in India are shown in table IX.

Special Groups

In all the previous censuses a record was made of the "Race, Tribe or Caste" of every person interrogated, and the number of individual castes and tribes were tabulated separately. In the 1951 census, however, in conformity with the Government's policy of discouraging community distinctions based on caste, such information was collected only from certain special groups of people who have been specifically referred to in the Constitution, namely, the "Scheduled Castes," "Scheduled Tribes,"

TABLE IX

POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION

Religion	Number (in lakhs)	Percentage to total population
Hindu ..	3,032	85.00
Muslim ..	354	9.92
Christian ..	82	2.30
Sikh ..	62	1.74
Jain ..	16	0.45
Buddhist ..	2	0.06
Zoroastrian ..	1	0.03
Other religions (tribal)	17	0.47
Other religions (non-tribal) ..	1	0.03
ALL RELIGIONS ..	3,567	100.00

and "Anglo-Indians." The table below shows the population of these special groups for the whole of India. The Statewise distribution of these special groups of people is given in table XIX at the end of the chapter.

TABLE X

Special groups	Numbers
Scheduled Castes	5,13,43,898
Scheduled Tribes	1,91,16,498 (*a*)
Anglo-Indians	1,11,637

Languages

The 1951 census enumerated a total of 845 languages or dialects including 720 Indian languages spoken by less than a lakh persons each and 63 non-Indian languages. Some 32.4 crore persons or 91 per cent of the population speak one or the other of the fourteen[1] languages specified in the Constitution. About 1.2 crore persons (3.2 per cent) speak one or the other of the 23 tribal languages and nearly 1.8 crore persons (5.0 per cent) speak one or the other of the "other Indian languages (or dialects)" spoken by a lakh or more persons each.

The language returns of the Punjab, Pepsu, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur States were vitiated by controversy. The returns relating to the languages concerned, namely, Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani or Punjabi, had, therefore, to be lumped together with the result that no all-India totals could be specified for persons speaking these languages. The numbers of persons speaking the various languages specified in the

(*a*) Including about 5,000 persons in Madras district who returned themselves as *harijans* but were misclassified as Scheduled Tribes.

1 Fourteen languages have been specified in the Constitution. Since some persons preferred to return Hindustani, instead of Hindi or Urdu, the 1951 Census enumerated 15 instead of 14 languages.

Constitution and the percentage of each language-group to the total population speaking these languages are shown in the following table:

TABLE XI

PEOPLE SPEAKING THE LANGUAGES SPECIFIED IN THE CONSTITUTION

Language	Number of persons (in lakhs)	Percentage to total
Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani, Punjabi	1,499	46.3
Telugu	330	10.2
Marathi	270	8.3
Tamil	265	8.2
Bengali	251	7.8
Gujarati	163	5.1
Kannada	145	4.5
Malayalam	134	4.1
Oriya	132	4.0
Assamese	50	1.5
Kashmiri (*a*)	0.05	
Sanskrit	0.01	

The number of persons speaking Hindi in India excluding the Punjab, Pepsu, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur was 906 lakhs. The corresponding figures for Urdu, Hindstani and Punjabi were 136 lakhs, 82 lakhs and 8 lakhs respectively.

Birth and Death Rates

The following table shows the birth and mortality rates for undivided India for 1931 and 1941 and for the Indian Republic since 1947:

TABLE XII

Year	Birth rate (per thousand of population)	Death rate (per thousand of population)	Infant mortality (per thousand live births)
1931	35	25	179
1941	32.1	21.9	158
1947	26.6	19.7	146
1948	25.2	17.0	130
1949	26.4	15.8	123
1950	24.9	16.1	127
1951	24.9	14.4	124
1952	24.8	13.6	..

(*a*) Excluding the population of Jammu and Kashmir.

Growth of Population

The following table shows the growth of population since 1891 :

TABLE XIII

GROWTH OF POPULATION (1891-1951)

(*In lakhs*)

Census year	Population	Increase (+)or Decrease (—) since preceding decade
1891	2,359	..
1901	2,355	—4
1911	2,490	+135
1921	2,481	—9
1931	2,755	+274
1941	3,128	+373
1951	3,569	+441

During the thirty years since 1921, there has been an increase of about 11 crores in the population. The pattern of growth subsequent to 1921 has been entirely different from that before the year. Before 1921, the growth of population was repeatedly checked by famine and pestilence and cultivation had more than kept pace with the growth of population. Since 1921, however, it has been lagging far behind the growth of population.

During the decennium ending 1951, the population increased by 4.4 crores showing a mean decennial growth of 12.5 per cent compared with the 1941 figures. Excepting the Punjab and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which registered a decline in the mean decennial rate by 0·5 and 8.6 per cent respectively, all the States showed an increase, the highest being in Delhi (62.1 per cent) followed by Coorg (30.5 per cent). In most of the States, the population increased at a rate varying between 10 and 22 per cent, the exceptions being Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Pepsu where the increase was below 10 per cent. The rate was only 2.6 per cent for Pepsu.

After a close and careful study of the registration data, the census data, and other collateral information, the Census Report (1951) concluded that during the ten years 1941-50: (*i*) births occurred at an average rate of 40 per thousand per annum; (*ii*) deaths occurred at an average rate of 27 per thousand per annum; hence (*iii*) the natural increase of population took place at an average rate of 13 per thousand per annum.

Population Policy

The continuous increase in India's population has brought to the forefront the urgent need of family planning population control. While the application of modern medical knowledge and social care has

lowered the death rate, the birth rate remains fairly constant. In order to secure a balance between resources and population, the Census Report (1951) recommended a two-pronged attack, namely, (*i*) increase of agricultural productivity and (*ii*) reduction of improvident maternity from its present incidence of over 40 per cent to under 5 per cent. The term "improvident maternity" has been defined as "all births occurring to mothers who have already had three or four children when at least one of them is alive."

The Planning Commission has also emphasised the need for family limitation on a wide scale and has formulated a comprehensive programme which includes, among other things, provision for family planning advice and service and research in population problems. The Commission further envisages the possibility of setting up, at a later date, a population commission to assess the population problem in all its aspects and recommend a suitable population policy to be adopted by the Government.

People of Indian Origin Abroad

Roughly speaking, the total number of people of Indian origin abroad is about 50 akhs. The countries in which they number more than a lakh are Burma, Ceylon, Malaya and Singapore, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Mauritius, British Guiana and the Fiji Islands. In Dutch Guiana, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Jamaica and Indonesia, their number is above 25,000 in each place.

The emigration of Indian labour dates back to the beginning of the nineteenth century when Indians went to the Straits Settlements in large numbers to work on the plantations. Till the passing of the first Emigration Act in 1837, however, the migration was unregulated. This Act was replaced by the Indian Emigration Act of 1922, which was amended in 1938 and again in 1940.

The following table shows the number of outgoing and returning emigrants during the years 1948-51 :

TABLE XIV

Year	Number of people who left India	Number of people who returned from abroad
1948	19,324	5,081
1949	12,924	6,100
1950	6,410	5,568
1951	7,990	1,524

The following table shows the number of people of Indian origin in countries where they number one thousand and over:

TABLE XV

PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN ABROAD

Name of country	Number of persons of Indian origin	Name of country	Number of persons of Indian origin
Commonwealth Countries			
Aden (1946) ..	9,456	New Zealand (1952) ..	1,200
Australia (1947) ..	2,500	Nyasaland (*a*) (1954) ..	6,000
British Guiana (1954) ..	2,10,000	Rhodesia (Northern) (*a*) (1954)	3,500
British Honduras (1946) ..	2,000	Rhodesia (Southern) (*a*) (1954)	4,700
Br. North Borneo (1954) ..	2,000	Sarawak (1954) ..	2,201
Canada (1951) ..	3,000	Singapore (*b*) (1954) ..	91,029
Ceylon (*a*) (1954) ..	9,69,726	South Africa (1951) ..	3,65,524
Fiji Islands (1955) ..	1,60,303	St. Lucia (1954) ..	3,000
Grenada (1954) ..	4,000	St. Vincent (1954) ..	2,000
Hong Kong (*a*) (1955) ..	2,000	Tanganyika (1954) ..	68,500
Jamaica (1954) ..	26,000	Trinidad and Tobago (1954) ..	2,50,800
Kenya (1954) ..	1,27,000	Uganda (1954) ..	50,000
Malaya (*b*) (1954) ..	6,91,431	United Kingdom (*c*) ..	..
Mauritius (1953) ..	3,52,405	Zanzibar and Pemba (1948) ..	15,812
Other Foreign Countries			
Bahrein (1954) ..	3,000	Muscat (1947) ..	1,145
Belgian Congo (1950) ..	1,227	Nepal (1941) ..	10,441
Burma (*d*) ..	6-7 lakhs	Philippines (1954) ..	1,295
Dutch Guiana (1955) ..	70,000	Portuguese East Africa (1948)	5,000
Ethiopia (*e*) (1954-55) ..	1,645	Reunion (1947) ..	2,200
Indo-China (1950) ..	2,300	Ruanda Urundi (1950) ..	1,963
Indonesia (1952) ..	40,000	Saudi Arabia (1948) ..	2,400
Italian Somaliland (1947) ..	1,000	Thailand (*b*) (1955) ..	11,235
Kuwait (1954) ..	2,500	U.S.A. (1954) ..	1,428
Madagascar (1950) ..	9,955		

(*a*) Approximate
(*b*) Includes Pakistanis
(*c*) Latest figures not available
(*d*) Estimated
(*e*) Includes Eritrea also.

TABLE XVI

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY IN INDIA(*a*) AND THE COMPONENT STATES

	Area (sq. miles)	Population (1951)	Density of population
INDIA ..	11,76,864	35,68,79,394	312
Part A States			
Andhra ..	63,608	2,05,07,801	322
Assam ..	85,012	90,43,707	176
Bihar ..	70,330	4,02,25,947	572
Bombay ..	1,11,434	3,59,56,150	323
Madhya Pradesh ..	1,30,272	2,12,47,533	163
Madras ..	60,362	3,57,34,489	592
Orissa ..	60,136	1,46,45,946	244
Punjab ..	37,378	1,26,41,205	338
Uttar Pradesh ..	1,13,409	6,32,15,742	557
West Bengal including Chandernagore ..	30,779	2,48,60,217	808
Total ..	7,62,720	27,80,78,737	365
Part B States			
Hyderabad ..	82,168	1,86,55,108	227
Madhya Bharat ..	46,478	79,54,154	171
Mysore ..	33,309	98,48,684	296
Pepsu ..	10,078	34,93,685	347
Rajasthan ..	1,30,207	1,52,90,797	117
Saurashtra ..	21,451	41,37,359	193
Travancore-Cochin ..	9,144	92,80,425	1,015
Total ..	3,32,835	6,86,60,212	206
Part C States			
Ajmer ..	2,417	6,93,372	287
Bhopal ..	6,878	8,36,474	122
Coorg ..	1,586	2,29,405	145
Delhi ..	578	17,44,072	3,017
Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur ..	10,904	11,09,466	102
Kutch ..	16,724	5,67,606	34
Manipur ..	8,628	5,77,635	67
Tripura ..	4,032	6,39,029	158
Vindhya Pradesh ..	23,603	35,74,690	151
Total ..	75,350	99,71,749	132
Part D Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	3,215	30,971	10
Sikkim ..	2,744	1,37,725	50
Total ..	5,959	1,68,696	28

(*a*) Part B State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam were not included in the 1951 Census. The area of Jammu and Kashmir is 92,780 square miles; 1941 census population was 40.2 lakhs and the statutory estimates of the Registrar General as on 1st March, 1950 and 1951 were 43.7 and 44.1 lakhs respectively. A local estimate of population of Part B Tribal Areas of Assam is 5,60,635 persons.

TABLE XVII

CITIES WITH POPULATION OF OVER A LAKH EACH

City	Population (1951)	City	Population (1951)
Calcutta (including Howrah, Tollyganj, Behala and Garden Reach) ..	33,44,839	Jullundur (Punjab) ..	1,68,816
Bombay ..	28,39,270	Moradabad (U.P.) ..	1,61,854
Madras ..	14,16,057	Vijayavada (Andhra) ..	1,61,198
Delhi (including New Delhi)	11,91,104	Kolar Gold Fields, (Mysore) ..	1,59,084
Hyderabad ..	10,85,722	Kozhikode (Madras) ..	1,58,724
Ahmedabad (Bombay) ..	7,88,333	Ludhiana (Punjab) ..	1,53,795
Bangalore (Mysore) ..	7,78,977	Tollyganj (W. Bengal) ..	1,49,317
Kanpur (U.P.) ..	7,05,383	Saharanpur (U.P.) ..	1,48,435
Lucknow (U.P.) ..	4,96,861	Dehra Dun (U.P.) ..	1,44,216
Poona (Bombay) ..	4,80,982	Aligarh (U.P.) ..	1,41,618
Nagpur (M.P.) ..	4,49,099	Bhavnagar (Saurashtra) ..	1,37,951
Agra (U.P.) ..	3,75,665	Kolhapur (Bombay) ..	1,36,835
Madurai (Madras) ..	3,61,781	Bhatpara (W. Bengal) ..	1,34,916
Banaras (U.P.) ..	3,55,777	Rampur (U.P.) ..	1,34,277
Allahabad (U.P.) ..	3,32,295	Gaya (Bihar) ..	1,33,700
Amritsar (Punjab) ..	3,25,747	Warangal (Hyderabad) ..	1,33,130
Indore (M.B.) ..	3,10,859	Gorakhpur (U.P.) ..	1,32,436
Jaipur (Rajasthan) ..	2,91,130	Rajkot (Saurashtra) ..	1,32,069
Patna (Bihar) ..	2,83,479	Ujjain (M.B.) ..	1,29,817
Sholapur (Bombay) ..	2,66,050	Kharagpur (W. Bengal) ..	1,29,636
Jabalpur (M.P.) ..	2,56,998	Hubli (Bombay) ..	1,29,609
Mysore ..	2,44,323	Jhansi (U.P.) ..	1,27,365
Gwalior (M.B.) ..	2,41,577	Guntur (Andhra) ..	1,25,255
Meerut (U.P.) ..	2,33,183	Bikaner (Rajasthan) ..	1,17,113
Surat (Bombay) ..	2,23,182	Mangalore (Madras) ..	1,17,083
Tiruchirapalli (Madras) ..	2,18,921	Alleppey (T.-C.) ..	1,16,278
Jamshedpur (Bihar) ..	2,18,162	Bhagalpur (Bihar) ..	1,14,530
Baroda (Bombay) ..	2,11,407	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra) ..	1,08,042
Bareilly (U.P.) ..	2,08,083	Ranchi (Bihar) ..	1,06,849
Salem (Madras) ..	2,02,335	Vellore (Madras) ..	1,06,024
Coimbatore (Madras) ..	1,97,755	Rajahmundry (Andhra) ..	1,05,276
Ajmer (Ajmer) ..	1,96,633	Jamnagar (Saurashtra) ..	1,04,419
Trivandrum (T.-C.) ..	1,86,931	Bhopal ..	1,02,633
Jodhpur (Rajasthan) ..	1,80,717	Cuttack (Orissa) ..	1,02,505
		Tanjore (Madras) ..	1,00,680

TABLE XVIII

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION

(In thousands)

Age group	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Below 1 year	5,821	5,668	5,821	5,668	..	..	..	..
1— 4 years	17,939	17,908	17,939	17,908	..	..	..	..
5—14 „	44,703	41,989	41,804	35,737	2,833	6,118	66	134
15—24 „	30,672	30,052	16,627	5,184	13,660	24,041	384	827
25—34 „	27,875	26,633	3,701	733	23,122	23,731	1,052	2,129
35—44 „	22,032	19,528	1,150	304	19,323	15,346	1,559	3,178
45—54 „	15,719	13,898	604	173	13,076	8,314	2,038	5,412
55—64 „	9,064	8,624	299	89	6,777	3,334	1,998	5,201
65—74 „	3,867	3,976	104	37	2,533	1,092	1,230	2,847
75 and over	1,630	1,756	46	18	883	370	701	1,367
Age not stated	111	117	51	60	46	42	14	15
Total population (excluding displaced persons)	1,79,433	170,149	88,146	65,951	12,253	12,388	9,033	21,810

TABLE XIX

POPULATION OF SPECIAL GROUPS BY STATES

State	Anglo-Indians	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Ajmer	298	80,974	9,816
Assam	1,055	4,24,044	17,35,245
Bhopal	18	1,29,370	59,114
Bihar	4,596	50,57,812	40,49,183
Bilaspur	4	27,135	—
Bombay	7,327	30,03,024	33,59,305
Chandernagore ..	89	5,457	139
Coorg	41	25,690	21,084
Delhi	812	2,08,612	—
Himachal Pradesh ..	6	2,24,610	—
Hyderabad	3,919	28,00,184	3,54,933
Kutch	—	7,450	17,002
Madhya Bharat	186	13,23,881	10,60,812
Madhya Pradesh ..	2,634	28,98,968	24,77,024
Madras	27,253	85,33,632	6,35,979 (*a*)
Manipur	—	—	1,94,239
Mysore	10,659	16,08,821	15,310
Orissa	485	26,30,763	29,67,334
Pepsu	239	6,76,302	—
Punjab	935	23,86,143	2,429
Rajasthan	740	16,09,074	3,16,348
Saurashtra	58	1,19,358	38,849
Sikkim	—	112	29,429
Travancore-Cochin ..	11,990	8,07,139	26,580
Tripura	94	46,371	1,92,293
Uttar Pradesh	6,343	1,14,79,102	—
Vindhya Pradesh ..	240	4,76,234	4,18,282
West Bengal	31,616	46,96,205	11,65,337
TOTAL	1,11,637	5,13,43,898	1,91,16,498(*a*)

(*a*) The figures include about 5,000 persons in Madras district who returned themselves as *harijans* but were incorrectly classified as Scheduled Tribes.

TABLE XX

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY IN INDIA (1951)

	Total	Males	Females
INDIA	16.6	24.9	7.9
Part A States			
Andhra ..	15.1	22.2	8.6
Assam ..	18.1	27.1	7.0
Bihar ..	12.2	20.6	3.8
Bombay ..	24.6	35.6	12.7
Madhya Pradesh ..	13.5	21.9	5.9
Madras ..	21.8	32.6	11.0
Orissa ..	15.8	27.3	4.3
Punjab ..	16.1	22.0	9.5
Uttar Pradesh ..	10.8	17.4	3.4
West Bengal (including Chandernagore) ..	24.6	34.7	12.8
Total ..	16.7	25.4	8.1
Part B States			
Hyderabad ..	9.2	15.1	3.0
Madhya Bharat ..	10.8	17.4	3.7
Mysore ..	19.9	29.5	9.8
Pepsu ..	12.0	17.7	5.2
Rajasthan ..	8.4	13.7	2.6
Saurashtra ..	18.5	26.3	10.5
Travancore-Cochin ..	46.4	55.2	37.7
Total	16.5	23.2	9.4
Part C States			
Ajmer ..	20.1	29.1	10.3
Bhopal ..	8.2	12.3	3.9
Coorg ..	27.2	34.0	19.0
Delhi ..	38.4	43.0	32.3
Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur ..	7.7	12.6	2.4
Kutch ..	17.1	24.4	10.2
Manipur ..	11.4	20.8	2.4
Tripura ..	15.5	22.3	8.0
Vindhya Pradesh	6.1	10.9	1.1
Total ..	15.1	21.1	8.5
Part D territories, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.8	34.2	12.3
Sikkim ..	7.3	12.8	1.3
Total	10.7	17.3	3.0

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Little is known of early man in India though some evidence has come down to us of the presence of palaeolithic and neolithic men, both in the North and the South. Some scholars connect the Neolithic communities of India with the primitive tribes of the Malay Peninsula, Indonesia and Indo-China.

INDUS CIVILISATION

In 1921-22, two Indian archaeologists under the guidance of Sir John Marshall, then Director-General of Archaeology in India, excavated the remains of a chalcolithic civilisation at Mohenjodaro (Larkana, Sind) and Harappa (Montgomery, Punjab). In the years following, other archaeologists (Majumdar, Mackay, Vats and Stein) discovered more than thirty sites of the same culture in the Indus valley. Since partition, about thirty similar sites have been discovered: 25 in the Bikaner Division (Rajasthan) and the rest in Saurashtra and Ambala Division in the Punjab. The study of evidence from all these sites is not yet complete, but some facts are indisputable.

The Indus valley civilisation flourished between c. 3000 and 1500 B.C., and its centres were in planned cities. Elaborate systems of drainage and public baths were a conspicuous feature of municipal life there. Finds from the Indus valley as well as the Euphrates-Tigris valley bear ample testimony to the material prosperity of the Indus people and the close trade relations between the two regions. The Indus people domesticated animals (cows, buffaloes, sheep, elephants, camels and perhaps dogs). They cultivated wheat and barley and made use of cotton. The weapons of war were usually made of copper and bronze. Pottery-making was a highly developed industry, and the carpenter, the blacksmith, the stonecutter, the jeweller, the goldsmith and the ivory worker plied their trades with diligence. The houses were built of baked bricks, which indicates that timber was easily available in the neighbourhood in those days. The leadership of the community probably belonged to the merchants and industrialists who procured the raw materials of industry from distant places, and exported their manufactures, which included cotton fabrics, to distant places in Western Asia.

The Indus people used a pictorial script which has not yet been deciphered. From the seals and other objects, it appears that a Mother Goddess was worshipped and probably the cult of Siva originated in this culture.

The racial affinities of the Indus people have not been satisfactorily determined. Most scholars believe that they were a pre-Aryan people, while some identify them with the Dravidians. One fact is certain. The civilisation was native to the soil and covered a considerable area.

Changes in the direction of the monsoon winds and short-sighted exploitation of forests may have contributed to the rapid desiccation of the Indus valley. The once prosperous cities succumbed to the Aryans who

appeared in the Indus valley with their own engine of war, namely, the horse and superior weapons made of iron.

INDO-ARYANS: THE VEDAS

The Aryans invaded India in successive waves as part of the great migrations that spread from the Mongolian steppes in the East to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean in the West. It is not known when the first Aryan invasion of India took place. One view assigns the Aryan settlement in the land of the Sapta Sindhu to the middle of the second millennium B.C. This was roughly the age of the Rig Veda.

The Rig Vedic state was normally headed by a *rajan* (king) who ruled with the help of popular tribal bodies.

The society, mainly rural, was based on the family. The families (*kulas*) were grouped into larger units and there were distinct, though not rigid, classes of nobles and warriors, priests and sages, artisans and cultivators. These three orders were marked out from the original inhabitants, *i.e.*, Dravidians and pre-Dravidians.

There was, however, no ban on inter-marriage, change of occupation or commensality among the three orders, and even between Aryans and the original inhabitants.

The Rig Vedic Aryans were skilful farmers and knew the art of domesticating animals. They engaged in trade and may have known maritime navigation.

Their religion probably consisted of the worship of the powers of Nature. The deities worshipped were *Varuna* (Sky), *Surya* (Sun), *Agni* (Fire), *Indra* (God of Thunder and Rain) and others. Sacrifices formed an important element of this religion and there was a constant tendency towards monotheism. Among the noblest hymns of the Rig Veda are those relating to Creation and the Primeval Germ (*Hiranyagarbha*).

Aryan expansion over north India (up to modern Bengal) seems to have been completed by 1000 B.C. The later Vedas and the Upanishads and the Vedangas belong to this period. In the field of politics some of the tribal chiefs became more powerful by annexing territory at the cost of neighbouring Aryan as well as indigenous kingdoms. Changes of far reaching importance took place in the social organisation, and the caste system became more rigid. The original inhabitants were not exterminated or segregated but were converted and brought into the Indo-Aryan social organisation. The privileges of the Brahmins and the growing complexities of their rituals were, however, not to go unchallenged for long.

JAINISM AND BUDDHISM

The heresy against Brahmanism found expression in two new faiths—Jainism and Buddhism. Both Mahavira, the preceptor of Jainism, and his great contemporary Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, sprang from the Kshatriya clans of eastern India. The two new religions shared the belief in the transmigration of souls, but both rejected the authority of the Vedas and condemned animal sacrifices. While Jainism carried the doctrine of non-violence to extremes and prescribed rigid asceticism for salvation, Buddhism advised the middle path and abhorred the mortification of the flesh as much as indulgence in sensual pleasures.

RISE OF MAGADHA: IRANIANS AND GREEKS

In political history this was the age of *Solasa Mahajanpada* (16 principalities: monarchical and non-monarchical). Of these, it was Magadha that ultimately united into a single State not only north India but also a considerable part of the South.

The urge for unification was the result of foreign invasions. About 518 B.C., Emperor Darius annexed parts of the Indus valley, and his Indian satrapy was famous for its riches and other resources. The Persian imperial army which invaded Greece in 480 B.C. contained a contingent from the Indian satrapy. Within a few generations, however, the Persians lost their hold on the Indus valley which was parcelled out among a number of small but autonomous States. The short-lived Persian conquest of the Indian border-lands brought the two civilisations into intimate contact. A new script, namely, Kharoshthi, certain new political concepts and some other features of Indian culture are attributed to the Persian occupation. Indian ideas of religion and philosophy, on the other hand, migrated to the lands around the eastern Mediterranean.

While the Persian hold in the Indus valley was weakening, Magadha under the Nandas was growing in power and expanding westwards. In 326 B.C. Alexander the Great invaded India, but he had to turn back at the Hydapses (Beas) for his home-sick troops refused to march against the Nanda Empire situated in the Gangetic valley. Alexander returned by way of the Indus, overcoming the strong resistance of the small autonomous tribes and cities. Greek rule in north-west India came to an end soon after Alexander's death.

THE MAURYA: ASOKA

Chandragupta Maurya, who had supplanted the Nandas in Magadha, was the leader of a new national movement. He not only made himself master of northern India and forced Seleucus Nicator to surrender (c. 305 B.C.) the provinces of Kabul, Herat, Kandahar and Baluchistan, but possibly extended his empire to the south. His grandson Asoka ruled over an empire which stretched from the river Kabul to the river Brahmaputra and from Srinagar to Srirangapatnam.

Chandragupta Maurya and his advisers, of whom Chanakya was possibly one, not only drew upon Brahmanical political concepts and institutions but also Greek and Iranian administrative ideas which they altered to suit local needs. In diplomacy, military organisation, civil government and the fine arts, Mauryan India attained a high level of accomplishment, but it was left to Chandragupta's grandson, Asoka, to win immortal fame for himself and his country.

Asoka won the war in Kalinga but lost his peace of mind, and finally sought refuge in the Buddha's tenets of non-violence and the Middle Path. He sent his missionaries of peace not only to the different parts of his empire but far beyond the imperial frontiers to Ceylon, his Hellenistic neighbours and Central Asia.

During the rule of Asoka's weak successors, disruption set in. Provinces in the south as well as in the north revolted and the Greeks, settled in Asia, again invaded India.

NEW RACES: NEW IDEAS

For nearly 300 years (c. 200 B.C.-100 A.D.) north-western India was the scene of incursions, more in the nature of racial movements than military expeditions. The Greeks, the Scythians, the Parthians and the Yueh-chis in turn invaded, conquered, and settled in and around Kamboja-Gandhara, soon to be converted to the Indian way of life.

A Greek ambassador became an ardent worshipper of Vishnu, while the greatest Greek king in India became a patron of Buddhism. A Yueh-chi convert to Buddhism took an active interest in ideological controversy and contributed to the spread of Mahayana Buddhism in Sinkiang and Turfan. Some of the Scythian rulers of central and western India were champions of Sanskrit learning.

Indian civilisation did not remain unaffected by these foreign contacts, particularly in the field of fine arts and religion. Image-worship was little developed in early Brahmanism, and there was not much scope for it in the religion preached by Gautama Buddha and his disciples. The tendency towards the adoration of an image was always there, and it was during this period that the Buddha image was evolved. The exact part played by foreign and indigenous tendencies in this evolution is, however, not yet accurately determined. The art of coinage attained perfection under Hellenistic and Roman influences.

It was during this period that Christianity first reached India. The first Christian missionary probably came to north-western India in the 1st centuary A.D. The Syrian Christian Church of Malabar came into existence shortly afterwards.

TRADE WITH EUROPE

The Greek settlements in India, among other things, contributed to more intimate trade relations between India and the Graeco-Roman Orient and with Rome. Embassies were despatched to Rome, and Indian traders carried the arts and sciences of India to Alexandria. The most notable contribution that India thus made to the West was the " decimal system of notation," which later came to be known as " Arabic Numerals."

Spices, steel, ivory and cotton goods, besides gems, medicinal plants and furs constituted India's exports to the West. Imports from the West being too inadequate to cover the cost of Indian articles, India received heavy payments in gold, generally Roman coins. South India mainly accounted for this material prosperity and favourable balance of trade.

The political picture of India during this period is not very clear beyond the fact that there were a number of dynasties both north and south of the Vindhyas. The Nagas in the North and the Satavahanas in the South were the most important.

THE GUPTAS: THE VIKRAMADITYAS

In the 4th century A.D., the Guptas of Pataliputra and Prayag unified a large part of northern India and led successful expeditions to the South. Some of the Gupta emperors assumed the title of Vikramaditya (Sun of Valour). The age of the Vikramadityas was anage of empire builders, great poets, astronomers, metallurgists, sculptors and painters.

Emperor Samudragupta was himself a great poet and musician. Kalidasa, the greatest of Sanskrit poets, flourished during the rule of the

Guptas. The great epics, the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* were, it is believed, finally edited during this period which also saw the compilation of a major portion of the *Puranas*. Some of the best Brahmanical images date from the Gupta period. Most of the wall paintings of Ajanta were executed in this epoch. Indian coinage reached its perfection under Gupta rule. The iron pillar at Mehrauli (Delhi) is a fine specimen of Gupta metallurgy.

The King of Ceylon sent a mission to Samudragupta which was responsible for the construction of a monastery for Ceylonese pilgrims at Bodh Gaya. The Chinese traveller Fa-Hien visited India a little later.

HARSHA AND PULAKESIN

The greatest of the Chinese traveller-pilgrims was Hiuen-Tsang who sojourned in different parts of India between 629 and 645 A.D. At that time, Harsha was the chief potentate in North India and Pulakesin II Chalukya was the most powerful king of the South. Harsha was known for his scholarship, patronage of learning, philanthropy and toleration though he himself was inclined towards Buddhism. Pulakesin II was superior to Harsha in the art of war and military ability. His fame reached Khusru II, King of Persia, leading to an exchange of gifts and embassies.

From the middle of the 7th century, that is, roughly the time of the passing of Harsha and Pulakesin, there was no central power for nearly a hundred years either in the North or the South ; and except for the powerful house of Kashmir, there was no leading dynasty.

THE RAJPUTS

From the second half of 8th century A.D., new Kshatriya dynasties—the Rajput clans—appeared on the scene. They gradually spread all over north India and parts of the Deccan plateau. The origins of the Rajputs are not very clear. According to some scholars, they were related to the Huns who had invaded India towards the end of Gupta period and the aboriginal tribes who were gradually Hinduised and finally admitted, through purificatory rites, to the Hindu social order as Kshatriyas in order to replenish the dwindling warrior order.

Among the new dynasties, the most important were the Gurjara-Pratiharas of the Aravalli-Himalaya-Narmada triangle, the Rashtrakutas of Maharashtra and the Palas of East India. All the three houses were patrons of learning and arts notwithstanding their heavy pre-occupations with war for the control of North India (800-1000 A.D.). As the symbol of imperial glory, Kanauj was the coveted prize in this triangular contest and often changed hands.

The Arabs invaded Sind in 711. Multan was captured in 713. Further progress of the invader was cut short by the Pratiharas and the Guihlots of Chittor. Arab traders, along with the Parsis, who had left Persia with the spread of Islam, however, enjoyed the hospitality of the Rashtrakutas in the western ports. While the Pratiharas were essentially an inland power, the Rashtrakutas and the Palas also had maritime interests, the latter fostering colonial and commercial activities in the Malay Archipelago.

MUSLIM INVASIONS

The second wave of Muslim invasions through the Hindukush more than 250 years later led to the establishment of Muslim rule in north

India. The two important figures in these invasions were Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori. Mahmud led more than fifteen expeditions to plunder the riches of the cities and temples of India. Though these expeditions did not make for permanent conquest, they caused an enormous drain on the military and economic resources of the country. Mahmud also dealt a death blow to the Pratiharas who constituted the principal resistance to Muslim expansion.

Nearly two hundred years after Mahmud came Muhammad Ghori and he took full advantage of the disunity among the Rajput princes, particularly the quarrel between Prithviraj Chauhan (Delhi and Ajmer) and Jai Chand Rathor (Kanauj). These invaders, mainly Turks and Afghans, came not so much in search of plunder as for permanent habitation in a kindlier climate. With mail-clad mounted soldiers born and brought up on a hard soil, Muhammad Ghori, assisted by Qutb-ud-Din, defeated the Rajput cavalry at Thanesar (1192) and took in turn Ajmer, Delhi, Banaras and Gwalior and overran almost the whole of the Gangetic valley up to Bengal. After his death in 1206 Qutb-ud-Din took over the leadership of the invaders and became the first Muslim ruler in India.

SULTANATE OF DELHI

The dynasties that ruled from Delhi were the Slaves, the Khiljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayads and the Lodis. The Khiljis annexed Malwa and Gujarat and penetrated to the far south. The Sultanate of Delhi, however, was intermittently engaged in resisting invasions from the north-west. These invaders were the Mongols wandering in search of food and habitation. The first Mongol invasion of India was led by Chingiz Khan (1221 A.D.) in search of a political fugitive. The succeeding invasions were all plundering raids which had sometimes to be bought off. In 1398, Timur invaded India after overrunning Central Asia. He came as far as Delhi, looting and killing without mercy. In 1526, Babar, who traced his descent from Timur on his father's side and Chingiz on his mother's side, invaded India.

The Turks and Afghans who came with Muhammad Ghori and his successors settled down in north India with Delhi as their centre. The rulers, known as the Sultans, were mostly Turks, but the last of them, at the beginning of the 16th century, were Pathans. The Muslim invaders were not exactly like the Saka, the Yueh-chi, the Hun and other nomadic tribes. They had a well defined religion and they often came into conflict with the Hindus. Surprisingly enough, these conflicts were not numerous and were more political and economic than sectarian.

HINDU-MUSLIM CONTACTS

The impact of the two civilisations on each other was felt in literature, art and, last but not least, in metaphysical speculations and religion.

The capital of the Sultans was a centre of Islamic theology and classical studies, and it became as important as Baghdad and Cairo. Scholars and poets like Amir Khusru and Zia-ud-Din Barani collected at the Court of Delhi. Ibn Batuta, the great scholar and traveller from Africa, spent eight years in India on his way to China.

The buildings of the Sultans and the provincial governments indicate a blending of the Hindu and Muslim ideas of architecture, and the style is called Indo-Saracenic.

Muslim scholars and saints were attracted to the philosophical background of Hinduism, and Muslim mysticism (Sufism) developed under the influence of Vedanta and Yoga.

On the other hand, the democratic character of Islam, too, made itself felt in Hinduism. If there were some commentators who wanted to fortify Hinduism against the proselytism of Islam, there were a number of saints and scholars who preached the fundamental equality of all religions and prescribed devotion (*bhakti*) as a means of salvation. Among these, Kabir (b. 1400 A.D.), Nanak (b. 1469 A.D.) and Chaitanya (b. 1485 A.D.) were the most famous. Nanak not only attacked bigotry, superstition and social privileges, but also laid the foundations of a liberal, casteless community later known as the Sikhs.

HINDU KINGDOMS OF THE SOUTH

When the Muslims invaded north India, there were a few strong and prosperous Hindu kingdoms in the South. The Pallavas of Kanchi, who were great warriors as well as builders in the days of Harsha and Pulakesin, were supplanted by the Cholas towards the second half of the 10th century A.D.

The greatest of the Chola rulers were Rajaraja the Great and his son Rajendra Chola. The father conquered the Laccadive and Maldive Islands, while the son sent his fleet as far as Martaban (Burma) and the Malayan Peninsula and defeated Mahipala, the ruler of eastern India. The Cholas also devised a highly practical administrative system.

The fall of the Cholas towards the beginning of the 12th century was followed by the rise of the Pandyas of Madura, the Hoysalas of Dorasamudra and the Yadavas of Devagiri. The Khiljis and Tughlaqs destroyed the Yadava and Hoysala kingdoms in the South towards the beginning of the 14th century.

Very soon another Hindu power rose around Vijayanagar on the banks of the Tungabhadra. A high level of material prosperity was attained by the Vijayanagar empire notwithstanding intermittent warfare with the Muslim rulers of the South. In 1565, the local Muslim dynasties joined together and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Vijayanagar forces at Talikota. This took place a few years after the Mughals, under Akbar, had finally vanquished the Pathans in north India.

VASCO DA GAMA

A more significant event had, however, taken place in the South seventy years before the fall of Vijayanagar. This was the opening of direct sea route between India and Europe. In May 1498, Vasco da Gama, the leader of a Portuguese fleet, reached Calicut. Henceforth, European merchants, armed with superior military equipment, were to dominate the ndian Ocean.

AKBAR THE GREAT

In north India, Babar's grandson, Akbar, extended Mughal power and, at the time of his death (1605), ruled an empire stretching from Kandahar in the West to Dacca in the East and from Srinagar in the North to Ahmedabad in the South.

Great as a warrior and conqueror Akbar was greater as an organiser and statesman and as a patron of the arts and literature. Without proper education in his youth and perhaps not even literate, Akbar was endowed with a wonderful memory and a wide catholicity of mind. He chose his advisers and lieutenants irrespective of their race or creed. Thus, served by an able band of counsellors like Todarmal, Mansingh and Abdur Rahim, he consolidated his conquests and devised an administrative system which continued for generations. His counsellors included, besides soldiers and statesmen, scholars, poets and connoisseurs of art. Birbal, the master wit, Tansen, the great musician, Faizi, the Sufi poet, and, above all Abul Fazl, the poet and scholar were among his advisers.

Akbar's buildings bear testimony as much to his magnificence as to a perfect blending of the Indian and Saracenic styles. The new city of Fatehpur Sikri was not so much the capital of the Mughal Empire as the symbol of the Hindu-Muslim synthesis sought by Akbar. Muslims, Hindus, Zoroastrians and Christians all gathered at the Court of Fatehpur where symposiums on different religions were held, the first of their kind in the history of the world.

The catholicity of Akbar was not merely academic. It found expression in politics and administration. Before Akbar, Zain-ul-Abdin, the Sultan of Kashmir (1420-1470), and Sher Shah, the Pathan Emperor of north India (1538-45), though devout Muslims in private life, established perfect equality between the Hindus and Muslims in public life. Akbar not only did the same by abolishing the poll-tax (*Jizya*) on non-Muslims and throwing open official careers to the talented among them but as an idealist went further in trying to bring about a synthesis of different religions.

Akbar's immediate successors—Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb, were all able and vigorous rulers. However, the collapse of the Mughal empire followed the passing of Aurangzeb (1707).

Jahangir and Shahjahan were lovers of pomp and magnificence, and some of the loveliest specimens of Mughal architecture were built during their reigns. Aurangzeb, on the other hand, was a king of austere habits with a puritanical turn of mind.

AURANGZEB

In the art of war and in military ability, Aurangzeb was not inferior to the founders of the empire—Babar or Akbar ; yet, paradoxically enough, he was more responsible for the fall of the empire than anyone else. Under him, the Mughal empire reached its greatest extension of territory. The Muslim kingdoms in the South (Bijapur and Golconda) were conquered and the rule of the Mughals extended up to the river Kaveri.

Jizya was reimposed, and the Hindus were discriminated against in many ways. Hindu temples were pulled down, and the Guru of the Sikhs was executed.

The Rajputs, who constituted the strongest element in the Mughal imperial system, were alienated. The rising Maratha community in the Western Ghats was to become the mortal enemy of the Mughal empire.

The Marathas became a great power under Shivaji (1627-80) and during the weak rule of Aurangzeb's successors they built up a Hindu Padshahi, dominating the politics of both the North and South.

The Mughals lost their hold on Afghanistan which soon became the base of freebooters like Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdali. When the Marathas and the Abdalis met at the historic field of Panipat (1761) the Marathas lost but neither side won control of India. The Mughal empire virtually reduced to a few territories around Delhi, fell into insignificance. The provinces that owed allegiance to it were more or less autonomous states.

The Marathas, however, made another attempt to establish their imperial rule under Mahadaji Sindhia (d. 1794) but failed. Success, however, went to a body of foreign traders, namely, the British East India Company, which was founded in 1600.

ADVENT OF EUROPEAN NATIONS

The Portuguese were the first among the European nations to trade directly with India and found settlements on the coasts. They were followed by the Dutch, the English, the Danes and the French. Owing to their narrow outlook, the Portuguese failed to make any headway beyond retaining certain points on the west coast.

The Danes and the Dutch were not able to expand their activities either, and the English and the French were left to contend for the control of Indian trade. Both these powers took full advantage of the decline of the Mughal empire and lack of national consciousness among the various Indian powers.

BRITISH EMPIRE

At the end of the Napoleonic Wars (1815-1820), the French settlements in India were confined to Mahe, Karaikal, Pondicherry, Yenam and Chandernagore, while the British held Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, a part of modern Uttar Pradesh, the Madras Presidency and the Bombay Presidency under their direct control with varying degrees of suzerainty over large parts of the country.

One obstacle to British expansion was the powerful Sikh kingdom under Maharaja Ranjit Singh (d. 1839). Sind was taken in 1843, and by 1850 Sikh resistance was crushed and the Punjab was annexed. Lower Burma, Nagpur and Oudh were annexed shortly after, Baluchistan in 1878, and Upper Burma in 1886. (Burma was made a separate unit of the British Empire in 1937).

The process that led to the conversion of a body of traders into an imperial government started towards the end of the 18th century. In 1833, the trading functions of the East India Company in India were brought to an end and the Indian market was thrown open to individual private traders from England.

At about the same time, English was officially adopted as the medium of instruction in the schools and colleges set up by the East India Company. Certain social reforms were also undertaken by the Company's Government, often at the instance of Indian reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar.

In 1853-54 steam power was introduced, cotton mills were started, railway construction was begun and telegraphic lines were laid. Ancient industries, mostly small-scale and rural, fell before the onslaught of British imports that were greatly facilitated by the development of communications.

In 1857, feelings against British rule burst into the first national rebellion. The movement against the alien rule was, however, mostly confined to the Gangetic valley and Central India. In Delhi, the puppet Mughal Emperor was made the symbol of the movement. The revolt was ultimately crushed and the rule of the Company was superseded by that of the Crown. The old Mughal Emperor was tried in a British court, dethroned and exiled to Burma.

The political pattern of India from the time of the assumption of rule by the Crown until 1947 shows two distinct facets. The territories which were conquered and annexed by the East India Company and its successor, the Government of India, were formed into provinces ruled directly by the British. The heads of the major provinces were designated Governors or Lieutenant-Governors for some time, while the heads of the minor provinces were called Chief Commissioners.

On the other hand, the States which accepted the protection of the British were left to the ruling dynasties under the overall supervision of Britain's paramount power. The Governor-General of India, called Viceroy or Crown Representative for the purpose of representing th paramount power, exercised control through his agents.

From about the end of the First World War, the peoples in British provinces came to be associated with the Provincial Governments in a larger measure than before. Some changes were also made in the Central Government, in so far as the Government of British India was conc erned.

END OF BRITISH RULE

The movement for self-government, initiated in the 1880's under the leadership of David Hume, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Bipin Chandra Pal, Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta and others, later gained in tempo under the leadership of Tilak, Gokhale, Lajpat Rai and Annie Besant. The victory of Japan over Russia and the revolution in China exploded the myth of Asian backwardness, while the successful resistance to the partition of Bengal carried out by various means—constitutional agitation, economic boycott and terrorism—turned the nationalist movement into a real danger to the British empire.

India's support of the Allies in the First World War was largely conditioned by the expectation of self-government. The reforms introduced after the War did not fulfil these expectations, and the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi organised the non-violent, non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements. The reforms of 1935 also fell short of Indians' expectations.

The Second World War broke out at a critical moment in India's history. India was made a party to it without her consent. The civil disobedience and "Quit India" movements inside India and the formation of an Indian National Army in South-East Asia precipitated far-reaching changes, and the withdrawal of the British from India was a foregone conclusion at the end of the War.

On August 15, 1947, the dominions of India and Pakistan came into being. The British, as paramount power, also withdrew from the so-called Indian States.

By January 1, 1950, mainly through a process of negotiations, carried on under the leadership of the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, all the 552 Princely States contiguous to the territory of India, with an aggregate population of nearly 6 crores, were integrated into the Indian Union and their governments democratised. Some of these States thus merged themselves into the adjoining Indian Provinces (States); some States were grouped into Unions of States under Rajpramukhs ; while others were formed into centrally administered Chief Commissioners' States. Only the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore and Hyderabad continued to remain as separate units.

The work of constitution-making having been completed by November 1949, the new Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950. The first general elections under the new Constitution, based on universal adult franchise, were held between October 1951 and February 1952. The elections returned the Indian National Congress to power with an absolute majority in the Centre and the States with the exception of Pepsu, Orissa, Madras and Travancore-Cochin.

In March 1950, a Planning Commission was set up by the Government of India with a view to formulating plans for the rapid economic development of the country. The first Five Year Plan, which was launched in April 1951, has been successfully implemented and a second Five Year Plan is being prepared.

A broad chronology of Indian history is as follows :

CHRONOLOGY OF INDIAN HISTORY

Date	*Event*
B.C.	
c. 3000–1500	Indus valley civilisation.
c. 2700	Date of Indus valley seals found at Kish.
c. 1400	Aryan Kings and Aryan deities in Western Asia Rigveda and Samhitas.
817	Birth of Parsvanatha (tradition).
544	Buddha's *Nirvana* (Sinhalese tradition).
527	Mahavira's *Nirvana* (tradition).
c. 518	Iranian conquest of Sindhu, Gandhara, etc.
327–326	Alexander's invasion of India.
c. 324	Rise of the Maurya empire.
c. 273-232	Reign of Asoka.
c. 150	Heliodoros, ambassador of the Greek King of Taxila, worshipper of Vishnu, sets up a Garuda column at Besnagar.
c. 115–90	Greek King Menander, patron of Buddhism.
58	Beginning of Vikrama Era.
c. 26–20	Indian embassies to Augustus.
A.D.	
64	Despatch of Buddhist Missionaries to China in accordance with Han Emperor Ming's request.
78	Beginning of Saka Era; Accession of Kanishka.
c. 100	Indian Embassy to Roman Emperor Trajan.
c. 120	Gautamiputra Satakarni overthrows Nahapana.
150	Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman.
320	Gupta Era.
c. 360	Ceylonese embassy to Samudragupta.
c. 380–415	Reign of Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya, patron of Kalidasa).
405–411	Travels of Fa-Hien in the Gupta empire.
450–475	Hun invasions.
533	Yasodharman defeats the Hun King Mihiragula.

A.D. Date	Event
606–647	Harshavardhana, King of north India and friend of Hiuen-Tsang.
609–642	Pulakesin II (Chalukya).
639	Foundation of Lhasa by Srong-tsan Gampo, first Buddhist king of Tibet.
629–645	Hiuen-Tsang's travels in India.
675–685	I-Tsing at Nalanda.
711	Invasion of Sind by Mohammed-bin-Qasim.
713	Capture of Multan by Muslims.
735	First Parsi settlement in India.
c. 750	Gopala elected King of Vanga-Gauda (Bengal.).
c. 750–800	Progress of Buddhism in Tibet : Santarakshita and Padmasambhava invited : Rise of Lamaism.
753	Rise of the Rashtrakuta empire.
815–877	Amonghavarsha, Balhara of the Arabs.
836–1000	Pratihara empire: Bhoja Mahendrapala I, Mahipala I, etc., Poet Rajashekhara.
907	Accession of Parantaka I (Chola).
1000–1026	Invasions of Sultan Mahmud (Ghazni).
1050	Atisa Srijnana Dipankara visits Tibet. Revival and reformation of Buddhism in Tibet.
1070–1122	Rajendra III and Kulottunga I (Chola Kings)
1158	Ballala Sena (Bengal) succeeds Vijaya Sena.
1170–1194	Jaichandra of Kanauj.
1175–1192	Invasions of Mohammed-bin-Sam of Ghor.
1192	Fall of Prithviraj Chauhan, King of Delhi and Ajmer.
1190–1290	Establishment of Muslim rule in north India: Reign of Slave Kings.
1221	First Mongol invasion (Changiz Khan).
1231–1232	The Qutb Minar.
1290–1316	Expansion of Muslim power into south India. Khilji expeditions to Devagiri, Warangal, Dorasamudra, Madura and Rameswaram. Clash with Rana of Mewar. Amir Khusru, poet and musician, and Nizam-ud-din Aulia, saint.
1320–1414	Tughlak Sultans of Delhi.
1334–1342	Ibn Batuta in India.
1351–1388	Feroz Tughlak, noted for irrigation and public works.
1398	Invasion of Timur.
1420	Nicolo Conti visits Vijayanagar.
1420–1470	Zain-ul-Abdin, King of Kashmir.
1451–1526	Lodi Sultans of Delhi.
1469	Birth of Guru Nanak.
c. 1486–1533	Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
1497–1498	First voyage of Vasco da Gama.
c. 1509–1527	Reign of Rana Sanga in Mewar.
1526	Babar's invasion and defeat of the Lodis at Panipat. Foundation of Mughal rule in north India.
1538–1545	Reign of Sher Shah : Humayun in exile.
1555–1556	Humayun's return and death.
1556	Accession of Akbar and final defeat of the Pathans at Panipat.
1556–1605	Reign of Akbar. Expansion of Mughal power.
1564	Abolition of *Jizya*.
1571	Foundation of Fatehpur Sikri.
1580	First Jesuit Mission at Agra.
1582	Promulgation of a new faith (Din-i-Ilahi) by Akbar.
1597	Death of Rana Pratap.
1600	Establishment of a Chartered Company in London for trading with India and the East.
1605-1627	Reign of Jahangir,
1609	Dutch Factory at Pulicat.
1612	First English Factory at Surat.
1615-1619	Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe.
1627-1657	Reign of Shah Jahan.
1627	Birth of Shivaji.
1634	*Firman* permitting the English to trade in Bengal.
1639	Foundation of Fort Saint George at Madras.
1657	Illness of Shah Jahan and fratricidal war.
1658	Coronation of Aurangzeb.
1661	Portuguese cession of Bombay to the English.

A.D. Date	Event
1664	Assumption of royal title by Shivaji.
1666	Shivaji's visit to the Mughal Court at Agra ; imprisonment and escape.
1668	First French Factory at Surat.
1675	Execution of Tegh Bahadur, ninth Guru of the Sikhs.
1679	Re-imposition of *Jizya*.
1680	Death of Shivaji.
1680	Aurangzeb's *firman* granting trading facilities to English Company.
1686-1687	Fall of the kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda.
1698	The English obtain *zamindari* of the three villages of Sutanati, Kalighat and Govindpur : nucleus of future Calcutta.
1707	Death of Aurangzeb.
1714	Appointment of Balaji Viswanath as Peshwa.
1724	Nizam virtually independent in the Deccan.
1742	Dupleix Governor of Pondicherry.
1744-1748	First Anglo-French War.
1750-1754	War of Carnatic succession between the English and the French.
1756-1763	Seven Year's War : Anglo-French War in India.
1757	Battle of Plassey.
1761	Battle of Panipat (Third).
1761	Rise of Hyder Ali.
1765	Grant of the *Diwani* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the British.
1770	Famine in Bengal.
1774-1785	Warren Hastings—Governor-General of India.
1775	Execution of Nanda Kumar.
1781	Deposition of Chait Singh.
1782	Affairs of *begams* of Oudh.
1784	Pitt's India Bill passed by British Parliament.
1793	Permanent Settlement of land by the British in Bengal.
1794	Death of Mahadaji Sindhia.
1794	British Treaty with Nizam : First Subsidiary Alliance.
1799	Death of Tipu Sultan. Partition of Mysore.
1801	British annex the Carnatic.
1809	Treaty of Amritsar between the Sikhs and the British.
1817-1819	The last Anglo-Maratha War.
1824-1826	First Burmese War.
1829	Prohibition of *sati*.
1833	Death of Raja Rammohan Roy.
1833	Renewal of the Company's Charter for 20 years and abolition of trading rights.
1835	Introduction of English as medium of instruction.
1839	Death of Ranjit Singh.
1839-1842	Anglo-Afghan War.
1843	Conquest of Sind by the British.
1845-1849	The Anglo-Sikh Wars.
1852	Second Anglo-Burmese War.
1853	Opening of railway lines and telegraphic communication.
1854	Establishment of cotton and jute mills.
1854	Wood's despatch on education.
1856	Annexation of Oudh.
1856	Hindu Widows Re-marriage Act.
1857	~~The Mutiny~~. First war of independence.
1858	Termination of Company's rule. The Crown takes over the Government of the country.
1872	Special Marriage Act.
1878-1880	Second Afghan War.
1883	The Ilbert Bill : Attempt to effect equality between Europeans and Indians.
1883-1885	Local Self-government Acts.
1885	First Session of the Indian National Congress.
1886	Annexation of Upper Burma by the British.
1899-1905	Lord Curzon—Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
1905	Partition of Bengal.
1906	Foundation of the Muslim League.
1909	The Morley-Minto Reforms : introduction of separate electorates.
1911	Partition of Bengal revoked.
1914-1918	The First World War.
1915	Defence of India Act.
1917	Montagu's declaration about the political future of India.
1919	The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

A.D. *Date*	*Event*
1920	Indian National Congress comes under the leadership of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi: Non-cooperation movement started.
1920-22	Moplah rebellion.
1923	Swarajists in legislatures.
1927-1929	Appointment of a Statutory Commission under Lord Simon and its boycott by Indians.
1928	The (Motilal) Nehru Report.
1930-34	Civil Disobedience Movement.
1935	Government of India Act, 1935, passed.
1937	Inauguration of Provincial Autonomy. Congress ministries in majority of provinces.
1939-45	Second World War; Congress ministries resign office in the provinces. British promise further reforms. Cripps Mission. Civil Disobedience Movement. India as supply base for War. Bengal famine.
1946	Interim Government with Jawaharlal Nehru as Prime Minister.
1947(August 15)	Creation of two dominions, India and Pakistan.
1948 (Jan. 30)	Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.
Jan. 1948-Jan. 1950	Accession, democratisation and integration of the Princely States into the Indian Union.
1950 (Jan. 26)	Inauguration of new Constitution : India becomes Sovereign Democratic Republic.
1951 (April)	Launching of the first Five year Plan
Oct. 1951-Feb. 1952	First General Election in independent India based on universal adult franchise; Indian National Congress returned to power.

CHAPTER III

CONSTITUTION

The Constituent Assembly of India, as envisaged in the British Cabinet Mission's plan of May 16, 1946, first met on December 9, 1946. A resolution on Objectives was adopted by the Assembly on January 22,1947, and a number of committees were appointed to report on the various aspects of the proposed Constitution. On the basis of the reports of these committees, the Drafting Committee of the Assembly prepared a Draft Constitution which was published in February 1948 and presented to the Assembly for general discussion on November 4, 1948. Meanwhile, the Indian Independence Act and the transfer of power on August 15, 1947, had freed the Assembly from all the limitations under which it had been born and enabled it to proceed with the task of Constitution making as a sovereign body. The Constituent Assembly finalised and adopted the Constitution Bill on November 26, 1949. The Constitution, as it finally emerged, comprised 395 Articles and 8 Schedules[1]. It was inaugurated on January 26, 1950.

PREAMBLE

The Preamble to the Constitution proclaims India as a Sovereign Democratic Republic. The aim of the Constitution is to secure for all its citizens, "*Justice*, social, economic, and political ; *Liberty* of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; *Equality* of status and of opportunity ; and to promote among them all *Fraternity* assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation."

CITIZENSHIP

The Constitution provides for a single citizenship. It lays down the broad qualifications for citizenship, leaving it to Parliament to make a comprehensive law on the subject. This forms the subject of a Bill which has recently been passed by Parliament.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Constitution guarantees to every citizen certain " fundamental rights, " namely, the right to equality; the right to freedom; the right against exploitation; the right to freedom of religion; cultural and educational rights; the right to property; and the right to constitutional remedies.

The right to equality is guaranteed by Article 15 which prohibits all discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. The State is, however, empowered to make any special provision for women and children and for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Under the Constitution all citizens have equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. The practice of " untouchability " in any form has been forbidden and the enforcement of any disability arising out of it has been declared an offence punishable in accordance with law.

1. A Ninth Schedule was added by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951.

At the same time, the Constitution provides for the abolition of titles, except those which seek to confer military or academic distinctions.

The right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, the acquisition and disposal of property, practice of any profession and carrying on of any occupation, trade and business has been guaranteed by Article 19 (1). The State can, however, make law by which reasonable restrictions on these rights are imposed in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality. It can also make or enforce any law imposing any limitations on these rights for either (*i*) prescribing the professional or technical qualifications necessary for pursuing any profession, occupation, trade or business; or (*ii*) the carrying on of any trade, business, industry or service by the State or by a State-owned or controlled corporation. Articles 21 and 22 of the Constitution further safeguard the liberty of the individual by securing that an individual shall not lose his life or liberty except according to procedure established by law and also by providing against arbitary arrest and indefinite detention.

The right against exploitation is safeguarded by Articles 23 and 24 which prohibit all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings. The right to freedom of religion and cultural and educational rights are guaranteed by Articles 25-28 and Articles 29-30 respectively.

The right to property is protected by Article 31 of the Constitution which provides that " no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law ". The State can compulsorily acquire private property for a public purpose, but only by the authority of a law which must provide for compensation and either fix the amount of the compensation or specify the principles on which compensation has to be given. The question whether the compensation provided by such law is adequate or not shall be outside the purview of a law court.

According to Article 31A, originally inserted by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, and later substituted by the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955, no law providing for the acquisition by the State of any estate or any rights therein, or the taking over of the management of any property by the State for a limited period either in public interest or to secure its proper management, shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or takes away any of the rights conferred by Articles 14, 19 or 31 of the Constitution.

Finally, the Constitution confers on every citizen the right to constitutional remedies by virtue of which all the aforesaid rights have been made justiciable. By another provision (Article 13), all laws, except those specified in the Ninth Schedule, which were repugnant to these rights and were in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution, have been declared void to the extent of such repugnancy.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

The Directive Principles of State policy, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as " fundamental in the governance of the country." These lay down that the State shall strive " to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform

all the institutions of the national life." These further seek to ensure (Article 39) that:

(*a*) the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood ;

(*b*) the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

(*c*) the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment ;

(*d*) there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women ;

(*e*) the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused, and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength ; and

(*f*) childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

The State is further enjoined to organise village *panchayats* as units of self-government ; make effective provisions for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want within the limits of its economic capacity and development. It is further required to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living ; endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drinks and of drugs injurious to health ; organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines ; promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations.

UNION EXECUTIVE

The Indian Constitution provides for a parliamentary system of Government. The Executive at the Centre consists of the President and a Council of Ministers.

President

The executive head of the Union is called the President of India. The executive power of the Union, including the supreme command of the Defence Forces, is formally vested in the President, and all executive actions are taken in his name. The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies of the various States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by the single transferable vote. The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People. His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. The President may be removed from office by impeachment for any violation of the Constitution.

The President is vested with powers of appointment. He can summon, prorogue, address and send messages to the two Houses of Parliament ; issue ordinances and give assent to Bills passed by Parliament ; and grant pardon, suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.

Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint sitting on the basis of proportional repres-

entation by the single transferable vote. His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States. He acts as President during the temporary absence of the latter. Whenever there is any casual vacancy in the office of the President, the Vice-President acts as President till a newly elected President assumes office.

Council of Ministers

Article 74 of the Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers, which functions on the principle of collective responsibility. The Council is headed by the Prime Minister who is appointed by the President. The other Ministers are also appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council of Ministers holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is responsible to the House of the People.

The Constitution, however, provides that the Prime Minister shall communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union, and if the President so requires, submit, for the consideration of the Council of Ministers, any matter on which a decision has been taken by a particular Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

PARLIAMENT

The Legislature of the Indian Union consists of the President and the two Houses: (*i*) the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and (*ii*) the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

Rajya Sabha (Council of States)

The Rajya Sabha consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest elected. The elected members are representatives of the States, the allocation of seats being made in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution. The nominated ones are eminent men in literature, seience, the arts and social services, etc.

The Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring after every two years. The elections to the Rajya Sabha are indirect, the allotted quota of every State being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

The Lok Sabha consists of not more than 500 members directly elected by the voters in the States on the basis of adult franchise, the constituencies being so demarcated that there shall not be more than one member for every 5,00,000 of the population.

A person shall not be bualified to fill a seat in Parliament unless he (*a*) is a citizen of India; (*b*) is, in the case of a seat in the Rajya Sabha, not less than thirty years of age and, in the case of a seat in the Lok Sabha not less than twenty-five years of age; and (*c*) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

JUDICIARY

The Supreme Court of India consists of the Chief Justice and not more than seven judges appointed by the President. The judges hold

office till the age of 65. Provision has also been made for the appointment of *ad hoc* and retired judges to sit in the Supreme Court. For appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court a person must be a citizen of India and must have been for at least five years a judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or for at least ten years an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or in the opinion of the President a distinguished jurist. The Constitution debars a retired judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any authority in India.

A judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

The Union of India comprises 28 States. These include the Part D territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The former French possessions of Pondicherry, Mahe and Karaikal, already transferred to India, will consitutute the 29th State of the Union after their *de jure* transfer has been completed.

Executive

The executive head of a State enumerated in Part A[2] of the First Schedule is known as the Governor. He is appointed by the President for a term normally of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. A Governor is debarred from being a member of the Central or any of the State legislatures and cannot hold any other office of profit.

All executive power of the State is vested in the Governor, and he is required to exercise this power either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution.

Council of Ministers

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is by or under the Constitution required to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor. Other Ministers are also appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Legislature

The Constitution provides for a legislature for each State. The States of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Mysore have bicameral legislatures. In the rest of the States, the legislatures are unicameral. The upper house is known as the Legislative Council and the lower house as the Legislative Assembly.

To be eligible for election to a State legislature, a person must be (*a*)

2. Part A States: Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

a citizen of India; (*b*) in the case of a seat in the Legislative Assembly not less than twenty-five years of age, and in the case of a seat in the Legislative Council not less than thirty years of age; and (*c*) in possession of such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

Judiciary

The Constitution envisages a High Court for each State. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State, and in the case of appointment of a judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. They hold office until they attain the age of 60 years and are removable from office in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India.

PART B STATES[3]

Subject to certain modifications and omissions specified in Article 238, almost all the provisions applicable to Part A States are applicable to the States enumerated in Part B of the First Schedule. The modifications relate particularly to the office of the head of the State and a few other matters peculiar to this category of units which represent the former princely states.

The Head of the State in these units (except in Jammu and Kashmir) is called the Rajpramukh. The Rajpramukh of a State is recognised by the President as such and is "entitled to such allowances and privileges as the President may, by general or special order, determine". As the executive head of the State, a Rajpramukh enjoys powers similar to those of a Governor of a Part A State.

PART C STATES[4]

The States specified in Part C of the First Schedule to the Constitution are administered by the President through a Chief Commissioner or a Lieut.-Governor appointed by him. These States can also be administered through the Government of a neighbouring State. Parliament is authorised to create local legislatures or councils of advisers or ministers for these with a view to securing a larger measures of autonomy for them. Accordingly, elected legislatures and councils of ministers have been set up in six Part C States.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATES

Legislative Relations

Parliament can legislate for the whole or any part of the territory of India, and the legislature of a State for the whole or any part of the State. No law made by Parliament can, however, be considered invalid on the ground of extra-territorial operation.

Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters in the Union List and has concurrent powers along with State legislatures for all subjects enumerated in the Concurrent List.

3. Part B States: Hyderabad, Jammu, and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin.
4. Part C States: Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh.

A State legislature has exclusive powers to make laws for the State or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List. The residuary powers of legislation have been vested in Parliament.

Administrative Relations

The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to the State as may appear to be necessary for that purpose. The State Governments are so required to exercise their powers as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union.

Financial Relations

The Constitution lays down a broad scheme for distribution of resources between the Centre and the States. But it has left the task of detailed allocation to the Finance Commission which was set up by the President in April 1951.

Union List

The Union List consists of 97 entries and includes such subjects as defence, atomic energy, foreign affairs, citizenship and extradition, railways and national highways, shipping, navigation and national waterways, air navigation and airways, posts and telegraphs, currency and coinage, banking and insurance, foreign exchange, trade and commerce with foreign countries, trade marks, patents, inventions, designs and copyrights, elections to Parliament and State legislatures, customs duties and taxes on incomes other than agricultural income, corporation tax, etc.

State List

The State List consists of 66 entries and includes such subjects as public order, police, administration of justice, prisons and reformatories, local government, public health and sanitation, education, lands, forests and fisheries, tolls and taxes on agricultural incomes, professions, trades, callings, luxuries, entertainments, betting and gambling, etc.

Concurrent List

The Concurrent List consists of 47 entries and includes such subjects as criminal law and procedure, marriage and divorce, contracts, adulteration of foodstuffs, trade unions, welfare of labour, social security and social insurance, economic and social planning, price control, factories, electricity, newspapers, books and printing presses, etc.

If any provision of a law made by the legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament or to any provision of an existing law with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, then the law made by Parliament shall prevail and the law made by the legislature of the State shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void. Again, if the Rajya Sabha declares by a resolution supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matters contained in the State List, Parliament can make laws for these also.

Emergency Provisions

In times of grave emergency created by war or internal disturbance, the President can by proclamation (*a*) give directions to the constituent

States as to how their authority is to be exercised, and (*b*) suspend from operation several Articles of the Constitution under which it is obligatory on the part of the Union Government to make certain financial contributions to the States. During the period of such an emergency, Parliament has the power to legislate with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

ELECTION COMMISSION

The superintendence, direction and control of all elections to Parliament and to the legislatures of the States and of the President and Vice-President of the Union shall vest in an Election Commission to be appointed by the President. The Chief Election Commissioner enjoys conditions of tenure and service similar to those of a judge of the Supreme Court.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Consolidated and Contingency Funds

In accordance with Article 266 of the Constitution, the Central and State Governments are required to set up the "Consolidated Fund of India" and "the Consolidated Funds of the States" respectively. All revenues received by the Government of India and the Government of a State are to be credited to their respective consolidated funds. No money is to be appropriated from the Consolidated Fund of India or of a State except in accordance with an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament or the legislature of the State concerned.

Authority for Audit

The Constitution provides for the appointment of a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India by the President to keep watch on the finances and accounts of the Union and the States. It is his responsibility to see that the expenses voted by Parliament or the legislature of a State and laid down in the Appropriation Act are not exceeded or varied.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Article 343 provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script, and the form of numerals for official purpose shall be the international form of Indian numerals. English will, however, continue to be the official language for a period of not more than fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution. The President is authorised under Article 344 to constitute, after the expiration of five years from the commencement of the Constitution, a special commission[5] to examine the growth and development of Hindi and make recommendations as to its progressive use for all official purposes with a view to replacing English completely at the end of the stipulated period.

---

5. In pursuance of this provision, on June 7, 1955, the President appointed a 21-member commission (to be called the Official Language Commission) with Shri B.G. Kher as Chairman. The Commission will make recommendations to the President about (*a*) the progressive use of the Hindi language for the official purposes of the Union ; (*b*) restrictions on the use of the English language for all or any of the official purposes of the Union ; (*c*) the language to be used for all or any of the purposes mentioned in Article 348 of the Constitution ; (*d*) the form of numerals to be used ; and (*e*) the preparation of a time-schedule for Hindi to replace English as the official language of the Union and as a language for communication between the Union and the States and between one State Government and another.

The Constitution lays down that the legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages[6] in use in the State or Hindi as the language to be used for all or any of the official purposes. For communication between one State and another and between a State and the Union, the language for the time being authorised for use in the Union shall be used. The need for the use of the English language in proceedings of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and in bills, enactments and other laws has been recognised and Article 348 makes special provisions on the subject.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION[7]

Article 368 provides that an amendment of the Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the bill is passed in each House by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the bill. The only provisions, for the amendment of which ratification by the legislatures of not less than one half of the States has also been prescribed, relate to the Supreme Court and High Courts, the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States, the representation of the States in Parliament and the procedure for amendment of the Constitution.

---

6. Eighth Schedule to the Constitution recognises the following fourteen as the languages of India:

   Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

7. Since the inauguration of the Constitution on January 26, 1950, the following Amending Enactments and Constitution Orders have been passed:

   (*a*) The Constitution (Amendment to First and Fourth Schedules) Order, 1950 (C.O. 3, dated the 25th January, 1950).
   (*b*) The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951.
   (*c*) The Assam (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1951 (XLVII of 1951).
   (*d*) The Constitution (Second Amendment) Act, 1952.
   (*e*) The Andhra State Act, 1953 (30 of 1953).
   (*f*) The Lushai Hills District (Change of Name) Act, 1954 (18 of 1954).
   (*g*) The Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Act, 1954 (32 of 1954).
   (*h*) The Chandernagore (Merger) Act, 1954 (36 of 1954).
   (*i*) The Constitution (Third Amendment) Act, 1954.
   (*j*) The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order 1954 (C.O. 48, dated the 14th May, 1954.
   (*k*) The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955.

CHAPTER IV

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

NATIONAL EMBLEM

The National Emblem of India is a replica of the capital of Asoka's pillar at Sarnath. In the original stone capital, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus. In the Emblem—as it appears in print—however, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The *Dharma Chakra* appears in relief in the centre of the abacus. On the right of the *Chakra* stands the figure of a bull and on the left that of a horse. The edge of the *Dharma Chakra* is visible both on the extreme right and left. The words, " Satyameva Jayate," from the *Mundaka Upanishad*, meaning " Truth alone triumphs," are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script.

The lion capital was adopted as the National Emblem by the Government of India on January 26, 1950. The original lion capital, designed between 242-232 B.C., was erected by Emperor Asoka to mark the hallowed spot where the Buddha first initiated his disciples in the eight-fold path of salvation. This fact invests the Emblem with historical and spiritual significance. Carved out of a single block of sandstone, the original capital was surmounted by a wheel (*chakra*).

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag is a tricolour with equal horizontal stripes—saffron (*kesari*) at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom. The ratio of the width of the Flag to its length is two to three. The emblem on the Flag is an exact reproduction of the *Dharma Chakra* on the capital of Asoka's pillar at Sarnath. The *Chakra* is superimposed on the central band, and is as broad as the white strip. It is dark blue and has 24 spokes.

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947, and was presented to the nation, on behalf of the women of India, at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14, 1947.

Use of the Flag

The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Defence Forces headquarters have drawn up regulations to ensure the proper use of the Flag. The regulations prohibit the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing. The regimental colour, the State flag, the organisational or institutional flag will be used for this purpose when necessary.

No other flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line. When other flags are raised, then the National Flag must be the highest.

When other flags are flown along with the National Flag on the same halyard, the latter should be at the peak. The Flag should not be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free. When carried in a procession it must be borne high on the right shoulder of the standard-bearer and carried in front of the procession.

सत्यमेव जयते

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window sill, or a balcony, or the front of a building, the saffron end should be at the top.

Display on Buildings

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on all important Government buildings such as high courts, secretariats, commissioners' offices collectorates, jails and the offices of district boards and municipalities. The frontier areas may fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic, the Governors and Rajpramukhs have their personal flags.

The use of the Flag will, however, be unrestricted on certain special occasions such as Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, during the National Week and any other days of national rejoicing.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The song *Jana-gana-mana* was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950. It was concurrently decided that *Vande-Mataram*, which has played a historic part in India's struggle for freedom, shall have an equal status.

Jana-gana-mana

Rabindranath Tagore's *Jana-gana-mana* was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Congress session at Calcutta. The song was first published in January 1912 under the title *Bharat Vidhata* in the *Tattva-bodhini Patrika*, of which Tagore was himself the editor. The poet translated it into English in 1919 under the title *Morning Song of India*. The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows:

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha-
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga-
Uchchala-jaladhi-taranga
Tava subha name jage
Tava subha asisa mage
Gahe tava jaya-gatha.
Jana-gana-mangal-dayaka, jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya jaya he.

The following is an English rendering of the stanza quoted above:

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny.
Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind,
Gujarat and Maratha, of Dravid, Orissa and Bengal;
It echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas,
Mingles in the music of Jamuna and Ganga,
And is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea.
They pray for thy blessing and sing Thy praise,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory, Victory, Victory to Thee.

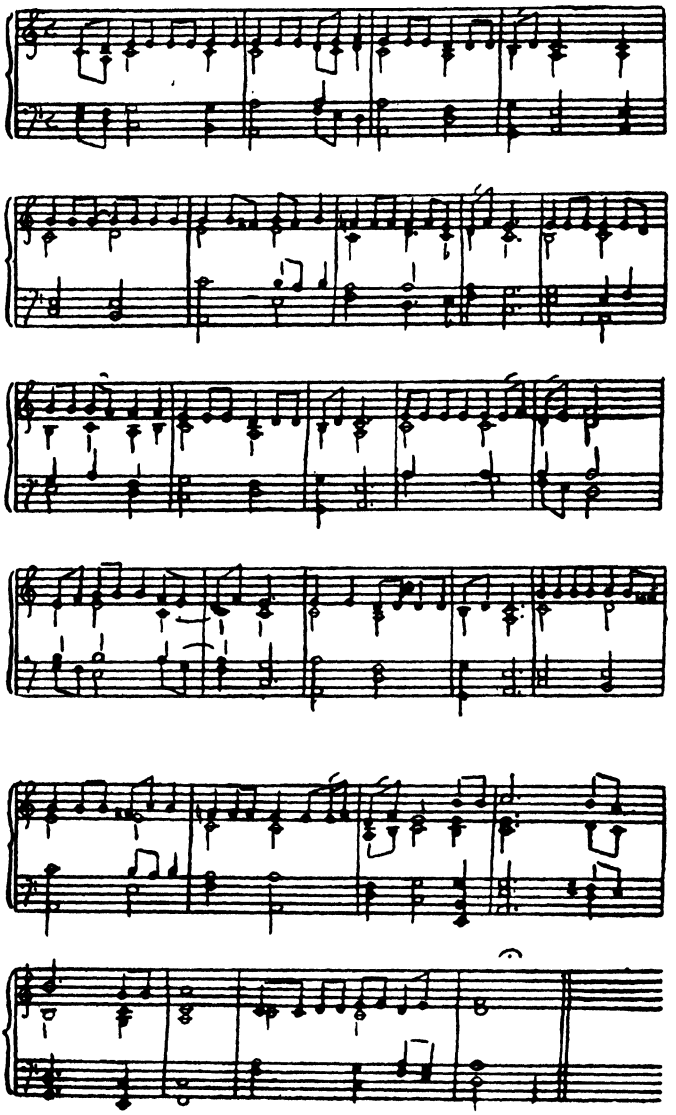
Vande Mataram

Vande Mataram is an older song than *Jana-gana-mana* and occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel *Ananda Math* published in 1882. The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza:

Vande Mataram!
Sujalam, suphalam, malayaja, shitalam,
Shasyashyamalam, Mataram!
Shubhrajyotsna-pulakitayaminim,
Phullakusumita-drumadala-shobhinim,
Suhasinim, sumadhura-bhashinim,
Sukhadam, Varadam, Mataram!

The following English translation of the stanza is by Shri Aurobindo:

I bow to thee, Mother,
Richly watered, richly fruited,
Cool with the winds of the South,
Dark with the crops of the harvests,
The Mother!
Her nights rejoicing in the glory of the moonlight,
Her lands clothed beautifully with her trees in Flowering bloom, sweet of laughter, sweet of speech,
The Mother, giver of boons, giver of bliss!

JANA-GANA-MANA

CHAPTER V

UNION GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT[1]

GOVERNMENT

President	Rajendra Prasad
Vice-President	S. Radhakrishnan

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Cabinet Ministers			*Date of assumption of office*
1.	Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs	Jawaharlal Nehru	May 13, 1952
2.	Education, and Natural Resources and Scientific Research	Abul Kalam Azad	,,
3.	Home Affairs	Govind Ballabh Pant[2]	Jan. 10, 1955
4.	Communications	Jagjivan Ram	May 13, 1952
5.	Health	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur	,,
6.	Finance	C.D. Deshmukh	,,
7.	Planning, and Irrigation and Power	Gulzarilal Nanda	,,
8.	Defence	Kailas Nath Katju[3]	Jan. 10, 1955
9.	Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel	T.T. Krishnamachari	May 13, 1952
10.	Law and Minority Affairs	C.C. Biswas	,,
11.	Railways and Transport	Lal Bahadur Shastri	,,
12.	Works, Housing and Supply	Swaran Singh	,,
13.	Production	K.C. Reddy	,,
14.	Food and Agriculture	Ajit Prasad Jain[4]	Nov. 25, 1954
15.	Labour	Khandubhai K. Desai	Sept. 10, 1954
16.	Minister without Portfolio	V.K. Krishna Menon	Feb. 14, 1956
Ministers of Cabinet rank (but not members of the Cabinet)			
17.	Parliamentary Affairs	Satya Narayan Sinha	May 13, 1952
18.	Defence Organisation	Mahavir Tyagi[5]	March 16, 1953
19.	Information and Broadcasting	B.V. Keskar	May 13, 1952
20.	Commerce	D.P. Karmarkar	Aug. 12, 1952
21.	Agriculture	Panjabrao S. Deshmukh	,,
22.	External Affairs	Syed Mahmud	Dec. 7, 1954
23.	Legal Affairs	H.V. Pataskar	,,
24.	Natural Resources	K.D. Malaviya[6]	,,
25.	Revenue and Civil Expenditure	M.C. Shah	,,
26.	Revenue and Defence Expenditure	A.C. Guha	,,
27.	Rehabilitation	M.C. Khanna	,,
28.	Industries	Nityanand Kanungo[7]	Aug. 10, 1955
29.	Communications	Raj Bahadur[8]	Feb. 14, 1956
30.	Home Affairs	B.N. Datar[8]	,,

1. As on March 1, 1956.
2. Govind Ballabh Pant was sworn in as Minister without Portfolio on January 3 1955.
3. Kailas Nath Katju was Minister for Home Affairs and States from May 13, 1952 to January 9, 1955.
4. Ajit Prasad Jain was Minister of State for Rehabilitation from May 13, 1952, and assumed charge as a Cabinet Minister on August 11, 1954.
5. Mahavir Tyagi was Minister of State for Revenue and Expenditure from May 13, 1952 to March 15, 1953.
6. Deputy Minister before assuming office as Minister of State on December 7, 1954.
7. Nityanand Kanungo was Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry from Sept. 28, 1954 to Aug. 9, 1955.
8. Deputy Minister before assuming office as Minister.

Deputy Ministers

31.	Defence	Surjit Singh Majithia	June 4, 1952
32.	Labour	Abid Ali	Aug. 12, 1952
33.	Rehabilitation	J.K. Bhonsle	,,
34.	Railways and Transport	O.V. Alagesan	,,
35.	Health	Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar	,,
36.	External Affairs	A.K. Chanda	,,
37.	Food and Agriculture	M.V. Krishnappa	,,
38.	Irrigation and Power	Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	Sept. 12, 1952
39.	Production	Satish Chandra	Nov. 27, 1952
40.	Planning	Shyam Nandan Mishra	Sept. 10, 1954
41.	Education	K.L. Shrimali	May 4, 1955
42.	Finance	B.R. Bhagat	Jan. 4, 1956

Parliamentary Secretaries

1.	External Affairs	Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon	Aug. 11, 1952
2.	Railways and Transport	Shahnawaz Khan	,,
3.	External Affairs	J.N. Hazarika	,,
4.	Production	R.G. Dubey	March 27, 1953
5.	External Affairs	Sadath Ali Khan	Nov. 17, 1953
6.	Information and Broadcasting	G. Rajagopalan	Dec. 18, 1953
7.	Education	Mono Mohan Das	,,
8.	Works, Housing and Supply	P. S. Naskar	March 1, 1956

* * *

MEMBERS OF THE INTERIM
GOVERNMENT FORMED ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1946

1.	Vice-President, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations	Jawaharlal Nehru
2.	Home and Information and Broadcasting	Vallabhbhai Patel
3.	Defence	Baldev Singh
4.	Finance	John Matthai
5.	Communications, War Transport and Railways	M. Asaf Ali
6.	Agriculture and Food	Rajendra Prasad
7.	Labour	Jagjivan Ram
8.	Health, Education and Arts	Shafat Ahmed Khan
9.	Legislative, and Posts and Air	Ali Zaheer
10.	Industries and Supplies	C. Rajagopalachari
11.	Works, Mines and Power	Sarat Chandra Bose
12.	Commerce	C. H. Bhabha

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT
WHICH TOOK OVER POWER ON AUGUST 15, 1947

1.	Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations and Scientific Research	Jawaharlal Nehru
2.	Home, States and Information and Broadcasting	Vallabhbhai Patel
3.	Food and Agriculture	Rajendra Prasad
4.	Education	Abul Kalam Azad
5.	Railways and Transport	John Matthai
6.	Defence	Baldev Singh
7.	Labour	Jagjivan Ram
8.	Commerce	C.H. Bhabha
9.	Communications	Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
10.	Health	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
11.	Law	B. R. Ambedkar
12.	Finance	R. K. Shanmukham Chetty
13.	Industries and Supplies	Syama Prosad Mookerjee
14.	Works, Mines and Power	N. V. Gadgil

PARLIAMENT

LOK SABHA (HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE)

Speaker — M. Ananthasyanam Ayyangar
Deputy Speaker — Vacant

STRENGTH OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Indian National Congress	363
Praja Socialist Party	28
Communist Party of India	17
People's Democratic Front	7
Gantantra Parishad (Orissa)	5
Tamilnad Toilers' Party	4
Hindu Mahasabha	4
Akali Party (Punjab and Pepsu)	3
Other Parties	24
Independents and others	38
Vacant (by-elections pending)	6
	499

S.No.	Name of the Member	Constituency	Party
1	2	3	4
1.	Abdullabhai, Mulla Taherali	Chanda (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
2.	Abdus Sattar	Kalna-Katwa (West Bengal)	Cong.
3.	Achal Singh	Agra West (U.P.)	Cong.
4.	Achalu, Sunkam	Nalagonda, R.S.C. (Hyderabad)	P.D.F.
5.	Achint Ram	Hissar (Punjab)	Cong.
6.	Achuthan, K.T.	Crangannur (Travancore-Cochin)	Cong.
7.	Agarwal, Sriman Narayan	Wardha (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
8.	Agarwal, Hoti Lal	Jalaun-cum-Etawah West-cum-Jhansi North (U.P.)	Cong.
9.	Agarwal, Mukund Lal	Pilibhit-cum-Bareilly East (U.P.)	Cong.
10.	Ahmed, Mohiuddin	Hyderabad City (Hyderabad)	Cong.
11.	Ajit Singh	Kapurthala-Bhatinda, R.S.C. (Pepsu)	Cong.
12.	Ajit Singhji	Sirohi-Pali (Rajasthan)	Ind.
13.	Akarpuri, Teja Singh	Gurdaspur (Punjab)	Cong.
14.	Alagesan, O.V.	Chinglepet (Madras)	Cong.
15.	Altekar, Ganesh Sadashiv	North Satara (Bombay)	Cong.
16.	Alva, Joachim	Kanara (Bombay)	Cong.

1. *List of Abbreviations*: Cong. (Congress) ; C.P.I. (Communist Party of India) ; P.S.P. (Praja Socialist Party) ; Ind. (Independent) ; C.N.S.P. J.P. (Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas Janata Party) ; L.S.S. (Lok Sewak Sangh) ; P.W.P. (Peasants' and Workers' Party); S.C.F. (Scheduled Castes' Federation); F.B. (Forward Bloc) ; T.T.P. (Tamilnad Toilers' Party) ; C.W.P. (Commonweal Party) ; M.L. (Muslim League) ; G.P. (Gantantra Parishad) ; H.M.S. (Hindu Maha Sabha); R.S.P. (Revolutionary Socialist Party); J.S. (Jan Sangh); P.D.F. (People's Democratic Front) ; K.L.P. (Krishikar Lok Party) ; R.R.P. (Ram Rajya Parishad) ; T.T.C. (Travancore Tamilnad Congress) ; R.S.T. (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) ; R.S.C. (Reserved for Scheduled Castes) ; U.O.B. (United Opposition Bloc) ; U.P. (Uttar Pradesh) ; Pepsu (Patiala and East Punjab States Union).

1	2	3	4
17.	Amin, Indubhai B.	Baroda West (Bombay)	Ind.
18.	Amjed Ali	Goalpara Garo Hills (Assam)	P.S.P.
19.	Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari	Mandi-Mahasu (Himachal Pradesh)	Cong.
20.	Anandchand	Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh)	Ind.
21.	Ansari, Shaukatullah Shah	Bidar (Hyderabad)	Cong.
22.	Anthony, Frank	Anglo-Indian	Nominated
23.	Asthana, Sita Ram	Azamgarh West (U.P.)	Cong.
24.	Ayyangar, M. Ananthasayanam	Tirupati (Andhra)	Cong.
25.	Azad, Abul Kalam	Rampur-cum-Bareilly West (U.P.)	Cong.
26.	Azad, Bhagwat Jha	Purnea-cum-Santhal Parganas (Bihar)	Cong.
27.	Babunath Singh	Surguja-Raigarh, R.S.T. (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
28.	Badan Singh	Badaun West (U.P.)	Cong.
29.	Bagdi, Maganlal	Mahasamund (Madhya Pradesh)	P.S.P.
30.	Bahadur Singh	Ferozepur-Ludhiana, R.S.C. (Punjab)	Akali
31.	Balakrishnan, S.C.	Erode, R.S.C. (Madras)	Cong.
32.	Balasubramaniam, S.	Madurai (Madras)	Cong.
33.	Baldev Singh	Nawan Sahr (Punjab)	Cong.
34.	Balmiki, Kanhaiya Lal	Bulandshahr, R.S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.
35.	Banerjee, Durga Charan	Midnapore-Jhargram (West Bengal)	J.S.
36.	Bansal, Ghamandi Lal	Jhajjar-Rewari (Punjab)	Cong.
37.	Barman, Upendranath	North-Bengal, R.S.C. (West Bengal)	Cong.
38.	Barrow, A. E. T.	Anglo-Indian	Nominated
39.	Barupal, Panna Lall	Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu, R.S.C. (Rajasthan)	Cong.
40.	Basappa, C.R.	Tumkur (Mysore)	Cong.
41.	Basu, A. K.	North Bengal (West Bengal)	Cong.
42.	Basu, Kamal Kumar	Diamond Harbour (West Bengal)	C.P.I.
43.	Bhagat, B.R.	Patna-cum-Shahabad (Bihar)	Cong.
44.	Bhakt Darshan	Garhwal East-cum-Moradabad North-East (U.P.)	Cong.
45.	Bharati, G.S.	Yeotmal (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
46.	Bhargava, Mukat Beharilal	Ajmer South (Ajmer)	Cong.
47.	Bhargava, Thakur Das	Gurgaon (Punjab)	Cong.
48.	Bhartiya, Shaligram R.	West Khandesh (Bombay)	Cong.
49.	Bhatkar, Laxman Shrawan	Buldana-Akola, R.S.C. (Madhya-Pradesh)	Cong.
50.	Bhatt, Chandrashanker	Broach (Bombay)	Cong.
51.	Bhawani Singh	Barmer-Jalore (Rajasthan)	Ind.
52.	Bheekha Bhai	Banswara-Dungarpur, R.S.T., (Rajasthan)	Cong.
53.	Bhoi, Girdhari	Kalahandi-Bolangir, R.S.T. (Orissa)	G.P.
54.	Bhonsle, J.K.	Ratnagiri North (Bombay)	Cong.
55.	Bidari, Ramappa Balappa	Bijapur South (Bombay)	Cong.
56.	Birbal Singh	Jaunpur East (U.P.)	Cong.
57.	Bogawat, U.R.	Ahmednagar South (Bombay)	Cong.
58.	Boovaraghasamy, V.	Perambalur (Madras)	T.T.P.
59.	Borkar, Anusayabai Bhaorao	Bhandara, R.S.C. (Madhya-Pradesh)	Cong.

1	2	3	4
60.	Borooah, Dev Kanta	Nowgong (Assam)	Cong.
61.	Bose, P.C.	Manbhum North (Bihar)	Cong.
62.	Brajeshwar Prasad	Gaya East (Bihar)	Cong.
63.	Brohmo-Chaudhury, Sitanath	Goalpara, Garo Hills, R.S.T. (Assam)	Cong.
64.	Buchhikotaiah, Sanaka	Masulipatnam (Andhra)	C.P.I.
65.	Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu	Basirhat (West Bengal)	C.P.I.
66.	Chaliha, Bimlaprosad	Sibsagar-North Lakhimpur (Assam)	Cong.
67.	Chanda, Anil Kumar	Birbhum (West Bengal)	Cong.
68.	Chandak, B.L.	Betul (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
69.	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.	Tiruvallur, R.S.C. (Madras)	Cong.
70.	Charak, Lakshman Singh	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong.
71.	Chatterjea, Tushar	Serampore (West Bengal)	C.P.I.
72.	Chatterjee, Susilranjan	West Dinajpur (West Bengal)	Cong.
73.	Chatterjee, N.C.	Hooghly (West Bengal)	H.M.S.
74.	Chattopadhyaya, Harindranath	Vijayawada (Andhra)	Ind.
75.	Chaturvedi, Rohanlal	Etah Central (U.P.)	Cong.
76.	Chaudhary, Ganeshi Lal	Shahjahanpur North-cum-Kheri East, R.S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.
77.	Chaudhuri, Ranbir Singh	Rohtak (Punjab)	Cong.
78.	Chaudhuri, Rohini Kumar (*a*)	Gauhati (Assam)	Cong.
79.	Chaudhuri, Tridib Kumar	Berhampore (West Bengal)	R.S.P.
80.	Chavda, Akbar	Banaskantha (Bombay)	Cong.
81.	Chettiar, T.S. Avinashilingam	Tiruppur (Madras)	Cong.
82.	Chettiar, V.VR. N.AR. Nagappa	Ramanathapuram (Madras)	Cong.
83.	Choudhuri, Muhammed Shaffee	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong.
84.	Chowdary, C.R.	Narasaraopet (Andhra)	Ind.
85.	Chowdhury, Nikunja Behari	Ghatal (West Bengal)	C.P.I.
86.	Dabhi, Fulsinhji B.	Kaira North (Bombay)	Cong.
87.	Damar, Amar Singh	Jhabua, R.S.T. (Madhya-Bharat)	Cong.
88.	Damodaran, G.R.	Pollachi (Madras)	Cong.
89.	Damodaran, Nettur P.	Tellicherry (Madras)	P.S.P.
90.	Das, B.	Jajpur-Keonjhar (Orissa)	Cong.
91.	Das, Basanta Kumar	Contai (West Bengal)	Cong.
92.	Das, Beli Ram	Barpeta (Assam)	Cong.
93.	Das, Bijoy Chandra	Ganjam South (Orissa)	C.P.I.
94.	Das, Kamal Krishna	Birbhum, R.S.C. (West Bengal)	Cong.
95.	Das, Mono Mohan	Burdwan, R.S.C. (West Bengal)	Cong.
96.	Das, Nayan Tara	Monghyr Sadar-cum-Jamui, R.S.C. (Bihar)	Cong.
97.	Das, Shree Narayan	Darbhanga Central (Bihar)	Cong.
98.	Das, Ramananda	Barrackpore (West Bengal)	Cong.
99.	Das, Ram Dhani	Gaya East, R.S.C. (Bihar)	Cong.
100.	Das, Sarangadhar	Dhenkanal-West Cuttack (Orissa)	P.S.P.
101.	Datar, Balwant Nagesh	Belgaum North (Bombay)	Cong.
102.	Deb, Dasaratha	Tripura East, (Tripura)	C.P.I.
103.	Deb, S.C.	Cachar-Lushai Hills (Assam)	Cong.

(*a*) Since dead. Shri Debendranath Sharma elected in a by-election.

1	2	3	4
104.	Deo, Rajendra Narayan Singh	Kalahandi-Bolangir (Orissa)	G.P.
105.	Deo, Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh	Surguja-Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh)	Ind.
106.	Deogam, Kanhu Ram	Chaibassa, R.S.T. (Bihar)	Jharkhand
107.	Desai, Kanayalal Nanabhai	Surat (Bombay)	Cong.
108.	Desai, Khandubhai K.	Halar (Saurashtra)	Cong.
109.	Deshmukh, Panjabrao S.	Amaravati East (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
110.	Deshmukh C.D.	Kolaba (Bombay)	Cong.
111.	Deshmukh, K.G.	Amravati West (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
112.	Deshpande, Govind Hari	Nasik Central (Bombay)'	Cong.
113.	Deshpande, Visbnu Ghanashyam	Guna (Madhya Bharat)	H.M.S.
114.	Dholakia, G.A.	Kutch East (Kutch)	Cong.
115.	Dhulekar, R.V.	Jhansi South (U.P.)	Cong.
116.	Dhusiya, Sohan Lal	Basti Central-East-cum-Gorakhpur West, R.S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.
117.	Digambar Singh	Etah West-cum-Mainpuri West-cum-Mathura East (U.P.)	Cong.
118.	Digvijaya Narain Singh	Muzaffarpur North-East (Bihar)	Cong.
119.	Diwan, R.S.	Osmanabad (Hyderabad)	Cong.
120.	Dube, Mulchand	Farrukhabad North (U.P.)	Cong.
121.	Dube, Udai Shanker	Basti North (U.P.)	Cong.
122.	Dubey, Rajaram Giridharilal	Bijapur North (Bombay)	Cong.
123.	Dutt, Asim Krishna	Calcutta South-West (West Bengal)	Cong.
124.	Dutt, Biren	Tripura West (Tripura)	C.P.I.
125.	Dutta, Santosh Kumar	Howrah (West Bengal)	Cong.
126.	Dwivedi, Dashrath Prasad	Gorakhpur Central (U.P.)	Cong.
127.	Dwivedi, M.L.	Hamirpur (U.P.)	Cong.
128.	Eacharan, I.	Ponnani, R.S.C. (Madras)	Cong.
129.	Ebenezer, S.A.	Vikarabad (Hyderabad)	Cong.
130.	Elayaperumal, L.	Cuddalore, R.S.C. (Madras)	Cong.
131.	Fotedar, Sheo Narayan	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong.
132.	Gadgil, Narhar Vishnu	Poona Central (Bombay)	Cong.
133.	Gadilingana Gowd, Y.	Kurnool (Andhra)	P.S.P.
134.	Ganpati Ram	Jaunpur East, R.S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.
135.	Gandhi, Feroze	Pratapgarh West-cum-Rae Bareli East (U.P.)	Cong.
136.	Gandhi, Maneklal Maganla	Panch Mahals-cum-Baroda East (Bombay)	Cong.
137.	Gandhi, V.B.	Bombay City North (Bombay)	Cong.
138.	Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Lucknow-cum-Bara Banki West, R.S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.
139.	Garg, Ram Pratap	Patiala (Pepsu)	Cong.
140.	Gautam, C.D.	Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
141.	Ghose, Surendra Mohan	Malda (West Bengal)	Cong.
142.	Ghosh, Atulya	Burdwan (West Bengal)	Cong.
143.	Ghulam Qadar, Kh.	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong.
144.	Gidwani, Choithram Partabrai	Thana (Bombay)	P.S.P.
145.	Giri, V.V.	Patapatnam (Andhra)	Cong.
146.	Girraj Saran Singh	Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)	Ind.
147.	Gohain, Chowkhamoon	Nominated Part B Tribal Areas (Assam)	Cong.

1	2	3	4
148.	Gopalan, A.K.	Cannanore (Madras)	C.P.I.
149.	Gopi Ram	Mandi-Mahasu, R.S.C. (Himachal Pradesh)	Cong.
150.	Gounder, K. Periaswami	Erode (Madras)	Cong.
151.	Gounder, K. Sakthivadivel	Periyakulam (Madras)	Cong.
152.	Govind Das	Mandla-Jabalpur South (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
153.	Gowda, T. Madiah	Bangalore South (Mysore)	Cong.
154.	Guha, Arun Chandra	Santipur (West Bengal)	Cong.
155.	Gupta, Badshah	Mainpuri East (U.P.)	Cong.
156.	Gupta, Sadhan Chandra	Calcutta South-East (West Bengal)	C.P.I.
157.	Gurupadaswamy, M.S.	Mysore (Mysore)	P.S.P.
158.	Hansda, Benjamin	Purnea-cum-Santhal Parganas, R.S.T. (Bihar)	Jharkhand
159.	Harprasad Singh	Ghazipur West (U.P.)	Cong.
160.	Hari Mohan	Manbhum North, R.S.C. (Bihar)	Cong.
161.	Hasda, S.	Midnapore-Jhargram, R.S. T. (West Bengal)	Cong.
162.	Hazarika, J.N.	Dibrugarh (Assam)	Cong.
163.	Heda, H.C.	Nizamabad (Hyderabad)	Cong.
164.	Hembrom, Lal	Santal Parganas-cum-Hazaribagh, R.S.T. (Bihar)	Cong.
165.	Hem Raj	Kangra (Punjab)	Cong.
166.	Hifzur Rahman	Moradabad Central (U.P.)	Cong.
167.	Hukam Singh	Kapurthala-Bhatinda (Pepsu)	Akali
168.	Hyder Husein	Gonda North (U.P.)	Cong.
169.	Ibrahim A.	Ranchi North-East (Bihar)	Cong.
170.	Iqbal Singh	Fazilka-Sirsa (Punjab)	Cong.
171.	Iyyunni, C.R.	Trichur (Travancore-Cochin)	Cong.
172.	Jagjivan Ram	Shahabad South, R.S.C. (Bihar)	Cong.
173.	Jain, Ajit Prasad	Saharanpur West-cum-Muzaffar-nagar North (U.P.)	Cong.
174.	Jain, Nemi Saran	Bijnor South (U.P.)	Cong.
175.	Jaipal Singh	Ranchi West, R.S.T. (Bihar)	Jharkhand
176.	Jaisoorya, N.M.	Medak (Hyderabad)	P.D.F.
177.	Jajware, Ramraj	Santal Parganas-cum-Hazaribagh (Bihar)	Cong.
178.	Jangde, Resham Lal	Bilaspur, R.S.C. (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
179.	Jatav-vir, Manik Chand	Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur, R.S.C. (Rajasthan)	Cong.
180.	Jayaraman, A.	Tindivanam, R.S.C. (Madras)	T.T.P.
181.	Jena, Kanhu Charan	Balasore, R.S.C. (Orissa)	Cong.
182.	Jena Lakshmidhar	Jajpur-Keonjhar, R.S.C. (Orissa)	G.P.
183.	Jena Niranjan	Dhenkanal-West Cuttack, R.S.C. (Orissa)	Cong.
184.	Jethan, Kherwar	Palamau-cum-Hazaribagh-cum-Ranchi, R.S.T. (Bihar)	Cong.
185.	Jhunjhunwala, B.P.	Bhagalpur Central (Bihar)	Cong.
186.	Jogendra Singh	Bahraich West (U.P.)	Cong.
187.	Joshi, J.H.	Madhya Saurashtra (Saurashtra)	Cong.
188.	Joshi, Krishnacharya	Yadgir (Hyderabad)	Cong.
189.	Joshi, Liladhar	Shajapur-Rajgarh (Madhya Bharat)	Cong.
190.	Joshi, M.D.	Ratnagiri South (Bombay)	Cong.

1	2	3	4
191.	Joshi, Nandlal	Indore (Madhya Bharat)	Cong.
192.	Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Karnal (Punjab)	Cong.
193.	Jwala Prasad	Ajmer North (Ajmer)	Cong.
194.	Kachiroyar, N.D. Govindaswami	Cuddalore (Madras)	T.T.P.
195.	Kajrolkar, Narayan Sadoba	Bombay City-North, R.S.C. (Bombay)	Cong.
196.	Kakkan, P.	Madurai, R.S.C. (Madras)	Cong.
197.	Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai	Nagpur (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
198.	Kamal Singh	Shahabad North-West (Bihar)	Ind.
199.	Kamath, Hari Vishnu	Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh)	P.S.P.
200.	Kamble, D.N.P.	Nanded, R.S.C. (Hyderabad)	Cong.
201.	Kandasamy, S.K. Babie	Tiruchengode (Madras)	Ind.
202.	Kanungo, Nityanand	Kendrapara (Orissa)	Cong.
203.	Karmarkar, D.P.	Dharwar North (Bombay)	Cong.
204.	Karni Singhji	Bikaner-Churu (Rajasthan)	Ind.
205.	Kasliwal, Nemi Chandra	Kotah-Jhalawar (Rajasthan)	Cong.
206.	Katham, Birendranath	North Bengal, R.S.T. (West Bengal)	Cong.
207.	Katju, Kailas Nath	Mandasaur (Madya Bharat)	Cong.
208.	Kazmi, Mohammad Ahmad	Sultanpur North-cum-Faizabad South-West (U.P.)	Cong.
209.	Kelappan, K.	Ponnani (Madras)	P.S.P.
210.	Keshavaiengar, N.	Bangalore North (Mysore)	Cong.
211.	Keskar, B.V.	Sultanpur South (U.P.)	Cong.
212.	Khan, Sadath Ali	Ibrahimpatnam (Hyderabad)	Cong.
213.	Khan, Shahnawaz	Meerut North-East (U.P.)	Cong.
214.	Khardekar, B.H.	Kolhapur-cum-Satara (Bombay)	Ind.
215.	Khare, N.B.	Gwalior (Madhya Bharat)	H.M.S.
216.	Khedkar, Gopalrao Bajirao	Buldana-Akola (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
217.	Khimji, Bhawanji A.	Kutch West (Kutch)	Cong.
218.	Khongmen, Shrimati, B.	Autonomous Districts, R.S.T. (Assam)	Cong.
219.	Kirolikar, Wasudeo S.	Durg (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
220.	Kolay, Jagannath	Bankura (West Bengal)	Cong.
221.	Kosa, Muchaki	Bastar, R.S.T. (Madhya Pradesh)	Ind.
222.	Kottukapally, George T.	Meenachil (Travancore-Cochin)	Cong.
223.	Kripalani, J.B.	Bhagalpur-cum-Purnea (Bihar)	P.S.P.
224.	Kripalani, Srimati Sucheta	New Delhi (Delhi)	P.S.P.
225.	Krishan, M.R.	Karimnagar, R.S.C. (Hyderabad)	Cong.
226.	Krishna Chandra	Mathura West (U.P.)	Cong.
227.	Krishnamachari, T.T.	Madras (Madras)	Cong.
228.	Krishnappa, M.V.	Kolar (Mysore)	Cong.
229.	Krishnaswami, A.	Kancheepuram (Madras)	C.W.P.
230.	Kureel, Baij Nath	Pratapgarh West-cum-Rae Bareli East, R.S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.
231.	Lakshmayya, Paidi	Anantapur (Andhra)	Cong.
232.	Lallanji	Faizabad North-West (U.P.)	Cong.
233.	Lal Singh	Ferozepore-Ludhiana (Punjab)	Akali
234.	Lanka Sundaram	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra)	Ind.
235.	Laskar, Nibaran Chandra	Cachar-Lushai Hills, R.S.C. (Assam)	Cong.
236.	Laisram, Jogeswar Singh	Inner Manipur (Manipur)	Cong.

1	2	3	4
237.	Lingam, N.M.	Coimbatore (Madras)	Cong.
238.	Lotan Ram	Jalaun-cum-Etawah West-cum Jhansi North, R.S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.
239.	Mahapatra, Sibnarayan Singh	Sundargarh, R.S.T. (Orissa)	Cong.
240.	Mahata, Bhajahari	Manbhum South-cum-Dhalbhum (Bihar)	L.S.S.
241.	Mahendra Nath Singh	Saran Central (Bihar)	Cong.
242.	Mohodaya, Vaijanath	Nimar (Madhya Bharat)	Cong.
243.	Majhi, Chaitan	Manbhum South-cum-Dhalbhum, R.S.T. (Bihar)	L.S.S.
244.	Majhi, Ram Chandra	Mayurbhanj, R.S.T. (Orissa)	Cong.
245.	Majithia, Surjit Singh	Taran Taran (Punjab)	Cong.
246.	Malliah, U. Srinivasa	South Kanara-North (Madras)	Cong.
247.	Malludora, Gam	Vishakhapatnam, R.S.T. (Andhra)	Ind.
248.	Malvia, Bhagu Nandu	Shajapur-Rajgarh, R.S.C. (Madhya Bharat)	Cong.
249.	Malviya, Motilal	Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh, R.S.C. (Vindhya Pradesh)	Cong.
250.	Malviya, Chatur Narain	Raisen (Bhopal)	Cong.
251.	Malaviya, Keshava Deva	Gonda East-cum-Basti West (U.P.)	Cong.
252.	Mandal, Pashupati	Bankura, R.S.C. (West Bengal)	Cong.
253.	Mascarene, Kumari Annie	Trivandrum (Travancore-Cochin)	Ind.
254.	Masuriya Din	Allahabad East-cum-Jaunpur West, R.S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.
255.	Mathew, C.P.	Kottayam (Travancore-Cochin)	Cong.
256.	Mathuram, Edward Paul	Tiruchirapalli (Madras)	Ind.
257.	Matthen, C.P.	Thiruvellah (Travancore-Cochin)	Cong.
258.	Mavalankar, G.V. (*a*)	Ahmedabad (Bombay)	Cong.
259.	Maydeo, Shrimati Indira A.	Poona South (Bombay)	Cong.
260.	Mehta, Asoka	Bhandara (Madhya Pradesh)	P.S.P.
261.	Mehta, Balvantray Gopaljee	Gohilwad (Saurashtra)	Cong.
262.	Mehta, Balwant Sinha	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Cong.
263.	Mehta, Jaswantrai	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	Ind.
264.	Menon, K.A. Damodara	Kozhikode (Madras)	P.S.P.
265.	Minimata, Shrimati	Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur, R.S.C. (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
266.	Mishra, Suresh Chandra	Monghyr North-East (Bihar)	P.S.P.
267.	Mishra, Bibhuti	Saran-cum-Champaran (Bihar)	Cong.
268.	Mishra, Lalit Narayan	Darbhanga-cum-Bhagalpur (Bihar)	Cong.
269.	Mishra, Lokenath	Puri (Orissa)	Cong.
270.	Mishra, Mathura Prasad	Monghyr North-West (Bihar)	Cong.
271.	Mishra, Shyam Nandan	Darbhanga North (Bihar)	Cong.
272.	Misra, Raghubar Dayal	Bulandshahr (U.P.)	Cong.
273.	Misra, Sarju Prasad	Deoria South (U.P.)	Cong.
274.	Misra, Lingaraj	Khurda (Orissa)	Cong.
275.	Misra, Bhupendra Nath	Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
276.	Missir, Vijneshwar	Gaya North (Bihar)	P.S.P.
277.	Mohammad Saeed Masuodi	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong.
278.	Mohd. Akber, Sofi	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong.

(*a*) Since dead.

1	2	3	4
279.	Morarka, R.R.	Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan)	Cong.
280.	More, K.L.	Kolhapur-cum-Satara, R.S.C. (Bombay)	Cong.
281.	More, Shankar Shantaram	Sholapur (Bombay)	P.W.P.
282.	Mudaliar, C. Ramaswamy	Kumbakonam (Madras)	Cong.
283.	Muhammad Islamuddin	Purnea North-East (Bihar)	Cong.
284.	Muhammed Khuda Buksh	Murshidabad (West Bengal)	Cong.
285.	Mukerjee, Hirendra Nath	Calcutta North-East (West Bengal)	C.P.I.
286.	Mukne, Yeshwantrao M.	Thana, R.S.T. (Bombay)	Cong.
287.	Murli Manohar	Ballia East (U.P.)	Ind.
288.	Muniswamy, N.R.	Wandiwash (Madras)	C.W.P.
289.	Murthy, B.S.	Eluru (Andhra)	P.S.P.
290.	Musafir, Gurmukh Singh	Amritsar (Punjab)	Cong.
291.	Mushar, Kirai	Bhagalpur-cum-Purnea, R.S.C. (Bihar)	P.S.P.
292.	Muthukrishnan, M.	Vellore, R.S.C. (Madras)	Cong.
293.	Naidu, Nalla Reddi	Rajahmundry (Andhra)	P.S.P.
294.	Nair, C. Krishnan	Outer Delhi (Delhi)	Cong.
295.	Nair, N. Sreekantan	Quilon-cum-Mavelikkara (Travancore-Cochin)	R.S.P.
296.	Nambiar, K. Ananda	Mayuram (Madras)	C.P.I.
297.	Nanadas, Mangalagiri	Ongole, R.S.C. (Andhra)	Ind.
298.	Nanda, Gulzarilal	Sabarkantha (Bombay)	Cong.
299.	Narasimham, S.V.L.	Guntur (Andhra)	Ind.
300.	Narasimhan, C.R.	Krishnagiri (Madras)	Cong.
301.	Naskar, Purendu Sekhar	Diamond Harbour, R.S. C. (West Bengal)	Cong.
302.	Natarajan, S.S.	Srivilliputhur (Madras)	Cong.
303.	Natawadkar, Jayantrao G.	West Khandesh, R.S.T. (Bombay)	Cong.
304.	Natesan, P.	Tiruvallur (Madras)	Cong.
305.	Nathany, Hari Ram	Bhilwara (Rajasthan)	R.R.P.
306.	Nathwani, Narendra P.	Sorath (Saurashtra)	Cong.
307.	Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntla	Gonda West (U.P.)	H.M.S.
308.	Nayar, V.P.	Chirayinkil (Travancore-Cochin)	Ind.
309.	Nehru, Jawaharlal	Allahabad East-cum-Jaunpur West. (U.P.)	Cong.
310.	Nehru, Shrimati Shivrajvati	Lucknow Central (U.P.)	Cong.
311.	Nehru, Shrimati Uma	Sitapur-cum-Kheri West (U.P.)	Cong.
312.	Nesamony, A.	Nagercoil (Travancore-Cochin)	T.T.C
313.	Neswi, T.R.	Dharwar South (Bombay)	Cong.
314.	Nevatia, R.P.	Shahjahanpur North-cum-Kheri East (U.P.)	Cong.
315.	Nijalingappa, S.	Chittaldrug (Mysore)	Cong.
316.	Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ilah	Nabadwip (West Bengal)	Cong.
317.	Pande, B. D.	Almora North-East U.P.	Cong.
318.	Pande, C.D.	Naini Tal-cum-Almora South-West-cum-Bareilly North (U.P.)	Cong.
319.	Pandey, Natabar	Sambalpur (Orissa)	G.P.
320.	Panna Lal	Fiazabad North-West, R.S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.
321.	Paragi Lal	Sitapur-cum-Kheri West, R.S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.

1	2	3	4
322.	Paranjpe, R.G.	Bhir (Hyderabad)..	P.D.F.
323.	Parekh, J.N.	Zalawad (Saurashtra)	Cong.
324.	Parikh, Shantilal G.	Mehsana East (Bombay)	Cong.
325.	Parmar, Rupaji Bhavji	Panch Mahals-cum-Baroda East, R.S.T. (Bombay)	Cong.
326.	Pataskar, Hari Vinayak	Jalgaon (Bombay)	Cong.
327.	Patel, Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai	Surat, R.S.T. (Bombay)	Cong.
328.	Patel, Shrimati Maniben V.	Kaira South (Bombay)	Cong.
329.	Patel, Rajeshwar	Muzaffarpur-cum-Darbhanga (Bihar)	Cong.
330.	Pateria, Sushil Kumar	Jabalpur North (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
331.	Patil, P.R. Kanavade	Ahmednagar North (Bombay)	Cong.
332.	Patil, S.K.	Bombay City South (Bombay)	Cong.
333.	Patil, S.V.	Belgaum South (Bombay)	Cong.
334.	Patnaik, Uma Charan	Ghumsur (Orissa)	Ind.
335.	Pawar, Vyankatrao P.	South Satara (Bombay)	Cong.
336.	Pillai, P.T. Thanu	Tirunelveli (Madras)	Cong.
337.	Pocker, B.	Malappuram (Madras)	M.L.
338.	Prabhaker, Naval	Outer Delhi, R.S.C. (Delhi)	Cong.
339.	Punnoose, P.T.	Alleppey (Travancore-Cochin)	Ind.
340.	Rachiah, N.	Mysore, R.S.C. (Mysore)	Cong.
341.	Radha Raman	Delhi City (Delhi)	Cong.
342.	Raghavachari, K.S.	Penukonda (Andhra)	P.S.P.
343.	Raghavaih, Pisupati Venkata	Ongole (Andhra)	Ind.
344.	Raghubur Singh	Bulandshahr (U.P.)	Cong.
345.	Raghunath Singh	Banaras Central (U.P.)	Cong.
346.	Raghuramaiah, Kotha	Tenali (Andhra)	Cong.
347.	Raiji, Shrimati Jayashri	Bombay Suburban (Bombay)	Cong.
348.	Raj Bahadur	Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)	Cong.
349.	Rajabhoj, P.N.	Sholapur, R.S.C. (Bombay)	Cong
350.	Ramchander, D.	Vellore (Madras)	C.W.P.
351.	Ramaseshaiah, N.	Parvathipuram (Andhra)	Ind.
352.	Ramasami, M.D.	Aruppukkottai (Madras)	F.B.
353.	Ramaswamy, P.	Mahbubnagar, R.S.C. (Hyderabad)	Cong.
354.	Ramaswamy, S.V.	Salem (Madras)	Cong.
355.	Ram Dass	Hoshiarpur, R.S.C. (Punjab)	Cong.
356.	R.N. Singh	Ghazipur East-cum-Ballia South-West (U.P.)	P.S.P.
357.	Ram Narayan Singh	Hazaribagh West (Bihar)	C.N.S. P.J.P.
358.	Ram Saran	Moradabad West (U.P.)	Cong.
359.	Ram Shanker Lal	Basti Central-East-cum-Gorakhpur West (U.P.)	Cong.
360.	Ram Subhag Singh	Shahabad South (Bihar)	Cong.
361.	Randaman Singh	Shahdol-Sidhi, R.S.T. (Vindhya Pradesh)	P.S.P.
362.	Rane, Shivram Rango	Bhusaval (Bombay)	Cong.
363.	Ranjit Singh	Sangrur (PEPSU)	Ind.
364.	Rao, Ch. V. Rama	Kakinada (Andhra)	C.P.I.
365.	Rao, B. Rajagopala	Srikakulam (Andhra)	Ind.
366.	Rao, B. Shiva	South Kanara North (Madras)	Cong.

1	2	3	4
367.	Rao, Kadiyala Gopala	Gudivada (Andhra)	C.P.I.
368.	Rao, Kanety Mohana	Rajahumundry, R.S.C. (Andhra)	C.P.I.
369.	Rao, Kondra Subba	Eluru, R.S.C. (Andhra)	C.P.I.
370.	Rao, Pendyal Raghava	Warangal (Hyderabad)	P.D.F.
371.	Rao, P. Subba	Nowrangpur (Orissa)	G.P.
372.	Rao, Rayasam Seshagiri	Nandyal (Andhra)	Cong.
373.	Rao, T.B. Vittal	Khammam (Hyderabad)	P.D.F.
374.	Raut, Bhola	Saran-cum-Champaran, R.S.C. (Bihar)	Cong.
375.	Ray, Birakisor	Cuttack, (Orissa)	Cong.
376.	Razmi, Saidullah Khan	Sehore (Bhopal)	Ind.
377.	Reddi, B. Ramchandra	Nellore (Andhra)	Ind.
378.	Reddi, C. Madhao	Adilabad (Hyderabad)	P.S.P.
379.	Reddi, Y. Eswara	Cuddapah (Andhra)	C.P.I.
380.	Reddy, Baddam Yella	Karimnagar (Hyderabad)	P.D.F.
381.	Reddy, K. Janardhan	Mahbubnagar (Hyderabad)	Cong.
382.	Reddy, Ravi Narayan	Nalgonda (Hyderabad)	P.D.F.
383.	Reddy, T.N. Viswanatha	Chittoor (Andhra)	Cong.
384.	Richardson, John	Andaman and Nocobar Islands	Nominated
385.	Rishang Keishing	Outer Manipur, R.S.T. (Manipur)	P.S.P.
386.	Roy, Satyaban	Uluberia (West Bengal)	Cong.
387.	Roy, Biswa Nath	Deoria West (U.P.)	Cong.
388.	Rup Narain	Mirzapur-cum-Banaras West, R.S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.
389.	Saha, Meghnad(*a*)	Calcutta North-West (West Bengal)	Ind.
390.	Sahai, Raghubir	Etah North-East-cum-Budaun East (U.P.)	Cong.
391.	Sahaya, Syamanandan	Muzaffarpur Central (Bihar)	Cong.
392.	Sahu, Bhagabat	Balasore (Orissa)	Cong.
393.	Sahu, Rameshwar	Muzaffarpur-cum-Darbhanga, R.S.C. (Bihar)	Cong.
394.	Saigal, Amar Singh	Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
395.	Saksena, Mohanlal	Lucknow-cum-Bara Banki (U.P.)	Cong.
396.	Saksena, Sibbanlal	Gorakhpur North (U.P.)	Ind.
397.	Samanta, Satis Chandra	Tamluk (West Bengal)	Cong.
398.	Sanganna, T.	Rayagada-Phulbani, R.S.T. (Orissa)	Cong.
399.	Sankarapandian M.	Sankaranayinarkovil (Madras)	Cong.
400.	Sarmah, Debeswar	Golaghat-Jorhat (Assam)	Cong.
401.	Satish Chandra	Bareilly South (U.P.)	Cong.
402.	Satyawadi, Virendra Kumar	Karnal, R.S.C. (Punjab)	Cong.
403.	Sen, Shrimati Sushama	Bhagalpur South (Bihar)	Cong.
404.	Sen, Phani Gopal	Purnea Central (Bihar)	Cong.
405.	Sen, Raj Cnadra	Kotah Bundi (Rajasthan)	R.R.P.
406.	Sewal, A.R.	Chamba-Sirmur (Himachal Pradesh)	Cong.
407.	Shah, Shrimati Kamlendu Mati	Garhwal West-cum-Tehri Garhwal-cum-Bijnor North (U.P.)	Ind.
408.	Shah, Chimanlal Chakubhai	Gohilwad-Sorath (Saurashtra)	Cong.
409	Shah, Raichand Bhai N.	Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.

(*a*) Since dead.

1	2	3	4
410.	Sharma, Balkrishna	Kanpur South-cum-Etawah East (U.P.)	Cong.
411.	Sharma, Krishna Chandra	Meerut South (U.P.)	Cong.
412.	Sharma, Diwan Chand	Hoshiarpur (Punjab)	Cong.
413.	Sharma, Khushi Ram	Meerut West (U.P.)	Cong.
414.	Sharma, Nand Lal	Sikar (Rajasthan)	R.R.P.
415.	Sharma, Radha Charan	Morena-Bhind (Madhya Bharat)	Cong.
416.	Shastri, Algu Rai	Azamgarh East-cum-Ballia West (U.P.)	Cong.
417.	Shastri, Bhagwandutt	Shahdol-Sidhi (Vindhya Pradesh)	P.S.P.
418.	Shastri, Raja Ram	Kanpur Central (U.P.)	P.S.P.
419.	Shastri, Ramanand	Unnao-cum-Rae Bareli West-cum-Hardoi South East, R.S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.
420.	Shivananjappa, M.K.	Mandya (Mysore)	Cong.
421.	Shobha Ram	Alwar (Rajasthan)	Cong.
422.	Shukla, Bhagwaticharan	Durg-Bastar (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
423.	Siddananjappa, H.	Hassan-Chikmagalur (Mysore)	Cong.
424.	Singh, Dinesh Pratap	Bahraich East (U.P.)	Cong.
425.	Singhal, Shri Chand	Aligarh (U.P.)	Cong.
426.	Sinha, Satyanarain	Saran East (Bihar)	Cong.
427.	Sinha, Anirudha	Darbhanga East (Bihar)	Cong.
428.	Sinha, Awadheshwar Prasad	Muzaffarpur East (Bihar)	Cong.
429.	Sinha, Banarsi Prasad	Monghyr Sadr-cum-Jamui (Bihar)	Cong.
430.	Sinha, Gajendra Prasad	Palamau-cum-Hazaribagh-cum-Ranchi (Bihar)	Cong.
431.	Sinha, Jhulan	Saran North (Bihar)	Cong.
432.	Sinha, Jugal Kishore	Muzaffarpur North-West (Bihar)	P.S.P.
433.	Sinha, Kailash Pati	Patna Central (Bihar)	Cong.
434.	Sinha, Nageshwar Prasad	Hazaribagh East (Bihar)	Cong.
435.	Sinha, S.	Pataliputra (Bihar)	Cong.
436.	Sinha, Satya Narayan	Samastipur East (Bihar)	Cong.
437.	Sinha, Satyendra Narayan	Gaya West (Bihar)	Cong.
438.	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari	Patna East (Bihar)	Cong.
439.	Sinhasan Singh	Gorakhpur South (U.P.)	Cong.
440.	Siva, M.V. Gangadhara	Chittoor, R.S.C. (Andhra)	Cong.
441.	Snatak, Nardeo	Aligarh, R.S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.
442.	Sodhia, Khub Chand	Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
443.	Somana, N.	Coorg (Coorg)	Cong.
444.	Somani, G.D.	Nagaur-Pali (Rajasthan)	Ind.
445.	Subrahmanyam, Kandala	Vizianagaram (Andhra)	P.S.P.
446.	Subrahmanyam, Tekur	Bellary (Mysore)	Cong.
447.	Sundar Lall	Saharanpur West-cum-Muzaffarnagar North, R.S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.
448.	Suresh Chandra	Aurangabad (Hyderabad)	Cong.
449.	Suriya Prashad	Morena-Bhind, R.S.C. (Madhya Bharat)	Cong.
450.	Swaminathan, Shrimati Ammu	Dindigul (Madras)	Cong.
451.	Swami, Sivamurthi	Kushtagi (Hyderabad)	Ind.
452.	Syed Mahmud	Champaran East (Bihar)	Cong.
453.	Talib, Piare Lall Kureel	Banda-cum-Fatehpur, R.S C. (U.P.)	Cong.
454.	Tandon, Purushottamdas	Allahabad West (U.P.)	Cong.

1	2	3	4
455.	Tek Chand	Ambala-Simla (Punjab)	Cong.
456.	Telkikar, Shankar Rao	Nanded (Hyderabad)	Cong.
457.	Tewari, Raj Bhanu Singh	Rewa (Vindhya Pradesh)	Cong.
458.	Thimmaiah, Dodda	Kolar, R.S.C. (Mysore)	Cong.
459.	Thirani, G.D.	Bargarh (Orissa)	Ind.
460.	Thirukuralar, V.M. Avl.	Tindivanam (Madras)	T.T.P.
461.	Thomas, A.M.	Ernakulam (Travancore-Cochin)	Cong.
462.	Thomas, A.V.	Srivaikuntam (Madras)	Cong.
463.	Tirtha, Ramananda	Gulbarga (Hyderabad)	Cong.
464.	Tivary, Venkatesh Narayan	Kanpur North-cum-Farrukhabad South (U.P.)	Cong.
465.	Tiwari, B.L.	Nimar (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
466.	Tiwari, Ram Sahai	Chatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh (Vindhya Pradesh)	Cong.
467.	Tiwary, Dwarka Nath	Saran South (Bihar)	Cong.
468.	Tribhuan Narayan Singh	Banaras East (U.P.)	Cong.
469.	Tripathi, Hira Vallabha	Muzaffarnagar South (U.P.)	Cong.
470.	Tripathi, Kamakhya Prasad	Darran (Assam)	Cong.
471.	Tripathi, Vishwambhar Dayal	Unao-cum-Rae Bareli West-cum-Hardoi South-East, R.S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.
472.	Trivedi, U.M.	Chittor (Rajasthan)	J.S.
473.	Tulsidas Kilachand	Mehsana West (Bombay)	Ind.
474.	Tyagi, Mahavir	Dehra Dun-cum-Bijnor North-West-cum-Saharanpur West (U.P.)	Cong.
475.	Uikey, M.G.	Mandla-Jabalpur South, R.S.T. (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
476.	Upadhyay, Munishwar Dutt	Pratapgarh East (U.P.)	Cong.
477.	Upadhyaya, Shiva Datt	Satna (Vindhya Pradesh)	Cong.
478.	Upadhyay, Shiva Dayal	Banda-cum-Fatehpur (U.P.)	Cong.
479.	Vaishnav, Hanamantrao G.	Ambad (Hyderabad)	Cong.
480.	Vaishya, Muldas Bhuderdas	Ahmedabad, R.S.C. (Bombay)	Cong.
481.	Vallatharas, K.M.	Pudukkottai (Madras)	P.S.P.
482.	Varma, B.B.	Champaran North (Bihar)	Cong.
483.	Varma, Manikya Lal	Tonk (Rajasthan)	Cong.
484.	Veeraswamy, V.	Mayuram, R.S.C. (Madras)	Ind.
485.	Velayudhan, R.	Quilon-cum-Mavelikkara, R.S.C. (Travancore-Cochin)	Ind.
486.	Venkataraman, R.	Tanjore (Madras)	Cong.
487.	Verma, Bulaqui Ram	Hardoi North-West-cum-Farrukhabad East-cum-Shahjahanpur South (U.P.)	Cong.
488.	Verma, Ramji	Deoria East (U.P.)	Cong.
489.	Vidyalankar, Amarnath	Jullundur (Punjab)	Cong.
490.	Vishwanath Prasad	Azamgarh West, R.S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.
491.	Vyas, Radhelal	Ujjain (Madhya Bharat)	Cong.
492.	Waghmare, Narayan Rao	Parbhani (Hyderabad)	P.W.P.
493.	Wilson, J.N.	Mirzapur-cum-Banaras West (U.P.)	Cong.
494.	Wodeyar, K.G.	Shimoga (Mysore)	Cong.
495.	Zaidi, B.H.	Hardoi North-West-cum-Farrukhabad East-cum-Shahjahanpur South (U.P.)	Cong.

RAJYA SABHA (COUNCIL OF STATES)

Chairman — S. Radhakrishnan

Deputy Chairman — S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

S. No.	Name of the Member	State	Party
1	2	3	4
1.	Abdul Razak, A.	Travancore-Cochin	T.T.C.
2.	Abid Ali	Bombay	Cong.
3.	Adityendra	Rajasthan	Cong.
4.	Agarwal, Beni Prasad	West Bengal	Cong.
5.	Agarwal, Amar Nath	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
6.	Agarwal, Jagannath Prasad	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
7.	Agarwala, R.G.	Bihar	Cong.
8.	Agnibhoj, Rameshwar Umrao	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
9.	Ahmed Hussain	Bihar	Cong.
10.	Ahmed, Fakhruddin Ali	Assam	Cong.
11.	Ahmed Gulsher	Vindhya Pradesh	Cong.
12.	Aizaz Rasul, Begum	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
13.	Akhtar Hussain	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
14.	Alva, Shrimati Violet	Bombay	Cong.
15.	Ambedkar, B.R.	Bombay	S.C.F.
16.	Amolakh Chand	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
17.	Anup Singh	Punjab	Cong.
18.	Banerjee, Satyapriya	West Bengal	F.B.
19.	Barlingay, Waman Sheodas	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
20.	Basavapunnaiah, Makkineni	Andhra	C.P.I.
21.	Beed, Indra Bhushan	West Bengal	Cong.
22.	Bhanj Deo, Prafulla Chandra	Orissa	G.P.
23.	Bharati, Shrimati K.	Travancore-Cochin	Cong.
24.	Bhatt, Nanabhai	Saurashtra	Cong.
25.	Bisht, Jasaud Singh	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
26.	Biswas, C.C.	West Bengal	Cong.
27.	Biswasroy, Radhakrishna	Orissa	—
28.	Bodra, Theodore	Bihar	Jharkhand
29.	Bose, Satyendranath	Nominated by President	Ind.
30.	Budh Singh	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong.
31.	Buragohain, Shrimati Bedavati	Assam	Cong.
32.	Chaman Lall	Punjab	Cong.
33.	Chandravati Lakhanpal, Shrimati	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
34.	Chaturvedi, Benarsi Das	Vindhya Pradesh	Cong.
35.	Chauhan, Nawab Singh	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
36.	Daga, Narayandas	Hyderabad	Cong.
37.	Dangre, R. Vithalrao	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
38.	Das, Biswanath	Orissa	Cong.
39.	Das, Jagannath	Orissa	Cong.
40.	Dassappa, H.C.	Mysore	Cong.
41.	Dave, Somnath P.	Bombay	Cong.
42.	Deogirikar, T.R.	Bombay	Cong.
43.	Deshmukh, Narsingrao B.	Hyderabad	P.W.P.
44.	Deshmukh, Ramrao Madhaorao	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.

1	2	3	4
45.	Dhage, Venkat Krishna	Hyderabad	P.D.F.
46.	Dharam Das, A.	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
47.	Dhillon, Guraj Singh	Punjab	Akali
48.	Dinkar, R.D. Sinha	Bihar	Cong.
49.	Doogar, Rajpat Singh	West Bengal	Cong.
50.	Doshi Lalchand Hirachand	Bombay	Cong.
51.	Dube, Bodh Ram	Orissa	Cong.
52.	Dube, R.P.	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
53.	Dutt, Nalinaksha	West Bengal	Cong.
54.	Dutta, Tricochan	Jammu and Kashmir	—
55.	Dwivedy, Surendranath	Orissa	P.S.P.
56.	Faruqi, Mohammad	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
57.	Galib, Shaik	Andhra	Cong.
58.	Ghose, Bimal Comar	West Bengal	P.S.P.
59.	Gilder, M.D.D.	Bombay	Cong.
60.	Gopal, B.G.	Bihar	Cong.
61.	Gour, Raj Bahadur	Hyderabad	P.D.F.
62.	Gupta, Bhupesh	West Bengal	C.P.I.
63.	Gupta, R.C.	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
64.	Gupte, Bhalchandra M.	Bombay	Cong.
65.	Gurumurthy B.V.	Hyderabad	Cong.
66.	Hans Raj	Punjab	Cong.
67.	Hardiker, N.S.	Bombay	Cong.
68.	Hathi, Jai Sukh Lal	Saurashtra	Cong.
69.	Hegde, K.S.	Madras	Cong.
70.	Hemrom, Sundar Mohun	Orissa	Cong.
71.	Hensman, Shrimati Mona	Madras	Cong.
72.	Indra Vidyavachaspati	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
73.	Ismail, M. Muhammad	Madras	M.L.
74.	Italia, Dinshaw D.	Hyderabad	Cong.
75.	Jafar Imam	Bihar	Cong.
76.	Jain, Shriyans Prasad	Bombay	Cong.
77.	Jalali, Aga Syed Mohammad	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong.
78.	Kalekar, Kakasaheb	Nominated by President	Cong.
79.	Kamalaswamy. T.V.	Madras	Ind.
80.	Kane, P.V.	Nominated by President	Ind.
81.	Kapoor, Jaspat Roy	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
82.	Kapoor, Prithviraj	Nominated by President	Ind.
83.	Karayalar, S. Chattanatha	Travancore-Cochin	Cong.
84.	Karimuddin	Madhya Pradesh	P.S.P.
85.	Karumbaya, K.C.	Ajmer and Coorg	Cong.
86.	Kaushal, Jagan Nath	Pepsu	Cong.
87.	Keshvanand	Rajasthan	Cong.
88.	Khan, Abdur Rezzak	West Bengal	—
89.	Khan, Ahmad Said	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
90.	Khan, Akbar Ali	Hyderabad	Cong.
91.	Khan, Barkat Ullah	Rajasthan	Cong.
92.	Khan, Pir Mohammad	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong.
93.	Khanna, Mehr Chand	Delhi	Cong.
94.	Kishen Chand	Hyderabad	P.S.P.

1	2	3	4
95.	Kishori Ram	Bihar	Cong.
96.	Krishnan Shrimati Parvathi	Madras	Ind.
97.	Krishna Kumari, Shrimati	Vindhya Pradesh	Cong.
98.	Kunzru, Hriday Nath	Uttar Pradesh	Ind.
99.	Lakhamshi, Lavji	Kutch	Cong.
100.	Lakhshman Singhji	Rajasthan	Ind.
101.	Lakshmi N. Menoh, Shrimati	Bihar	Cong.
102.	Lall, Kailash Bihari	Bihar	Cong.
103.	Leuva, Premji Thobhanbhai	Bombay	Cong.
104.	Lilavati Munshi, Shrimati	Bombay	Cong.
105.	Madhavan Nair, K.P.	Travancore-Cochin	Cong.
106.	Mahanty, Surendra	Orissa	G. P.
107.	Mahesh Saran	Bihar	Cong.
108.	Mahtha, Sri Narayan	Bihar	Cong.
109.	Maithilisharan Gupta	Nominated by President	Ind.
110.	Majumdar, M. R.	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
111.	Malkani, Naraindas Rattanmal	Nominated by President	Cong.
112.	Malviya, Patanlal Kishorilal	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
113.	Mann, Joginder Singh	Pepsu	United Front
114.	Mathur, Harischandrah	Rajasthan	Ind.
115.	Maya Devi Chettry, Shrimati	West Bengal	Cong.
116.	Mazhar Imam	Bihar	Cong.
117.	Mazumdar, Satyendra Narayan	West Bengal	C. P. I.
118.	Menon, K. Madhava	Madras	Cong.
119.	Menon, V. K. Krishna	Madras	Cong.
120.	Misra, Shyam Dhar	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
121.	Mitra, Purna Chandra	Bihar	Cong.
122.	Mohta, Gopaldas Bulakidas	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
123.	Mookerji, Radha Kumud	Nominated by President	Cong.
124.	Mudaliar, A. Ramaswami	Madras	Ind.
125.	Mukerjee, B. K.	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
126.	Murari Lal	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
127.	Nagoke, Udham Singh	Punjab	Cong.
128.	Naidu, P. S. Rajagopal	Madras	Ind.
129.	Narsimham, K. L.	Madras	C. P. I.
130.	Narayan, Deokinandan	Bombay	Cong.
131.	Narendra Deva (*a*)	Uttar Pradesh	P. S. P.
132.	Nausher Ali	West Bengal	Cong.
133.	Nihal Singh, M. H. S.	Punjab	Cong.
134.	Obaidullah, V. M.	Madras	Cong.
135.	Panjhazari, Raghbir Singh	Pepsu	Cong.
136.	Pande, Tarkeswar	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
137.	Panigrahi, Swapnananda	Orissa	Cong.
138.	Pant, Govind Ballabh	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
139.	Parikh, Chandulal P.	Bombay	Cong.
140.	Parmanand, Shrimati Seeta	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
141.	Pattabiraman, T. S.	Madras	Cong.
142.	Pawar, Dhairyashilrao Y.	Bombay	Cong.

(*a*) Since dead.

1	2	3	4
143.	Pheruman, Darshan Singh	Punjab	Cong.
144.	Pillai, G. Narayana	Travancore-Cochin	Cong.
145.	Prasad, Bheron	Bhopal	Cong.
146.	Prasadarao, N. D. M.	Andhra	——
147.	Prasada Rao, V.	Hyderabad	S. C. F.
148.	Pushpalata Das, Srimati	Assam	Cong.
149.	Pustake, Trimba Damodar	Madhya Bharat	Cong.
150.	Raghu Vira	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
151.	Raghubir Singh	Madhya Bharat	Cong.
152.	Rajagopalan, G.	Madras	Cong.
153.	Rajah, H. D.	Madras	Ind.
154.	Raju, Alluri Satyanarayana	Andhra	Cong.
155.	Ranga, G.	Andhra	Cong.
156.	Rao, Raghavendra	Hyderabad	Cong.
157.	Rao, S. V. Krishnamoorthy	Mysore	Cong.
158.	Rao, T. Bhaskara	Madras	Ind.
159.	Raut, Rajaram Balkrishna	Bombay	P. W. P.
160.	Ray, Styendra Prosad	West Bengal	Cong.
161.	Reddy, A. Balarami	Andhra	Cong.
162.	Reddy, M. Govinda	Mysore	Cong.
163.	Reddy, S. Channa	Hyderabad	Cong.
164.	Reddy, K. C.	Mysore	Cong.
165.	Raoufique, Mohammad	Assam	U. O. B.
166.	Rukmini Devi A., Shrimati	Nominated by President	Ind.
167.	Saksena, Har Prasad	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
168.	Sambhu Prasad, S.	Andhra	Cong.
169.	Sarwate, V. S.	Madhya Bharat	Cong.
170.	Satyanaryana, M.	Nominated by President	Cong.
171.	Savitry Devi Nigam, Shrimati	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
172.	Sekhar, N. C.	Travancore-Cochin	U. F. L.
173.	Shah, Bhogilal Maganlal	Saurashtra	Cong.
174.	Shah, Manilal Chaturbhai	Bombay	Cong.
175.	Sharda Bhargava, Shrimati	Rajasthan	Cong.
176.	Sharma, Braj Bihari	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
177.	Shastri, Lal Bahadur	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
178.	Shetty, B.P. Basappa	Mysore	Cong.
179.	Shrimali, K.L.	Rajasthan	Cong.
180.	Singh, Awadhesh Pratap	Vindhya Pradesh	Cong.
181.	Singh, Bhanu Pratap	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
182.	Singh, Gopinath	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
183.	Singh, Kameshwara	Bihar	Ind.
184.	Singh, N. Tompok	Manipur and Tripura	Cong.
185.	Singh, Ram Kripal	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
186.	Singh, Sardar	Rajasthan	Sanyukta Dal
187.	Singh, Swaran	Punjab	Cong
188.	Singh, Vijay	Rajasthan	Cong.
189.	Sinha, Braja Kishore Prasad	Bihar	Cong.
190.	Sinha, Mahesvar Prasad Narain	Bihar	P. S. P.
191.	Sinha, Rajendra Pratap	Bihar	Ind.

1	2	3	4
192.	Sinha, Rajeshvar Prasad Narain	Bihar	Cong.
193.	Sinha, Rama Bahadur	Bihar	Cong.
194.	Sokhey, Sahib Singh	Nominated by President	Ind.
195.	Subbarayan, P.	Madras	Cong.
196.	Sumat Prasad	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
197.	Sur, Mriganka Mohan	West Bengal	Cong.
198.	Surendra Ram, V. M.	Madras	Cong.
199.	Suryanarayana, Kommareddi	Andhra	P.S.P.
200.	Tajamul Husain	Bihar	Cong.
201.	Tamta, Ram Prasad	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
202.	Tankha, Sham Sunder Narain	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
203.	Tayyebulla, M.	Assam	Cong.
204.	Thakur Das	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
205.	Thanilira, R.	Assam	Cong.
206.	Vaidya, Kanhaiyalal D.	Madhya Bharat	Cong.
207.	Vallabharao, J. V. K.	Andhra	—
208.	Valiulla, Mohammed	Mysore	Cong.
209.	Variaya, D. H.	Saurashtra	Cong.
210.	Varma, C. L.	Himachal Pradesh	Cong.
211.	Venkata Narayana, Pydeh	Andhra	P. S. P.
212.	Venkataraman, S.	Madras	Cong.
213.	Venkataraman, V.	Andhra	—
214.	Vijaivargiya, Gopi Krishna	Madhya Bharat	Cong.
215.	Vijaya Raje, Kunwarani	Bihar	Janta Party
216.	Vyas, Krishnakant	Madhya Bharat	Cong.
217.	Wadia, A. R.	Nominated by President	Ind.
218.	Wilson, T. J. M.	Andhra	Cong.
219.	Zakir Hussain	Nominated by President	Ind.

CHAPTER VI

JUDICIARY

The inauguration of the new Constitution of India on January 26, 1950, did not disturb the continuity of the judicial system prevailing in the country. Article 372 of the Constitution provides that all laws which were in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution, with the exception of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Indian Independence Act, 1947, shall continue to be in force until altered, repealed or amended by a competent legislature or authority. In order to bring the provisions of any existing law into accord with those of the Constitution, the President of India was, however, empowered to order the necessary adaptations and modifications in such law. Further, Article 375 provides that " all courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction, all authorities and all officers, judicial, executive and ministerial, throughout the territory of India, shall continue to exercise their respective functions," subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

It will thus be seen that the position in regard to the application and administration of laws remains substantially unchanged. In other words, in matters such as marriage, adoption, inheritance and succession, the different communities are governed by their respective personal laws, whereas in regard to other matters, *viz.*, torts and crimes, contracts, the sale of goods and the transfer of property and trusts, they are governed by a body of statute laws enacted from time to time.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

Article 124 of the Constitution provides that " there shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, not more than seven other judges."[1]

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more States *inter se.* The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to all cases from the High Courts involving questions of law concerning the interpretation of the Constitution. In regard to appeals in civil and criminal cases of a specified nature, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court corresponds to that exercised by the Privy Council before the commencement of the Indian Independence Act of 1947. Besides, a very wide revisory jurisdiction over all courts in India, the Supreme Court is vested with special jurisdiction in regard to the enforcement of the fundamental rights conferred on the citizens by the Constitution. In addition, the Court has a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President.

Under the 1935 Act, an appeal on a constitutional question could be taken to the Federal Court only if the High Court which decided the

[1] The names of the Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court are given in the Appendix.

case certified that it involved a substantial question of law relating to the interpretation of the Constitution. The new Constitution empowers the Supreme Court to admit such an appeal, by special leave, even if the High Court refuses a certificate. In cases of ordinary civil appeals, the pecuniary value of the subject matter in dispute should be Rs. 20,000 and above instead of the minimum of Rs. 10,000 formerly fixed for appeals to the Privy Council.

In criminal cases, the right of appeal to the Supreme Court has been provided for " if the High Court (*a*) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death ; or (*b*) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death ; or (*c*) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court " (Article 134). By another general provision Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in Indian territory.

Other Powers

The Supreme Court is also vested with powers (Article 32) to issue directions or orders, which are in the nature of writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari* or any of them, for the enforcement of fundamental rights. This jurisdiction, however, is not exclusive. The High Courts enjoy a concurrent jurisdiction in regard to the issue of these orders.

The Constitution provides that " the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India." In the exercise of its jurisdiction, the Supreme Court may pass such decree or order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it. All such decrees and orders shall be enforceable throughout the country. Article 142(2) empowers the Supreme Court to make any order to ensure the attendance of any person, the discovery or production of any documents or the investigation or punishment of any contempt of itself. The Constitution (Article 144) specifically enjoins on all authorities, civil and judicial, in the territory of India, to enforce the orders of the Supreme Court.

Article 145 empowers the Supreme Court to frame its own rules of procedure, subject only to the proviso that all constitutional cases shall be heard by a Division Bench consisting of not less than five judges. If the judges differ in their findings, the decision of the majority prevails, the dissenting judges giving their reasons for their differing conclusions.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

The Supreme Court of India gave a number of judgments on constitutional issues during the year 1954-55. The more important of these related to the interpretation of Articles 25 and 26 (freedom to profess any religion and to manage religious affairs), Article 20(2) (protection against prosecution and punishment for the same offence more than once), Article 311 (dismissal or removal of civil servants under Government employment), Article 226 (power of High Courts to issue writs) and Article 286 (restrictions as to imposition of tax on the sale or purchase of goods).

Freedom of Religion

The first case relating to the freedom of religion was a civil appeal[1] against a judgment of the Bombay High Court. The appellant, the manager of a Jain public temple, had taken objection to certain sections of the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, relating to the appointment of the Charity Commissioner as a trustee of any public trust by the court without any reservation in regard to religious institutions like temples and *maths*.

The Supreme Court which reversed the judgment of the High Court held that a religious sect or denomination has the undoubted right guaranteed by the Constitution to manage its own affairs in matters of religion and this includes the right to spend the income of the trust for religious purposes and for the objects indicated by the founder of the trust or established by usage. The Court further ruled that to divert the trust property or funds for purposes which the Charity Commissioner or the Court considers expedient or proper, although the original object of the founder can still be carried out, is an unwarrantable encroachment on the freedom of religious institutions in regard to management of their religious affairs. Therefore, clause (3) of Section 55 of the Bombay Public Trust Act which contained the offending provision was declared *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

The important point that arose out of the judgment was that the right of management vesting in a religious body was a fundamental right which no legislation could take away. On the other hand, as regards administration of property which a religious denomination is entitled to own and acquire, it has undoubtedly the right to administer such property, but only in accordance with law. This means that the State can regulate the administration of trust properties by means of laws validly enacted ; but it is the religious denomination itself which has been given the right to administer its property in accordance with any law which the State may validly impose. The law which takes away the right of administration altogether from the religious denomination and vests it in any other secular authority amounts to violation of Article 26 (d) of the Constitution.

Double Prosecution

The issue involved in the writ petition[2] brought by an ex-member of the Indian Civil Service against the Union of India was whether an enquiry made under the Public Servants (Enquiries) Act, 1950, amounted to prosecution and punishment within the meaning of Article 20 (2). The petitioner, who was dismissed from service by the President of India after an enquiry under the above-mentioned Act and after he had been given full opportunities to represent his case, challenged that the proceedings, which were later started against him in the Court of the Special Judge, Delhi, under Sections 161/165 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 5(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, were without jurisdiction inasmuch as they amounted to fresh prosecution for an offence for which he had already been prosecuted and punished.

Specifying the circumstances under which a citizen could invoke the protection of clause (2) of Article 20 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court observed that there must have been both prosecution and punish-

1. *Ratilal Panachand Gandhi vs. The State of Bombay and others* (Supreme Court Reports, Vol. V, part X, November-December 1955).

2. *S. A. Venkataraman vs. The Union of India and Another* (Supreme Court Reports, Vol. V, Part X, November-December, 1954).

ment in respect of the same offence. In the present case the Enquiry Commissioner appointed under the Public Servants (Enquiries) Act of 1850 had no duty to investigate any offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code or the Prevention of Corruption Act. The subject matter of his investigation was only the establishment of the truth or otherwise of the imputation of misbehaviour against a public servant. There was neither any question of investigating an offence in the sense of an act or omission punishable by any law for the time being in force, nor was there any question of imposing punishment prescribed by the law which makes that act or omission an offence. The findings contained in the report submitted by the Commissioner were mere expressions of opinion and lacked both finality and authoritativeness which are the essential tests of a judicial pronouncement.

Compulsory Retirement

The issue decided by the Supreme Court in another case[3] was whether compulsory retirement amounted to dismissal or removal within the meaning of Article 311 of the Constitution. The contention of the appellant, who belonged to the Indian Service of Engineers and was compulsorily retired by the Government under Article 465-A of the Civil Service Regulations, was that compulsory retirement was nothing but removal from service and that he was entitled to protection under Article 311 of the Constitution. He also contended that the Government's absolute right to retire an officer under the said Regulations was repugnant to Article 311.

The Supreme Court held that the word "removal" used synonymously with the term "dismissal" generally implies that the officer is regarded as in some manner blameworthy or deficient. The action of removal is founded on some ground personal to the officer and there is levelling of some imputation or charge against him. But there is no such element of charge or imputation in the case of compulsory retirement. In other words, compulsory retirement does not involve any stigma or implication of misbehaviour or incapacity.

The Court further observed that dismissal or removal is a punishment and involves loss of benefits already earned. The officer, dismissed or removed, does not receive pension which he had earned. But on compulsory retirement the officer becomes entitled to the pension that he has actually earned and there is no diminution of the accrued benefits.

Writ of Certiorari

In an appeal[4] directed against the judgment of a Division Bench of the Mysore High Court, the Supreme Court of India enunciated the general principles governing the issue of a writ of *certiorari*. The Court held that a writ of *certiorari* can be availed of only to remove or adjudicate upon the validity of judicial acts, which expression includes the exercise of quasi-judicial functions by administrative bodies or other authorities or persons obliged to exercise such functions but does not include purely ministerial acts. In granting a writ of *certiorari* the superior court does not exercise the right of an appellate tribunal, the control exercised through it being merely in a supervisory capacity. It does not review the evidence upon which the

3. *Shamlal vs. The State of Uttar Pradesh and the Union of India* (Supreme Court Reports, Part 1, January 1955).

4. *T.C. Basappa vs. T. Nagappa and Another* (Supreme Court Reports Part 1, January 1955)

determination of the inferior court is based, nor does it substitute its own views for those of the inferior tribunal.

Inter-State Sales Tax

The Supreme Court by a majority decision on September 6, 1955 allowed the appeal filed by the Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd. and directed the State of Bihar to abstain from imposing sales tax on dealers outside the State till Parliament by law lifted the restrictions on the imposition of such taxes prescribed by Article 286 of the Constitution. In doing so the Court reviewed one of its own earlier decisions given in a Bombay case.[5] It had then held that Article 286(I) (A) read with the explanation thereto and construed in the light of Articles 301 and 304 prohibited the taxation of sales or purchases involving inter-State elements by all States except the State in which the delivery of the goods was so made as to convert such inter-State transactions into intra-State transactions and to take them out of the operation of clause (2) of that Article.

The majority judgment which was delivered by Justice S.R. Das held that the earlier decision of the Court in the Bombay appeal was open to review and that the Court was entitled to re-examine Article 286 in order, to ascertain its true meaning in the light of the present appeal. Justice Das observed: "We are definitely of opinion that, until Parliament by law made in exercise of the powers vested in it by Clause (2) provides otherwise, no State can impose or authorise the imposition of any tax on sales or purchases of goods when such sales or purchases take place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce and the majority decision in the *State of Bombay vs. the United Motors (India) Ltd.* in so far as it decides to the contrary cannot be accepted as well founded on principle or authority."

HIGH COURT

High Courts stand at the head of the judicial administrations in the States. At present there are 18 High Courts[1] in the States enumerated in Part A and B of the First Schedule to the Constitution.[6]

For three quarters of a century, till the establishment of the Federal Court of India in 1937, some of these courts were virtually the highest courts in the country. The judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which exercised an appellate jurisdiction in certain categories of cases, was situated far away in England and had no administrative control over the High Courts. Under the new Constitution, however, the power of the High Courts has been affected to the extent that a Supreme Court, with a slightly wider appellate jurisdiction, has now been established within the country. The Constitution does not, however, vest the Supreme Court with any administrative control over the High Courts, although some administrative link has been provided by Article 217 which requires the President to consult the Chief Justice of India while appointing judges to the High Courts. The number of judges in each High Court is fixed by the President according to the needs of the State concerned.

Independence of High Courts

Ordinarily, a High Court is identified with the State where it exercises its jurisdiction. The State legislature, however, has no power to alter the constitution or the organisation of the High Court. This

5. The State of Bombay *vs.* the United Motors (India) Ltd.
6. For a list of High Courts and High Court judges see appendix.

power vests in Parliament. Similarly, the power to remove High Court judges also vests in Parliament. The special procedure to be followed in this matter is the same as prescribed for the removal of Supreme Court judges (Article 124, clauses 4 and 5).

Powers and Functions

No substantial change in the powers and duties of the High Courts has been made by the Constitution. These are more or less the same as those prescribed in the Royal Letters Patent and the subsequent enactments which vested in them original or appellate jurisdiction in certain specified matters. The Letters Patent constituting the three Presidency High Courts in 1861 classified their jurisdiction as original and appellate, the original jurisdiction in civil as well as in criminal matters being confined to the city limits. The other High Courts did not ordinarily possess original jurisdiction but had the power to try cases for special reasons. This was a kind of extraordinary original jurisdiction. The High Courts were expressly authorised by the Government of India Act of 1935 to transfer suits to themselves when these involved interpretation of the Constitution Act. Article 228 in the new Constitution makes the transfer obligatory in all such cases.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 225). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner and form in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept.

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any person or authority, including any Government within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs, including writs which are in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

SUBORDINATE COURTS

The district judges, who preside over the principal civil courts of original jurisdiction, are appointed by the Governor of a State in consultation with the High Court concerned. Appointments of persons, other than district judges, to the judicial service of a State are also made by the Governor in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the appropriate High Court. Control over district and other subordinate courts, and the power of posting, promotion and granting leave to persons belonging to the judicial service and holding posts inferior to those of district judges vest in the High Court.

Structure and Functions

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate or mofussil courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of the principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a hierarchy of different grades of civil judicial authorities.

Besides hearing suits, properly so-called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce, testamentary and intestate representation and admiralty

jurisdiction. In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are in the first instance dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate civil courts. There is a third group of cases affecting civil rights which are tried by administrative or quasi-judicial tribunals, or other statutory bodies. In such cases, there is no express provision for appeal to civil courts and the parties frequently invoke the intervention of the High Court for writs.

Criminal Justice

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district court in civil suits is also the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometimes assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These officers are subordinate only to the High Court and are comparatively independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more serious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by a sessions court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes under the general supervision and control of the District Magistrate. In his capacity as the District Collector, the latter is subordinate to the executive administration of the State. It is in this context that the question of the separation of the judiciary from the executive becomes relevant. A redeeming feature of the situation, however, is that in respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by honorary magistrates —generally retired officers or other responsible citizens—and by benches of magistrates.

Panchayat Adalats

One of the directive principles of State policy is that the State shall take steps to organise village *panchayats* and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government (Article 40). In pursuance of this directive, most of the States have passed the necessary legislation and a network of *panchayats* is already functioning in them.

The judicial wing of the *panchayat* organisation is called the *Panchayat Adalat*. The system, as it exists in Uttar Pradesh, requires the *Gaon Sabha*, which consists of the entire population of a village, to elect five trustworthy persons to act on a judicial panel of 25 to 30 persons in a unit of five or six contiguous villages. Every petty case, civil or criminal, arising in the unit is to be referred, in accordance with prescribed rules, to a tribunal of five nominated out of this panel—one or two from the village where the parties reside, and the rest from the neighbouring villages. This tribunal makes enquiries locally and decides the cases on the spot. No appeal is normally allowed against its decision. If gross miscarriage of justice is proved to the satisfaction of a civil judge or a magistrate, he may direct a retrial before another tribunal.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE

In pursuance of the Directive Principle regarding the separation of the judiciary from the executive (Article 50), various State Governments have taken steps to effect a change. The reform, as it has come into operation in the State of Madras, has been designed within the framework of the Criminal Procedure Code and has been implemented by an executive order. Broadly speaking, it divides all the powers and functions of a magistrate under two heads: (*i*) judicial, and (*ii*) non-judicial. The officers discharging judicial functions have been placed under the High Court. Another important feature of the reform is that, for purely judicial work, only those qualified in law are eligible to become magistrates. Similar schemes, with modifications to suit conditions in each particular unit, are being introduced by the other States also.

REFORM OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Law Commission

In response to suggestions made from time to time in Parliament and outside, the Government of India announced in Lok Sabha on August 5, 1955, the appointment of a Law Commission with Shri M.C. Setalvad, Attorney-General of India, as chairman and ten other members drawn from both the Bench and the Bar. The terms of reference to the Commission are: (*i*) to review the system of judicial administration in all its aspects and suggest ways and means of improving it and making it speedy and less expensive; and (*ii*) to examine the Central Acts of general application and importance, and recommend lines on which these should be amended, revised, consolidated or otherwise brought up to date.

The Commission's enquiry into the system of judicial administration will be comprehensive and thorough including in its scope: (*a*) the operation and effect of law, substantive as well as procedural, with a view to eliminating unnecessary litigation, speeding up the disposal of cases and making justice less expensive; (*b*) the organisation of courts, both civil and criminal; (*c*) recruitment of the judiciary; and (*d*) the standard of the bar and of legal education.

The Commission will also try to (*a*) simplify the laws in general, and the procedural laws in particular; (*b*) ascertain if any provisions are inconsistent with the Constitution and suggest the necessary alterations or omissions; (*c*) remove anomalies and ambiguities brought to light by conflicting decisions of the High Courts; (*d*) consider local variations introduced by State legislation in the concurrent field with a view to re-introducing and maintaining uniformity; (*e*) consolidate Acts pertaining to the same subject with such technical revision as may be found necessary; and (*f*) suggest modifications wherever necessary for implementing the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in the Constitution.

Amendment of Criminal Procedure

The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill, which aimed at making justice speedier and cheaper for the common man, received the President's assent on August 10, 1955, and became law.

The Code, as amended by the Act, provides for the extension of the scope of summons cases and cases triable in a summary way and for shortening the commitment proceedings. The procedure in warrant cases has also been simplified so that prosecution witnesses will not normally be cross-examined more than once.

The measure abolishes the system of trial with the aid of assessors. In a trial by jury, in order to minimise the possibility of a *de novo* trial by reason of the illness or death of any juror, the number of jury members has been increased, and it is provided that the absence of one or two of them shall not interfere with the progress of a trial.

It also provides that adjournment of cases, which has generally been responsible for delay in their disposal, should not be allowed except in unavoidable circumstances. So far as possible, no adjournment is to be allowed without the examination of witnesses present at that time. In order to ensure the attendance of witnesses, the enactment empowers courts to punish people who disobey their orders without a good cause. An undertrial prisoner should normally be released on bail if his trial cannot be concluded within a period of 60 days from the date the hearing of the case begins.

By allowing the accused liberty to offer himself as a witness on his own behalf, if he so desires, the measure introduces a new feature in criminal jurisprudence. It has been made clear that the failure of the accused to do so shall not be adversely commented upon by the prosecution.

In regard to improper and unfounded defamatory allegations made against Ministers and public servants in the discharge of their official duties, it is considered desirable in the public interest that inquiries should be made into such charges. If the Minister or public servant defamed does not himself institute a criminal proceeding against the defamer, the enactment empowers the Public Prosecutor, with the sanction of the appropriate authority, to institute such a proceeding. These cases are being made triable exclusively by a court of sessions. It has also been provided that if a complaint is found to be false and vexatious, the person defamed will have to pay compensation to the accused.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR INDIA

The President is empowered to appoint a person who is qualified to be a judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney-General for India (Article 76). The Attorney-General advises the Government of India upon such legal matters and performs such other duties of a legal character as may, from time to time, be assigned to him by the President. In the performance of his duties, the Attorney-General has a right of audience in all courts in Indian territory.

Every State has an Advocate-General who is appointed by the Governor of the State. An Advocate-General for the State must have the same qualifications as a judge of the High Court. In relation to the State his duties are the same as those of the Attorney-General to the Union Government.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

The Bar Councils Act of 1926 provides that every High Court should maintain a roll of advocates entitled to practise within its jurisdiction. One of the aims of this Act was to abolish the various grades of practitioners, who were previously divided into barristers-at-law, advocates, *vakils* and attorneys (solicitors), pleaders, *mukhtars* and revenue agents.

Under the existing system, all advocates in the Supreme Court are instructed by agents on the rolls of that Court, and no senior is permitted to

appear without a junior. The High Courts admit their own barristers who have a right to practise before a particular High Court and in all the courts subordinate to it. Pleaders practising in subordinate courts are governed by the rules framed by their respective High Courts.

All India Bar

With the coming into existence of a unified system of law courts, with the Supreme Court of India at the apex, the need for an all India Bar has been keenly felt. In response to popular demand, the Government of India set up a Bar Committee in December 1951 with Justice S.R. Das of the Supreme Court as chairman. The Committee was asked to examine and report on, among other things, the desirability and feasibility of a unified Bar for the whole of India.

The Committee submitted its report in May 1953. It recommended, among other things, (i) the creation of an All India Bar Council, (ii) the retention of the dual system of counsel and solicitor (or agent) in the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay, (iii) the abolition of a similar system in the Supreme Court and (iv) the enforcement of uniform minimum qualifications for advocates seeking enrolment.

According to the recommendations of the Committee the proposed All India Bar Council should consist of: (i) two judges of the Supreme Court, who have been advocates, to be nominated by the Chief Justice of India, (ii) the Attorney-General of India and the Solicitor-General of India as ex-offico members (iii) delegates from the State Bar Councils and (iv) three members to be elected by the Supreme Court Bar Association.

The All India Bar Council should maintain a common roll of advocates ; prescribe qualifications for the admission of advocates and the fees to be paid ; consider cases where the State Bar Council is of the opinion that application for admission of any candidate should be refused ; prescribe rules of professional conduct and etiquette ; prescribe the procedure for enquiry by State Councils into cases of misconduct and hear appeals ; and lay down standards of legal education.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC SERVICES

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

The Constitution of India provides for the establishment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and a similar body for each State. Two or more States may, however, agree to have a Joint Commission. The Union Public Service Commission, with the approval of the President, may also agree to serve a State at the request of the head of that State.

The procedure for the setting up of these Commissions is laid down in Article 316 of the Constitution. The Chairman and other members of a Public Service Commission are appointed, in the case of the Union Public Service Commission or a Joint Commission, by the President, and, in the case of a State Commission, by the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State. One half of the members are required to be persons who at the time of their appointments have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or under a State Government. A member of the Commission holds office for a term of six years or until he attains, in the case of the Union Commission, the age of 65 years, and, in the case of a State Commission or a Joint Commission, the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier. On the expiry of his term of office, he is not eligible for re-appointment.

The Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission can be removed from his office only by an order of the President, on grounds of misbehaviour and after an enquiry by the Supreme Court. He is strictly forbidden from taking any interest in any Government contract. If he does so, he is deemed to be guilty of misbehaviour. Other circumstances under which he can be removed from office are : if he (i) is adjudged an insolvent ; or (ii) engages himself in any paid employment outside the duties of his office ; or (iii) is, in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.

On ceasing to hold office, the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission is debarred (Article 319) from holding any other post either under the Government of India or the Government of a State. The Chairman of a State Commission is, however, eligible for appointment as the Chairman or as a member of the Union Public Service Commission or as the Chairman of any other State Commission. A member other than the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission is eligible for appointment as the Chairman of that Commission or a State Commission, but for no other Government employment. Similarly, a member of a State Public Service Commission is eligible for appointment as the Chairman or member of the Union Commission or Chairman of that or any other State Commission.

The Union and the State Commissions conduct examinations for recruitment to the Central and State Services. They are empowered to interview candidates for fresh appointments and promotion. The Commissions also advise their respective Governments on discipilinary cases and service matters generally. In fact, it has been made obligatory on the Union and State Governments to consult their respective Commissions on (*a*) all mat-

ters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts; (*b*) the principles to be followed in making appointments, promotions, and transfers from one service to another including the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers ; (*c*) all disciplinary matters affecting a government servant ; (*d*) any claim by or in respect of a person who is serving or has served the Government ; and (*e*) any claim for the award of a pension in respect of injuries sustained by a government servant while on duty. The Union Public Service Commission is normally consulted in all these cases. The President, however, has the authority to make exemptions in certain cases, but even these have to be placed before Parliament or the appropriate legislature for approval.

The Union Public Service Commission submits an annual report of its work to the President who is required to place it before Parliament. If there are some cases where the Government is not able to accept the advice of the Commission, an explanation has to be placed before Parliament in the form of a memorandum. A similar provision exists in regard to the State Commissions.

REORGANISATION OF SERVICES

With the transfer of power in 1947, not only the volume of work but also the functions of the Government increased considerably. To carry out the various welfare programmes and to man its diplomatic services, the country required a far larger number of trained persons than it did under the previous regime.

While India's requirements of trained personnel had increased greatly, the administrative services were seriously weakened. On the eve of independence, most of the British officers had retired from service and the majority of the Muslim officers had opted for Pakistan. Thus, nearly 600 members of the Indian Civil Service left India, leaving only about 400 officers to shoulder the burden of responsibilities in the new State. The Indian Police Service, too, suffered a similar depletion in its ranks.

The impact of partition on the services gave rise to three major problems. The first was the need to fill the gaps. The second was to replace the I.C.S. and the I.P.S. with new all-India services. The third was to reorganise the Central Government machinery and services in consonance with the needs and functions of the new Government and to make the services an efficient instrument for the execution of its policies.

Emergency Recruitment

The Ministry of Home Affairs promptly set about the task of filling the gaps in the services. A Special Recruitment Board was set up in the middle of 1948. Its task was to survey the available administrative man-power in the country, both in and outside the ranks of the permanent services, and to select men of the requisite standard in order to make good this deficiency.

All India Services

The late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had foreseen the need for replacing the I.C.S. and the I.P.S. with services controlled and manned by Indians. In fact, as early as October 1946, he had secured the agreement of the State Governments to the formation of two All India Services, *viz.* the Indian Administrative Service (I.A.S.) and the Indian Police Service (I.P.S.). This laid the foundations of the future administrative structure of the country.

Three years later, almost all the princely States had been integrated and become Part B States of the Union. The I.A.S. and the I.P.S. were extended to these States also. The only exception was the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The I.A.S. is intended to serve all the purposes formerly served by the I.C.S., except providing officers required for the judiciary. As an all-India service, it is under the ultimate control of the Central Government, but is divided into State cadres, each under the immediate control of a State Government.

I.A.S. Training School

Before World War II, I.C.S. probationers were trained for a period of one to two years in a British university. This system was discontinued during the war and a training camp was opened at Dehra Dun. With the transfer of power, the question was considered afresh, and, as a permanent arrangement, the Indian Administrative Service Training School was set up at Delhi in 1947. The curriculum prescribed for the School includes criminal law, elements of civil law, Indian languages, the theory and practice of public administration with reference to the social, cultural and administrative developments in the country, and the basic principles of economics, particularly in so far as they relate to current economic problems.

Indian Police Service

In the past, the Indian Police Service was constituted on the model of the Indian Civil Service. It was an all-India service to which the European element was recruited in the United Kingdom and the Indian element on a regional basis in India. Officers of the provincial police services with a creditable record of work were promoted to the Indian Police Service.

World War II and the subsequent transfer of power affected the Indian Police in the same way as they did the Indian Civil Service. Large gaps were created in the provincial cadres of the Service at various age and seniority levels. The immediate solution to the problem was found, as in the case of I.C.S. officers, by promoting officers from the provincial police services to senior posts in the States.

The Conference of the State Chief Ministers, which agreed to constitute an Indian Administrative Service, had also agreed to a similar plan for the Indian Police. The agreement provided for recruitment by the Central Government on a State-wise basis. The scales of pay were revised to suit the changed circumstances and the strength of the cadres of the different States was fixed in consultation with the State Governments concerned. Besides regular recruitment, the Special Recruitment Board was charged with the duty of selecting officers for the Indian Police Service along with those for the Indian Administrative Service.

Conditions of Service

The Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service are recognised in the Constitution (Article 312) as all-India services. Parliament is empowered to regulate, by law, the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to these services. Accordingly, the All-India Services Act was passed by Parliament in October 1951.

The Constitution also provides for reasonable security of service and tenure to the members of the services. Under Article 311, no member of a

civil or an all-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. Further, before they are dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officers must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves. This privilege is, however, denied (i) to those convicted on a criminal charge ; (ii) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practicable to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself; and (iii) where the President or a Governor is satisfied that, from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow opportunies for defence to the offender.

Other Services

In countries with a political organisation of the federal type it is usual for the Federal Government and the Governments of the constituent units to have separate services for the administration of the subjects falling within their respective spheres. In India also there are Central Services to administer the Central subjects, such as defence, foreign affairs, income tax, customs, posts and telegraphs, etc. The officers of these services are exclusively in the employ of the Central Government. The subjects lying within the sphere of State autonomy such as land revenue, agriculture, forests, education, health and the like are administered by State Services whose officers are exclusively in the employ of the different State Governments. In addition, India has, in the " All-India Services," a form of personnel organisation perhaps unparalleled in the world, except Pakistan. These services are common to the Centre and the States and are composed of officers who are in the exclusive employ of neither and may at any time be at the disposal of either.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE

The Central Secretariat Service embraces all the posts in the Central Secretariat from an Assistant up to an Under Secretary, except those which are specifically excluded with the consent of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In addition, it includes posts in the attached offices which the Ministries administratively concerned with such posts as well as the Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs agree to include.

The scheme to constitute the Central Secretariat Service was approved by the Cabinet on October 22, 1948. Under this scheme, the service has been reorganised into four grades: Under Secretary, Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and Assistant. Recruitment to the Central Secretariat Service is made through a written examination or an interview or both conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. Vacancies in the superior grades are filled partly through promotion and the rest through recruitment from outside. In this manner intake of fresh blood is ensured at each stage.

CHAPTER VIII

DEFENCE

With the attainment of independence in August 1947, the national Government assumed full responsibility for India's defence which was till then the responsibility of the British Government. Important changes were made in the defence set-up of the country. First of all, the three Services were placed under the charge of a Defence Minister responsible to Parliament for all matters relating to the Defence Forces. Later, when the new Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950, the supreme command of the Armed Forces was vested in the President of India, while the responsibility for their administrative and operational control continued to be that of the Ministry of Defence and the three Services headquarters.

The next important change was the appointment of separate Commanders-in-Chief for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. The designations of the three Service Chiefs, who were then known as the Chief of the Army Staff and the Commander-in-Chief of Army, the Chief of the Naval Staff and the Commander-in-Chief of Navy, and the Chief of the Air Staff and the Commander-in-Chief of Air Force, were changed from April 1, 1955, to the Chief of the Army Staff, the Chief of the Naval Staff, and the Chief of the Air Staff respectively.

The overall control of the Services headquarters vests in the Ministry of Defence which obtains the decisions of the Government on all matters pertaining to the defence of the country and transmits these to the former. All policy decisions are normally taken by the Defence Committee of the Cabinet which consists of the Prime Minister as chairman and the Ministers of Defence, Home Affairs, Finance and Transport as members. The three Service Chiefs, the Defence Secretary and the Financial Adviser (Defence) also attend the meetings of the Committee.

ARMY

The Army is organised into three Commands—Southern, Eastern and Western, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Commands are further divided into Areas, each under a General Officer Commanding of the rank of Major-General. The Areas are in turn sub-divided into Sub-Areas, each under a Brigadier.

The Army Headquarters functions under the Chief of the Army Staff. Its six main Branches, each under a Major-General, are: General Staff Branch, Adjutant-General's Branch, Quartermaster General's Branch, Master-General of Ordnance's Branch, Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and Military Secretary's Branch. The Chief of the Army Staff has four principal Staff Officers under him: The Chief of the General Staff, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster General, and Master-General of Ordnance.

The General Staff Branch consists of a number of Directorates including that of Military Operations, Military Intelligence, and Military Training.

The Adjutant-General's Branch is divided into five Directorates, that of Organisation, Personnel Services, Selection of Personnel, Medical Services, and Judge Advocate-General.

The Quartermaster General has two main Directorates, one to organise all rail, sea and air movements of personnel and stores within and outside the country, and the second to provide accommodation for the personnel. The Directorates of Supply and Transport, and of Remounts, Veterinary and Farms are also under the overall supervision of the Quartermaster General.

The two main departments under the Master-General of Ordnance are the Directorate of Ordnance Services and the Directorate of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. With the exception of medicine, food and fuel, the Ordnance Corps is responsible for procuring, stocking and supplying all kinds of equipment required for the troops. More than four lakh items of stores are handled by this Directorate. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineer's Directorate is charged with the responsibility for inspection, repair and maintenance of all types of mechanical equipment used by the Army.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Engineers and of the Military Engineering Service. He advises the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services on all engineering works including their planning and construction.

The Military Secretary maintains personal records of officers and is responsible for the posting and transfer, promotion and retirement of officers as well as for the granting of honorary ranks. He also deals with gallantry and other awards made to the Army personnel.

NAVY

Modernisation of the Fleet and the training establishments, and expansion of the Service commensurate with the needs of the country have been the main developments in the Navy since independence. The few ships the country possessed earlier were adjuncts to the Royal Navy which was responsible for the maritime defence of India. After independence, the authorities were faced with the problem of acquiring the necessary number of ships, recruiting and training personnel needed for these ships and setting up the requisite training establishments.

At the Naval Headquarters, situated in Delhi, the Chief of the Naval Staff is assisted by four principal Staff Officers, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, the Chief of Personnel, the Chief of Material and the Chief of Naval Aviation. He functions through four operational and administrative Commands, one afloat and three ashore. These are: (i) Flag Officer (Flotilla), Indian Fleet, (ii) Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay, (iii) Commodore-in-Charge, Cochin, and (iv) Naval Officer-in-Charge, Vishakhapatnam.

The Indian Fleet today comprises: *INS Mysore*, the 8,000 ton Colony Class Cruiser, formerly known as *HMS Nigeria*, acquired by the Indian Navy recently; *INS Delhi*, the 7,030 ton Leander Class Cruiser, which is at present the Flagship ; and a number of Destroyers, Frigates, Mine-sweepers, etc.

The Naval Aviation Wing, started in 1953 with a squadron of 10 Sealand Amphibious aircraft, acquired some Firefly target-towing aircraft in 1955. The Wing is developing speedily.

The Hydrographic Office set up for the Marine Survey of India has already started its main work of producing and printing charts for the Survey.

AIR FORCE

The Chief of the Air Staff is assisted by three senior Staff Officers controlling the three main Branches: the Deputy Chief of Air Staff, the Air Officer-in-Charge Personnel and Organisation, and the Air Officer-in-Charge Technical and Equipment Services.

As part of the post-independence reorganisation of the Indian Air Force, the third major formation in the I.A.F. the Maintenance Command, was set up in 1955 with headquarters, at Kanpur. The two other Commands of the I.A.F., the Operational Command and the Training Command, are located at Palam near Delhi and at Bangalore respectively. The new Command will provide technical and equipment services to the Air Force.

The first Auxiliary unit in the I.A.F. was formed at Safdarjang (New Delhi) in November 1955 in pursuance of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force Act passed by Parliament in 1952. Gliding was introduced as a regular course of training in the Air Wing of No. 6 Uttar Pradesh Air Squadron of the N.C.C. at Kanpur in October 1955.

To help cement the existing friendly ties between India and Indonesia, the two Governments have started a courier service which is operated on a reciprocal basis by the Air Forces of the two countries. This was the result of the visit of an Indian Air Force goodwill mission to Indonesia towards the end of 1954. At the invitation of the Government of the U.S.S.R., the Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal S. Mukerjee, accompanied by senior I.A.F. officers, visited the Soviet Union to witness the annual air display in Moscow in July 1955.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

The Indian Army is self-sufficient in the matter of training, while the Air Force and the Navy are well on the way to achieving this objective. Institutions imparting training to the officer cadets of all the three Services are described below.

National Defence Academy

The headquarters of the National Defence Academy and the Joint Services Wing moved from Dehra Dun to Khadakvasla near Poona in December 1954. The thirteenth course of the Joint Services Wing, the first course at Khadakvasla, began on January 10, 1955. The Academy has plans to provide accommodation for at least 1,500 cadets. The capital cost of the project is estimated at over Rs. 6.5 crore. This is exclusive of the cost of the land, measuring over 6,500 acres, which has been donated by the Government of Bombay.

Admissions to the Academy are made on the basis of a qualifying written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country, followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board. Final selections are made on the basis of the combined results. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination, and are between 15 and 17½ years of age on the first day of the month in which the course starts at the Academy, are eligible for admission.

Selection for admission to the Academy is made bi-annually for courses starting in January and July. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry during the period of their stay at the Academy.

At the Academy all the expenses of the cadets, except the pocket expense of Rs. 30 per month, are borne by the Government. Where the monthly income of the parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne by the Government.

The two years' course at the Joint Services Wing at Dehra Dun has been recognised as equivalent to the Intermediate standard by most of the universities in India and by the Union Public Service Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs for appointments under the Government. The course at Khadakvasla is of three years' duration, after which the cadets receive specialised training with their respective Service establishments. The universities are being approached to grant year to year recognition to the three years' course at the Academy. This is being done to ensure that a cadet who is withdrawn from the Academy for reasons other than weakness in academic subjects does not suffer in his future studies on that account.

Defence Services Staff College

Another important institution where training is imparted on an inter-Service basis is the Defence Services Staff College at Wellington in South India. Unlike the pre-partition Staff College at Quetta, which catered only for the Army, the College at Wellington has been designed to train officers of the three Services, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, up to the standard required for second-grade Staff appointments and also to equip them for command and higher Staff appointments. About 100 officers are trained every year, the duration of the course being 10 months. Besides the officers of the three Services, a limited number of officers of the Indian Administrative Service are also admitted to the Staff College.

The Army runs a number of schools for advanced training in the different arms and trades, for other ranks as well as for officers.

The Armoured Corps Centre and School at Ahmednagar undertakes the training of regimental instructors, young officers, squadron commanders and regimental commanders of the Corps.

The School of Signals at Mhow imparts basic technical training to young officers and advanced technical training in tele-communication and signal tactics to personnel of the Corps of Signals.

The School of Artillery at Deolali was re-organised after partition and instruction here now includes training in the field, anti-tank, anti-aircraft and coastal artillery.

The Infantry School at Mhow conducts courses in the tactical and administrative handling of units and sub-units for senior officers and junior commanders of all Corps in the Army.

The Army Ordnance School at Jabalpur imparts specialised corps training in the identification, handling, storage, care, custody and preservation of all items, including ammunition and explosives, stocked by ordnance factories.

The other training centres and schools are : the Army Service Corps School, Bareilly; the Remounts Veterinary and Farms Centre and School, Meerut; the School of Physical Training, Poona; the Army and Air Transport Support School, Agra; the School of Mechanical Transport, Faizabad; the Corps of Military Police Centre and School, Faizabad; the Army Education Centre and School, Pachmarhi; the Military School of Music, Pachmarhi; and the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School, Trimulgherry.

Navy

The main naval training centres are located in Cochin, Vishakhapatnam and Bombay. The expansion of training facilities has enabled the Indian Navy to undertake the training of officers and men from some of the Commonwealth and foreign countries. Except for highly technical and advanced courses, no naval personnel is sent by India for training abroad.

Air Force

Facilities for the training of personnel in all the branches of the I.A.F. have been provided in India. The I.A.F. has two Air Force Colleges for imparting flying training.

The No. 1 Air Force College at Begumpet trains pilots for 18 months under an "all-through" flying training scheme.

The No. 2 Air Force College at Jodhpur runs flying training courses for pupil-pilots. In addition, this "aircrew nursery" has two separate wings for the training of navigators and flight signallers.

In order that the two premier flying training colleges have an adequate number of trained instructors, the I.A.F. has a separate school for their instruction.

A Technical Training College was set up at Jalahalli six years ago to train engineering officers in technical engineering, signals, and armament and electrical engineering.

Besides the Technical Training College, the I.A.F. has three ground training schools for the technical and non-technical training of airmen. The one at Jalahalli trains airmen in accounting, equipment, general office duties, medical assistance, telephone operating, drill instruction, police duties, music, motor driving, catering, etc. Another school, also located at Jalahalli, trains airmen in higher signal trades. The School at Tambaram provides courses in technical trades, such as armouring, electricity, flight mechanics, motor transport mechanics, photography, etc.

To train officers in the various ground duties, the I.A.F. has an Air Force College at Coimbatore. To meet the increasing demand of the two Air Force hospitals at Jalahalli and Jodhpur, and the medical inspection rooms, which form part of every Air Force Station, the Air Force has a separate institution for the training of medical assistants.

DEFENCE PRODUCTION

As regards defence equipment, indigenous substitutes are increasingly replacing imported materials. Among the measures taken in recent years to achieve self-sufficiency in defence equipment are: (*i*) the opening of the Machinetool Prototype Factory at Ambarnath,

(*ii*) the taking over by the Government of the Jerrycan Factory at Wadala and the Barrel Factory at Bhusawal for the production of ordnance stores, (*iii*) the expansion of the existing naval dockyard at Bombay so as to enable it to meet the requirements of the Indian Fleet, (*iv*) the production of HT-2 trainer aircraft by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore, and (*v*) the implementation of schemes for the production of electronic, radio and radar equipment.

Plans are also underway to build warships in India. The Hindustan Shipyard at Vishakhapatnam has been entrusted with the construction of a Survey vessel, in the first instance.

In 1954, an Ordnance Factories Reorganisation Committee was appointed to examine the working of all ordnance factories and suggest methods for improving their productivity. It was also asked to consider measures for the maximum utilisation of the surplus capacity of the factories for civilian production. Following the recommendations of this Committee, a Defence Production Board has been constituted with the Minister of Defence Organisation as chairman : (*i*) to deal with all matters concerning production in ordnance factories, (*ii*) to co-ordinate research, development and designing activities in the three Services and the ordnance factories, and (*iii*) to ensure effective liaison between the ordnance factories and the corresponding civilian industry in the country.

An HT-2 trainer (the first India-built) aircraft participated in an international fair held at Djakarta, in August 1955 to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Indonesian independence. This was later presented to the Indonesian Government on behalf of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited. A project to produce one of the latest fighter-bomber aircraft with jet engine is under the consideration of the Government.

DEFENCE SCIENCE ORGANISATION

The Defence Science Organisation, established in 1948 under the Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, is engaged in research on the different aspects of defence science, that is, ballistics, operational research communications, explosives, training methods and military physiology. The work is carried on in a well-equipped laboratory with an up to date library and a workshop. Research relating to naval problems is, however, carried out in the naval laboratories at Bombay and Cochin.

A board of scientists and senior officers of the three Services has been constituted to advise the Ministry of Defence on all scientific matters. A Defence Science Service, which will include civilian scientists employed in the Ministry of Defence and in the Services, is also being constiuted.

An Institute of Armament Studies, the first of its kind in India was etablished at Kirkee in 1952. It launched its first regular course for technical staff officers in October 1953. The course is of 18 months' duration and is intended to give the officers basic training in science and technology as applied to armaments. This Institute maintains contacts with the universities and other civilian research institutions and promotes, in all possible ways, the dissemination of basic knowledge on defence science. The Institute is also responsible for studying and carrying out research on the performances of weapons and equipment.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT

In addition to their normal duty of defending the country, the Armed Forces, from time to time, perform certain emergency duties such as (i) the rendering of help to persons and areas affected by natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and famines, (ii) the carrying out of photographic surveys which are of use in the planning and development of hydro-electric and other schemes and (iii) the reclamation of waste land. In recent years India's Defence Forces have also assisted (i) the United Nations and the North Korean and Chinese Commands in implementing the Korean Truce Agreements and (ii) the International Commission on Supervision and Control for Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia set up under the Cease Fire Agreement concluded at Geneva on July 20, 1954. About 130 officers and over 800 other ranks, including some from the Navy and the Air Force, were deputed in September 1954 for the second assignment which still continues.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army is responsible for anti-aircraft and coastal defence. It is also meant to relieve the regular army of its internal commitments. Above all, it provides an opportunity for the citizens to receive part-time military training so that, when the necessity arises, they would be able to bear arms in defence of the country.

Recruitment to the Territorial Army started in October 1949. All able-bodied persons, from unskilled labourers to highly qualified technicians, are eligible for recruitment to this " Citizens' Army." The applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 35. The upper age limit may, however, be relaxed in the case of ex-servicemen and those possessing the requisite technical qualifications. Recruitment to the Territorial Army is made on a zonal basis. For this purpose, India is divided into eight zones.

The Territorial Army has units of Armoured Corps, Artillery, Engineers, Signals, Infantry, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and the Medical Corps. There are two types of units Provincial and Urban. Recruitment in Provincial units is made from within the zone in which a unit is located. Recruitment in urban units is made mainly from personnel residing in towns/cities where such units are located.

Those accepted in the Territorial Army are enrolled for a period of seven years in the colours and for eight years in the reserve. Service in the colours may be extended by two years at a time.

Those in the Provincial units are given " recruit training " for a continuous period of 30 days. After this initial training, they undergo " annual training " for two continuous months each year.

Training in urban units is normally given on week-ends. "recruit training" to personnel in urban units is given for 32 days and "annual training" for a period of 30 to 60 days each year.

Service in the Territorial Army is considered part-time employment. Pay and allowances are admissible only for the duration of (i) training, (ii) courses of instruction, and (iii) attachment to regular or Territorial Army.

In order to enable the peoples' representatives to keep in close contact with the Territorial Army and the Lok Sahayak Sena, a Central Advisory Committee, which meets twice a year, has been constituted by the Govern-

ment. Similar Committees for the Territorial Army have also been formed in the States.

LOK SAHAYAK SENA

The Auxiliary Territorial Army was formed in 1953. This was reorganised as the National Volunteer Force in 1954. It has now been designated as " Lok Sahayak Sena." The aim of the Lok Sahayak Sena is to give elementary military training to about 5,00,000 men within the next five years.

All able-bodied men except ex-servicemen and ex-N.C.C. cadets, between the ages of 18 and 40, can join the Lok Sahayak Sena. Membership of the force carries no liability to military service. Under the new scheme, special attention is paid to the training of people in border areas. The main purpose of the scheme will, however, continue to be to inculcate a sense of discipline and to create self-confidence among the people. The trainees in the Lok Sahayak Sena are given 30 days' training which includes a literacy drive for illiterate trainees. A record of the trainees is maintained and those who distinguish themselves during the period of training are awarded Certificates of Merit.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps consist of boys and girls from schools and colleges. They learn discipline, develop qualities of leadership and are able to face life better as a result of military training.

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely, the Senior Division, the Junior Division and the Girls' Division. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, Artillery, Engineers, Signals, Infantry, Electrical and Mechnical Engineers and Medical Corps. In addition to the normal basic training, cadets of the technical units receive specialised training. The Naval units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available. In the Air Wing units, theoretical and practical training is given in flying and, with the help of the flying clubs, the cadets obtain 'A' flying licences at Government expense. Various types of units have been raised in colleges and universities throughout the country.

By the end of the financial year 1955-56, the strength of the Corps is expected to increase to 1,100 officers and 45,600 cadets in the Senior Division, 2,000 officers and 64,350 cadets in the Junior Division and 270 officers and 8,130 cadets in the Girls' Division.

The syllabus of all the units of the N,C.C. has recently been revised. The special needs of the girl cadets have been fully kept in view and their training has now been made more instructive, interesting and useful. The object of the training is to develop the personality of the girls, to make them more self-reliant, to build up their physique and to enable them, in times of national emergency, to take up some of the duties normally carried out by men.

AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

In order to cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools who cannot get admission into the National Cadet Corps, the Auxiliary Cadet Corps has been started. This has made rapid progress,

and by the end of this financial year its strength is expected to increase to 7,50,000.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps trains the youth of the country in team spirit, discipline and patriotism. The Corps functions under the overall supervision of the Director, National Cadet Corps, Ministry of Defence. Instructors for this organisation are selected from schools. They are trained by regular Army staff of the various N.C.C. units.

RESETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Government of India is giving special consideration to the problem of resettlement of ex-Servicemen (who served during World War II) in Government or private service, vocational and technical trades, land colonies and transport services. In the matter of employment, preference is given to ex-Servicemen in filling up appointments in the police, watch and ward, excise and other departments where military training is a qualification. In addition, relaxation in age limits to the extent of military service rendered has been permitted. Through the concerted efforts of the Central and State Governments as well as private organisations employment has been found for 76,048 ex-Servicemen during the last 5 years.

In order to equip ex-Servicemen for employment in industrial concerns, training is given to them in vocational and technical trades. Training in basic agriculture has also been arranged to facilitate their absorption in the community projects as *gram sewaks*. New schemes for the settlement of more ex-Servicemen in civilian life are being formulated under the second Five Year Plan.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

The national income of India for 1952-53 was computed at Rs. 9,860 crore compared to Rs. 8,650 crore in 1948-49. The per capita income for 1952-53 was reckoned at Rs. 267.4 compared to Rs. 246.9 for 1948-49. The national income in 1952-53 was 14 per cent more than in 1948-49 in absolute terms; while in real terms, that is, assuming a constant price level, the rise in national income during this period was only 10.1 per cent. The per capita income in 1952-53 was 8.3 per cent higher than in 1948-49; while, at 1948-49 prices, the rise in per capita income amounted to 4.5 per cent only. The table below shows the national and per capita incomes at current and constant prices between 1948-49 and 1952-53. The preliminary estimates for 1953-54 are also given.

TABLE XXI

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES (1948-49 to 1953-54)

Year	National income (in crores of rupees)		Per capita income (in rupees)	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1948-49 ..	8,650	8,650	246.9	246.9
1949-50 ..	9,010	8,820	253.9	248.6
1950-51 ..	9,530	8,850	265.2	246.3
1951-52 ..	9,990	9,160	274.5	251.7
1952-53 ..	9,860	9,520	267.4	258.1
1953-54 (provisional) ..	10,600	9,950	283.9	266.5

The index numbers of national and per capita incomes for 1952-53 and 1953-54 (provisional) are given below:

TABLE XXII

INDEX NUMBERS OF NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES (1948-49=100)

Year	National income		Per capita income	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1952-53 ..	114.0	110.1	108.3	104.5
1953-54 ..	122.5	115.0	115.0	107.9

The contribution of each of the principal categories of occupation to the national income for 1952-53 was as follows: Rs. 4,790 crore from agriculture including animal husbandry, forestry and fishery; Rs. 1,760 crore from mining, manufacturing and hand-trades; Rs. 1,780 crore from commerce, banking and insurance, transport and communications including the railways, the post, telegraph and telephone services; and Rs.1,540 crore from all other services including the professions and the liberal arts, Government services (administration), domestic service and house property. The contributions of these principal categories added up to Rs. 9,870 crore, of which Rs. 10 crore represented the net value of income remitted abroad, thus leaving a net national income of Rs. 9,860 crore. Table XXXV shows the distribution of national income by occupational categories for each year between 1948-49 and 1953-54 (provisional).

The percentage distribution of the national income for 1952-53 and 1953-54 (provisional) among the principal occupational categories is shown below:

TABLE XXIII

	1952-53	1953-54 (provisional)
Agriculture	48.6	50.9
Mining, manufacturing and hand-trades ..	17.8	17.0
Commerce, banking and insurance, transport and communication	18.0	17.0
Other services	15.7	15.2

WORKING FORCE

Of the country's population, estimated in 1950-51 at 35.93 crores, 14.32 crores made up its working force. Some 10.36 crores (constituting 72.4 per cent of the total working force) were engaged in agriculture including animal husbandry, forestry and fishery; 1.53 crores (10.6 per cent) in mining, manufacuring and hand-trades; 1.11 crores (7.7 per cent) in commerce, banking and insurance, transport and communications including the railways and the posts, telegraph and telephone services; 64 lakhs in the professions and the liberal arts; 39 lakhs in Government services (administration); and 29 lakhs in domestic service. The distribution of the working force among the various occupations is given in table XXXVI.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

In 1950-51, the total area under crops amounted to 32.03 crore acres, and the gross value of all agricultural commodities produced in the country was Rs. 4,866 crore. The net value of agricultural output was, however,

only Rs. 4,112 crore. The area, outturn and value of the principal crops were as follows:

TABLE XXIV

AREA, OUTTURN AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS (1950-51)

Crops	Area (in lakhs of acres)	Outturn (in lakhs of tons)	Value (in crores of rupees)
Rice	760	219	1,199
Jowar	384	56	194
Bajra	223	25	81
Maize	78	17	60
Wheat	241	68	334
Barley	77	24	80
Gram	187	37	147
Arhar	54	17	83
Ground-nut	111	34	216
Rape and mustard ..	51	7	69
Coco-nut	15	33(*a*)	76
Sugarcane	42	56	305
Cotton	139	33 lakh bales (*b*)	113
Jute	15	33 lakh bales (*c*)	58
Tea	7	13	26(*d*)
Tobacco	9	3	71
Chillies	13	3	68
Potato	6	16	56
Banana	3	18	53
Fodder crops	112	—	53
Straw	—	997	591
Husk and bran, etc., of paddy ..	—	—	96

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

The net contribution of the manufacturing industries to the national income was computed at Rs. 513.4 crore for 1950. It consisted mainly of the following: cotton textiles Rs. 107.9 crore; tea manufacturing Rs. 69.3 crore; jute textiles Rs. 46.6 crore; sugar Rs. 35.8 crore; general and electrical engineering Rs. 29.4 crore; iron and steel Rs. 26.9 crore; chemicals

(*a*) hundred million nuts. (*b*) 1 bale=392 lb. (*c*) 1 bale=400 lb. (*d*) value of raw tea leaves only.

Rs. 14.0 crore; vegetable oils Rs. 11.7 crore; tobacco products Rs. 10.5 crore; rubber and rubber manufacturing Rs. 10.1 crore; cement Rs. 8.5 crore; automobiles and coach building Rs. 7.4 crore; and paper and paper board Rs. 6.6 crore.

Of the sum of Rs. 65.12 crore, which represented the income from banking and insurance during 1950, Rs. 36.29 crore were from banks, Rs. 22.85 crore from insurance and the remaining Rs. 5.98 crore from co-operative societies.

PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS

Out of Rs. 468 crore which were contributed to the total national income in 1950-51 by the professions and liberal arts, Rs. 116 crore were derived from medical and health services, Rs. 69 crore from educational services, Rs. 66 crore from the letters, arts and science, etc., Rs. 32 crore from legal services, Rs. 47 crore from religious and charitable services, and Rs. 37 crore from sanitary services, etc. Of the sum of Rs. 130 crore which represented the income from domestic service, Rs. 114 crore were earned by cooks, gardeners and other domestic servants and Rs. 16 crore by private motor drivers and cleaners.

Out of the income of Rs. 408.3 crore from house property in 1950-51, Rs. 212.8 crore were from houses in urban areas and the remaining Rs. 195.5 crore from those in rural areas.

PER CAPITA OUTPUT

In 1950-51, the net output per employed person was valued at Rs. 670 for the whole of the national economy. The output per person engaged in agriculture was Rs. 500, while the corresponding figure for the mining and manufacturing industries was Rs. 1,700. The output per person engaged in the railways and communications was Rs. 1,600, and in banking, insurance and other commerce and transport Rs. 1,500. The net output per person engaged in small enterprises was Rs. 800, in the professions and liberal arts Rs. 700 and in Government services (administration) Rs. 1100. The output per person was the smallest in domestic service, being only Rs. 400.

TABLE XXV

NET OUTPUT PER EMPLOYED PERSON (1950-51)

	Net output (in crores of rupees)	Number of persons engaged (in crores)	Net output per employed person (in rupees)
Agriculture	4,890	10.36	500
Mining and factory establishments ..	620	0.37	1,700
Small enterprises	910	1.15	800
Railways and communications ..	220	0.14	1,600
Banking, insurance and other commerce and transport	1,470	0.97	1,500
Professions and the liberal arts ..	470	0.64	700
Government services (administration)	430	0.39	1,100
Domestic service	130	0.29	400
Net domestic product at factor cost ..	9,550	14.32	670

CAPITAL FORMATION

According to a provisional estimate, the amount of fixed capital formation in India during 1953-54 was Rs. 719 crore or about 6.8 per cent of the national income. Of this, Rs. 443 crore were in the private sector and Rs. 277 crore in the Government sector. The following is an analysis of the domestic fixed capital formation in India during 1948-49, 1952-53 and 1953-54:

TABLE XXVI

ESTIMATES OF DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

(In crores of rupees)

	1948-49	1952-53	1953-54
Private Investment	292	441	443
Construction (urban) ..	39	111	123
Construction (rural)	52	64	81
Improvement of land and construction of irrigation works ..	61	72	83
Agriculture and other implements and small enterprises	45	67	65
Mining and manufacturing ..	60	63	61
Transport	35	64	29
Government Investment ..	154	218	277
TOTAL INVESTMENT	446	659	719

The following table shows the trend of net domestic capital formation expressed as a percentage of the national income:

TABLE XXVII

CAPITAL FORMATION AS PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL INCOME

1948-49	5.2
1949-50	5.8
1950-51	6.2
1951-52	6.7
1952-53	6.7
1953-54	6.8

PATTERN OF RURAL ECONOMY

According to the first round of the National Sample Survey, conducted between October 1950 and March 1951, a rural household in India consisted, on an average, of 5.21 persons. A little over a fourth of these (28.1 per cent) were classified as earners, about a sixth (16.6 per cent) as earning dependents and more than half (55.3 per cent) as non-earning dependents. According to the 1951 census, however, the rural household was made up,

on an average, of 4.91 persons. The annual consumer expenditure in the rural areas was, according to the sample survey, about Rs. 220 per person during 1949-50. As against this, the per capita income for the country as a whole was computed at Rs. 253.9 in the final report of the National Income Committee. The average consumer expenditure per person was the highest in North-West India, being Rs. 314 and the lowest in Central India where it was Rs. 198.

Two-thirds (66.3 per cent) of the expenditure of an average household in the rural areas, taking the country as a whole, was taken up by food, about a tenth (9.7 per cent) by clothing and the remaining one-fourth (24.0 per cent) was distributed among other heads of expenditure. The expenditure on education, newspapers and books was Rs. 1.6 per person per year (constituting 0.7 per cent of per capita expenditure) and that on medical services and medicines Rs. 2.8 per person per year (1.27 per cent). Together, education and health services accounted for just over 2 per cent of the per capita expenditure. Fuel and lighting took up 3.25 per cent, ceremonials 7.21 per cent and the remaining one-eighth of the total expenditure was used to pay for the remaining amenities.

The value of food consumed by an average individual was the highest in North-West India being about Rs. 213, and the lowest (Rs.124) in Central India. The proportion of food to total consumer expenditure was the highest (71 per cent) in East India and the lowest (about 54 per cent)in West India. The value of milk and milk products consumed in the course of a year by an average individual was nearly Rs. 60 in North-West India and formed 19 per cent of the total expenditure. It was only Rs. 7 in East India, constituting 3.3 per cent of the total expenditure. The quantity of milk consumed by an average individual representative of the country as a whole amounted to 21.9 seers per year. The average consumption of 66.1 seers per person per year in North-West India was the highest for the country and the average of 11.7 seers for East India the lowest. The regions where the expenditure on food was high were also those in which relatively more money was spent on milk and milk products. The expenditure on tobacco expressed as a percentage of the total expenditure was 2.3 in South India and 1.4 in North-West India. The expenditure on salt was just below a rupee (Re. 0.93) per person per year for the country as a whole with small variations between one region and other.

The average expenditure on clothing in the rural areas was about Rs. 21 per person for the whole of India. Among the regional averages, that for West India (Rs. 31.4) was the highest, and that for East India (Rs. 15.5) the lowest. Mill-made products accounted for as much as 74 per cent of the expenditure on clothing, handloom products for 20.4 per cent, *khaddar* for 2.81 per cent and woollen and other products for only 2.74 per cent. The percentage of expenditure on mill-cloth varied between 84 in North India and 55 in South India. Handloom products were most popular in South India, where they accounted for 43.7 per cent of the total expenditure on clothing, the corresponding proportion for North India being as low as 6.2 per cent. While *khaddar* accounted for 10.2 per cent of the total expenditure on clothing in North-West India, its share in the total expenditure on clothing in South India was only 0.05 per cent.

The average annual expenditure by an individual on footwear was the highest in North-West India, (Rs. 5.39) and the lowest in South India (Rs. 0.56). The expenditure on medicine and the medical services was proportionately the highest in East India (Rs. 3.97 per person), and smallest (Rs. 1.42) in North India. The expenditure on ceremonials was Rs. 15.8

per person per year for the whole of India, and formed 7.2 per cent of the total expenditure. It was the highest in West India (Rs. 39.4 or 15.6 per cent of the total expenditure), and the lowest in South India (Rs. 8.46 or 4.17 per cent).

On the basis of the second round of the National Sample Survey, conducted between April and June 1951, households in the rural areas were classified according to their monthly expenditure. The relative proportion of each class to the total number of households is indicated in the following table:

TABLE XXVIII

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE (APRIL-JUNE 1951)

Expenditure per month (in rupees)	Proportion to total number of households (percentage)
Up to Rs. 50	20.4
51—100	30.2
101—150	21.1
151—200	10.4
201—300	9.5
301—400	3.6
401—500	1.5
501—600	0.6
601—800	1.0
801—1,000	0.3
Over 1,000	0.4
Total	100.0

Thus the monthly expenditure of 20.4 per cent of all households in the rural areas was Rs. 50 or less, and 51.6 per cent of these spent less than Rs. 100 a month. Only 7.4 per cent spent over Rs. 300 per month and 2.3 per cent above Rs. 500. Only seven in a thousand had a monthly expenditure of over Rs. 800 and only three in a thousand of over Rs. 1,000 per month.

The approximate value of rural investment for the year June 1950-May 1951, according to the same Survey, was Rs. 27.74 per household, about half of which was spent on the construction or improvement of houses, wells, tanks, bunds, etc., and about a third on the improvement of land. The annual capital formation in the rural areas was estimated at Rs. 166 crore.

In the second round of the National Sample Survey, households in the rural areas were also classified according to the size of land under their

occupation. Here a holding does not refer only to land actually owned ; it stands for the net area of land owned and land leased in minus land leased out. Only 16.3 per cent of all the households in the rural areas had holdings of 10 acres or above ; only 5.3 per cent had 25 acres and above and this category managed 33.4 per cent of the total cropped area. Of the households for which full records were available, 5.9 per cent did not have land of any kind, 49.2 per cent had less than 2.5 acres each and managed 7.6 per cent of the total cropped area, while 14.3 per cent had between 2.5 and 5 acres and were managing 11.1 per cent of the cropped area.

TABLE XXIX

Land in acres	Percentage of total number of households for which full records were available	Percentage of total cropped area managed by the households for which full records were available
Nil ..	5.9	—
0.01—2.49 ..	49.2	7.6
2.50—4.99 ..	14.3	11.1
5.00—7.49 ..	9.5	11.4
7.50—9.99 ..	4.8	7.2
10.00—14.99 ..	6.1	13.1
15.00—24.99 ..	4.9	16.2
25.00—and above ..	5.3	33.4

On the basis of the findings of the first round of the National Sample Survey, the expenditure per household in the rural area was computed at Rs. 1,144 between July 1949 and June 1950. The expenditure per household for the 90 days for which actual calculations were made was Rs. 286 during the first round ; the corresponding figures for the second (April-June 1951) and third (August-November 1951) rounds were Rs. 391 and Rs. 373 respectively. The differences in household expenditures for these three periods are to be ascribed largely to changing prices.

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PATTERNS IN VILLAGES, TOWNS AND CITIES

According to the third round of the National Sample Survey, the consumption expenditure per person per month in the villages (including the imputed value of supplies obtained in kind) was Rs. 24.22 during August-November 1951 ; in the towns it was Rs. 31.55, and the average for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi Rs. 54.82. The average expenditure per person for the country as a whole was Rs. 25.70 per month. The per capita expenditure in the cities was thus appreciably greater than in the towns and in the villages. The per capita expenditure in the cities was more than twice that in the villages.

The patterns of consumption in the villages, towns and cities were also different. While about 40 per cent of the expenditure in the villages was on foodgrains, the proportion for the towns was 22 per cent and for the cities 11 per cent. The expenditure on food items was 66 per

cent of the total expenditure in the villages compared to 55 per cent in the towns and 46 per cent in the cities. The actual expenditure on food in absolute terms was, however, higher in the cities than in the towns and villages. The expenditure on fuel and lighting was the lowest in the villages and the highest in the cities, although their proportion to the total expenditure was more or less the same for all the three categories.

The proportion of expenditure on clothing to total expenditure was also nearly the same (just above 6 per cent) for the three categories, whereas the expenditure on clothing, in absolute terms, was the highest in the cities.

The expenditure on the rest of the items, particularly on education, services, land and taxes, showed a gradual rise as one proceeded from the villages through the towns to the cities. The pattern of expenditure for the country as a whole approximates to that in the villages because of the preponderance of villages in the Indian economy. Table XXXVII gives the relevant details.

About 43 per cent of the total consumption in rural areas was obtained in kind and 57 per cent purchased in cash. The proportion of the part obtained in kind was high for articles such as foodgrains, pulses, milk, milk products, and fuel and light and varied between 61 per cent and 78 per cent. The proportion for all food items taken together was about 56 per cent. Against this, only 11 per cent of the total value of consumption in the urban areas was obtained in kind, while the remaining 89 per cent was against cash. Here again, the proportions for non-cash consumption were relatively high in the case of foodgrains, pulses, milk and milk products and fuel and lighting. For the country as a whole, in the period August-November 1951, nearly 40 per cent of the value of consumption was obtained in kind.

PRICES

The movement of prices in India over recent years may be seen from the following table which shows the index of wholesale prices compiled by the office of the Economic Adviser, Government of India:

TABLE XXX

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Year ended August 1939=100)

	Food articles	Industrial raw materials	Semi-manufactures	Manufactured articles	Miscellaneous	General index
1947-48 ..	306.1	377.5	261.6	286.4	456.2	308.2
1948-49 ..	382.9	444.8	327.3	346.1	525.2	376.2
1949-50 ..	391.3	471.7	331.6	347.2	570.7	385.4
1950-51 ..	416.4	523.1	348.9	345.2	707.4	409.7
1951-52 ..	398.6	591.9	374.4	401.5	721.6	434.6
1952-53 ..	357.8	436.9	343.8	371.2	614.1	380.6
1953-54 ..	384.4	467.7	359.2	367.4	686.6	397.5
1954-55 ..	339.8	436.2	350.3	377.3	612.4	377.4
1955-56(*a*) ..	308.1	411.0	334.4	372.5	552.1	356.2

(*a*) Average for ten months from April 1955 to January 1956.

The dominant feature of the movement of prices during the last two years was a steady decline in the prices of agricultural commodites. During the twelve months from April 1954 to April 1955 cereal prices declined by 31 per cent, pulses by 43 per cent, raw cotton by 21 per cent and groundnut by nearly 43 per cent. The fall in the prices of agricultural commodities led to a downward movement of the general index of wholesale prices from 403 in April 1954 to 345 in April 1955, that is, by 14 per cent. The fall was, however, arrested in May 1955 and an upward trend in prices has come into evidence. From May 1955 to January 1956 foodgrains prices moved up from 276 to 333 (20 per cent) and industrial raw materials from 390 to 456 (17 per cent). Over the same period wholesale prices have risen from 342 to 376 (10 per cent).

Among the principal factors which contributed to the decline in prices during 1954 and the first half of 1955 were the improvement in the supply of foodgrains following three successive good monsoons and the release of hoarded stocks following decontrol measures. To some extent this trend served as a corrective to the earlier disparity in the relative price structure. In order to prevent any untoward effect on production and aggregate demand, the Government in December 1954 put into effect a programme of limited price support by fixing lower prices for certain foodgrains such as wheat, gram and millets. This helped in bringing about a firmer trend in agricultural prices, although purchases made at floor prices were not large. A considerable handicap in implementing a general and effective price support programme is the lack of adequate storage facilities. In pursuance of the recommendations of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee the Government has decided to set up a chain of warehouses throughout the country. In order to assess the problem of agricultural prices and their fluctuations and to consider how best these problems could be tackled effectively, the Government appointed the Agricultural Price Variations Committee in June 1955.

Consumer Prices[1]

In response to the fall in agricultural prices, there has also been a decline in the cost of living. The all-India working class cost of living index (1949=100) stood at 94 in March 1955, *i.e.*, 7 per cent below the level of March 1954 and 15.3 per cent below the peak level of August 1953. In November 1955, it stood at 98. The following table shows the working class consumer price indices since 1948-49.

TABLE XXXI

WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

(Year 1949=100)

Year	All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
1948-49 ..	100	102	99	101	97
1949-50 ..	102	100	100	100	100
1950-51 ..	101	103	101	102	101
1951-52 ..	104	108	106	108	104
1952-53 ..	104	112	100	107	103
1953-54 ..	106	118	99	107	109
1954-55(*a*) ..	99	117	94	103	104
1955-56 ..	95	109	93	98	98

1. The term "cost of living index" hitherto used was recently replaced by the term "consumer price index" in conformity with international nomenclature.

(*a*) Average for eight months (April-November 1955).

TABLE XXXII

VALUE OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION AND IMPUTED VALUE OF THE PART OBTAINED IN KIND IN RUPEES PER HOUSEHOLD IN RURAL AREAS (AUGUST-NOVEMBER 1951)

Items	Consumption in rupees per week		Col. (2) as percentage of col. (3)
	Imputed value of part in kind	Total value	
1	2	3	4
Foodgrains ..	7.49	11.56	64.8
Pulses ..	0.70	1.15	60.9
Edible oil ..	0.14	0.95	14.7
Vegetables ..	0.26	0.67	38.8
Milk and milk products ..	1.35	1.92	70.3
Meat, eggs, and fish ..	0.18	0.58	31.0
Fruits ..	0.07	0.20	35.0
Refreshments ..	0.06	0.35	17.1
Spices, salt and sugar ..	0.40	1.70	23.5
Total food items ..	10.65	19.08	55.88
Pan (betel leaves) ..	0.02	0.21	9.5
Tobacco ..	0.14	0.61	23.0
Intoxicants ..	0.03	0.14	21.4
Fuel and lighting ..	1.50	1.93	77.7
All other items ..	—	6.65	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..	12.34	28.62	43.1

TABLE XXXIII

VALUE OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION AND IMPUTED VALUE OF THE PART OBTAINED IN KIND IN RUPEES PER HOUSEHOLD IN URBAN AREAS (AUGUST-NOVEMBER 1951)

Items	Consumption in rupees per week		Col. 2 as percentage of col. 3
	Imputed value of part in kind	Total value	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Foodgrains ..	1.66	7.42	22.4
Pulses ..	0.27	1.16	23.3
Edible oil ..	0.18	1.51	11.9
Vegetables ..	0.05	1.34	3.7
Milk and milk products ..	0.56	3.24	17.3
Meat, eggs and fish ..	0.07	1.16	6.0
Fruits ..	0.07	0.59	11.9
Refreshments ..	0.17	1.50	11.3
Spices, salt and sugar ..	0.44	2.00	22.0
Total food items ..	3.36	19.92	16.9
Pan (betel leaves) ..	0.00	0.47	0.0
Tobacco ..	0.04	0.68	5.9
Intoxicants ..	0.00	0.25	0.0
Fuel and lighting ..	0.84	2.32	36.2
All other items ..	—	13.48	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..	4.24	37.12	11.4

TABLE XXXIV

VALUE OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION AND IMPUTED VALUE OF THE PART OBTAINED IN KIND IN RUPEES PER HOUSEHOLD FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS (AUGUST-NOVEMBER 1951)

Items	Consumption in rupees per week		Col. 2 as percentage of col. 3
	Imputed value of part in kind	Total value	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Foodgrains ..	6.55	10.89	60.1
Pulses ..	0.63	1.15	54.8
Edible oil ..	0.15	1.04	14.4
Vegetables ..	0.23	0.78	29.5
Milk and milk products ..	1.22	2.13	57.3
Meat, eggs and fish ..	0.16	0.67	23.9
Fruits ..	0.07	0.26	26.9
Refreshments ..	0.08	0.54	14.8
Spices, salt and sugar ..	0.41	1.75	23.4
Total food items ..	9.50	19.21	49.5
Pan (betel leaves) ..	0.01	0.25	4.0
Tobacco ..	0.12	0.62	19.4
Intoxicants ..	0.03	0.16	18.8
Fuel and lighting ..	1.39	1.99	69.8
All other items ..	—	7.75	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..	11.05	29.98	36.9

TABLE XXXV

NATIONAL INCOME BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

(In crores of rupees)

	1948-49	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (provisional)
Agriculture				
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities	4,160	4,880	4,690	5,290
Forestry	60	70	60	70
Fishery	30	40	40	40
Total for agriculture	4,250	4,990	4,790	5,400
Mining, manufacturing and hand-trades				
Mining	60	90	90	100
Factory establishments	550	690	700	730
Small enterprises	870	950	970	970
Total for mining, manufacturing and hand trades	1,480	1,730	1,760	1,800
Commerce, transport and communications				
Communications (post, telegraph and telephone)	30	40	40	40
Railways	170	210	200	200
Organised banking and insurance ..	50	80	70	80
Other commerce and transport ..	1,350	1,460	1,470	1,480
Total for commerce, transport and communications	1,600	1,790	1,780	1,300
Other Services				
Professions and liberal arts ..	430	500	520	540
Government services (administration)	400	450	460	490
Domestic service	120	140	130	140
House property	390	410	430	440
Total for other services	1,340	1,500	1,540	1,610
Net domestic product at factor cost	8,670	10,010	9,870	10,610
Net earned income from abroad ..	20	20	10	10
NET NATIONAL OUTPUT AT FACTOR COST (NATIONAL INCOME)	8,650	9,990	9,860	10,600

TABLE XXXVI

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING FORCE BY OCCUPATIONS (1950-51)

(*Number in lakhs*)

	1950-51	
	Number	Percentage
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities ..	1,027	71.8
Forestry	4	0.2
Fishery	6	0.4
Total for agriculture	1,036	72.4
Mining	8	0.5
Factory establishments	30	2.1
Small enterprises	115	8.0
Total for mining, manufacturing and hand-trades ..	153	10.6
Communications (posts, telegraphs and telephones) ..	2	0.1
Railways	12	0.8
Organised banking and insurance	1	0.1
Other commerce and transport	95	6.7
Total for commerce, transport and communications	111	7.7
Professions and liberal arts	64	4.5
Government services (administration)	39	2.7
Domestic service	29	2.1
Total for other services	133	9.3
Total working force	1,432	100.0
Population	3,593	..

TABLE XXXVII

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PER MONTH PER PERSON FOR CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND INDIA (AUGUST-NOVEMBER 1951)

	Rupees per month per person				Percentage of total expenditure			
	Cities	Towns	Villages	India	Cities	Towns	Villages	India
Foodgrains	5.87	6.94	9.64	9.21	10.71	22.00	39.84	35.84
Pulses	1.46	1.03	0.94	0.99	2.66	3.27	3.88	3.85
Edible oil	2.10	1.29	0.77	0.90	3.83	4.09	3.18	3.50
Vegetables	2.53	1.03	0.56	0.64	4.62	3.26	2.31	2.49
Milk and milk products	5.06	2.66	1.59	1.80	9.23	8.43	6.56	7.00
Meat, eggs and fish	2.44	0.85	0.47	0.56	4.45	2.69	1.94	2.18
Fruits	0.98	0.47	0.17	0.21	1.79	1.49	0.70	0.82
Refreshments	2.57	1.20	0.30	0.47	4.69	3.80	1.24	1.83
Salt	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.16	0.29	0.45	0.35
Spices	0.99	0.77	0.64	0.64	1.80	2.44	2.64	2.49
Sugar	1.20	0.94	0.69	0.73	2.19	2.98	2.85	2.84
Food total ..	25.29	17.27	15.88	16.24	46.13	54.74	65.55	63.19

TABLE XXXVII—(*contd.*)

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PER MONTH PER PERSON FOR CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND INDIA (AUGUST-NOVEMBER 1951)

	Rupees per month per person				Percentage of total expenditure			
	Cities	Towns	Villages	India	Cities	Towns	Villages	India
Pan (betel leaves)	0.60	0.39	0.17	0.22	1.09	1.24	0.70	0.86
Tobacco	0.86	0.60	0.51	0.51	1.57	1.90	2.11	1.99
Intoxicants	0.47	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.86	0.54	0.54	0.51
Fuel and lighting	3.39	1.93	1.63	1.67	6.18	6.12	6.73	6.50
Clothing	3.78	2.05	1.48	1.59	6.90	6.50	6.11	61.19
Bedding	0.22	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.40	0.35	0.41	0.42
Footwear	0.43	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.78	0.57	0.58	0.58
Amusement and musical instruments ..	0.75	0.31	0.09	0.14	1.37	0.97	0.37	0.54
Education	1.47	0.65	0.16	0.25	2.68	2.06	0.66	0.97
Medicine	1.31	0.86	0.32	0.41	2.39	2.73	1.32	1.60
Toilet	0.58	0.26	0.08	0.12	1.06	0.82	0.33	0.47
Petty articles	0.45	0.22	0.14	0.15	0.82	0.70	0.58	0.59
Conveyance	1.67	0.68	0.29	0.37	3.05	2.16	1.20	1.44
Services	4.77	2.43	0.81	1.09	8.70	7.70	3.34	4.24
Furniture	0.16	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.29	0.15	0.17	0.16
Domestic utensils	0.13	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.24	0.22	0.25	0.23
Sundry equipment and ornaments ..	1.82	0.52	0.38	0.53	3.32	1.65	1.57	1.67
Ceremonials	2.91	1.86	1.47	1.54	5.31	5.90	6.07	5.99
Rent	2.46	0.67	0.29	0.38	4.49	2.12	1.20	1.48
Taxes	1.30	0.27	0.05	0.10	2.37	0.86	0.21	0.39
Non-food total	29.53	14.28	8.34	9.45	53.87	45.26	34.45	36.81
TOTAL	54.82	31.55	24.22	25.70	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

CHAPTER X

FIVE YEAR PLAN

THE FIRST PLAN

The Planning Commission was set up by the Government of India in March 1950 to prepare a plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources. It issued a draft outline of the Plan in July 1951, for the widest public discussion. The final Plan was presented to the Government of India on December 7, 1952, and laid before Parliament on December 8.

Objective

The central objective of the Plan was to initiate "a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life." It was to be viewed as "an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense but at the development of the human faculties and the building up of an institutional framework adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people."

Planning being a continuous process, it was explained that the task of the first Plan would be to raise substantially the economic and social standards of the Indian people, with a view ultimately to doubling the per capita income by about 1977 and raising the national income from about Rs. 9,000 crore in 1951 to about Rs. 10,000 crore in 1956. It was further visualised that during this period the rate of savings as a proportion of the national income would go up from 5 per cent in 1950-51 to 6.75 per cent in 1955-56, 11 per cent in 1960-61 and about 20 per cent in 1967-68. The proportion need not be exceeded thereafter, though the resources devoted to investment will continue to go up in absolute terms.

Investment

The targets of investment and additional production for the first Plan were kept quite modest, particularly because, in 1950-51, the country was still trying to remedy the dislocation caused by the war and partition, and the shortages in food and essential raw materials. It was thought that this Plan would prepare the ground for a more rapid development of the country's economy in future.

Originally, an outlay of Rs. 2,069 crore in the public sector was provided for in the first Five Year Plan. In 1953-54, however, it was felt that the employment situation should be tackled boldly. The Plan was, therefore, strengthened by the inclusion of some labour-intensive schemes and the target of investment was raised to Rs. 2,356 crore.

The following table shows the original and the revised allocation of expenditure proposed in the first Plan under various heads:

TABLE XXXVIII

(In crores of rupees)

	Original estimate		Revised estimate	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Agriculture and Community Development ..	361	17.5	372	16
Irrigation and Power ..	561	27.1	661	28
Industries and Minerals ..	173	8.4	179	7
Transport and Communications	497	24.0	556	24
Social Services	425	16.4	547	23
Miscellaneous	52	2.5	41	2
TOTAL ..	2,069		2,356	

It will be seen that agricultural development along with irrigation and the generation of electric power had the highest precedence during the first Plan period. The development of transport and communications also received high priority. This, however, inevitably limited investment in industries in the public sector.

The distribution of the total revised planned outlay as between the Centre and the States and as between the major developmental heads is as follows:

TABLE XXXIX

(In crores of rupees)

	Centre	States
Agriculture and Community Development	188.8	167.9
Irrigation and Power	255.9	388.4
Transport and Communications	454.6	102.0
Industry	148.6	29.6
Social Services	115.4	282.1
Miscellaneous	211.1	12.0
TOTAL	1,374.4	982.0

The following table shows the breakdown of the revised developmental expenditure for the States:

TABLE XL

(In crores of rupees)

Part A States		Part B States		Part C States	
Andhra ..	70.6	Hyderabad ..	47.0	Ajmer ..	1.8
Assam ..	21.2	Madhya Bharat	22.6	Bhopal ..	5.5
Bihar ..	66.0	Mysore ..	49.3	Coorg ..	1.2
Bombay ..	159.8	Pepsu ..	10.0	Delhi ..	6.7
Madhya Pradesh ..	48.1	Rajasthan ..	26.8	Himachal Pradesh	5.6
Madras ..	92.7	Saurashtra ..	27.4	Kutch ..	3.2
Orissa ..	21.2	Travancore-Cochin ..	31.2	Manipur ..	1.5
Punjab ..	34.4	Jammu and Kashmir ..	12.7	Tripura ..	2.2
Uttar Pradesh ..	129.8			Vidhya Pradesh	7.3
West Bengal ..	76.4			Pondicherry ..	.7
Total ..	720.5	Total ..	225.3	Total ..	36.2

GRAND TOTAL .. Rs. 982 crore

Financial Resources

The expenditure on the first Plan was to be met as follows:

TABLE XLI

(In crores of rupees)

	Centre and States	Centre only	States only
Planned outlay on development	2,356.8	1,374.6	982.2
Budgetary resources			
Savings from current revenues	599.0	160.0	439.0
Railways	170.0	170.0	—
Loans from the public	115.0	36.0	79.0
Small savings and unfunded debt ..	270.0	270.0	—
Deposits, fund and other sources ..	132.8	90.0	42.8
Assistance from the Centre to States ..	—	—360.0	360.0
Gap in resources	1,070.0	1,008.6	61.4
TOTAL	2,356.8	1,374.6	982.2
External resources already received from 1950-51 to 1954-55	154.6	154.6	—

The gap in resources amounting to about Rs. 1,070 crore was proposed to be filled from external sources or from internal taxation and borrowing or by deficit financing.

Production Targets

The following table gives the targets of production for both the public and private sectors of the economy as laid down in the first Plan:

TABLE XLII

	1950-51	1955-56
Agriculture		
Foodgrains (million tons) (*a*)	54.0	61.6
Cotton (lakh bales)	29.7	42.2
Jute (lakh bales)	33.0	53.9
Sugarcane (million tons)	5.6	6.3
Oilseeds (million tons)	5.1	5.5
Irrigation and power		
Major irrigation (million acres)	50.0	69.7
Minor irrigation		
Electrical energy (installed capacity in million kw.) ..	2.3	3.5
Industry		
Iron and steel:		
Pig iron and foundries (lakh tons)	3.5	6.6
Finished steel „	9.8	13.7
Cement (lakh tons)	26.9	48.0
Aluminium (thousand tons)	3.7	12.0
Fertilisers:		
Superphosphate (thousand tons)	55.1	180.0
Ammonium sulphate (thousand tons)	46.3	450.0
Locomotives (Nos.)	—	150
Machine tools (thousands)	1.1	4.6
Petroleum refining:		
Liquid petroleum (m. gls.)	—	403.0
Bitumen (thousand tons)	—	37.5
Cotton manufactures:		
Yarn (million yards)	1,179	1,640
Mill cloth (million yards)	3,718	4,700
Handloom cloth (million yards)	810	1,700
Jute manufactures (thousand tons)	892	1,200

(*a*) Base year is 1949-50.

TABLE XLII—(*contd.*)

	1950-51	1955-56
Industry		
Agricultural machinery:		
Diesel engines (thousands)	5.5	50.0
Pumps, power-driven (thousands)	34.3	85.0
Bicycles (thousands)	101.0	530.0
Power alcohol (million gallons)	4.7	18.0
Transport		
Shipping (tonnage):		
Coastal (thousand G.R.T.)	211.0	315.0
Overseas (thousand G.R.T.)	173.5	283.0
Roads:		
National Highways (thousand miles)	11.9	12.5
State Roads (thousand miles)	17.6	20.6
Education		
Pupils in:		
Primary schools (lakhs)	151.1	187.9
Junior basic schools (lakhs)	29.0	52.8
Secondary schools (lakhs)	43.9	57.8
Industrial schools (thousands)	14.8	21.8
Other technical and vocational training schools (thousands)	26.7	43.6
Health		
Hospitals (beds in thousands)	106.5	117.2
Dispensaries (Nos.) Urban	1,358	1,615
Rural	5,229	5,840
Development Institutions		
Panchayats (thousands)	55.1	69.1
Co-operative Societies:		
Credit (thousands)	87.8	112.5
Sale and marketing (thousands)	14.7	20.7
Multipurpose (thousands)	31.5	40.5
Lift irrigation (Nos.)	192	514
Co-operative farming (Nos.)	352	975
Others (thousands)	27.3	35.8
Total (thousands)	161.9	211.1

Progress of the Plan

The implementation of the first Five Year Plan has imparted a measure of strength and stability to our economy. It has introduced a new dynamic element in a long static situation. Inflation has been overcome. Prices have attained a reasonable level. The national income over the last five years is estimated to have risen by about 18 per cent as against the original expectation of about 11 per cent. The net national product (at 1952-53 prices), which was estimated at Rs. 9,110 crore in 1950-51, is expected to rise to Rs. 10,800 crore in 1955-56. This means that the per capita income will have gone up from Rs. 255 in 1950-51 to Rs. 280 in 1955-56.

Both agricultural and industrial production have increased substantially. The production of foodgrains is estimated to have increased by 17 per cent and of industries by about 60 per cent. Table XLIII gives the yearly progress achieved in the agricultural and industrial sectors of the economy:

TABLE XLIII

PROGRESS OF THE PLAN IN THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	Plan target (1955-56)
Agriculture						
Foodgrains (million tons)	54.0	51.2	58.1	68.4	65.5	61·6
Cotton (lakh bales)	29.7	31.0	32.0	40.0	43.6	42.2
Jute ,, ...	33.0	47.0	46.0	31.0	32.0	53.9
Sugarcane (million tons)	5.6	6.1	5.0	4.5	5.5	6.3
Oilseeds ,, ...	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.6	5.9	5.5
Industry						
Iron and Steel:						
Pig iron (lakh tons)	15.7	17.4	16.9	16.5	17.7	28.3
Finished steel (lakh tons)	9.8	10.8	10.9	10.8	12.4	16.5
Cement (lakh tons)	26.9	32.8	35.1	40.3	44.1	48.0
Aluminium (thousand tons)	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.8	5.5	12.0
Fertilisers:						
Ammonium sulphate (thousand tons)	46.0	95.0	252.0	307.0	364.0	450.0
Superphosphate (thousand tons)	55.1	57.0	50.0	66.0	102.0	180.0
Locomotives (Nos.)	7	27	63	86	103	438
Textiles:						
Cotton yarn (million yds.)	1,179	1,334	1,476	1,520	1,576	1,640
Cotton cloth mill made (million yds.)	3,718	4,134	4,770	4,906	5,050	4,700
Handloom cloth (million yds.)	742	900	1,000	1,200	1,450	1,700
Jute manufactures (thousand tons)	892	931	910	864	971	1,200
Bicycles (thousands)	101	120	210	289	393	530
Power alcohol (million gallons)	4.7	6.5	8.0	9.0	8.0	18.0

In addition, the Indian economy has made substantial advances in other sectors. The country's external account is now virtually balanced. Considerable progress has been made in the rehabilitation of the railways. The position of transport and communications has greatly improved. Added provision has been made for health and educational facilities. Some 17 million acres of land have been brought under irrigation and the installed capacity for the generation of power has increased from 2.3 million kw. to 3.5 million kw. A large number of new industrial ventures in the public and private sectors have been launched.

Progress of Investment

The rate of investment in the economy has shown a progressive increase over the years. Starting with an outlay of about Rs. 350 crore in the first year of the Plan, investment is expected to reach the target of Rs. 725 crore in the final year. The following table shows the yearly progress of investment of both the Central and State Governments for the period 1951-52 to 1955-56:

TABLE XLIV

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (Revised)	1955-56 (Budget)	Total (1951-56)
Centre ..	129.8	127.1	178.9	303.2	437.3	1,176.4
States ..	127.3	141.9	170.0	210.4	296.8	937.4

The items on which expenditure is markedly behind schedule are community projects, education and village and small-scale industries. Investment has also been below the mark in the industries in the public sector. It has not been possible to utilise the provision made in the Plan for setting up an iron and steel works and a heavy electrical plant except to a small extent.

On the whole, the target of investment in the first Plan is expected to fall short by only about 10 per cent over the entire five-year period.

THE SECOND PLAN

The draft outline of the second Five Year Plan was published by the Planning Commission early in February 1956. Earlier, this draft was preceded in March 1955 by what is popularly known as Professor P.C. Mahalanobis's draft plan-frame and another paper prepared by the Economic Divisions of the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission. The targets of investment and production in the final draft have been raised to provide for greater employment and make added provision for the ancillary services of transport in view of the ambitious programme of industrialisation proposed in the second Plan.

Objectives

The principal objectives of the second Five Year Plan have been defined as follows:

1. A sizable increase in the national income so as to raise the standard of living in the country;

2. Rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries;
3. A large expansion of employment opportunities; and
4. Reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power.

Developmental Outlay

The total developmental outlay for both the Central and State Governments proposed in the second Plan is Rs. 4,800 crore. The distribution of the outlay by major heads of development is given below and compared with that in the first Plan:

TABLE XLV

PLAN OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

	First Five Year Plan		Second Five Year Plan	
	Total provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent	Total Provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent
Agriculture and Community Development	372	16	565	12
(*a*) Agriculture	282	12	365	8
(*b*) Community Projects and N.E.S.	90	4	200	4
Irrigation and Power ..	661	28	898	18
(*a*) Irrigation and Flood Control	395	17	458	9
(*b*) Power (including small town and rural electrification programmes)	266	11	440	9
Industries and Minerals ..	179	7	891	19
(*a*) Large-scale Industries, Scientific Research and Minerals ..	149	6	691	15
(*b*) Village and Small-scale Industries	30	1	200	4
Transport and Communications	556	24	1,384	29
(*a*) Railways	268	12	900	19
(*b*) Roads and Road Transport Schemes	146	6	265	6
(*c*) Shipping, Ports and Harbours and Inland Water Transport	58	2	100	2
(*d*) Post and Telegraphs, Civil Aviation, Broadcasting and other communications ..	84	4	119	2
Social Services, Housing and Rehabilitation	547	23	946	20
(*a*) Education	169	7	320	7
(*b*) Health (including water supply and sanitation programmes)	140	6	267	6
(*c*) Labour and Labour Welfare, Welfare of Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes and Social Welfare	39	1	149	3
(*d*) Housing	63	3	120	2
(*e*) Rehabilitation	136	6	90	2
Miscellaneous	41	2	116	2
GRAND TOTAL	2,356	100	4,800	100

It will be seen that there is a considerable shift in emphasis in favour of industries, mining and transport and communications in the second Plan. About half of the total expenditure, as compared to about a third in the first Plan, is to be devoted to these. If power is also taken as part of industrial development, the outlay works out to about 57 per cent of the total. Among industries, the greatest emphasis is to be laid on the development of basic industries like iron and steel, cement, fertilisers, heavy chemicals, mineral oil, coal, electrical equipment, etc. About 98 per cent of the proposed investment on industries in the public sector and about 70 per cent in the private sector will be devoted to such industries. For the production of consumer goods, reliance in the main will be placed on the development of village and small-scale industries. The reason for this strategy is that, for the same investment, the employment possibilities in such industries are about 15 to 20 times greater than in the corresponding factory industries. Further, the development of these industries ensures a decentralised economy and provides for a larger volume of additional work and income to the economically weaker sections of the people.

State Plans

Of the total developmental outlay of Rs. 4,800 crore, Rs. 2,214 crore represent the share of the plans of the States. The size of each State Plan is given in table XLVI.

TABLE XLVI

STATE PLANS: PROPOSED OUTLAY

(In crores of rupees)

Part A States		Part B States		Part C States		Others	
Andhra	116.2	Hyderabad	100.0	Ajmer	7.8	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.0
Assam	56.4	Madhya Bharat	66.5	Bhopal	14.3	North-East Frontier Agency	9.5
Bihar	192.9	Mysore	78.0	Delhi	17.5	Pondicherry	4.7
Bombay	264.4	Pepsu	36.1	Himachal Pradesh	14.7	Centre's share of D.V.C.	12.2
Madhya Pradesh	123.3	Rajasthan	96.8	Kutch	7.8		
Madras	170.3	Saurashtra	47.6	Manipur	6.2		
Orissa	97.3	Travancore-Cochin	71.2	Tripura	8.5		
Punjab	126.2	Jammu and Kashmir	33.1	Coorg	3.7		
Uttar Prades	248.6			Vindhya Pradesh	24.7		
West Bengal	152.5						
Total	1,548.1	Total	529.3	Total	105.2	Total	31.4
GRAND TOTAL	2,214.0						

Private Sector

Of the contemplated expenditure of Rs. 4,800 crore in the public sector, about Rs. 1,000 crore represent current expenditure and Rs. 3,800 crore net investment. In addition, the investment requirements of the private sector, which has also been assigned an important role in the second Plan, are as follows:

	(*In crores of rupees*)
Industry and mining	560
Plantations, transport and electricity undertakings	90
Agricultural and rural industries	200
Construction	1,050
Working capital in trade, industry and miscellaneous items	400
	2,300

Taking the public and private sectors together, the investment in the economy over the second Plan period amounts to Rs. 6,100 crore. It will, however, be seen that whereas in the first Plan the proportion of investment between the public and private sectors was about 50:50, in the second Plan it works out to 62:38.

Targets of Production and Development

The principal targets of production and development to be achieved during the second Plan period as a result of the investments both in the private and public sectors are as as given in table XLVII.

TABLE XLVII

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	Percentage increase in 1960-61 over 1955-56
I. Agriculture				
1. Foodgrains (million tons) ..	54.0(*a*)	65.0	75.0	15
2. Cotton (million bales)	2.9	4.2	5.5	31
3. Sugarcane—raw *gur* (million tons) ..	5.6	5.8	7.4	28
4. Oilseeds (million tons)	5.1	5.5	7.0	27
5. Jute (million bales)	3.3	4.0	5.0	25
6. National Extension Blocks (Nos.) ..	nil	500	3,800	660
7. Community Development Blocks (Nos.)	nil	622	1,120	80
8. Population served by National Extension and Community Development programmes (million persons)	nil	80	325	306
9. Village *Panchayats* (thousand Nos.)	83	118	200	70
II. Irrigation and Power				
1. Area irrigated (million acres) ..	50	67	88	31
2. Electricity (installed capacity) in million kw.	2.3	3.4	6.8	100
III. Minerals				
1. Iron ore (million tons)	3.0	4.3(*b*)	12.5	191
2. Coal „	32.3(*c*)	36.8(*c*)	60.0(*c*)	63
IV. Large-scale Industries				
1. Finished steel (million tons) ..	1.1	1.3	4.3	231
2. Pig iron for sale to foundries (million tons)	..	0.38	0.75	100
3. Aluminium (thousand tons) ..	3.7	7.5	25.0	233
4. Heavy steel castings for sale (thousand tons)	nil	nil	15	..
5. Heavy steel forgings for sale (thousand tons)	nil	nil	12	..
6. Steel structural fabrications (thousand tons)	N.A.	180	500	178
7. Machine tools—graded—(value in lakhs of rupees)	31.8	75	300	300

(*a*) Relates to the year 1949-50.
(*b*) Relates to the calendar year 1954.
(*c*) Figures relate to calendar years.

TABLE XLVII—(*contd.*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	Percentage increase in 1960-61 over 1955-56
8. Cement machinery (value in lakhs of rupees)	N.A.	75	200	166
9. Sugar machinery (value in lakhs of rupees)	N.A.	50	250	400
10. Textile machinery (cotton and jute)	N.A.	410	1,950	376
11. Paper machinery (value in lakhs of rupees)	Neg.	Neg.	400	..
12. Power driven pumps —centrifugal (thousand Nos.)	34	40	86	115
13. Diesel engines (thousand H.P.) ..	N.A.	100	205	105
14. Automobiles (Nos.)	16,500	23,000	57,000	147
15. Railway locomotives (Nos.) ..	3	170	300	76
16. Tractors (Nos.)	..	..	1,600	..
17. Cement (million tons)	2.7	4.8	10	108
18. Fertilisers				
a. Nitrogenous : in terms of Amm. sulphate (thousand tons)	46	380	1,600	321
b. Superphosphate ,, ..	55	100	600	500
19. Sulphuric acid (thousand tons) ..	99	160	450	171
20. Soda ash .. ,, ,, ..	45	80	250	213
21. Petroleum refinery—liquid petroleum products (m. gls.).. ..	..	750	895	20
22. Caustic soda (thousand tons) ..	11	35	120	243
23. Electric transformers 33 KV and below (thousand KVA) ..	179	520	880	69
24. Electric cables—ACSR conductors—(tons) ..	1,420	9,000	15,000	65
25. Electric motors (thousand H.P.) ..	99	240	600	150
26. Sugar (million tons)	1.1	1.7	2.3	35
27. Paper and paper board (thousand tons)	114	180	350	94
28. Bicycles—organised sector only—(thousands)	101	500	1,000	100
29. Sewing machines—organised sector only—(thousands)	33	90	220	144
30. Electric fans (thousands) ..	194	275	450	64

TABLE XLVII—(*contd.*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1950-61	Percentage increase in 1960-61 over 1955-56
V. Transport and Communications				
(*a*) Railways:				
Passenger train miles (millions) ..	95	108	124	15
Freight carried (million tons) ..	..	120	162	35
(*b*) Roads:				
National highways (thousand miles)	11.9	13.0	13.6	5
Surfaced roads (thousand miles) ..	97.0	102.0	111.0	9
(*c*) Shipping:				
Coastal and adjacent (lakh GRT)..	2.2	3.2	4.3	34
Overseas (lakh GRT) ..	1.7	2.8	4.7	68
(*d*) Ports:				
Handling capacity (million tons)..	20	26	33.8	30
(*e*) Posts and telegraphs:				
Post offices (thousands) ..	36	53	73	38
Telegraph offices (thousands) ..	3.6	5.1	6.5	27
Number of telephones (thousands)	168	265	450	70
VI. Education				
1. School-going children as percentage of children in the respective age groups				
(*a*) Primary stage (6-11 age group)	42.0	50.0	60.0	..
(*b*) Middle stage (11-14 age group) ..	14.0	17.0	19.0	..
(*c*) High, Higher Secondary stage (14-17 age group) ..	6.4	9.0	10.0	..
2. Elementary, Basic Schools (lakhs) ..	2.23	2.83	3.48	23
3. Teachers in Primary, Middle and Secondary schools (lakhs)	7.4	9.7	12.1	25
4. Teachers' training institutions (Nos.)	835	885	1,080	22
5. Enrolment in teachers' training institutions (Nos.)	75.6	91.0	111.4	22
VII. Health				
1. Medical institutions (thousand Nos.)	8.6	10	12.6	26
2. Hospital beds „ ..	113	125	155	24
3. Doctors „ ..	59	70	80	14
4. Nurses „ ..	17	22	31	41
5. Midwives „ ..	18	26	32	23
6. Nurse-*dais* and *dais* „ ..	4	6	41	583
7. Health Assistants and Sanitary Inspectors „ ..	3.5	4	7	75

Financial Resources

It is planned to meet the expenditure in the public sector of the second Plan as follows:

TABLE XLVIII

(*In crores of rupees*)

1. Surplus from Current Revenues	..		800
(*a*) at existing rates of taxation	..	350	
(*b*) additional taxation	..	450	
2. Borrowings from the Public	..		1,200
(*a*) Market loans	..	700	
(*b*) Small savings	..	500	
3. Other Budgetary Sources	..		400
(*a*) Railways' contribution to the development programme	..	150	
(*b*) Provident funds and other deposit heads	..	250	
4. External assistance	..		800
5. Deficit financing	..		1,200
6. Uncovered gap	..		400
TOTAL	..		4,800

It will be seen that even after providing for deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 1,200 crore there would still remain a gap of Rs. 400 crore. How this amount is to be raised has not been indicated. It may be that there is a shortfall in the expenditure, but if the amount is to be raised, it would also have to come from domestic savings.

It has been emphasised that the Centre and States should pull together in finding the necessary resources. The additional tax burden will have to be shared by them almost equally.

Foreign Exchange Resources

The second Plan, with its large investment outlay and accent on the development of basic industries, will need about Rs. 1,100 crore worth of foreign exchange resources. It is proposed to meet this demand by the withdrawal of Rs. 200 crore out of the accumulated sterling balances, by the expected inflow of private capital of about Rs. 100 crore, and the balance of Rs. 800 crore from the expected external aid.

Structure of Economy

At the end of the second Plan period the Indian economy is likely to undergo the following change in respect of the composition of the national income:

TABLE XLIX

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN

(At 1952-53 prices)

(In crores of rupees)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	Percentage increase during 1951-56	1956-61
1. Agriculture and allied pursuits ..	4,450	5,230	6,170	18	18
2. Mining	80	95	150	19	58
3. Factory establishments	590	840	1,380	43	64
4. Small enterprises	740	840	1,085	14	30
5. Construction	180	220	295	22	34
6. Commerce, transport and communications	1,650	1,875	2,300	14	23
7. Professions and services including Govt. administration	1,420	1,700	2,100	20	23
TOTAL NATIONAL PRODUCT ..	9,110	10,800	13,480	18	25
PER CAPITA INCOME (Rs.) ..	255	280	330	10	18

It is clear from the above that the national income of India is expected to increase by about 25 per cent in the succeeding five years. The objective of securing a 5 per cent per annum increase in the national income is thus expected to be realised.

Employment

The new employment opportunities, as they are likely to arise in the public and the private sectors of the economy during the second Plan period, are given below:

TABLE L

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT

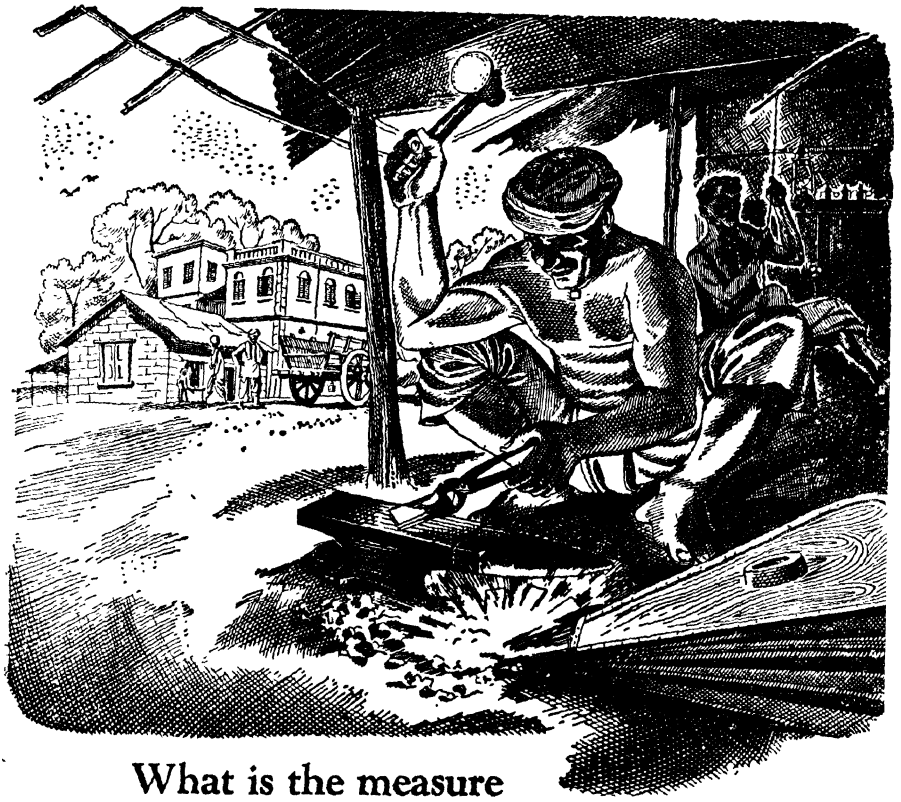
(Figures in lakhs

1. Construction	21.0
2. Irrigation	0.51
3. Railways	2.53
4. Other Transport and Communications	1.80
5. Industries and Minerals	8.00
6. Cottage and small-scale industries.	4.50
7. Forestry, Fisheries, N.E.S. and allied schemes	4.13
8. Education	2.60
9. Health	1.16
10. Other Social Services	1.42
11. Government Services	4.34
Total	51.99
Plus 'others' including trade and commerce at the rate of 52% of total	27.04
GRAND TOTAL	79.03 or say 80

The total number of jobs, outside agriculture, thus expected to be created is about 8 million; 53 per cent of these are likely to be in the rural and 47 per cent in the urban sector. It is hoped that land reclamation, the expansion of irrigation facilities and the availability of easy credit in the rural areas may absorb and provide work for another 2 million people. The entire addition to the labour force of the country in the next five years is thus provided for. This, however, still leaves the problem of the existing about 5 million unemployed people in the country unsolved. A solution of this problem will have to await further plans.

Reduction of Inequalities

An important objective of the second Five Year Plan is the establishment of an equalitarian society by demanding greater sacrifices in the tasks of national reconstruction from people in the higher income groups and by providing more social services and amenities of life to the poorer sections of the community. To achieve this aim, it is proposed to reduce disparities in income and wealth by measures such as the imposition of ceilings on land holdings, a maximum limit on income per head, enhanced estate duties and an annual tax on wealth. Steps are also to be taken to discourage conspicuous consumption and prevent wasteful expenditure with a view both to promoting savings and reducing disparities in living standards.



What is the measure of an Industry's importance ?

If a bicycle, a sewing machine, or even a hurricane lantern were shown along with a steel ingot to the man-in-the-street, he would not take a second look at the ingot. Yet, in machines, factories and buildings... in the making of the hundred things we use every day... Steel is indispensable.

Started less than fifty years ago, India's Steel Industry is to-day a vital factor in the nation's economy. It produces nearly 1.75 million ingot tons of steel at a cost that no country can equal, of which **Tata** steel accounts for over one million tons. Tatas plan to produce 2 million ingot tons early in the second Five-Year Plan period.

Private enterprise serves the Nation

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED

TN. 5

CHAPTER XI

CURRENCY, BANKING AND INSURANCE

Fight Against Inflation

Definite progress has been made in combating inflation which resulted from the phenomenal expansion of currency and demand deposits during the period of war. Measures adopted by the Reserve Bank of India, such as the expansion of credit to the non-banking sector of the economy through open market operations and control over the quantity of money in circulation, were some of the important factors responsible for the improvement. The currency in circulation, which stood at Rs. 1,343 crore in 1951, declined to Rs. 1,210 crore in 1952-53.

Money Supply for Development

In the first two years of the Plan, the money supply with the public decreased by Rs. 221 crore. Subsequently, with the progress of development programmes, the money supply expanded by Rs.72 crore in 1953-54 and Rs. 124 crore in 1954-55. The net decline in the money supply during the first four years of the Plan thus amounted to Rs.24 crore. The increase in the money supply during the last two years has not, however, exerted any inflationary pressure on the economy. On the contrary, there was a sizable decline in the prices of agricultural commodities in 1954-55.

Of the total expansion in the money supply during 1954-55, Rs.82 crore was in the form of currency with the public and the balance of Rs.42 crore as deposit money. Table LVI at the end of the chapter shows details of the money supply with the public during 1950-55.

Currency and Coinage

As in 1953-54, the net expansion in currency during 1954-55 occurred wholly in notes; and the circulation of rupee coin (including Government of India one-rupee notes) and small coin declined further. The total note circulation at the end of 1954-55 amounted to Rs.1,234 crore, the increase in note circulation during the year (Rs. 91 crore) being appreciably higher than in the previous year (Rs.53 crore). The decline in the rupee coin circulation was more marked (Rs.4.9 crore) in 1954-55 than in the previous year (Rs.1.8 crore). Since 1951-52, there has been a net return of the rupee coin every year, the circulation having fallen during the past four years by Rs. 25 crore.

Replacement of French Indian Currency

Following the merger of the French Indian establishments with the Indian Union, the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the Currency Ordinance of 1940 were extended to these areas from November 1, 1954. Accordingly, Indian currency became legal tender in these places, but French currency in circulation on the eve of the merger (October 31, 1954) continued to be legal tender up to April 30, 1955. Arrangements were made with the Imperial Bank of India to provide facilities, at their Pondicherry pay office, for the exchange at par of French currency into Indian currency. The value of Indian currency issued in exchange for French currency up to April 1, 1955, amounted to Rs. 36 lakh.

Decimalisation of Coinage

With a view to adopting the decimal system of coinage, the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1955, was passed by the two Houses of Parliament in July-August 1955. The Government has decided to introduce the new coinage from April 1,1957. For a short period, which may extend to 3 years, the old coins will remain in circulation along with the new. Under the Act, the Indian rupee will continue to be the standard coin and will remain unaltered, but, instead of being divided into 16 annas, 64 pice and 192 pies as at present, it will be divided into 100 units, each unit being called *naya paisa*. The rupee, the half-rupee and the quarter-rupee coins will retain their present values, the half-rupee being worth 50 *naya paisa*, and the quarter rupee 25 *naya paisa*. The old coins of the denominations of 2 annas, 1 anna, ½ anna and pice coins will have no counterparts in the new system. It is, however, proposed to issue coins of 10, 5, 2 and 1 *naya paisa* denominations. The term "anna" will disappear in the new system.

BANKING

Scheduled Banks

During 1954-55, the number of scheduled banks decreased by 1 to 88, the Bank of Assam Ltd. having been excluded from the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act. The number of offices of scheduled banks increased from 2,725 at the end of March 1954 to 2,807 at the end of March 1955.

Increased expenditure in the public sector resulted in a larger budgetary deficit which, in turn, affected the resources of the banking system. The net deposit liabilities of the scheduled banks increased to Rs.94 crore in 1954-55 as against only a nominal rise during the previous two years. On the basis of these additional resources, the banks were able to extend credit to the extent of Rs. 66 crore as against a rise in bank credit of Rs.6 crore in 1953-54 and a contraction of Rs.51 crore the year before. The following table shows the consolidated position of the scheduled banks during 1950-51 and 1954-55 :

TABLE LI

CONSOLIDATED POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

	Amount (crores of rupees)		Indices Base: 1948-49=100	
	1950-51	1954-55	1950-51	1954-55
1. Demand liabilities	599.13	559.62	88.8	83.0
2. Time liabilities	278.45	351.86	91.6	115.8
3. Total demand and time liabilities ..	877.59	911.48	89.7	93.2
4. Cash	34.68	32.66	92.5	87.1
5. Balances with Reserve Bank ..	60.78	53.91	79.3	70.4
6. Excess of 5 over the statutory minimum	25.25	18.89	68.6	51.3
7. Total cash and balances with Reserve Bank	95.46	86.56	83.6	75.8
8. Percentage of 7 to 3	10.88	9.50	93.2	81.4
9. Total scheduled bank credit ..	458.90	562.82	104.0	128.2
10. Percentage of 9 to 3	52.29	62.08	115.9	137.6

Development of Banking

An important event in the field of banking was the publication on December 20, 1954, of the Report of the Central Committee of Direction of the All-India Rural Credit Survey appointed by the Reserve Bank in August 1951. The main recommendations of the Report have been discussed in the chapter on Co-operative Movement.

A vital recommendation of the Committee related to the creation of a State Bank of India with branches in all the district headquarters and even in smaller centres. In pursuance of this recommendation the State Bank of India Act was passed by Parliament and received the President's assent on May 8, 1955. The State Bank of India came into being on July 1, 1955, when the Imperial Bank of India was nationalised. The State Bank has an authorised capital of Rs.20 crore and an issued capital of Rs.5 crore. The management of the Bank vests in a Central Board consisting of a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman appointed by the Central Board in consultation with the Reserve Bank; 6 directors elected by the shareholders; 8 directors, representing territorial and economic interests, nominated by the Central Government; and 1 director each nominated by the Central Government and the Reserve Bank.

The State Bank will continue to provide credit to industry, trade and commerce as the Imperial Bank used to do. In addition, it is expected to assist the development of banking. It will open about 400 branches within a period of five years, provide better remittance facilities and attempt to mobilise rural savings. Later, with an expanded organisation and with the development of warehousing and marketing, the State Bank is expected to become a powerful agency for the expansion of credit facilities in the rural areas.

Another recommendation of the Rural Credit Survey Committee for the financing of the proposed re-organisation of the co-operative movement relates to the creation of two National Funds under the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, passed by Parliament in April 1955, authorised the Reserve Bank to set up the funds, namely, the National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund with an initial sum of Rs.10 crore, and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund to which the Bank's annual contribution during each of the five years following June 30, 1956, will not be less than Rs.1 crore. While the Long-term Operations Fund will give loans and advances to the State Governments to enable them to buy shares in the co-operative credit institutions and central land mortgage banks, the Stabilisation Fund will provide medium-term loans and advances to State co-operative banks to enable them to convert short-term credit into medium-term credit, whenever necessary.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Finance for the Private Sector and of the Rural Credit Survey Report, the Reserve Bank has decided to treat the shares and bonds of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the State Financial Corporations and the debentures of land mortgage banks, where these have been guaranteed by State Governments, at par with Government securities for purposes of accommodation.

From 14 July, 1954, the Bill Market Scheme, under which accommodation was made available only to licensed scheduled banks having deposits of Rs.5 crore or more, was extended to all licensed scheduled banks

irrespective of the size of their deposits. Simultaneously, the minimum limit of advances under the scheme was reduced from Rs.25 lakh to Rs.10 lakh and the minimum amount of each individual bill was reduced from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 50,000.

Another development in the field of banking was the establishment by the Reserve Bank of India, in September 1954, of a Bankers' Training College in Bombay for imparting training in practical banking to the supervisory staff of commercial banks.

INSURANCE

Private and Public Agencies

Until January 19, 1956, when an Ordinance vesting the management of life insurance business in the Central Government was issued, life insurance business was carried on by Indian and foreign insurance companies, provident societies and the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India. In addition, the Governments of Mysore, Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, Madhya Bharat and Uttar Pradesh transact insurance business generally on the lives of their employees and, in some cases, on the lives of the people domiciled in their territories. Fire, marine and other types of insurance are transacted by both Indian and foreign insurance companies. Recently, the Bombay Government took up insurance of its own properties. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is concerned with the insurance of industrial workers.

In order to safeguard the interests of the policy-holders and of agents, the Central Government regulated the activities of all insurers, Indian as well as foreign, under the Insurance Act, 1938, which was amended in 1950.

Nationalisation of Life Insurance

On January 19, 1956, the President promulgated the Life Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1956. This Ordinance was the first and preparatory step towards the nationalisation of life insurance business. It vested in the Central Government, with immediate effect, the management of life insurance business, including Capital Redemption business and Annuity Certain business. In the case of insurers carrying on only life insurance business, and of provident fund societies, the entire business now vests in the Government. In the case of composite companies, the management of only the life insurance business vests in the Government.

The provisions of the Ordinance applied also to the foreign business of Indian insurers and the business in India of foreign insurers.

General insurance business was not affected and continues to be managed as in the past.

The Ordinance envisaged the appointment of the Government's nominees to manage the nationalised business. Pending their appointment, the existing managements were allowed to continue as agents of the Government; but they had no authority to make investments. The Ordinance provided equitable compensation to share-holders.

Insurance Companies

The following table shows the number of registered insurers on October 31,1955:

TABLE LII

NUMBER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Insurers	Life only	Life and other classes	Other classes only	Total
Indian	109	40	61	210
Non-Indian	3	13	91	107
TOTAL ..	112	53	152	317

Provident Societies

While the insurance companies generally served people of all economic classes, the provident societies worked for people of moderate means. The maximum amount that could be insured with a provident society was Rs.1,000.

Postal Insurance

Instituted in 1883, the Post Office Insurance Fund at first served the needs of postal employees only. Subsequently, the facility was extended to most civilian employees. In January 1948, the members of the Defence Services were also admitted to the Fund. Originally, the Fund issued whole-life policies and annuities. The Endowment Assurance Scheme was introduced in 1898 and the annuities were discontinued in 1930. The maximum amount for which a life can be insured is Rs. 30,000 for civilian employees and Rs. 20,000 for the Defence Services personnel.

Growth of Life Business

The new business transacted by the life insurance companies in 1943 was worth Rs.74.2 crore (Rs.64.2 crore by Indian and Rs.10.0 crore by foreign insurers), while the worth of the life insurance business in force was Rs.378 crore (Rs.298 crore in the case of Indian and Rs. 80 crore in the case of non-Indian insurers).

The following table shows the amount of the new life insurance business effected and the total life business in force during the past 5 years:

TABLE LIII

LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS

(In crores of rupees)

Year	New business effected			Total business in force		
	Indian insurers	Non-Indian insurers	Total	Indian insurers	Non-Indian insurers	Tota
1950 ..	125.8	13.7	139.5	671	109	780
1951 ..	131.4	16.5	147.9	755	118	873
1952 ..	130.3	16.4	146.7	796	126	922
1953 ..	138.2	17.0	155.2	833	133	966
1954(*a*) ..	213.3	16.2	229.5	922	137	1,059

(*a*) Figures are provisional

The number of life policies at the end of 1954 was 7.05 lakhs (6.83 lakhs with Indian and 22,000 with non-Indian insurers) as against 5.58 lakhs (5.35 lakhs with Indian and 23,000 with non-Indian insurers) in 1953.

Income and Outgo

The following table shows the income and outgo of Indian and non-Indian insurers in respect of life insurance business in 1954:

TABLE LIV

INCOME AND OUTGO 1954

(In crores of rupees)

	Income	Outgo	Balance
Indian Insurers ..	58.91	31.70	27.21
Non-Indian Insurers ..	9.38	7.41	1.97
Total ..	68.29	39.11	29.18

Interest Yields and Expense Ratio

The table below shows the net rate of interest realised on mean life insurance funds and the ratio of expenses of management to the premium receipts during the last 5 years:

TABLE LV

INTEREST YIELDS AND EXPENSE RATIO

Year	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers	
	Net rate of interest	Expense ratio	Net rate of interest	Expense ratio
1950	3.16	28.9	3.11	21.8
1951	3.33	27.2	3.19	23.0
1952	3.43	27.2	3.35	22.4
1953	3.50	27.4	3.30	20.7
1954	3.51	29.3	3.06	21.4

Assets and Investments

The total assets of Indian insurers at the end of 1954 amounted to Rs. 338.89 crore (Rs. 301.33 crore in the case of life insurance and Rs. 37.56 crore in the case of general insurance) as against Rs. 318.09 crore in 1953 and Rs. 293.91 crore in 1952. In 1954, more than 45 per cent of the assets were held in Central Government securities and the securities of Part A and Part B States. The other assets were: Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust securities (5.5 per cent), mortgages on property (4.6 per cent), loans on policies (7.9 per cent), debentures and shares of Indian companies (16.3 per cent).

TABLE VLI

MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Currency with the public					Deposit money				
	India and Hali Sicca notes in circulation (*a*)	Circulation of India and Hali Sicca rupee coin	Balances of Central and State Governments held at Treasuries (*b*)	Cash in hand of scheduled, non-scheduled and co-operative banks	Currency with the public (including Hali Sicca currency)	Demand liabilities (excluding inter-bank demand deposits) of scheduled, non-scheduled and co-operative banks	Deposits with the Reserve Bank (*c*) excluding those of Central Govt. and banks	Deposit money with the public (6+7)	Money supply with the public including Hali Sicca currency (5+8)	Variations in money supply with the public
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1950-51	1,238.60	144.11	4.42	39.10	1,339.19	614.29	52.44	666.70	2,005.89	+ 99.61
1951-52	1,128.29	131.11	3.70	39.13	1,216.57	567.62	44.66	612.28	1,828.85	— 176.26
1952-53	1,119.06	125.21	7.34	37.68	1,199.25	548.95	36.36	585.31	1,784.56	— 44.29
1953-54	1,150.17	120.72	4.26	37.19	1,229.44	549.83	77.30	627.13	1,856.57	+ 72.01
1954-55	1,236.44	115.01	2.83	36.85	1,311.77	599.15	69.98	669.13	1,980.90	+ 124.33

(*a*) Figures are net of the return of about Rs. 43 crore of India notes from Pakistan awaiting adjustment.
(*b*) Figures are as on the last day of the year. Balances of Part B States are available only in respect of two States, *viz.*, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, and these have been included from March 1953.
(*c*) Excluding balance held on IMF Account No. 1.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC FINANCE

There is no single central authority in India for the raising and disbursal of public funds. Under the Constitution, the power to raise funds has been divided between the Centre and the States. By and large, the sources of revenue for the Centre and Part A and Part B States are mutually exclusive.

It will thus be seen that there is more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country. It is, in fact, not proper to speak of a Consolidated Fund, for there are a number of such funds.

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Central and State Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence. It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

Before the beginning of the financial year in April, the estimates of receipts and expenditure are presented to Parliament by the Central Government and before the legislatures by the State Governments, and no expenditure can be incurred without a specific grant being made for that purpose. Certain routine items of expenditure which cannot await legislative sanction are, however, non-votable. These items are chargeable to the Consolidated Fund of India or those of the State Governments concerned.

The expenditure on the non-votable items must not, however, exceed the amount provided for them in the estimates of revenue and expenditure framed at the beginning of the financial year. Moreover, in this connection a distinction must be made between expenditure on revenue account and other expenditure.

The railways, the largest nationalised industry, have their own funds and accounts. The budget for the railways is separately presented. The appropriations and disbursements under the railway budget are, however, subject to the same forms of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements.

Allocation of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, excises levied by the Union Government, the corporation and income taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income), estate and succession duty on non-agricultural assets and property and the earnings of the mints. Besides, the railways and posts and telegraphs contribute to the general revenue of the Centre. As much as 85 per cent of the total Central revenue is derived from customs and Union excise duties and the corporation and income taxes. Receipts from estate duty, which came into force on October 15, 1953, are negligible for the present.

The main heads of revenue in the States are : (*i*) taxes and duties levied by the State Governments, (*ii*) civil administration and civil works,

(*iii*) state undertakings, (*iv*) taxes shared with the Centre, and (*v*) grants received from the Centre. Land revenue, sales tax, State excise duties, stamps, registration, motor vehicles tax, entertainment tax, electricity duty, agricultural income tax and other taxes and duties account for nearly one half of the total revenue receipts of the States. The receipts from civil administration and civil works, and those from public undertakings account for about 10 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. Fifty-five per cent of the net proceeds of income tax (other than corporation tax), part of the proceeds of the estate duty and 40 per cent of the proceeds of excise duties on matches, tobacco and vegetable products, which accrue to the States, yield nearly 13 per cent of their total revenue receipts. An equivalent sum is received by the States in the form of grants from the Centre. Property taxes and octroi and terminal taxes are the mainstay of local finance.

An event of special importance during the year was the publication of the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. It was constituted in April 1953 to examine *inter alia* the incidence of the tax system in India and its suitability with reference to the resources for the development programmes of the country and the objective of reducing inequalities of income and wealth; the effects of taxation of income on capital formation and the maintenance and development of productive enterprise; and its use as a fiscal instrument to combat inflation or deflation.

The Commission stressed the need of widening the role of taxation and borrowing to implement the development programmes of the public sector, and of the maximum possible restraint on consumption by all classes of people, in particular, the higher income groups. The Commission, therefore, favoured a deepening as well as widening of the tax structure. This meant an increase in commodity and direct taxes.

Some of the Commission's recommendations were implemented in the Union Government's budget for 1955-56. The new excise duties levied were: (*i*) a specific duty on electric fans, electric bulbs, paper, paints and varnishes, and (*ii*) an *ad valorem* duty of 6¼ per cent on woollen fabrics and of 10 per cent on electric dry and storage batteries. The changes made in the existing duties were: (*i*) an enhancement of the duty on cotton fabrics, (2) an increase in the duty on sugar from Rs. 3-12 per cwt. to Rs. 5-10 per cwt., and (3) an increase in the duties on costlier brands of cigarettes. The net effect on revenue of these changes was an estimated increase of Rs. 8.8 crore. A number of adjustments made in income tax and super tax were estimated to yield a net increase of Rs. 8.7 crore.

Income tax and Estate Duty

The rates of income tax and estate duty are given elsewhere in the book. The more important classes of incomes exempted from income-tax assessments are: income from agriculture; income derived from property held under a trust or other legal obligation for a religious or charitable purpose, income of a religious or charitable institution derived from voluntary contribution and solely devoted to religious or charitable purposes; income of a university or any other educational institution or an approved scientific research association; income of a local authority, except earnings made from trade or business carried on outside its jurisdiction; capital gains and casual receipts such as prize money from crossword puzzle competitions.

Large exemptions have also been provided for in the matter of estate duty. Only property changing hands on the death of a person is liable

to estate duty. Hence, a transfer *inter vivos*, unless otherwise deemed to pass on death, is exempt. Secondly, six categories of property have been specifically provided as not passing on death and, therefore, not liable to duty. Furthermore, six categories of property have been exempted from duty although they are to be included in the principal value of the estate for determining the rate of duty.

CENTRAL BUDGET

Table LVII at the end of the chapter shows the budgetary position of the Government of India for 1947 to 57.

The budget for 1955-56 provided for a deficit on revenue account of Rs. 17.35 crore. According to the revised estimates it was expected that this revenue deficit would be converted into a surplus of Rs. 12.31 crore, due largely to an improvement in the excise duties and saving in defence expenditure. The overall deficit was estimated at Rs. 222 crore against Rs. 327 crore originally anticipated.

On the basis of the existing level of taxation, the revenue for 1956-57 was estimated at Rs. 493.60 crore and the expenditure on revenue account at Rs. 545.43 crore, leaving a deficit of Rs. 51.83 crore.

The proposed changes in customs duties are not expected to have any net effect on the revenue. Changes in the excise duties are, however, expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 5 crore, while the changes in income tax will bring in Rs. 10 crore of which the States' share is to be Rs. 1.8 crore. The increase in postal rates will yield Rs. 95 lakh. In all, the Central revenues are expected to increase by Rs. 34.15 crore, leaving an uncovered deficit on revenue account of Rs. 17.68 crore.

Capital receipts in the budget for 1956-57, including Treasury Bills of Rs. 390 crore, are estimated at Rs. 743.87 crore as against the revised estimates of Rs. 555.97 crore, including Treasury Bills of Rs. 240 crore, for 1955-56. During 1956-57, the disbursements on capital account are estimated to amount to Rs. 691.63 crore as against the revised estimates of Rs. 550.19 crore for the previous year. This results in a surplus of Rs. 52.24 crore for 1956-57 and of Rs. 5.78 crore for 1955-56.

The Government needs Rs. 52 crore for meeting the revenue deficit and Rs. 703 crore for financing the capital outlay and loan requirements. Against this the Government hopes to raise Rs. 100 crore from the market loan, Rs. 70 crore from small savings, Rs. 85 crore from foreign aid and Rs. 110 crore from other miscellaneous debt and remittance transactions. This leaves a gap of Rs. 390 crore to balance the budget. With additional taxation the overall deficit will be reduced to Rs. 356 crore.

The details of the revenue and capital accounts of the Central Government for the years 1954-55 to 1956-57 are given at the end of the chapter. The expenditure and receipts of the railways are given in the chapter on Transport. The budgetary position of the States is discussed in the chapters on the States.

PUBLIC DEBT

The total interest-bearing obligations of the Central Government of undivided India increased from Rs. 1,205·76 crore at the end of 1938-39 to Rs. 2,308.39 crore at the end of 1945-46. The expansion of the public

debt was caused by the exigencies of the war. This was, however, not in keeping with the expectations of the Government nor the needs of the moment. That was why, whereas in the U.K. and the U.S.A. internal borrowing was the mainstay of war finance, in India the expansion of paper currency provided the principal source of funds. This explains why inflation proved to be a more difficult problem in India than either in the U.K. or in the U.S.A. With the advent of independence, however, the response to Government loans turned out to be encouraging. The total interest-bearing obligations of the Central Government rose from Rs. 2,455.80 crore in 1948-49, that is, the year immediately following partition and independence, to Rs. 3,311.59 in 1955-56 and are estimated at Rs. 3,931.69 in the 1956-57 budget. Internal interest-bearing obligations rose from Rs. 2,412.96 crore in 1948-49 to Rs. 3,170.82 crore in 1955-56 and are estimated at 3,755.29 in the 1956-57 budget.

On April 19, 1954, the Government of India floated the 3½ per cent National Plan Loan, 1964, for an unspecified amount to meet the requirements of both the Central and State Governments. The loan was kept open for subscriptions for an unspecified period and was closed on September 15. At the same time, as part of this National Plan Loan, a new series of Ten-Year Savings Certificates was issued on May 10, 1954. These were sold in denominations of Rs. 25 and Rs. 50, and the maximum amount an individual could invest was limited to Rs. 1,000. Held to maturity, these certificates yield a simple interest of 4½ per cent per annum free of income tax. The total subscriptions to the National Plan Loan amounted to Rs. 158.1 crore. Of this, Rs. 25.5 crore were allocated to State Governments.

mall Savings

An enormous growth in the amount of small savings is an important feature of the public debt of independent India. From Rs. 268.30 crore in 1946-47, small savings receipts reached a figure of Rs. 571.65 crore in 1955-56 (revised estimates) and was estimated at Rs. 631.0 crore in the 1956-57 budget.

During 1954-55, gross receipts of small savings amounted to Rs. 173 crore and gross repayments to Rs. 121 crore, showing a net increase of Rs. 52 crore as compared with a net increase of Rs. 38 crore in 1953-54. As in the previous year, National Savings Certificates, including the ten-year National Plan Certificates, accounted for the largest rise, namely, Rs. 27 crore, while Post Office Savings Bank Deposits contributed Rs. 21 crore and Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates Rs. 5 crore. With a view to encouraging larger collections of small savings by the State Governments, the Government of India agreed to loan to the States half of the excess over 80 per cent of the target set for each State in addition to the excess collections of small savings over the target stipulated for each State.

External Debt

Interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India in the United Kingdom stood at Rs. 464.94 crore at the end of 1938-39. Most of it was repatriated during the war and it stood at Rs. 63.38 crore at the close of 1945-46. In 1948-49, such obligations amounted to Rs. 42.84 crore. At the end of 1955-56, the figure was reduced to Rs. 23.20 crore (revised estimate) and is estimated at Rs. 22.26 crore in the 1956-57 budget.

While the sterling debt is being thus reduced, the dollar loans are progressively increasing. The dollar loans are a feature of recent years. From Rs. 16.77 crore in 1949-50, the dollar loans stood at Rs. 117.57 crore

in 1955-56 and are estimated at Rs. 144.94 crore in the 1956-57 budget. These loans are necessitated by the goods, services and funds taken from the dollar area. Such goods, services and funds have been found essential for the rehabilitation of the national economy suffering from the consequences of war and partition, as well as for the implementation of the new development programmes.

The Indo-Pakistan Financial Agreement of December 1947 fixed Pakistan's share of the public debt of undivided India as made up of the value of assets, physical or financial, which lay in Pakistan or were taken over by its Government, in addition to 17.5 per cent of the uncovered debt represented by the excess of liabilities over assets of the undivided Central Government. The liabilities directly assumed by the Government of Pakistan were to be deducted from the amount. The assets taken over by the two Dominions were to be evaluated on the basis of their book values, except in the case of the strategic railways, whose book value was to be written down arbitrarily by about 50 per cent. At the time of partition, the responsibility for all the liabilities of the undivided Government was temporarily assumed by the Government of India, and Pakistan was required to pay the principal and the interest to India in fifty annual equated instalments commencing from August 15, 1952. Pakistan's share of the debt was tentatively estimated by the Dominion of India at Rs. 300 crore and the rate of interest at about three per cent. No payments have so far been made by Pakistan.

Assets

The interest-yielding assets of the Government of India stood at Rs. 1,431.12 crore in 1948-49 and increased to Rs. 2,468.29 crore at the end of 1955-56 and are expected to rise to Rs. 2,995.96 crore by the close of 1956-57.

TABLE LVII

BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(1947-48 to 1956-57)

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Revenue account			Capital account		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	Receipts	Disbursements	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1947—48 (*a*) (Accounts)	178.77	185.29	— 6.52	..	133.41	—133.41
1948—49 ,,	371.70	320.86	+ 50.84	317.71	485.19	—167.48
1949—50 ,,	350.39	317.12	+ 33.27	124.14	204.19	— 80.05
1950—51 ,,	410.66	351.44	+ 59.22	59.09	121.13	— 62.04
1951—52 ,,	515.36	387.27	+128.09	53.94	178.33	—124.39
1952—53 ,,	435.11	396.18	+ 38.93	29 95	124.19	— 94.24
1953—54 ,,	415.98	407.48	+ 8.50	117.36	187.20	— 69.84
1954—55 ,,	456.13	422.62	+ 33.51	401.91	440.90	— 38.99
1955—56 (Revised)	481.58	498.93	— 17.35	555.97	550.19	+ 5.78
1956—57 (Budget)	493.60	545.43	— 51.83	743.87	691.63	+ 52.24
	+34.15 (*b*)		+ 34.15 (*b*)			

(*a*) From August 15, 1947 to March 31, 1948.

(*b*) Effect of budget proposals.

Note :—Accounts are provisional. Budget estimates for 1956-57 relate to those presented in the Lok Sabha.

TABLE LVIII

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of rupees)

	1954-55 (Account)	1955-56 (Revised)	1956-57 (Budget)
Revenue			
Customs	184.86	165.00	150.00
Union Excise Duties	108.22	140.00	145.45 +25.00(*a*)
Corporation Tax	37.33	39.84	41.84 +6.50(*a*)
Taxes on Income	122.26	133.86	138.16 +3.50 (*a*)
Estate Duty	0.81	2.00	2.50
Opium	2.42	2.27	2.10
Interest	3.86	4.22	5.49
Civil Administration	10.63	14.21	11.06
Currency and Mint	20.65	23.13	23.67
Civil Works	2.35	2.38	2.39
Other Sources of Revenue	9.98	23.35	19.39
Posts and Telegraphs (net contribution) ..	2.60	2.27	0.65 +0.95 (*a*)
Railways (net contribution)	6.68	6.17	6.57
Deduct Share of Income Tax payable to States ..	—55.95	—55.16	—53.35 — 1.80 (*a*)
Deduct Share of Estate Duty payable to States ..	— 0.57	— 1.87	— 2.32
Total Revenue	456.13	501.67	493.60 +34.15(*a*)
Deficit on Revenue Account	..	..	51.83 —34.15 (*a*)
TOTAL	456.13	501.67	545.43
Expenditure			
Direct Demands on Revenue	29.48	33.08	37.15
Irrigation	0.07	0.12	0.05
Debt Services	39.72	37.85	35.50
Civil Administration	75.11	105.41	135.91
Currency and Mint	3.23	3.51	3.76
Civil Works	13.45	14.95	15.90
Miscellaneous	29.86	60.22	60.49
Defence Services (net)	186.66	185.07	203.97
Contributions and Grants-in-aid to States	29.79	35.79	38.00
Extraordinary Items	15.25	13.36	14.70
Total Expenditure	422.62	489.36	545.43
Surplus on Revenue Account ..	33.51	12.31	..
TOTAL	456.13	501.67	545.43

(*a*) Effect of budget proposals.

TABLE LIX

CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of rupees)

	1954-55 (Account)	1955-56 (Revised)	1956-57 (Budget)
Receipts			
Sale proceeds of American and L/L Surpluses	..	..	..
New Loans	158.77	112.91	139.50(*a*)
15-year Annuity Certificates ..	0.55	0.50	0.60
Inter-State Debt Settlement—India and Burma	14.64	0.92	..
Net receipts from :			
Treasury Bills	136.92	240.00	390.00
Treasury Deposit Receipts and other Floating Loans ..	—0.12	..	..
Treasury Savings Deposits Certificates	5.00	4.25	5.00
Post Office Savings Bank ..	24.59	33.00	34.00
Post Office Cash Certificates ..	—2.02	—1.20	—1.10
National Savings Certificates ..	19.78	19.81	20.60
Defence Savings Certificates ..	—0.12	—0.06	—0.05
National Plan Certificates ..	7.38	9.00	11.50
Other Unfunded Debt ..	15.88	17.97	19.23
Railway Depreciation Fund ..	—10.92	0.06	3.35
Revenue Reserve Fund (Railways)		8.52	1.54
Railway Development Fund ..	—3.08	—9.47	1.10
Telephone Development Fund ..	0.29	0.33	0.09
P. and T. Renewals Reserve Fund	0.21	0.28	0.18
Other Miscellaneous Reserve Funds	0.31	—0.27	—0.95
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	5.00	5.00	5.00
E.P.T. and Income Tax Deposits (net)	—6.71	—1.45	—0.95
Discount Sinking Fund (net) ..	—1.37	—0.49	1.29
Payment by Reserve Bank for Rupee Coin	4.94	5.00	5.00
Repayment of Loans by States ..	17.47	26.61	27.26
Other Loan Repayments ..	6.48	10.24	14.79
Other Deposits and Advances (net) ..	8.04	74.51	66.89
TOTAL	401.91	555.97	743.87
Deficit on Capital Account ..	38.99	..	..
	440.90	555.97	743.87

(*a*) Excludes the effect of Budget proposals.

TABLE LIX—(*contd.*)

(*In crores of rupees*)

	1954-55 (Account)	1955-56 (Revised)	1956-57 (Budget)
Disbursements			
Capital Outlay:			
Railways	32.25	72.08	113.43
Irrigation	0.24	0.11	0.18
Posts and Telegraphs ..	9.33	10.73	9.75
Industrial Development ..	13.37	15.88	79.60
Aviation	3.28	4.91	3.37
Broadcasting	0.33	1.75	1.55
Ports	0.43	5.10	5.76
Mint	0.33	0.43	0.38
New Capital at Delhi ..	4.06	6.86	10.07
Multipurpose River Schemes ..	3.36	3.05	2.37
Electricity Schemes	0.08	0.45	0.77
Civil Works	13.08	22.33	18.24
Commutation of Pensions ..	0.02	—0.28	—0.19
Sterling Pensions	—7.05	—8.78	—8.82
Defence Capital Outlay ..	8.47	20.40	26.30
Schemes of Government Trading ..	63.47	—11.02	9.51
Development Grants	10.31	14.83	12.39
Displaced Persons	11.74	0.99	26.24
Shipping Tankers, etc. ..	..	0.50	1.35
Other Civil Heads	0.30	9.42	4.50
Discharge of Permanent Debt ..	49.43	73.12	4.56
Inter-State Debt Settlement ..	1.10	0.68	0.06
Advances to State Governments ..	193.27	250.98	274.26
Other Loans and Advances ..	29.70	55.67	96.00
TOTAL	440.90	550.19	691.63
Surplus on Capital Account ..	..	5.78	52.24
	440.90	555.97	743.87

TABLE LX

INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of rupees)

	1938-39 (pre-war year)	1955-56 (Revised)	1956-57 (Budget)
Interest-bearing Obligations			
IN INDIA			
PUBLIC DEBT			
Loans	437.87	1,509.61	1,610.10
Treasury Bills and Ways and Means Advances	46.30	71,1.87	1,101.87
Total Public Debt (India)	484.17	2,221.48	2,711.97
UNFUNDED DEBT :			
Service Funds	1.03	0.32	0.30
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits including Defence Savings Bank	81.88	290.68	324.68
Post Office Cash and Defence Savings Certificates	59.57	5.46	4.31
National Savings Certificates	..	220.30	240.90
National Plan Certificates	..	16.38	27.88
State Provident Funds	72.40	160.60	178.94
Ten-year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	..	41.59	46.59
Other items	10.25	13.62	14.52
Total Unfunded Debt (India)	225.13	748.95	838.12
DEPOSITS :			
Depreciation, Development and Reserve Funds	27.34	186.76	192.07
Other Deposits	..	13.63	13.13
Total Deposits (India)	27.34	200.39	205.20
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS IN INDIA ..	736.64	3,170.82	3,755.29
IN ENGLAND			
PUBLIC DEBT			
Loans	396.50	0.59	0.56
War Contribution	20.62	20.62	20.62
Capital portion of Railway annuities in purchase of Railways	47.82	1.99	1.08
Total Public Debt (England)	464.94	23.20	22.26
DOLLAR LOANS	..	117.57	144.94
Loan From U.S.S.R.	..	..	9.20
Total Interest-bearing Obligations ..	1,201.58 (*a*)	3,311.59	3,931.69

(*a*) Excludes Rs. 4.18 crore on account of Service Funds (England) liability for which has been transferred to the U. K. Government along with the sterling pensions with effect from April 1, 1955.

TABLE LX (*contd.*)

	1938-39 (pre-war year)	1955-56 (Revised)	1956-57 (Budget)
Interest-yielding Assets			
Capital advanced to Railways	725.24	973.66	1,087.09
Capital advanced to other Commercial Departments	27.42	112.08	125.68
Investment in Commercial Concerns ..	..	56.02	135.28
Capital advanced to States	123.28	833.32	1,080.32
Other Interest-bearing Loans	20.71	125.81	207.02
Deposits with the U. K. Government for redemption of Railway Annuities ..	..	1.99	1.08
Purchase of Annuities for Sterling Pensions	..	65.41	59.49
Debt due from Pakistan	..	300.00	300.00
Total Interest-yielding Assets ..	896.65	2,468.29	2,995.96
Cash and Securities held on Treasury Account	30.30	50.33	50.74
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets	274.63	792.97	884.99

Note 1.—The outstandings at the end of each year are shown in the statement. The accounts for the year 1947-48 (pre-partition) and 1954-55 have not yet been closed finally and the figures have, therefore, been worked out on the information available.

Note 2.—Sterling obligations have been converted into rupees at Ish. 6d. to the rupee.

Note 3.—Under Unfunded Debt, Deposits and Interest-yielding Assets, allowance has been made on a rough basis for the share allocable to Pakistan.

Note 4.—The figure entered for debt due from Pakistan is a very rough guess.

Note 5.—As a result of the transfer of the payment of sterling pensions to the U. K. Government with effect from April 1, 1955, the figure against "purchase of annuities for sterling pensions" represents only the amount recoverable from the U. K. Government and the State Governments in India.

CHAPTER XIII

AGRICULTURE

Land constitutes the largest portion of the natural resources of India, and about 70 per cent of the people are dependent on it for a living. Agriculture accounts for nearly half the total national income. It supplies raw materials for some of the major industries such as sugar and textiles and provides the bulk of the country's exports. India enjoys a virtual monopoly in lac and leads the world in the production of groundnuts and tea. It is the second largest producer of rice, jute, raw sugar, rape-seed, sesame and castor-seed.

AREA AND SOIL

Area

The total geographical area of the country is 81.08 crore acres. Land utilisation statistics are available for 71.83 crore acres or 88.6 per cent of the total area. The total area cultivated annually is 30.24 crore acres, of which only 3.49 crore acres or 11.5 per cent bear crops more than once. The cultivated area works out to 1.2 acres per head of the agricultural population. Forests cover 11.56 crore acres while there are 5.82 crore acres of culturable waste-land and 6.81 crore acres of fallow land. The need for keeping adequate areas under forests and pastures and the difficulties involved in reclamation operations tend to limit the expansion of cultivation to new areas. Table LXXIV at the end of the chapter shows the cultivated area in the States in 1952-53. The following table gives details of land utilisation in India for 1948-49 and 1952-53:

TABLE LXI

LAND UTILISATION

(In lakhs of acres)

Classification	1948-49	1952-53
Total geographical area	8,108	8,108
Total reporting area	5,829	7,183
Forests	868	1,156
Not available for cultivation	1,006	1,203
Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	934	1,118
Current fallows	629	681
Net area sown	2,440	3,025
Area sown more than once	334	350
Gross area sown	2,774	3,374

Soil

The four main types of soil in India are: (1) alluvial, (*ii*) black, (*iii*) red, and (*iv*) laterite. The first three are rich in potash and lime but are deficient in phosphoric acid, nitrogen and humus. The laterite soil possesses plenty of humus but lacks most of the other chemical ingredients. The alluvial soil is the most fertile and easily worked; it covers almost the entire Indo-Gangetic plain and the narrow coastal strips that girdle peninsular India. Highly retentive of moisture and sticky, the black soil is found in the western portion of the Deccan plateau, and red soil in

the eastern part. The laterite is found in central India, Assam and along the Eastern and Western Ghats.

IRRIGATION

Indian agriculture has to contend with a notoriously uncertain monsoon and other vagaries of nature. A drought one year may be followed by devastating floods in the next. A complete or partial failure of the monsoon results in famine conditions in some parts of the country. Irrigation alone can ensure timely and adequate supply of water to the farmer for his crops and India has been using this since time immemorial.

Of the total area under cultivation, about 17 per cent is irrigated by major and minor works. Table LXXIV at the end of the chapter gives the areas under irrigation and their proportion to the cultivated areas in the States. In the Punjab, Pepsu, Jammu and Kashmir and Ajmer the proportion of the irrigated to the cultivated area is above 40 per cent while in Saurashtra, Bhopal and Coorg it is below 5 per cent. The following table gives the area under irrigation, in India, for 1947-48 and 1952-53:

TABLE LXII

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

(In thousands acres)

Source	1947-48	1952-53
Canals:		
State	15,312	18,918
Private	4,448	3,229
Total	19,760	22,147
Tanks	7,991	7,873
Wells	12,525	16,014
Other sources	6,368	5,717
GRAND TOTAL	46,644	51,751

Improvement in irrigation facilities is very important for stepping up agricultural production. This is being achieved through major multipurpose projects and the programme of minor irrigation schemes which forms the main plank of the Grow More Food Campaign. The major projects already under execution are expected to irrigate an additional area of 85 lakh acres by the last year of the first Plan and 169 lakh acres on their completion and full development. As a result of the completion of some of these projects during the first four years of the Plan about 49 lakh acres have been brought under irrigation.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

In the mid-thirties of this century the production of food in India was outstripped by the growth of population. In 1937, the separation of Burma widened the gap between the supplies and requirements. The acute food shortage was brought home with a rude shock by the catastrophic Bengal famine in 1943. The same year the Grow More Food Campaign was initiated. The partition of the country four years later, and the consequent separation from India of the canal-irrigated areas of Sind and the Punjab and the lowlands of East Bengal not only ggravated the food shortage but also created an acute deficiency in jute and in long and medium staple

cotton. Without affecting the programme for increased food production in any way, the Integrated Production Programme was launched in 1950-51 for the achievement of relative self-sufficiency in food, cotton, jute and sugar. The year following, it became part of the first Five Year Plan which has, in turn, been included in a ten-year programme of land transformation. In 1954, after ten irksome years all controls on foodgrains were lifted and the policy of State procurement was abandoned. The large increase in the production of foodgrains during the last two years and the lifting of controls led to a fall in the prices of cereals and pulses which, in some isolated areas, reached low levels. In December 1954, the Government of India announced its foodgrains price policy. Under this policy, price support was given to foodgrains like *jowar*, *bajra* and maize. It was later extended to wheat, rice and gram. About the same time, control on the internal movement and distribution of cotton was relaxed. The increase in the production of oilseeds also led to the liberalisation of oilseeds exports.

The first Five Year Plan gave the highest priority to the development of agriculture; the accent being on increased production of food and raw materials. A substantial measure of success having been achieved in stepping up the tempo of agricultural production, in September 1955 the Government of India announced its economic policy with special reference to agriculture, land and rural credit. This policy was based mainly on three factors: (*i*) the maintenance of agricultural prices at a reasonable level, (*ii*) provision of marketing, ware-housing, and credit facilities, and (*iii*) reform of the land system including the re-organisation of agriculture, both as a measure of social justice and as an incentive to greater efficiency.

A provision of Rs. 243 crore had been made in the first Five Year Plan for various aspects of agricultural development, excluding similar works undertaken under the national extension and community project schemes. The corresponding provision in the draft second Five Year Plan is Rs. 350 crore as detailed below:

TABLE LXIII

(In crores of rupees)

Item	Outlay provided	
	in the first Plan	in the draft second Plan
Agriculture	195	164
Horticulture	1	9
Animal husbandry and dairying	22	61
Forests and soil conservation	12	48
Co-operation	7	47
Fisheries	5	11
Others	1	10
TOTAL	243	350

These figures bring out the shift in emphasis contemplated in the second Plan from a purely crop economy to a diversified agricultural economy.

GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN

The Grow More Food Campaign was started in 1943. During the first four years, grants and loans were given by the Centre to the States to enable them to increase production. Now, however, Central assistance is given only for specific programmes. The campaign covers two types of schemes, viz., works schemes and supply schemes. The former includes the construction and repair of wells, tanks, small dams, channels and tubewells, the installation of water-lifting appliances such as pumps, etc., schemes of contour-bunding and the clearance and reclamation of waste land. The supply schemes cover the distribution of fertilisers, organic manures and improved seeds. The campaign was reorientated during 1951-52 so as to make its scope intensive rather than extensive.

The following table shows the amount of financial assistance rendered by the Government of India to the States for undertaking various Grow More Food Schemes, during the years 1951-52 to 1954-55:

TABLE LXIV

(In crores of rupees)

Name of scheme	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Minor irrigation	7.78	7.70	9.48	18.17
Land reclamation	2.77	3.74	3.06	2.63
Manures and fertilisers	1.47	1.50	6.42	10.62
Seeds	0.40	0.55	0.48	1.23
Other schemes	1.52	1.25	0.79	0.94
TOTAL	13.94	14.74	20.23	33.59

Minor Irrigation Schemes

During the first four years of the Plan period, the Central Government sanctioned about Rs. 60 crore for minor irrigation schemes such as the construction and repair of wells and tanks, the installation of pumps and the construction and improvement of dams and channels. As a result of the schemes executed during the first Plan, about one crore acres have been brought under irrigation against the five-year target of 112 lakh acres. The target for 1955-56 has been fixed at 29 lakh acres. Details of benefits accruing from the various schemes during the first four years of the Plan are indicated in the following table:

TABLE LXV

(In lakhs of acres)

Name of scheme	Targets for five years	Achievement (1951-55)
Construction and repair of wells	16.5	10.7
Tubewells	6.6	6.5
Pumping installations including Persian wheels, etc. ..	7.0	7.3
Dams, channels, tanks, etc.	52.2	33.7
Additional minor irrigation programmes	30.0	20.8
Total	112.3	79.0

The Government of India has a programme for the construction of 2,650 special tubewells in the States of Punjab, Pepsu, U.P. and Bihar. Up to June 1955, the number of tubewells completed was 700. Each tubewell will irrigate 400 acres and produce 60 tons of additional foodgrains. There is yet another programme for the construction of 700 tubewells by 1955-56.

The present tubewell programme is mostly confined to the alluvial soil of the Punjab, Pepsu, U.P. and Bihar. For the uniform development of the country, a programme for the construction of 350 exploratory tubewells in other States was drawn up and an agreement was signed with the Technical Co-operation Mission on March 27, 1953. Up to the end of March 1955, only 7 per cent of the allotment was utilised for the programme. It was only in June 1954 that the Exploratory Tubewell Organisation was set up and work commenced.

Land Reclamation and Improvement

Land reclamation operations are carried out by the Central Tractor Organisation and the tractor organisations of certain States. The former was founded in 1947 with about 200 tractors obtained from Army disposals and it has carried out some of the largest reclamation operations in Asia since. Concentrating mainly on the reclamation of land infested with *kans*, a deep-rooted weed, it also undertook tree-felling and jungle-clearance operations.

Of the sum of Rs. 35 crore provided in the Plan for the reclamation and improvement of 74 lakh acres of land, Rs. 10.22 crore were earmarked for the Central Tractor Organisation, which had a five-year programme of reclaiming 14 lakh acres. The figures below show the area reclaimed during the first four years of the Plan.

TABLE LXVI

Year	Area reclaimed (lakh acres)
1951-52	2.53
1952-53	2.66
1953-54	2.88
1954-55	1.87
TOTAL	9.94

Between 1951-52 and 1954-55, about 14 lakh acres of land were reclaimed and brought under cultivation by State tractor organisations.

Mechanical cultivation, contour-bunding, and other land improvement works, mainly undertaken with the help of manual labour, are also in progress in some of the States. The progress of these schemes during the first four years of the Plan is indicated below:

TABLE LXVII

Scheme	1951-55 (lakh acres)
Reclamation by S.T.Os.	13.34
Mechanical cultivation	5.82
Contour-bunding	33.79
Other land improvement works	7.68
TOTAL	60.63

Manures and Fertilisers

The rapid growth in the use of fertilisers is due mainly to the Grow More Food Campaign. The quantities of fertilisers distributed, the acreage which benefited and additional production obtained therefrom since 1951-52 are as under:

TABLE LXVIII

Year	Quantities distributed (lakh tons)		Total	Acreage benefited (lakh acres)	Additional production (lakh tons)
	Ammonium sulphate	Other fertilisers			
1951-52 ..	1.15	0.37	1.52	20.92	2.20
1952-53 ..	1.11	0.68	1.79	33.03	3.15
1953-54 ..	2.12	0.82	2.94	46.65	4.57
1954-55 ..	2.89	0.45	3.34	66.77	5.44
TOTAL ..	7.27	2.32	9.59	167.37	15.36

Andhra, Madras, U.P. and Bombay utilise the largest quantities of fertilisers. But in some States such as Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, where there is great scope for the use of fertilisers, the cultivators have been slow to take to them. The chief difficulty in the popularisation of fertilisers is the lack of adequate purchasing power on the part of the cultivators. A scheme of deferred payment has, therefore, been evolved to enable the States to supply fertilisers to the cultivators on loan, payment being collected either in cash or kind after the harvest.

Among the various organic manures, the production and distribution of compost, both urban and rural, is receiving considerable attention from the Government. Every year a large number of municipalities are taking up the preparation and distribution of cheap and valuable manures. During the last four years, 54 lakh tons of town compost were distributed in different States under the Grow More Food Campaign.

Improved Seeds

During the first three years of the Plan a sum of Rs. 1.43 crore was spent on the distribution of improved seeds and a sum of Rs. 1.23 crore sanctioned for 1954-55. During these four years 1,76,000 tons of improved seeds were distributed and used in about 2 crore acres.

CROP PRODUCTION

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. Food crops occupy about 85 per cent of the total sown area.

There are two well-defined crop seasons: (*i*) *kharif* and (*ii*) *rabi*. The major *kharif* crops are rice, *jowar*, *bajra*, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut. The major *rabi* crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed, rape and mustard.

When the first Five Year Plan was launched in 1951-52 the output of food as well as non-food crops was insufficient for the country's requirements. The Plan, which aimed at greater production and productivity, envisaged the following targets of increased production:

TABLE LXIX

Commodity	Quantity (in lakhs)	Percentage increase
Foodgrains	76.0 tons	14
Cotton	12.6 bales	42
Jute	20.0 „	63
Oilseeds	4.0 tons	8
Sugarcane	7.0 „	12

The area under the major agricultural crops has gradually increased from 2,870 lakh acres in 1950-51 to 3,157 lakh acres in 1954-55. The latter figures exceeded the Plan target for 1955-56 by 182 lakh acres. The overall agricultural production during 1954-55 was 15 per cent higher than in 1949-50.

Foodgrains

The output of foodgrains during 1954-55 exceeded the Plan target by about 42 lakh tons and the increase was shared by all the major cereals except rice.

Japanese Method of Cultivation

A notable development in the sphere of intensive cultivation during the last two years was the initiation of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. Introduced in 1953, in the first year the new method was applied to an area of a little more than 4 lakh acres. The results were highly encouraging, the per acre yield of paddy by the Japanese method ranging between 3,500 lb. and 8,000 lb. as against the average per acre yield of 615 lb. to 1,200 lb. In 1954, a vigorous campaign was organised to apply the new method over an area of 20 lakh acres.

Cotton

Before the inauguration of the first Five Year Plan, the production of cotton in India was 29.7 lakh bales. The target of an additional 12.6 lakh bales, laid down in the Plan, was exceeded in 1954-55 when production reached 42.98 lakh bales. The output during the first three years of the Plan period was 31.3 lakh, 31.9 lakh and 39.7 lakh bales respectively.

Jute

The country's jute production in 1950-51 was 33 lakh bales. A target of 53.9 lakh bales was set in the Plan. The output in the first two years reached 46 to 47 lakh bales but declined to 31-32 lakh bales in the two subsequent years owing to the steep fall in the price of raw jute. The output during the last year of the Plan was expected to be 40 lakh bales.

Sugarcane

The target of additional production for the Plan period was 7 lakh tons in terms of *gur*. In the first year, due mainly to the high prices offered for sugarcane, both the area and production registered a big increase. The reduction in the price of sugarcane in the two subsequent years resulted in a decline both in area and output, which in 1953-54 were lower than in the base year. In 1954-55, however, there was again an improvement in production, which rose to 55.5 lakh tons from 44.6 lakh tons in the preceding year.

Tobacco

Tobacco is among the important cash crops of the country, India being third, after the U.S.A. and China, among the tobacco-producing countries. During 1954-55, it earned Rs. 11 crore in foreign exchange. Tobacco did not figure in the first Five Year Plan but its economic importance is being increasingly realised now. A sum of Rs. 31 lakh has been provided under the second Five Year Plan to strengthen the tobacco research stations and to organise a Tobacco Extension Service in the Guntur district of Andhra State, which is the most important tobacco-growing area in the country. Flue-cured Virginia tobacco, which is in demand in the export market, is chiefly produced in this area.

Spices

As recommended by the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture appointed a Spices Enquiry Committee in 1951 to investigate the problems relating to the production and marketing of pepper, cardamom, ginger, turmeric, cashew-nuts, and lemon grass. The Committee, which submitted its report in 1953, recommended the setting up of experimental stations in the main pepper-growing areas and the creation of a fund for increasing the production of pepper and other spices. It also recommended research in all the six crops, and measures for the standardisation of quality and regulation of markets. These recommendations were accepted by the Government and a sum of about Rs. 20 lakh was provided for approved schemes of development and research in the last two years of the Plan.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

According to the 1951 livestock census, there were 15.5 crore cattle, 4.3 crore buffaloes and 3.9 crore sheep in the country. India possesses 19 per cent of the world's cattle, 18 per cent of the world's goats and more than half of the world's buffaloes. Bullocks are the principal motive power for agricultural operations, and for a large number of people milk and milk products are the main source of animal protein. India's 3.9 crore sheep supply wool and, together with 4.7 crore goats, constitute an important

source of meat. The following table gives the livestock statistics for 1945 and 1951:

TABLE LXX

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY STATISTICS

(In thousands)

Livestock	1945	1951
Cattle	13,67,39	15,50,99
Buffaloes	4,07,32	4,33,51
Sheep	3,77,28	3,88,29
Goats	4,63,02	4,70,77
Horses and ponies	13,98	15,14
Mules	45	60
Donkeys	11,31	12,39
Camels	6,56	6,29
Pigs	37,09	44,20
Total livestock	26,84,40	29,22,18
Poultry:		
Fowls	5,46,66	6,71,35
Ducks	35,81	62,65

Among the best breeds of cows in India are the Sahiwal (Punjab) and Gir (Saurashtra). The best breeds of bullocks are the Hansi (Punjab), Nellore (Madras), Kherigarh (U.P.), Dangi and Nimar (Bombay) and Hariana (Punjab). The Kankrej and Gir are the best if required for both draught and milk purposes. The best breeds of buffaloes are the Murrah (Punjab), Jafferabadi (Saurashtra) and the Mehasana, Surati and Pandharpuri (Bombay).

Though India possesses about a fifth of the world's cattle, the standard of animals is generally low owing largely to promiscuous breeding and inadequate nourishment. The average yield of milk per cow per annum is only 413 lb.

Improvement Schemes

A number of schemes for the improvement of livestock form part of the Five Year Plan. These include the "key village scheme", the establishment of *gosadans*, the campaign against rinderpest and the opening of more veterinary dispensaries.

Key Village Scheme

The key village scheme aims at establishing throughout the country a number of centres, each consisting of three or four villages, where breed-

ing is confined to a few bulls of known pedigree. All other bulls are removed or castrated. The bulls produced in the key village centre, being of known pedigree and productive capacity, are distributed in a systematic manner all over the country so that the improvement may spread. To accelerate progress and to reduce the number of bulls required, artificial insemination is employed. The Central Government gives assistance to the State Governments in the form of loans and grants for the establishment of key village and artificial insemination centres. The Plan target of 150 artificial insemination centres and 600 key villages is expected to be achieved by the end of 1955-56.

Gosadan Scheme

While the key village scheme improves existing cattle and their breed the *gosadan* scheme seeks to segregate old and unproductive stock. The latter has not yet made much headway.

Poultry

As a prelude to a country-wide scheme for poultry development, a pilot project for setting up 15 poultry centres has been undertaken. The object of the pilot project is to test under field conditions the techniques to be adopted in the implementation of the development programme.

FORESTRY

Forests supply large quantities of fuel and timber, yield a variety of minor products such as bamboo, commercial grasses, lac, gum, resins, dyes and tans and also help in the conservation of soil fertility by protecting it from erosion.

Development Programme

India's forests cover an area of 2,80,348 sq. miles, i.e., about 22 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. Compared with the forest areas in most other countries this is a low proportion. The Forest Policy Resolution of May 12, 1952, therefore, suggested that India as a whole should aim at maintaining a third of its total land area under forests, the proportion being 60 per cent in the Himalayas, Deccan and other mountainous tracts and 20 per cent in the plains.

A long-term plan to extend the area under forests has been formulated. In the first Five Year Plan, however, stress has been laid on the rehabilitation and development of about 40 million acres of *zamindari* forests which now vest in the State Governments. The other measures envisaged are:

(*i*) renovation of areas which were exploited during the war years;

(*ii*) afforestation of badly eroded areas;

(*iii*) development of forest communications;

(*iv*) development of village plantations to ease the shortage of fuel; and

(*v*) increased use of non-conventional species after proper seasoning and treatment by chemical methods.

Vana Mahotsava

Vana Mahotsava (the festival of forests) was inaugurated in 1950 with the object of making the people conscious of the value of trees in the

country's economy. The normal planting activities of the Forest Departments do not fall within the purview of the *Vana Mahotsava*. During the first three years of the *Vana Mahotsava* about 12 crore trees were planted by the people. Of these about 60 per cent have survived.

Soil Conservation

The Soil Conservation Board was formed in December 1953 to organise, co-ordinate, and initiate soil conservation, to assist the States and River Valley Authorities in drawing up schemes for soil conservation, to arrange for the training of technical personnel, and to recommend financial assistance for schemes to the States and River Valley Authorities.

The Board has taken over the Desert Afforestation Research Station at Jodhpur and established four new research-cum-demonstration centres. Schemes have been prepared for the immobilisation of the Kutch desert and the afforestation of the U.P. and Rajasthan deserts. It is proposed to create a green belt on the western border of Rajasthan about 55 kilometres long and 7 kilometres broad.

The following table shows the classification of forest areas during the years 1949-50 and 1952-53 :

TABLE LXXI

CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST AREAS

(*In thousands of square miles*)

	1949-50	1952-53
Geographical area of India	1,267	1,267
Forest area in the country	266	280
A. By types of forests		
(i) Merchantable	212	216
(ii) Unprofitable or inaccessible	54	64
B. By legal status		
(i) Reserved	124	134
(ii) Protected	38	53
(iii) Unclassed	104	93
C. By composition		
(i) Conifers	14	12
(ii) Sal	39	43
(iii) Teak	17	19
(iv) Miscellaneous	196	206

The following table shows the quantities and value of major produce of the forests, such as timber, roundwood, pulpwood, firewood and charcoal

and the value of minor produce like cane, drugs, spices, gums, resins, lac, rubber, etc., during 1949-1953:

TABLE LXXII

MAJOR AND MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

Year	Major forest produce		Value of minor forest produce (in thousand rupees)
	Quantity (in thousand cu. ft.)	Value (in thousand rupees)	
1949-50 ..	5,34,528	1,71,648	56,792
1950-51 ..	5,57,587	1,89,417	69,265
1951-52 ..	5,13,921	1,89,776	69,834
1952-53 ..	4,51,476	1,75,349	59,706

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Investigations into and improvement of marketing conditions of agricultural, animal husbandry and allied products commenced in India in 1935 with the setting up of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection at the Centre and marketing departments in the States. Before embarking on developmental work, surveys of various agricultural commodities were undertaken and published.

The developmental activities of the Directorate mainly consist of grading and standardisation of agricultural commodities, regulation of markets and market practices and development of the fruit preservation industry.

Grading and Standardisation

To promote orderly marketing on the basis of statutory grades, the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act was passed in 1937. Grading under the Act is permissive, but compulsory quality control on the basis of "Agmark" specifications in respect of some commodities exported from India has recently been introduced. Exports of notified commodities such as tobacco, sannhemp, wool and bristles are prohibited unless they have been graded and marked in accordance with the prescribed "Agmark" standards. These have so far been notified for 110 items, and preliminaries for notifying 30 more items were completed during 1954-55.

Regulated Markets

To ensure a fair price for his products and to protect the farmer from malpractices, 414 regulated markets were established in Bombay, Madras, Andhra, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Punjab and Pepsu up to March 1955. Here the market charges are fixed, correct weighment is ensured and no unauthorised deductions on account of charity, sample, etc., are allowed. These are managed by the market committees on which the growers, the traders, the local bodies and Government nominees are represented.

An Advisory Service for regulated markets has recently been constituted in the Central Directorate to co-ordinate the experiences of various States, promote the regulation of markets in States where this has not yet

been done and to effect improvements in the working of regulated markets on a uniform basis.

Fruit Preservation

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection is also controlling the quality of fruit and vegetable products under the Fruit Products Order, 1948. According to this Order, factories whose annual production exceeds 200 lb. have to obtain a licence and the quality of the products manufactured by them is required to be of the standard laid down for the purpose. In 1954, 662 factories were licensed and the total output of fruit products was estimated at 15,600 tons.

Co-operative Marketing

Orderly marketing of agricultural produce depends on facilities for storage of goods by the cultivators for which warehouses and godowns are needed. Thus, the Reserve Bank, in the course of the operation of its credit policy, has felt the need for co-ordinating credit with storage and marketing. The All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee has recommended closer partnership of the State and the co-operatives in the co-operative credit, marketing and processing institutions and the Central Government has drawn up a programme for strengthening co-operative marketing through the establishment of a network of warehouses and godowns throughout the country.

It is proposed to set up a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board with two separate funds, a development fund and a warehousing fund. The former is to be utilised for giving assistance to the State Governments by way of loans to enable them to participate in the share capital of the co-operative societies engaged in marketing, processing and other development work. The latter is intended to facilitate the setting up of warehousing companies in the States as well as an all-India Warehousing Corporation. A network of warehouses and godowns will thus be established.

FISHERIES

Schemes for the development of marine and inland fisheries were included in the Grow More Food Campaign and technical and financial assistance was given to the States for their schemes of development. A sum of Rs. 5.14 crore was provided in the first Five Year Plan for the development of fisheries. The survey and charting of fishing grounds off the north-western coast of India has opened up possibilities of deep-sea fishing, while the success attending the exploratory deep-sea fishing by the West Bengal Government has attracted private enterprise. The mechanisation of the existing boats and the introduction of new powered craft were given high priority in the Plan. In Travancore-Cochin, after many unsuccessful trials, a 20-ft. model boat brought from Norway has been found suitable for adoption. Six Japanese and ten Norwegian experts obtained under the U.S. Technical Aid Programme are training Indian workers in power fishing.

A community development project for the socio-economic uplift of fishermen is in progress near Quilon in Travancore-Cochin under the Norwegian Aid Programme. The cost of the project, which includes the setting up of a cold storage plant and an ice factory, is estimated at Rs. 38 lakh. It is proposed to undertake similar projects in other areas also.

RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research was set up in 1929 on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The Council's Advisory Board consists of experts representing the States, the universities and scientific bodies, while its Governing Body is composed of the State Ministers of Agriculture and the representatives of Parliament and commercial interests. In 1951, the I.C.A.R. was completely re-organised to enable it to discharge its responsibilities more effectively, especially in the field of extension work. Steps were taken to set up an extension service on a national basis to bridge the gulf between the research workers and farmers. The Governing Body is now assisted by a Board of Research and a Board of Extension.

Besides co-ordinating and guiding research, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture maintains a number of research institutes. The research and extension activities of the Ministry are carried out through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the various Central Research Institutes and the Central Commodity Committees. The important Research Institutes are : (*i*) the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, (*ii*) the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, (*iii*) the Central Potato Research Institute, (*iv*) the Central Vegetable Breeding Station, Kulu, (*v*) the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, (*vi*) the Indian Veterinary Research Institue, Izzatnagar, (*vii*) the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, and (*viii*) the Indian Lac Research Institute, Namkum. Among the other important research stations are the Fisheries Research Stations at Calcutta (Barrackpore), Bombay and Mandapam. Besides these institutions there are 22 agricultural colleges, some with well-equipped research sections.

The Indian Central Committees for cotton, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane, coconut, arecanut, lac and tobacco operate and subsidise a number of research schemes at various stations and sub-stations.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been experimenting on the possibilities of the production of selected hybrid maize seeds for large-scale industries. As a result of rice breeding experiments, a number of varieties resistant to attacks by various pests and diseases and giving high yields have been evolved. A new variety of wheat 'NB 809' has been evolved. It is the first Indian strain resistant to all the three types of wheat rusts and suitable for the hills. Promising results have also been obtained by the research workers who are trying to evolve high-yielding varieties of millets, pulses and tubers resistant to parasitic weeds.

TABLE LXXIII

CROP SEASON

Principal crops: seasons and duration

Crop	Season	Duration(*a*)
Rice (*b*)	Winter	5½—6 months
	Autumn	4 —4½ ,,
	Summer	2 —3 ,,
Wheat	Rabi	5 —5½ ,,
Jowar	Kharif	4½—5½ ,,
	Rabi	4½—5 ,,
	Zaid Kharif	2½ ,,
Bajra	Kharif	4½ ,,
Maize	Kharif	4 —4½ ,,
Ragi	Kharif	3½ ,,
Barley	Rabi	5 —5½ ,,
Gram	Rabi	6 ,,
Sugarcane	Perennial	12—15 ,,
Sesamum	Kharif	3½—4 ,,
	Rabi	5 ,,
Ground-nut	Kharif	Early 4 —4½ ,,
		Late 4½—5 ,,
Rape and mustard	Rabi	4 —5 ,,
	Zaid Rabi	4 ,,
Linseed	Rabi	5 —5½ ,,
Castor	Kharif	Early 6 ,,
		Others 8 ,,
Cotton	Kharif	Early 6 —7 ,,
		Late 7 —8 ,,
Jute	Kharif	6 —7 ,,

(*a*) Denotes the number of months the crop is on land.

(*b*) Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names. These are indicated below:

Assam	Autumn or Ahu or Aus Winter or Sali or Bao Spring or Borro	Bombay	Early Middle Late
W. Bengal	Autumn or Bhadoi or Aus Winter or Aman Summer or Baro	Madhya Pradesh	Early Late
Bihar	Autumn or Bhadoi Winter or Aghani	Madras	First crop Second crop
Orissa	Autumn or Bhadoi	Uttar Pradesh	Early

TABLE LXXIV

CULTIVATED AND IRRIGATED AREA IN THE STATES (1952-53)

State	Cultivated area (thousand acres)		Irrigated area (thousand acres)		Percentage of irrigated to cultivated area	
	Net	Gross (*a*)	Net	Gross	Net	Gross
Andhra ..	15,154	17,334	4,588	5,046	30.3	29.1
Assam ..	5,499	6,313	1,339	1,339	24.4	21.2
Bihar ..	21,290	27,717	4,896	4,913	23.0	17.7
Bombay ..	41,863	43,457	2,372	2,624	5.7	6.4
Madhya Pradesh	29,930	33,240	1,782	1,782	6.0	5.4
Madras ..	15,312	17,813	4,384	5,556	28.6	31.2
Orissa ..	14,187	15,025	1,935	2,109	13.6	14.0
Punjab ..	11,732	13,865	5,068	5,844	43.2	42.1
Uttar Pradesh ..	40,609	49,230	12,760	13,975	31.4	28.4
West Bengal ..	12,140	14,045	2,620	2,708	21.6	19.3
Hyderabad ..	27,399	27,758	1,438	1,568	5.2	5.7
Jammu & Kashmir	1,598	1,750	683	709	42.7	40.5
Madhya Bharat	11,470	11,993	586	628	5.1	5.2
Mysore ..	7,984	8,198	1,049 (*b*)	1,027 (*b*)	—	—
Pepsu ..	4,305	5,009	2,055	2,206	47.7	44.1
Rajasthan ..	22,725	23,788	2,427	2,834	10.7	11.9
Saurashtra ..	7,329	7,329	189	189	2.6	2.6
Travancore-Cochin ..	2,821	3,313	921	1,034	32.6	31.2
Ajmer ..	354	422	144	171	40.5	40.5
Bhopal ..	1,688	1,719	22	23	1.3	1.3
Coorg ..	183	184	9	9	4.9	4.9
Delhi ..	227	228	88	88	38.8	38.6
Himachal Pradesh	663	989	96	155	14.5	15.7
Kutch ..	1,114	1,154	84	126	7.6	10.9
Manipur ..	203	203	—	—	—	—
Tripura ..	486	566	—	—	—	—
Vindhya Pradesh	4,195	4,774	216	220	5.1	4.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	12	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	3,02,472	3,37,428	51,751	56,883	17.1	16.9

(*a*) The difference between 'Net' and 'Gross' is the area sown more than once in a year.

(*b*) Figures being revised by the State Government.

TABLE LXXV

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

Crop	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	Pre-war average(*a*)	1950-51	1954-55 (*c*)	Pre-war average	1950-51	1954-55(*c*)
Rice ..	58,665	76,135	74,424	21,199	20,251	24,209
Jowar ..	36,955	38,477	43,456	7,209	5,408	9,092
Bajra ..	17,247	22,296	27,350	2,700	2,554	3,555
Maize ..	7,175	7,807	9,325	2,188	1,702	2,944
Wheat ..	26,153	24,082	26,842	7,277	6,360	8,539
Barley ..	6,595	7,693	7,999	2,222	2,340	2,786
Other cereals ..	14,260	16,824	19,427	3,362	3,129	4,202
Total cereals ..	1,67,050	1,93,314	2,08,823	46,157	41,744	55,327
Gram ..	16,703	18,706	20,991	3,862	3,593	5,125
Arhar ..	N.A.	5,389	5,944	N.A.	1,692	1,661
Other pulses ..	N.A.	23,080	27,069	N.A.	2,993	3,688
Total pulses ..	N.A.	47,175	54,004	N.A.	8,278	10,474
Total foodgrains	N.A.	2,40,489	2,62,827	N.A.	50,022	65,801
Groundnut ..	8,022	11,106	12,647	3,145	3,426	3,823
Other oilseeds ..	13,321	15,402	16,688	1,667	1,652	2,054
Total oilseeds ..	21,343	26,508	29,335	4,812	5,078	5,877
Cotton ..	20,969	14,536	18,346	4,146	2,910	4,298
Jute ..	862	1,411	1,273	1,904	3,283	3,153
Sugarcane ..	3,276	4,217	3,932	4,455	6,066	5,546
Tobacco ..	902	883	860	338	206	248
Tea ..	764	777	755(*b*)	3,92,354	(Thousand lb.) 6,07,318	5,88,733(*b*)
Coffee ..	185	224	230(*d*)	35,890	54,322	59,784(*d*)
Rubber ..	127	144	169(*b*)	31,274	31,829	44,700(*b*)

(*a*) For the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.
(*b*) Figures are for 1953-54.
(*c*) Final estimates.
(*d*) Figures are for 1952-53.

INCREASED PRODUCTION & PROTECTION

OF CROPS

ARE BEST ATTAINED BY THE USE OF

WELL-BALANCED FERTILISER MIXTURES,

EFFECTIVE PLANT PROTECTION CHEMICALS AND

EFFICIENT SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS.

We always keep stocks of

"STERAMEAL" (Sterilised Animal Meal containing N 7%, P_2O_5 10%, K_2O 5% and essential trace elements).

"STAR" Brand Sugarcane, Paddy, Jute, Garden, Vegetable and Lawn Fertiliser Mixtures.

ALDRINISED FERTILISER

Sulphate of Ammonia, Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate, Muriate of Potash, Superphosphate, Hyper Phosphate, Bone Meal, Blood Meal, Hoof and Horn Meal, etc. etc.

Cyanogas Calcium Cyanide, Parathion Formulations, Chlordane Formulations, BHC Formulations, Mercurial Seed Dresser, Copper Fungicide, Lime Sulphur Solution, Wetting and Dusting Sulphurs, Wetting Agent, Nicotine, Mineral Oils, etc. etc.

Power Sprayers, Hand-operated Pneumatic Sprayers, Solo Sprayers and Stirrup Pumps, Cyanogas Foot Pump, etc. etc.

SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY LIMITED

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—NEW DELHI.

CHAPTER XIV

LAND REFORM

The genesis of the present agrarian problem in India is to be traced to the permanent settlement which the East India Company made with the *zamindars*. Under the chaotic conditions which prevailed after the disintegration of the Mughal empire, the *zamindars* began to claim many more rights over the land than had previously belonged to them. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, when the East India Company decided to make a permanent settlement with the *zamindars* in Bengal recognising their proprietary interest in the land, they were guided solely by considerations of political and administrative expediency. Gradually, the *zamindari* system was extended to Bihar, Banaras and parts of Madras. In Madras, however, there was opposition to its wholesale introduction and revenue had to be settled directly with the cultivators. In Agra and Oudh, joint and communal ownership of land under the *mahalwari* system continued to be the rule, and this was later extended to the Punjab and the Central Provinces. In the latter, however, it was applied with the important modification that the *malguzars*, who were the revenue farmers under the Marathas, were recognised as heads of villages with proprietary rights. In result, the system in the Central Provinces came very near the *zamindari* settlement. Thus the major part of north and central India came nnder a system of land organisation which gave legal sanction to the growth of a powerful landed aristocracy. This new class of intermediaries between the State and the tillers quickly exploited the privileges conferred on them by enhancing rents and evicting unwanted tenants.

Simultaneously, the gradual elimination of cottage industries in the face of growing competition from British manufactured goods quickened the pace of the impoverishment of the Indian peasantry. To make matters worse, the prevailing laws of inheritance continued to render a substantial proportion of the holdings uneconomic through sub-division and fragmentation. The increasing dependence of a rapidly expanding population on agriculture in a feudal and colonial economy further increased the pressure on land, which was gradually passing into the hands of moneylenders and intermediaries.

After nearly fifty years, the evil effects of the new land settlement enforced by the East India Company came to be felt. Subsequent efforts by the British Government to remedy the situation through legislation, such as the Bengal Rent Act of 1859, the Tenancy Act of 1885, the Madras Estate Land Act of 1908 and the Acts of 1928 and 1938, etc., resulted only in slight amelioration of the condition of the peasantry while the basic pattern of land organisation remained the same. It was not till the Report of the Land Revenue Commission, Bengal, which was submitted in 1940, that the Government came to realise the pressing need for radical reform in land organisation and the technique of farming. The emergency created by World War II underlined the sombre fact that, in spite of the predominantly agricultural nature of its economy, India was not self-supporting in the matter of food production.

After Independence

The problem had to be tackled by the Government of independent India within the framework of the Constitution and the fundamental rights guaranteed therein. The Five Year Plan, which came into operation in April 1951, included a scheme of land reform for the entire country. But even before this, legislation had been undertaken for the abolition of intermediaries in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad and Pepsu. Implementation of the legislation in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar was, however, delayed because the *zamindars* contested its validity.

The main recommendations of the Planning Commission in regard to land reform were:

(*i*) the abolition of all intermediaries between the State and tillers;

(*ii*) tenancy reform to reduce rents and give tenants an opportunity to acquire permanent rights over the land by payment of fixed compensation, subject to the landlords' right to resume a certain area for his personal cultivation;

(*iii*) fixation of ceiling on holdings;

(*iv*) reorganisation of agriculture through consolidation of holdings and prevention of further fragmentation, and the development of co-operative village management and co-operative farming.

Central Committee for Land Reform

In pursuance of the Planning Commission's recommendations, a Central Committee for Land Reform was constituted by the Government of India in May 1953. The Committee, consisting of the Chairman and Members of the Planning Commission as well as the Minister for Home Affairs and States, guides the Land Reforms Wing of the Planning Commission in its examination of the land reform proposals of the State Governments.

In May 1955, a Panel was appointed by the Planning Commission to review the progress of land reform in the country under the first Five Year Plan and to make recommendations in connection with the formulation of the land policy for the second Five Year Plan. The working groups of the Panel deal with (*i*) tenancy reform, (*ii*) size of holdings, (*iii*) problems of agricultural reorganisation such as consolidation of holdings, land management, legislation, co-operative farming and co-operative village management and (*iv*) *bhoodan*. In September 1955, the tenancy committee of the Panel decided that labour and not inheritance should be the criterion in the determination of the ownership of land, thus accepting the principle of "land to the tiller."

Abolition of Intermediaries

An important objective of the first Five Year Plan, that is, the abolition of intermediaries, has made good progress bringing large numbers of tenants in cultivating possession of land in direct contact with the State. Uncultivated lands have been acquired and are being administered directly by the State or through local agencies such as the village *panchayats*. As a result of this process, the share of the intermediaries, such as *zamindars*, *jagirdars*, *inamdars*, etc., who formerly controlled about 43 per cent of the cultivated area of the country, has been reduced to about 8.5 per cent.

The remaining intermediary rights are likely to be abolished in about a year.

The programme for the abolition of intermediaries is at various stages of implementation in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Mysore, Ajmer and Himachal Pradesh. With the exception of Jammu and Kashmir compensation is being paid to the intermediaries, who have been divested of their rights. Towards the end of 1954, the total estimated expenditure on account of compensation was calculated at about Rs. 460 crore. Of this amount, the two States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar accounted for nearly 70 per cent.

Tenancy Reform

The main recommendations of the first Five Year Plan on tenancy reform are: (*i*) reduction of rents, (*ii*) security of tenure, and (*iii*) grant of the right to tenants to purchase their holdings. The first Five Year Plan recommended that the maximum rent should not ordinarily exceed one-fourth or one-fifth of the gross produce. The States of Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh (Berar), Orissa, Madras (Malabar), U.P., Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Mysore (Malnad areas), Ajmer, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh have enacted legislation accordingly. In a few States, provision exists to enable the tenants to commute the rent payable in kind to a fixed money rent. In Himachal Pradesh, the tenant has the option to pay in kind or in cash according to the rates notified by the Government. In Uttar Pradesh and in Delhi, legislation has been passed to enable the existing cultivators to retain their lands and acquire ownership rights. The legislation also forbids forcible eviction of tenants who are in cultivating possesssion of land. In Madhya Bharat all sub-tenants in *jagirdari* and *zamindari* areas can acquire ownership rights provided this is done within two years of the commencement of the Act.

With minor variations, legislation has been passed in Bombay, Himachal Pradesh, Pepsu, Saurashtra and Kutch allowing the landlords to resume a limited area for personal cultivation. In the Punjab, however, the right of purchase has been conferred only on those tenants who have held land continuously for 12 years. In the States of Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore, the right of purchase has not been conferred on the tenants but the landlord's right of resumption has been restricted.

Security of Tenure

In a large number of States, measures have been taken to ensure increased security of tenure to the tenants. These measures ensure (*i*) temporary protection to tenants from eviction, (*ii*) a minimum period of tenure, (*iii*) fixity of tenure subject to eviction on prescribed grounds only, resumption by landlords being permitted up to a limited area in restricted cases.

In Madras and South Kanara, the Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act, 1954, affords protection to the cultivating tenants. In August 1955, the Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Bill was passed for the settlement of agrarian disputes, enabling the agricultural operations to go on unhampered. In Andhra, the cultivators in certain *inam* lands have been protected against eviction. In the Punjab, all cases of ejection were stayed under the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953, till the end of April 1954. Subsequently, comprehensive tenancy legislation was enacted. Interim legislation has given similar protection in Madhya Bharat, Pepsu and Bhopal.

In Madras (Tanjore and portions of south Arcot district) the minimum period of lease has been fixed at five years. The Mysore Tenancy Act, 1950, provides security of tenure for certain tenants for a period five years. The Act is now being amended in order to extend the period to ten years. In Vindhya Pradesh all the sub-tenants have been given security for a period of seven years.

Recently, a number of States enacted legislation to provide for fixity of tenure, and to restrict the grounds on which landlords can eject tenants.

In Assam, the Adhiars Protection and Regulation Act was amended recently to restrict the right of landlords to resume land from tenants for personal cultivation. In Bombay, the amending legislation was introduced in September 1955 to confer permanent rights on protected tenants and to ensure a minimum holding for the non-protected ones. In the Punjab, all tenants in non-resumed areas have been given permanent and heritable rights by amending the Punjab Security of Land Tenure Act. Even in the resumable areas, the tenant is not to be ejected from a minimum area of 5 standard acres. In Pepsu, permanent rights have been conferred on tenants of non-resumable areas. The landlord's right to resume land has been curtailed so that he cannot resume more than 30 standard acres. In Rajasthan, the general body of tenants enjoy permanent, heritable and transferable rights. In Himachal Pradesh, the non-occupancy tenants now enjoy fixity of tenure, the landlord being given the right to resume only up to 5 acres for personal cultivation.

Comprehensive legislation, namely, the Bombay Tenancy Act, was passed by the Bombay Legislature in September 1955 to implement the principle of "land to the tiller." It seeks to remove all intermediaries gradually and to make the tiller of the soil the occupant of land by April 1, 1957, thus bringing the cultivator into direct relations with the State.

In U.P. and Delhi, all the tenants and sub-tenants,with the exception of those suffering from disabilities, have been brought into direct relations with the State, without payment of compensation in the case of U.P. and by the payment of compensation varying from 20 to 40 times the land revenue in Delhi. In West Bengal, legislation provides for the acquisition of (*i*) the rent-receiving rights of the *ryots* and (*ii*) the land in excess of 33 acres which is cultivated by *bargadars*. In Saurashtra, the tenants have been given financial assistance to enable them to purchase the rights of superior holders with the result that practically all tenants have become owners.

In the States of Bombay, Punjab, Hyderabad, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, tenants have been given the right to purchase ownership, while action on the same lines is contemplated in other States.

Ceilings on Holdings

The Planning Commission has recommended that the States should work out detailed plans for fixing ceilings on holdings, keeping in view the agrarian problems in their respective areas. Before the commencement of the Plan period, legislation had been adopted in Uttar Pradesh for limiting the acquisition of land to 30 acres, and since 1951 similar measures have been adopted by many other States also.

Jammu and Kashmir	A ceiling of 22¾ acres with the provision that land in excess of this be transferred

	to the ownership of the cultivating tenants without compensation.
West Bengal	Limit of 33 acres with provision for State acquisition of rent-receiving interests above this limit.
Punjab	30 standard acres (up to 60 ordinary acres) and in the case of displaced persons 50 acres (up to 100 ordinary acres)
Hyderabad	3 to 4½ times the family holding (family holding defined as yielding a net annual income of Rs. 800).
Bihar	A maximum of 30 acres of wet land for a family of 5 members, with the provision for an additional 5 acres for every additional member.
Himachal Pradesh	30 acres of land in the district of Chamba and lands assessed for Rs. 125 or more in the rest of the State.
Saurashtra	3 economic holdings.
Delhi	30 standard acres.

In the following States ceilings have been imposed upon the land which an intermediary will be entitled to retain after the abolition of intermediary interests:

Assam	133 acres for proprietors and 50 acres for tenancy holders with a provision for State acquisition of land from *ryots* owning above 50 acres.
West Bengal	25 acres.
Hyderabad	In respect of land held by *inamdars* (intermediaries) at 4½ times the family holding.
Ajmer	50 standard acres.

Ceilings on future acquisition of land have been imposed in the following States:

U.P.	30 acres.
Hyderabad	3 family holdings.
Madhya Bharat	50 acres.
Saurashtra	3 economic holdings.
Delhi	30 standard acres.

Standards of Cultivation

Hyderabad was the first State to prescribe standards of cultivation and land management and for the resumption of land in case of failure of the landlord to conform to the prescribed standards. This is provided in the Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, as amended in 1954. It also provides for the resumption of management of holdings equal to or more than three family holdings if the cultivation falls below the prescribed standards, and for the payment of compensation for acquisition of land the management of which has been assumed in public interest. In Himachal Pradesh, the Land Reform Act provides for the assumption of management

by the State Government of holdings of 30 acres or more in Chamba district, wherever the standards of cultivation require improvement. In other areas, where the assessed land revenue is Rs. 125 or more, the management of land is liable to be assumed by the State if the prescribed standards of cultivation are not maintained. In Orissa, the Agricultural Lands Act of 1951 provides for the observance of the minimum standards of cultivation regardless of the size of holding. In a number of other States, powers have been assumed by the Government to take over land which remains uncultivated or uncared for.

SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION

The operation of the ancient laws of inheritance has resulted in the sub-division and fragmentation of holdings to the detriment of agricultural production. It has been the object of the Planning Commission to restrain this tendency either on a voluntary or co-operative basis or by governmental persuasion. Measures to prevent further sub-division and fragmentation include restrictions on partition or transfer below specified limits. The Uttar Pradesh Government has fixed a minimum of 6½ acres as the limit, Hyderabad from 2 to 24 acres, Delhi 8 standard acres and Madhya Bharat and Bhopal 15 acres. Vindhya Pradesh has prescribed as the minimum limit 5 acres for irrigated land and 10 acres for dry land. In Bombay, Punjab, Orissa and Pepsu, the legislation for the consolidation of holdings also empowers the State Government to limit the minimum size of holdings.

Consolidation of Holdings

The methods adopted in the different States for the consolidation of holdings vary considerably. Consolidation has been undertaken in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U.P., Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi. The legislation in Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir permit the Government to exercise partial compulsion on a minority of landholders when a specified number of persons in an area expresses a desire for the consolidation of holdings. In the districts of Muzaffarnagar and Sultanpur of Uttar Pradesh a scheme for compulsory consolidation of scattered holdings has been put into operation at an estimated cost of about Rs. 20 crore, to be borne by the beneficiaries themselves. This scheme is being extended to other parts of the State. Where consolidation has been actively undertaken, as in U.P. and the Punjab, it is handled by co-operative societies, while in Bombay, Pepsu, Delhi and to some extent in the Punjab consolidation schemes have been included in the States' Five Year Plan. Sub-letting has been prohibited in some States except in certain deserving cases. A negative check on sub-letting has been provided in some cases by conferring limited security of tenure on tenants who may be admitted in future. In many other States the Government has assumed the power to take over lands which remain uncultivated for more than a specified number of years and to make arrangements for their cultivation.

Census of Land Holdings

In 1953, the Planning Commission asked the States to conduct a census of land holdings and cultivation. The census has been carried out in a number of States. In Assam, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur and Tripura, where village records are incomplete, the Governments intend to carry out sample surveys. Results from 16 States, namely, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Bihar, Punjab, parts of Hyderabad, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Ajmer, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh have so far been received.

Co-operative Farming

In the larger interests of agriculture, and in view of the potentialities of co-operative effort, the Planning Commission has recommended the voluntary grouping of small and middle-class owners into co-operative farming societies, which the States are asked to provide with special facilities. Another recommendation of the Commission is that newly reclaimed land as well as culturable waste land should be set apart for the settlement of groups of landless agricultural workers on co-operative lines. Co-operative farming societies have been formed on an experimental basis in Bombay, U.P., Madras, Bihar, Andhra, Saurashtra and Bhopal. The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has undertaken comprehensive studies of the working of selected societies so as to work out an overall pattern for the formation of such societies on a much larger scale.

Collective farming has also been undertaken in several States such as Saurashtra, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Tripura and Coorg. The Government of Hyderabad is encouraging the formation of co-operative societies by the grant of special concessions and facilities, reduction in land revenue, reduction in, or exemption from, agricultural income tax, free technical advice and subsidies and loans at concessional rates.

The ultimate solution of the land problem, as envisaged in the first Five Year Plan, is co-operative village management. A special committee appointed by the Panel on Land Reforms, is examining the possibilities of furthering this objective. The idea is to have, at the village level, an authority which can carry out programmes of village development and also act as the agency for land management and land reform in the village.

The Bhoodan Movement

The *Bhoodan*, or voluntary land gift movement, was conceived by Acharya Vinoba Bhave early in 1951, when he happened to be touring the Telengana district of Hyderabad State. There was agrarian unrest in the district caused by land hunger on the part of the cultivators. In appealing to the landlords for gifts of land he has been applying the Gandhian principle of peaceful persuasion.

Describing the aims of the movement, Acharya Vinoba Bhave says: "In a just and equitable order of society land must belong to all. That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled." The main objective is to "propagate the right thought by which social and economic maladjustments can be corrected without serious conflicts." He describes the *Bhoodan* movement as a kind of *satyagrah* or peaceful revolution.

From small beginnings in 1951, Acharya Bhave's *Bhoodan* movement has now been extended over the length and breadth of India. Collections of gifts till September 1955 totalled 40,14,485 acres. The total number of donors was 3,49,150. The land distributed amounted to 21,11,194 acres.

TABLE LXXVI

SIZE OF HOLDINGS

(Proprietary and Occupancy Holdings)

(In thousands)

Size in acres	Number of holdings	Percentage of holdings	Area (acres)	Percentage of area	Remarks
Uttar Pradesh					
0—5 ..	9,971	81.2	16,024	38.8	The entire occupied area prior to merger, which was 90% per cent of the present occupied area, was included in the enquiry
5—10 ..	1,563	12.7	10,824	26.1	
10—16 ..	440	3.6	5,464	13.2	
16—25 ..	190	1.6	3,694	9.0	
Over 25 ..	114	0.9	5,310	12.9	
Total ..	12,278	100.0	41,316	100.0	
Bombay					
0—5 ..	1,313	52.31	3,672	14.00	Figures relate to the entire *ryotwari* area prior to merger
5—15 ..	707	28.18	6,548	24.95	
15—25 ..	274	10.90	5,163	19.68	
25—100 ..	201	8.02	8,114	30.92	
100—500 ..	14	0.57	2,314	8.82	
Over 500 ..	1*	0.02	428	1.63	*The actual number is 563
Total ..	2,510	100.00	26,239	100.00	
Madhya Pradesh					
0—5 ..	1,296	51.5	2,856	10.0	Figures relate to 77 per cent of the total occupied area of the State. The remaining 23 per cent of the area, not covered by the enquiry, forms part of the merged territories.
5—10 ..	493	19.5	3,528	12.0	
10—20 ..	375	14.8	5,656	18.6	
20—50 ..	269	10.7	8,453	28.9	
50—100 ..	63	2.5	4,110	14.0	
100—500 ..	26	0.9	3,680	12.9	
Over 500 ..	0.93	0.04	1,067	3.6	
Total ..	2,522.93	100.0	29,350	100.0	

TABLE LXXVI—(*contd.*)

(*In thousands*)

Size in acres	Number of holdings	Percentage of holdings	Area (acres)	Percentage of area	Remarks
Orissa					
0—5 ..	—	74.2	—	30.1	The data are based on a sample survey conducted in different parts of the State covering an area of 60,230 acres.
5—10 ..	—	15.3	—	22.0	
10—20 ..	—	7.1	—	20.8	
20—50 ..	—	3.0	—	17.1	
50—100 ..	—	0.3	—	4.1	
Over 100 ..	—	0.1	—	5.9	
Total ..	—	100.0	—	100.0	
Bihar					
0—5 ..	—	83.3	—	—	The data are based on a sample survey which was not considered adequate. The figures are therefore to be taken as indicative of the general situation.
5—10 ..	—	3.4	—	—	
10—15 ..	—	7.8	—	—	
15—30 ..	—	2.5	—	—	
30—50 ..	—	2.0	—	—	
50 and above ..	—	1.0	—	—	
Total ..	—	100.0	—	—	
Assam					
0—5 ..	—	66.1	—	26.0	The sample survey relates to 26,000 acres in 5,295 holdings.
5—10 ..	—	22.5	—	32.9	
Over 10 ..	—	11.4	—	41.1	
Total ..	—	100.0	—	100.0	

TABLE LXXVI—(*contd.*)

(*In thousands*)

Size in acres	Number of holdings	Percentage of holdings	Area (acres)	Percentage of area	Remarks
Madras					
Holdings assessed on:					
Rs. 10 and less ..	5,906	82.2	11,356	41.2	The data relate to the *ryotwari* area, which represents 82 per cent of the total area, and represent estimates.
Over Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 30 ..	822	11.4	7,504	27.2	
Over Rs. 30 but not exceeding Rs. 50	264	3.7	2,826	10.2	The holdings include joint *pattas*.
Over Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100 (23-45 acres)	137	1.9	2,337	8.5	The area in individual holdings in the larger size groups may, therefore, be considerably smaller.
Over Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 250 (45—114 acres)	46	0.6	1,692	6.0	
Over Rs. 250 (over 114 acres)	14	0.2	1,876	6.9	
Total ..	7,189	100.0	27,591	100.0	
Mysore					
0—5 ..	820	66.2	2,061	25.3	The entire area of the State was included in the enquiry.
5—10 ..	265	21.2	2,002	24.0	
10—50 ..	144	11.4	2,898	35.0	
50—100 ..	11	0.9	856	10.3	
100—500 ..	2	0.2	379	4.6	
Over 500 ..	0.1	0.1	67	0.8	
Total ..	1,242.1	100.0	8,263	100.0	

TABLE LXXVI—(*contd.*)

(*In thousands*)

Size in acres	Number of holdings	Percentage of holdings	Area (acres)	Percentage of area	Remarks
Travancore-Cochin ..					
0—5 ..	1,541	94.1	1,322	44	
5—10 ..	56	3.4	368	13	
10—15 ..	21	1.3	253	9	
15—25 ..	11	0.7	207	7	
25—50 ..	4	0.3	158	5	
50—100 ..	2	0.1	118	4	
Over 100 ..	1	0.1	493	18	
Total ..	1,636	100.0	2,914	100	
Pepsu					
0—5 ..	239	45.4	518	8.2	The entire area of the State was included in the enquiry.
5—10 ..	93	17.6	680	10.7	
10—20 ..	107	20.3	1,572	24.8	
20—50 ..	71	13.4	2,072	32.6	
50—100 ..	—	—	543	8.6	
100—500 ..	17	3.3	227	3.5	
Over 500 ..	—	—	—	—	
Total ..	527	100.0	6,347	100.0	
Delhi					
0—10 ..	—	—	—	—	
10—20 ..	30	—	10	—	
20—50 ..	1	—	45	—	
50—100 ..	0.2	—	17	—	
Over 100 ..	0.1	—	13	—	
Total ..	31.3	—	85	—	

TABLE LXXVI—(*contd.*)

(*In thousands*)

Size in acres	Number of holdings	Percentage of holdings	Area (acres)	Percentage of area	Remarks
Himachal Pradesh					
0—5 ..	69	95.0	83	71	The data relate to Chamba district only.
5—10 ..	2	3.0	13	11	
10—15 ..	1	2.0	12	10	
Over 15 ..	1	0.1	1	8	
Total ..	73	100.0	119	100	
Coorg					
0—5 ..	42	76.0	128	30.0	The entire area of the State is included.
5—10 ..	7	12.0	54	13.0	
10—15 ..	3	5.0	31	7.0	
15—25 ..	2	3.0	34	8.0	
25—50 ..	1	2.0	31	7.0	
50—100 ..	0.5	1.0	35	8.0	
100—500 ..	0.4	1.0	95	23.0	
Over 500 ..	0.0	—	15	4.0	
Total ..	55.9	100.0	423	100.0	

West Bengal

Percentage of cultivators according to size of holdings

Size in acres	According to Floud Commission's report (per cent)	According to the census report (per cent)
0—2	41.9	34.4
2—4	20.6	27.6
Over 4	37.5	38.0

CHAPTER XV

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The beginnings of the community development scheme are to be traced back to 1946 when experiments in intensive rural development were carried out at Sevagram in Madhya Pradesh, at the Sarvodaya centres in Bombay, under the *firka* development scheme in Madras and at the pilot projects at Etawah and Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh. The success of these undertakings encouraged the Planning Commission to draw up the community development programme as an integral part of the first Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 90 crore was earmarked in the Plan for the setting up of community development blocks and national extension services. To begin with, only areas with assured rainfall and facilities for irrigation and soil capable of giving quick returns were selected for intensive development.

Fifty-five community projects were launched on October 2, 1952. Each project area comprises about 200 villages, covering an area of 450 to 500 square miles with a population of about 2,00,000 and a cultivated area of about 1,50,000 acres. The project area is divided into three development blocks. The villages in each block are grouped into units of five, each group being served by a *gram sevak* (village level worker). In addition to the basic types of community projects, there are also projects of the composite (rural-cum-urban) type, small-scale industries and town-planning. Besides the community projects, a less comprehensive programme called the national extension service was launched on October 2, 1953. The target during the first Five Year Plan was the coverage of about one-fourth of the rural population under the community development programme and the national extension service, thus covering a population of 7.4 crore out of a total rural population of about 31.0 crore.

As against this target, the coverage till October 1955 was approximately 6.86 crore people inhabiting 106,057 villages, divided into 951 community project and national extension service blocks. Of these, the community project blocks number 152 and the N.E.S. blocks 225. Thus, at least one out of every five villages in India is now receiving attention under one or the other of the two services. This coverage is proposed to be progressively increased so that by the end of the second Five Year Plan the entire rural India will have been brought under the scheme.

Objectives

The basic aims of the community development projects are to:(1) increase the agricultural output by every possible means; (2) tackle the problem of unemployment in the rural areas; (3) improve village communications; (4) foster primary education, public health and recreation in the villages; (5) improve housing, and (6) promote indigenous handicrafts and small-scale industries. The success of the community development programme depends, to a very large extent, on the urge and the ability of the villagers themselves to improve their lot through voluntary effort. The Government always stands by to offer guidance and a considerable measure of assistance, financial as well as technical, for the execution of development work.

Finance

The resources for the projects are drawn both from the people and the Government. For each project area, the programme prescribes a qualifying scale of voluntary contribution from the people in the form of money as well as labour. Where the State offers material assistance for the execution of these projects, the expenses are to be shared by the Central and the State Governments, the proportion being 3 to 1 in the case of non-recurring items. The recurring expenses are shared equally between them. At the end of three years, however, it is expected that the expenses of the community blocks will be borne entirely by the State Governments. The Central Government's financial assistance to the State Governments for the recurring expenditure on personnel employed by them in the national extension service and the community projects will continue during the second Five Year Plan also. The Centre's contribution will be half the total expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 6 crore per year. The estimated expenditure on a basic type of community project (which does not include urban units) is Rs. 65 lakh, spread over a period of three years, of which Rs. 6.53 lakh is dollar expenditure. The estimated cost of an urban unit is about Rs. 11 lakh of which Rs. 4.5 lakh is in dollars.

Progress

The following figures highlight the achievements up to October 30, 1955, in the community development and national extension blocks:

Agriculture	
Compost pits dug ('000 Nos.)	1,218
Fertilisers distributed ('000 mds.)	7,091
Seeds distributed ('000 mds.)	3,112
Agricultural implements of improved type distributed ('000 Nos.)	236
Demonstration farms started ('000 Nos.)	896
Area brought under fruit and vegetables ('000 acres)	397
Breeding and A. I. centres (Nos.)	1,734
Pedigree bulls supplied (Nos.)	6,547
Cattle treated (lakh Nos.)	71
Fisheries—fingerlings supplied (lakhs)	153
Area reclaimed ('000 acres)	842
Additional area brought under irrigation ('000 acres)	1,542
Health and Sanitation	
Soakage pits constructed ('000 Nos.)	273
Rural latrines constructed ('000 Nos.)	66
Wells constructed ('000 Nos.)	28
Wells renovated ('000 Nos.)	44
Drains constructed (lakh yards)	36
Education	
New schools started ('000 Nos.)	11
Schools converted into basic ones (Nos.)	4,254
Adult education centres started ('000)	30
People's Organisations	
Community centres started ('000 Nos.)	63
Units of people's organisations developed ('000 Nos.)	56
New co-operative societies started ('000 Nos.)	27
Number of new members enrolled in co-operative societies ('000 Nos.)	784
Roads and Communications	
Pacca roads constructed (miles)	3,304
Kacha roads constructed ('000 miles)	25
Arts and Crafts	
Production-cum-training centres started (Nos.)	687

Besides promoting greater productivity through the use of better seeds, fertilisers and new implements, nearly 8,42,000 acres were reclaimed and another 15,50,000 acres brought under irrigation. Also, 3,97,000 acres of additional land were brought under fruit and vegetables.

In the field of animal husbandry, over 1,700 key village centres were started and nearly 6,500 pedigree bulls supplied in project areas.

In addition to 6,100 miles of drains, thousands of latrines have been constructed with a view to improving the environmental sanitation of the villages. Literacy drive and craft education have resulted in the opening of 11,000 new schools and the conversion of 4,250 ordinary schools into basic ones. About 30,000 adult education centres have been started and over 6,07,000 adults have been trained therein. About 63,000 community centres were started up to October 30, 1955, and 1,07,000 entertainment centres organised. Some 56,000 units of people's organnisations have been set up. Over 27,000 new co-operative societies have been started and over 7,84,000 new members have been enrolled in the co-operative societies.

People's Contribution

These results have been achieved through the active participation of the people themselves. Till June 1955, the value of the people's contribution in the programme by way of land, cash and labour amounted to Rs. 15.26 crore as against an expenditure of Rs. 25.08 crore by the Government. In other words, the people's contribution was 60 per cent of the Governments' expenditure.

The formulation of the National Extension Service Scheme in April 1953 and its inauguration on October 2, 1953 was a major development in the sphere of rural reconstruction in India. Since the basic idea underlying both the community projects and the national extension service is the same, the two have been integrated under one agency at the Centre as well as in the States.

Both these schemes are being implemented simultaneously. The scope of the national extension service will, however, be relatively larger and more money will be invested in it. The selection of sites for the national extension service scheme depends on the availability of resources, both internal and external, and the response of the people. For purposes of administrative convenience and efficiency, the blocks are selected in such a manner that each constitutes a compact unit under the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer or a Sub-Collector. The Central Committee of the Community Projects Administration has fixed 1961 as the year by which the entire country should be covered by the national extension service.

Financial Arrangements

The target of expenditure on the scheme during the first Five Year Plan is Rs. 101 crore, of which the Central Government is meeting 75 per cent of the non-recurring and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure, while the rest of the expenditure is borne by the State Governments. In addition, the Central Government contributes 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure on the staff, which will continue to function even after the completion of the programme. In this manner about 85,000 persons, mostly technicians and trade workers, will have been absorbed by 1955-56.

External Assistance

In this gigantic effort to transform the rural areas, India is receiving active assistance from the United States of America and the Ford Foundation. The former has supplied equipment and other material to the value of about $ 7.2 million (about Rs. 3.42 crore) for the 55 projects launched in 1952. Subsequently, the U.S. Government provided a further sum of $ 5.58 million (about Rs. 2.66 crore) in two instalments. The

services of a few experts were also made available to the Government of India to help it in the implementation of the programme.

From the beginning, the Ford Foundation has been assisting India by providing training for thousands of project workers. The Ford Foundation has also provided assistance for launching 15 pilot projects for rural development.

Training of Personnel

The successful implementation of the extension programme depends on the availability of trained personnel. Fifty-eight centres have been set up in different parts of the country to train multipurpose *gram sevaks* or village level workers, social education organisers and other auxiliary personnel in the spheres of public health, sanitation, etc. Persons selected by the State Governments are sent to these centres for training. On the completion of their training the organisers take up field work in their respective States. The Central Ministry of Education is also taking steps to open training centres for basic education teachers and for multipurpose overseers needed for the rural areas.

The basic principle of the whole scheme is to secure the necessary labour and a good part of the finance required for individual projects from the people themselves. This is possible only when their co-operation is voluntary and stems from an urge to contribute individually and collectively for the common good. This again depends largely on the reorientation of their present outlook. The community development and national extension schemes are only the means by which such a change can be brought about quickly and effectively.

Organisation

In the execution of the development programme, a large share of the responsibility devolves on the State Governments. Generally, each State has a single authority responsible for the implementation of both the extension scheme and the community projects. This body, known as the State Development Committee, consists of the Chief Minister, the Minister of Development and non-officials. It lays down broad principles of policy. The Development Commissioner is the secretary of the committee, and he co-ordinates the activities of all the development departments. In view of the difficult nature of the work entrusted to him, the Development Commissioner has the rank of Secretary to the Government with sufficient powers to direct and co-ordinate action in the various fields of development.

The Collector is the chairman of the District Planning or Development Committee, and an extension officer known as the District Planning Officer is its secretary. All the heads of the development departments in the district are represented on the committee which also includes the chairman and vice-chairman of the District Board.

In the sub-division, the Divisional Revenue Officer has been relieved of his routine duties by a special assistant so that he can function as an extension officer. While this remains the general pattern of organisation in the States, minor adjustments to suit local conditions have been made so as to ensure efficient and smooth working.

In securing the co-operation of the villagers, the *Bharat Sevak Samaj*, a voluntary non-political organisation of welfare workers which seeks to co-ordinate the voluntary work of the villagers in the various project areas, is expected to play an important role.

CHAPTER XVI

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The idea of co-operation took concrete shape in India for the first time in 1904 when, following a report by Mr. Frederick Nicholson, a Madras civilian, the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act—a measure designed to combat rural indebtedness—was passed. This Act provided for the formation of credit societies only, and so another Act was passed in 1912 to provide for non-credit forms of co-operation in such activities as production, purchase, sale, insurance, housing, etc. It also provided for the creation of unions of primary societies for mutual control and audit and of central and provincial banks to help the primary societies with credit. Later, the Maclagan Committee, appointed by the Government of India in 1914, recommended greater non-official participation in the movement. Under the Government of India Act of 1919 co-operation became a State subject under the control of an elected Minister. The Government of India continued, however, to take an interest in the healthy growth of the movement and established an Agricultural Credit Department under the Reserve Bank in 1935. The next development was the recommendation of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee, appointed in 1946, that primary societies should be converted into multi-purpose societies and that efforts should be made to bring 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the rural population within the orbit of the reorganised societies within a period of 10 years. It was also urged that the Reserve Bank should provide greater assistance to co-operatives. In 1951, the Reserve Bank's "Committee of Direction" exhaustively surveyed the rural credit structure of the country, and its report was published in December 1954.

Co-operative Structure

Co-operative societies in India can be broadly classified under two heads: primary and central. While the primary societies deal directly with the members, the central societies, including unions, central banks and provincial banks, extend help to the primaries. The primary societies are further classified as credit societies and non-credit societies. In both these categories there are agricultural and non-agricultural societies. The non-credit agricultural societies are concerned with agricultural operations like the purchase of seeds, implements, machinery and manure, and cattle breeding, irrigation, consolidation of holdings, co-operative marketing, insurance, etc. The non-credit non-agricultural societies deal with subjects like consumers' co-operation, house building, the supply of raw materials to artisans in the cities and labour contracts.

There were 1,98,598 co-operative societies of all types at the end of 1953-54 as against 1,89,439 societies in 1952-53. During the corresponding period the membership of primary societies rose to 151.80 lakhs. Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, approximately 759 lakhs, or 20.2 per cent of the population, were being served by the co-operative movement in 1953-54. Allowance must, however, be made for some people being members of more than one co-operative society.

The total working capital of all types of societies on June 30, 1954, was Rs. 351.79 crore. This was an increase of 7.5 per cent over the

corresponding figure of Rs. 327.10 crore at the end of 1952-53. Of the total capital, deposits accounted for 37.5 per cent, as against 38.2 per cent in 1952-53. Owned funds (share capital plus reserves) formed 32 per cent of the working capital and 85.3 per cent of the total deposits.

Primary co-operatives constitute the backbone of the co-operative movement in India. Of the total of 1,98,598 co-operative societies of all types in 1953-54, primary societies accounted for 1,94,942 or 98 per cent. The primary societies are overwhelmingly of the credit type. In 1953-54, 1,43,499 of these societies (about 74 per cent) dealt with credit, 1,35,110 with agricultural credit and 8,389 with non-agricultural credit. Among the non-credit societies 30,306 were agricultural and 21,109 non-agricultural. The primary societies exist mostly in the villages.

The following table gives some idea of the progress of the loan transactions of the primary societies:

TABLE LXXVII

LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF PRIMARY SOCIETIES

(*In crores of rupees*)

	1949-50	1950-51	1952-53	1953-54
Loans advanced	70.56	86.57	95.86	103.95
Loans repaid	59.45	72.66	86 37	92.51
Loans outstanding	71.37	83.86	106.09	117.65
Loans overdue	8.91	9.78	16.38	18.26

With the availability of large funds from the Reserve Bank and the State and central co-operative banks, there was a large increase in the loans advanced by the primary societies. The increase was chiefly in Part A States, where outstanding loans rose from Rs. 87.26 crore in 1952-53 to Rs. 94.73 crore in 1953-54. Overdue loans also showed a slightly upward trend, being 15.5 per cent of outstandings at the end of 1953-54 as against 15.4 per cent at the close of the preceding year.

Central Banks and Banking Unions

The main function of the central banks and banking unions is to advance money to the primary societies. During 1953-54, the number of such institutions fell from 505 to 499 and their membership from 2,48,650 to 2,47,905. The capital and reserves in 1953-54 amounted to Rs. 6.0 crore and Rs. 5.8 crore, respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 5.19 crore and Rs. 5.48 crore. The total working capital stood at Rs. 66.11 crore on June 30, 1954, the corresponding figure for the preceding year being Rs. 61.23 crore. The following table shows the composition of the working capital of the central co-operative banks and banking unions:

TABLE LXXVIII

COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL BANKS

	Percentage to working capital			
	1949-50	1950-51	1952-53	1953-54
Owned funds	16.2	15.7	17.4	17.9
Deposits	70.2	67.0	63.9	62.3
Other borrowings..	13.6	17.3	18.7	19.8

In 1953-54, the total advances made by the central co-operative banks declined to Rs. 64.70 crore from Rs. 65.58 crore in 1952-53. This fall was due mainly to the dwindling of advances in Jammu and Kashmir State from Rs. 3.81 crore to Rs. 1.61 crore during the period.

The fresh loans, however, exceeded repayments, which totalled Rs. 61.6 crore. As a result, the total outstandings at the end of 1953-54 amounted to Rs. 38.43 crore, of which Rs. 6.68 crore or 17.4 per cent were overdue as against 17.1 per cent the previous year.

Other investments of the central banks amounted to Rs. 18.84 crore as against Rs. 17.61 crore at the end of 1952-53.

State Banks

With the establishment of State banks in Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin and Andhra, the number of apex banks increased to 22 in 1953-54. Their membership increased from 9,447 individuals and 16,164 banks and societies in 1952-53 to 11,613 individuals and 21,270 banks and societies during 1953-54. Share capital and reserves stood at Rs. 2.75 crore and Rs. 2.86 crore, respectively, at the end of 1953-54. The advances made by the apex banks to co-operative banks and societies meanwhile rose to Rs. 9.20 crore and Rs. 42.57 crore, respectively, from Rs. 5.74 crore and Rs. 34.19 crore the previous year.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Credit Societies

The number of agricultural credit societies, which constitute the base of the co-operative credit structure in the country, increased from 1,11,628 in 1952-53 to 1,26,954 in 1953-54, their membership and working capital being 58,49,380 and Rs. 54.41 crore respectively.

Fresh loans given by the societies to their members in 1953-54 amounted to Rs. 29.69 crore as against Rs. 25.69 crore in 1952-53. Similarly, the loans outstanding at the end of 1953-54 totalled Rs. 41.56 crore as against Rs. 37.68 crore the previous year. Overdues amounted to Rs. 12.03 crore and formed 29 per cent of the outstanding loans as against 28 per cent during 1952-53.

Credit societies depend largely for their working capital on central financing agencies. Thus, at the end of 1953-54, loans formed nearly

51.9 per cent of their working capital. Owned funds amounted to Rs 21.55 crore or 39 6 per cent of the working capital, while deposits amounted to only Rs. 4.61 crore. Throughout the post-war years there has been a continuous fall in the ratio of deposits to working capital. For instance, the ratio declined from 14.4 per cent in 1946-47 to 8.5 per cent in 1953-54. This shows that, while the short-term credit structure has been taking upon itself an important role in the provision of agricultural credit, it has not been able to attract a proportionately large amount in deposits. To make the movement self-reliant, it is necessary that intensive and continuous efforts should be made to mop up savings and attract deposits. The following figures show the average membership, share capital, and deposits:

TABLE LXXXIX

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Average membership	44	46	46
Average share capital per society (Rs.)	827	887	901
Average share capital per member (Rs.)	19	19	20
Average deposit per society (Rs.)	408	396	363
Average deposit per member (Rs.)	9	9	8
Average working capital per society (Rs.) ..	4,190	4,406	4,286
Average working capital per member (Rs.) ..	95	96	93

One of the main objectives of the co-operative movement since its inception has been the provision of finance to the agriculturists at rates of interest which they can afford to pay. Only limited success could be said to have been achieved in this direction. The rates of interest paid by the agriculturists on loans continued to be high, in some cases as high as 12 per cent or even 24 per cent(in Manipur). In States where the co-operative movement was well developed, the rates of interest were moderate, ranging from 6¼ per cent to 9 per cent.

Non-Credit Societies

The number of State non-credit societies declined from 48 at the close of 1952-53 to 42 at the end of 1953-54. Sales also declined to Rs. 5.74 crore from Rs. 10.87 crore the preceding year.

Non-credit societies at district or regional level numbered 2,490 in 1953-54 as against 2,392 on June 30, 1953. They had 16,70,187 individuals and 60,208 societies as members. The sales of these societies stood at Rs. 36.51 crore in 1953-54 as against Rs. 52.19 crore the previous year.

The number and membership of the primary non-credit agricultural societies declined from 35,568 and 27,32,047, respectively, in 1952-53 to 30,306 and 25,11,386 on June 30,1954. Their working capital, however, recorded an increase of Rs. 1.54 crore over that in 1952-53, though the sales dwindled from Rs. 41 22 crore to Rs. 33.74 crore.

Land Mortgage Banks

During 1953-54, two central land mortgage banks were set up — one each in Andhra and Ajmer. At the end of the year, nine States had central land mortgage banks and twelve primary land mortgage banks. Out of the total number of 291 primary land mortgage banks, as many as 211 or 73 per cent were concentrated in Andhra, Madras and Mysore. At the close of 1953-54, the States of Madras and and Andhra alone accounted for 45.3 per cent of the total advances of the central land mortgage banks. During the year, these banks advanced fresh loans to the extent of Rs. 1.92 crore as against Rs. 1.71 crore the preceding year. The central land mortgage banks in Saurashtra, Orissa and Travancore-Cochin dealt directly with individuals, there being no primary mortgage banks in these States.

The co-operative central land mortgage banks raise funds mainly by the issue of debentures, which are guaranteed by the State Governments in respect of the principal and interest thereon. Debentures of the value of Rs. 11.45 crore were in circulation during 1953-54 as against those valued at Rs. 10.41 crore at the end of the 1952-53. A major portion of these debentures (62.9 per cent) was accounted for by the Madras and Andhra central land mortgage banks.

The number of primary land mortgage banks at the close of 1953-54 was 291 as against 288 at the end of the previous year. Loans advanced by these banks during 1953-54 amounted to Rs. 1.40 crore as against Rs. 1.46 crore during 1952-53. The rate of interest for the ultimate borrower varied between 6 and 9$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, except in Bombay and Mysore where, for some purposes, the rates were 3$\frac{1}{4}$ and 4$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent respectively.

NON-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Credit Societies

These include, among others, salary earners' societies, mill workers' societies and urban banks. On June 30, 1954, India had 8,389 primary non-agricultural credit societies as against 8,234 the previous year. The total membership rose from 25,15,120 to 27,38,466, while the working capital increased from Rs. 63.38 crore to Rs. 69.89 crore. That a remarkable degree of success attended the efforts of these societies to tap resources is shown by the fact that the deposits held by them amounted to Rs. 42.39 crore and formed 61 per cent of their total working capital. The societies advanced fresh loans to the extent of Rs. 60.52 crore in 1953-54, as against Rs. 54.34 crore the previous year. Overdues formed 10 per cent of the outstandings. Some societies also did non-credit business. Goods worth Rs. 4.58 crore were sold as against purchases amounting to Rs. 5.16 crore.

Non-Credit Societies

On June 30, 1954, there were 21,137 non-agricultural non-credit societies with 31,71,099 members and working capital of Rs. 50.04 crore. The corresponding figures for 1952-53 were 22,463 societies, 31,05,504 members and working capital of Rs. 48.71 crore. These societies sold, as owners and agents, goods worth Rs. 45 crore in 1953-54 as against Rs. 65.47 crore the previous year.

Societies under Liquidation

During 1953-54, 3,496 societies were brought under liquidation as against 3,696 societies the previous year. The realised assets and paid

off liabilities amounted to Rs. 40.92 lakh and Rs. 31.22 lakh respectively. In all there were 12,908 societies under liquidation at the close of 1954 as against 11,367 the preceding year. Their liabilities stood at Rs. 3.39 crore and assets at Rs. 3.24 crore.

Profits Earned by Societies

The net profits earned by the various types of co-operative societies were as follows:

TABLE LXXX

PROFITS EARNED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1949-50	1950-51	1952-53	1953-54
State and central banks	66.10	70.62	69.67	78.78
State and central non-credit societies	57.50	119.94	38.18	(—2.39)
Agricultural credit societies	74.75	87.72	62.02	73.75
Agricultural non-credit societies	53.04	65.36	7.72	(—20.21)
Non-agricultural credit societies	83.60	104.04	108.65	120.59
Non-agricultural non-credit societies	60.89	242.57	(—98.48)	(—106.93)
Land mortgage banks and societies	6.67	7.04	9.00	9.11
TOTAL	404.55	697.29	215.90	167.79

Review of the Co-operative Movement in India

A study of the statistics given above shows that the co-operative movement is not evenly spread throughout the country; nor is it of the same texture and quality everywhere. While the movement has made considerable progress in some Part A States, it is inadequately developed in others and practically undeveloped in some Part B and Part C States. Indeed, out of a total of 1,26,954 primary agricultural credit societies in India, Bombay, Madras and Uttar Pradesh alone account for 53,167 or nearly 42 per cent of the total.

With the abolition of *zamindaris* and the drying up of alternative sources of finance for the agriculturists, the responsibilities of the co-operative movement are steadily increasing. The Five Year Plan has laid down certain targets for agricultural credit, *viz.*, Rs. 150 crore per annum for short-term loans, Rs. 50 crore per annum for medium-term loans and Rs. 25 crore per annum for long-term loans. These targets are still far from realisation.

All India Rural Credit Survey

As pointed out earlier, the Reserve Bank of India undertook a comprehensive survey of the rural credit structure and the state of the co-operative movement in India early in 1951 through a "Committee of Direction." The survey was based on field enquiries conducted in 600 villages in 75 districts all over the country and covered 1,27,343 representative families. It was supplemented by the views of experienced officials and non-officials.

The committee found that the shares of the Government and the co-operative societies in the loan transactions of the cultivators amounted only to 3.3 and 3.1 per cent, respectively. About 70 per cent of the funds were still supplied by money-lenders and village traders.

It therefore recommended that, since there was no alternative to the co-operative form of association in the village for the proper promotion of agricultural credit and development, an integrated scheme of rural credit should be followed.

The broad outlines of this scheme were that the State should become a major partner in co-operative institutions at different levels, and that there should be greater collaboration between the Government and the Reserve Bank. The share capital of the State co-operative banks and land mortgage banks should be expanded on the basis of 51 per cent of the shares being held by the State. A similar partnership through the State banks should be provided in the central banks and the large-size primary institutions. Whenever necessary, funds for such participation should be provided by long-term loans made by the Reserve Bank to the State Governments out of a National Agricultural Credit Fund, to which the Bank should make an initial allocation of Rs. 5 crore and thereafter an annual allocation of the same amount. This fund should also be made available for medium-term loans to the State co-operative banks and long-term loans to the land mortgage banks as well as for purchasing "special development debentures" connected with specific irrigation projects.

The committee further recommended that, for the planned development of co-operative marketing and processing on the one hand and warehousing on the other, the State should enter into a similar partnership with co-operative institutions.

The most important recommendation of the committee related to the creation of a State Bank of India, with branches in all district headquarters and even smaller centres, by the amalgamation of different State associated banks like the Bank of Saurashtra, the Bank of Patiala, the Hyderabad State Bank, the Bank of Bikaner, the Bank of Jaipur, the Bank of Rajasthan, the Bank of Baroda, the Bank of Indore, the Bank of Mysore, the Travancore Bank and the Imperial Bank of India. Such a bank would be able to provide vastly extended remittance and credit facilities to co-operatives and to other banks. The share capital of this bank should be expanded and the additional shares allotted exclusively to the Reserve Bank and the Government of India so as to enable them to hold 52 per cent of the shares.

Development Programme

The Government of India has accepted the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee and decided to implement them. As a first step, the State Bank of India Act was passed and the Reserve Bank of India Act amended to provide the necessary funds. The Imperial Bank of India was converted into the State Bank of India on July 1, 1955.

An integrated programme of co-operative development has been drawn up for the second Five Year Plan, under which the co-operative movement will receive a new accent and direction. Hitherto virtually restricted to the provision of credit, according to the new programme the movement will encompass wider spheres of economic activities such

as marketing, processing, warehousing, storage, etc. An important feature of the proposed scheme is the reorganisation of the entire credit structure, entailing State partnership at all levels of co-operative organisation and disbursements of larger credit by linking it more effectively with the production and marketing of crops. While financial help for the creation of appropriate funds will be given by the Reserve Bank of India, the planned development of co-operative activities in the spheres of production, processing, marketing and storage will be the responsibility of the Central and State Governments. A National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board is proposed to be set up, with two separate funds—a Development Fund and a Warehousing Fund—at its disposal.

The Central Government will give the Board a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5 crore and a recurring annual grant of not less than Rs. 5 crore for a period of five years. This total sum of Rs. 30 crore will be divided equally between co-operative development and warehousing activities. The development fund will be utilised for giving assistance to the State Governments by way of loans to enable them to participate in the share capital of co-operative societies engaged in marketing, processing and other development work. The warehousing fund will facilitiate the setting up of warehousing companies in the States, as well as an All-India Warehousing Corporation. A network of warehouses will come into being through financial assistance from the national and State warehousing organisations. These warehouses will not only facilitate the scientific storage and financing of crop-marketing, but also the creation of a market for agricultural bills. Comprehensive legislation for the development of co-operative credit marketing, warehousing and processing is to be introduced in Parliament.

TABLE LXXXI

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

	1949-50	1953-54
Total number of co-operative societies	1,73,094	1,98,598
Membership of primary societies	1,25,61,016	1,51,79,633
Working capital of all types of societies (Rs.) ..	2,33,10,28,870	3,51,78,80,034
Loans advanced by the primary societies (Rs.) ..	70,56,08,272	1,03,95,39,032
Profits earned by all types of societies (Rs.) ..	4,04,54,307	1,67,77,253
Provincial Banks		
Number	14	22
Membership	18,618	32,883
Loans advanced (Rs.)	29,57,73,390	51,77,16,743
Working Capital (Rs.)	30,45,42,441	40,84,09,911
Central Banks and Banking Unions		
Number	498	499
Membership	1,89,722	2,47,905
Loans advanced (Rs.)	75,43,47,929	64,70,41,351
Working capital (Rs.)	49,87,34,416	66,11,09,062

TABLE LXXXI—(*contd.*)

	1949-50	1953-54
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies		
Number	1,16,534	1,26,954
Membership	48,17,545	58,49,380
Loans advanced (Rs.)	17,98,68,995	29,64,36,485
Working capital (Rs.)	35,21,75,427	54,40,83,759
Primary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies ..		
Number	7,534	8,389
Membership	20,65,990	27,38,466
Loans advanced (Rs.)	38,71,57,342	60,52,14,468
Working capital (Rs.)	51,60,24,194	69,88,66,336
Provincial Non-Credit Societies		
Number	22	42
Membership	9,364	14,776
Value of goods received (Rs.)	8,26,62,628	5,60,40,152
Value of goods sold (Rs.)	11,51,48,865	5,73,60,988
Working capital (Rs.)	2,09,56,530	8,51,45,000
Central Non-Credit Societies		
Number	2,091	2,490
Membership	13,37,738	17,30,395
Value of goods received (Rs.)	44,92,81,935	36,31,51,12
Value of goods sold (Rs.)	53,34,55,767	36,51,31,350
Working capital (Rs.)	11,27,68,745	15,18,15,529
Primary Agricultural Non-Credit Societies		
Number	25,860	30,306
Membership	29,41,157	25,11,386
Value of goods received (Rs.)	46,80,65,548	31,20,12,605
Value of goods sold (Rs.)	48,60,64,453	33,74,26,564
Working capital (Rs.)	13,14,48,329	21,54,58,139
Primary Non-Agricultural Non-Credit societies		
Number	19,739	21,137
Membership	25,49,494	31,71,099
Value of goods received (Rs.)	71,91,20,296	37,48,72,842
Value of goods sold (Rs.)	76,57,41,180	44,99,73,846
Working Capital (Rs.)	26,70,75,761	50,04,14,227

TABLE LXXXI—(*contd.*)

	1949-50	1953-54
Central Land Mortgage Banks		
Number	5	9
Membership	8,871	49,753
Loans advanced (Rs.)	1,01,08,270	1,92,39,959
Working capital (Rs.)	6,86,93,711	13,92,66,423
Primary Land Mortgage Banks		
Number	283	291
Membership	1,86,330	2,65,186
Loans advanced (Rs.)	1,01,10,789	1,40,49,959
Working capital (Rs.)	5,86,09,316	9,55,26,033

TABLE LXXXII

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, MEMBERS AND WORKING CAPITAL, STATE-WISE (1953-54)

State	Population (lakhs)	Total number of societies.	Number of societies per one lakh inhabitants.	Total number of members of primary societies.	Number of members of primary societies per 1,000 inhabitants.	Working capital	
						Total	Number of annas per head of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Part A States							
Andhra	214.5	11,036	51.45	13,59,790	63.4	36,56,59,592	272.8
Assam	95.9	2,647	27.60	3,46,814	36.2	2,51,51,538	42.0
Bihar	415.3	18,564	44.70	7,89,749	19.0	7,48,63,232	28.8
Bombay	385.3	18,036	46.81	26,87,121	69.7	1,09,25,36,643	453.7
Madhya Pradesh	218.1	11,414	52.33	5,20,160	23.8	15,32,65,705	112.4
Madras	373.7	14,885	39.83	25,94,278	69.4	62,00,12,489	265.5
Orissa	149.4	6,544	43.80	3,50,811	23.5	6,24,16,877	66.8
Punjab	127.3	14,119	110.91	6,99,382	54.9	16,71,62,242	210.1
Uttar Pradesh	656.0	41,319	62.99	17,30,984	26.4	31,79,44,830	77.5
West Bengal	258.8	16,005	61.84	10,12,897	39.1	20,12,62,981	124.4
Total ..	2894.3	1,54,569	53.40	1,20,91,986	41.8	3,08,02,76,229	170.3

LXXXII—(*contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Part B, C and D States							
Hyderabad	195.0	13,205	67.72	11,28,511	57.9	11,95,50,323	98.1
Jammu and Kashmir	44.6	3,148	70.58	1,91,046	42.8	1,19,90,715	43.0
Madhya Bharat	82.2	7,715	93.86	2,09,830	25.5	5,49,24,856	106.9
Mysore	97.3	5,675	58.32	6,55,364	67.4	8,86,90,856	145.8
Pepsu	35.2	2,293	65.14	62,827	17.8	1,72,37,859	78.4
Rajasthan	160.0	3,939	24.62	1,39,540	8.7	2,97,64,505	29.8
Saurashtra	43.6	1,217	27.91	58,042	13.3	3,47,27,153	127.4
Travancore-Cochin	99.5	2,689	27.03	3,96,917	39.9	3,25,31,289	52.3
Ajmer	07.3	930	127.40	34,523	47.3	80,57,403	176.6
Bhopal	08.7	242	27.82	7,933	9.1	12,35,276	22.7
Coorg	02.5	379	151.60	56,835	227.4	76,06,528	486.8
Delhi	21.1	1,173	55.59	73,714	34.9	2,35,38,070	178.5
Himachal Pradesh	09.9	671	67.78	35,293	35.6	54,76,756	88.5
Kutch	05.9	38	6.44	2,707	4.6	4,86,939	13.2
Manipur	06.0	329	54.83	18,805	31.3	6,20,506	16.5
Tripura	06.9	37	5.36	4,084	5.9	3,23,404	7.5
Vindhya Pradesh	38.4	332	9.12	9,777	2.7	6,76,540	3.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	00.3	17	56.67	1,899	63.3	1,64,827	87.9
Total ..	862.4	44,029	51.05	30,87,645	35.8	43,76,03,805	81.2
GRAND TOTAL	3756.7	1,98,598	52 87	1,51,79,633	40.4	3,51,78,80,034	149.8

CHAPTER XVII

POWER AND IRRIGATION

POWER

The first hydro-electric plant in India was installed at Darjeeling in 1897-98. Soon after, in 1899, the first 1,000 kw. steam-driven power plant was installed at Calcutta. This was followed by a hydro-electric station on the river Cauvery, at Sivasamudram (Mysore), in 1903. The progress of power production was very slow up to the mid-twenties, the aggregate installed capacity in 1925 amounting only to 1,62,341 kw. By 1935, the installed capacity had increased more than five-fold, *i.e.*, to 9,00,402 kw. Table LXXXIX at the end of the chapter shows the progress of electricity supply in India during 1939-54. This is illustrated below in terms of index numbers:

TABLE LXXXIII

INDEX NUMBERS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

(Base: 1939=100)

Item	1947	1954
Installed Generating Capacity		
Steam plant	142.1	275.5
Oil plant	112.5	241.5
Hydro plant	111.3	179.4
Total ..	127.0	233.1
Generation of Electricity		
Steam plant	167.0	391.1
Oil plant	149.3	234.3
Hydro plant	167.8	247.5
Total	166.8	308.0
Coal consumption	172.9	351.4
Fuel oil consumption	145.8	204.9
Sale of Electricity		
Domestic or residential	206.5	462.9
Commercial, light and small power	238.2	506.9
Industrial	162.4	301.0
Traction	128.9	176.0
Irrigation	194.7	361.6
Public lighting	107.0	204.1
Water works	164.2	262.3
Total ..	165.0	307.4

The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in January 1955 was 24,93,996 kw., an increase of nearly 83 per cent in the past seven years. During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 40,733 to 75,218 lakh kw., an increase of 84.9 per cent. A significant feature of the growth of power during this period was that while the capacity of steam and diesel power stations rose by 97 and 115 per cent, respectively, the increase in the case of hydro-electric stations was only 56 per cent.

State-wise Distribution

Bombay has the highest installed capacity (6,00,387 kw.) followed by West Bengal (5,47,512 kw.) and Uttar Pradesh (2,46,591 kw.). The installed capacity in Assam and Pepsu is only 4,482 kw. and 6,825 kw. respectively. Table XC at the end of the chapter shows the number of power stations, installed capacity, energy generated, etc., in the States in 1954.

The annual per capita consumption of electricity in India was 17.3 kwh. in 1955 compared to 7.1 kwh. in 1940. Delhi with 96.44 kwh. has the highest annual per capita consumption followed by Mysore (56.39 kwh.), Bombay (55.06 kwh.) and West Bengal (53.82 kwh.). The States having the lowest per capita consumption are Orissa (0.57 kwh.) and Assam (0.74 kwh.).

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was mainly confined to private companies which took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. It was only in the late twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States. In 1954, private companies owned 49 per cent of the public utility installations and 52 per cent of the total installed capacity as shown below:

TABLE LXXXIV

Ownership	Number of undertakings	Installed generating capacity (in kw.)
Government	203	10,27,536
Municipalities	16	27,953
State corporation	1	1,54,000
Private companies	214	12,84,507
TOTAL ..	434	24,93,996

Besides public utility power stations, some individual industries and the railways operate their own power plants.

Consumption

The table below shows the demand for electricity from different classes of consumers during 1954:

TABLE LXXXV

Nature of use	No. of consumers		Connected load		Energy sales	
	(In thousands)	Percentage to total	Total ('000 kw.)	Percentage to total	Millions of kwh.	Percentage to total
Domestic(*a*) ..	16,96	78.35	1,064	27.44	759.2	12.14
Commercial(*a*) ..	346	16.00	376	9.70	446.2	7.14
Industrial(*b*) ..	83	3.85	2,216	57.15	4,721.9	75.52
Public lighting ..	3	0.14	29	0.74	93.9	1.50
Irrigation ..	36	1.66	193	4.97	231.4	3.70
TOTAL ..	2,164	100.00	3,877	100.00	6,252.5	100.00

During the five years ending 1954, the number of consumers in India registered an increase of 9·04 lakhs or 72 per cent, while the connected load increased from 2·36 million kw. to 3.88 million kw. or by 64 per cent.

Rural Electrification

Most of the power-supply undertakings cater for urban areas only. A few large power systems, however, serve the needs of rural areas also. Hitherto, rural electrification has made headway only in Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Uttar Pradesh and in the Punjab.

The following table shows the number of electrified towns and villages at the end of 1954:

TABLE LXXXVI

Population range	Number of towns or villages in this group	Number of towns or villages with public electricity supply	Percentage of towns or villages with public electricity supply
Over 100,000 ..	73	73	100.00
50,000 to 100,000 ..	111	110	99.20
20,000 to 50,000 ..	401	329	82.00
Below 20,000 ..	560,522	5,039	0.90
TOTAL ..	5,61,107	5,551	0.90

(*a*) Light and small power.
(*b*) Includes electric traction and public waterworks.

ORGANISATION FOR POWER DEVELOPMENT

Administration

Till recently, the generation and distribution of electricity in India was governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. As it was merely a restrictive and regulatory measure, the Act was not designed to promote power development in the country.

The need to promote power development became apparent during World War II. Accordingly, the Electrical Commission was set up by the Government of India in 1941 to regulate, assist and control the power-generating industry in the interests of the war effort. Later, the Central Technical Power Board (subsequently merged in the Electricity Commission in 1948) was created in 1945 to assist the State Governments and electricity undertakings in the initiation and planning of new power schemes. To ensure economy and efficiency in administration, the Central Electricity Commission and the Central Water-power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission were recently amalgamated to form the Central Water and Power Commission. The Power Wing of this organisation took over the duties formerly performed by the Central Electricity Commission. The Commission's functions range from investigations, surveys, co-ordination of research, experiments and propaganda to advising and assisting the Central and State Governments on all important matters relating to power development and construction work in the river valleys.

To ensure the rapid and orderly generation of electricity, the Electricity (Supply) Act was passed by Parliament in 1948. It provides for the setting up of a Central Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as regional organisations known as State Electricity Boards. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Authority (C.E.A.) was constituted in 1950. It consists of a chairman and four members.

Resources and Limitations

Considering its vast area and population, India has considerable leeway to make up in the sphere of power generation. Her annual per capita consumption of electricity is only 17.28 kwh. compared to Norway's 5,698 kwh., Canada's 4,431 kwh., the U.K's 1,288 kwh., Japan's 642 kwh. and Turkey's 49 kwh.

Mineral oil, coal and water are the three chief sources of electric power. Of these, the first is ruled out in India because the country produces only six per cent of its requirements of motor spirit and other fuel oils. Its use in the future is likely to be confined to small power stations in areas which cannot be economically served by one of the major power projects that have been planned or are under consideration.

India has fairly large reserves of coal, but compared with the coal reserves in other industrialised countries, India's coal deposits cannot be considered abundant. To conserve high-grade coking coal, the Indian Coalfields Committee has suggested that, as far as possible, non-coking coals, whose reserves are estimated at about 40,000 million tons, should be used by the power stations, industrial undertakings and the railways. Furthermore, all the known coal deposits are concentrated in a few areas, namely, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad. This naturally restricts the scope of large thermal power plants only to these areas. The cost of transporting coal to the Punjab, South India and other areas which are far removed from the collieries is high.

Consequently, the generation of electricity from coal is uneconomical at these places.

The Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing) has taken in hand a detailed study for the assessment of the water power potential of the country. The results of the studies on the west-flowing rivers of the Western Ghats and the east-flowing rivers of South India indicate an aggregate power potential of 10.50 million kw. in 79 major schemes outlined in the reports published by the Commission. Similar studies are in hand for other areas. At present, it is estimated that the total potential of the country may be over 30 million kw.

The state of power development in India at present is as follows:

South India:	Largely hydro-electric
Bombay area:	Largely hydro-electric but served to a limited extent by thermal power also
Bihar and Bengal coalfields:	Mainly thermal
Central India comprising Hyderabad, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh:	Mainly thermal
The Punjab and Uttar Pradesh:	Mainly hydro-electric, partly thermal

As at present visualised, the picture of power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro-electric and thermal power stations in the various regions. It is conceivable that the regional systems will, in due course, be further inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid.

Power Projects under Planning and Execution

The pace of power development has decidedly quickened since independence. Some States have taken the initiative and private electric utilities have also expanded their activities. The prevailing tendency is in favour of State ownership of electricity concerns.

At present, about 172 power development schemes, including transmission and distribution schemes, are under execution in 25 States. Four of these are parts of the multipurpose river valley projects which are discussed elsewhere in this chapter.

Table XCI at the end of the chapter shows the growth of generating capacity in the States envisaged during the first Five Year Plan. The following table shows the anticipated growth of installed capacity in India by the end of the first Plan and on the completion of projects now under execution.

TABLE LXXXVII

	Capacity by 1956 (mw.)	Capacity on completion of projects under execution in the first Plan (mw.)
Hydro	1,060	2,013
Thermal	1,848	2,046
TOTAL ..	2,908	4,059

IRRIGATION

Growth of Irrigation

The importance of irrigation to the predominantly agricultural economy of the country and the extent of its present development have been brought out in the chapter on agriculture. Irrigation has been practised in India since time immemorial. In the South, rain-water was stored in tanks of various sizes; in the North, lift irrigation from wells and rivers was practised. It was, however, only recently that extensive state-managed works were constructed and irrigation facilities extended to vast areas. It is interesting to note that the area irrigated by minor works, such as wells and tanks, is still in excess of that irrigated by major works such as canals. Although the total irrigated area in India exceeds that of any other country, it constitutes only about a fifth of the country's cultivated area.

The quantity of water that annually flows along India's rivers is nearly 1,356 million acre-feet. This constitutes 49 per cent of the mean annual rainfall. Of this volume of water, only 76 million acre-feet (5.6 per cent) is, at present, being used for the purpose of irrigation and power-generation and the remaining 94.4 per cent runs to waste, causing untold damage before it enters the sea. When the major projects now under execution have been completed, India will begin to use 12.6 per cent of her total river-flow.

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have almost been exhausted. The plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, aim at impounding the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use during the dry weather. For this purpose, dams are built at suitable sites. In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation—either on account of the insufficiency of water or unfavourable topography—water for irrigation has to be lifted mechanically from subterranean sources. Although comparatively expensive, this is the only method possible in these areas. Moreover, tube-wells and open wells yield quicker results than the other means of irrigation. The construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water lifting devices is, therefore, an important part of the programme for the development of irrigation.

ADMINISTRATION

Before the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in 1920, irrigation was, especially in regard to its financial aspects, a Central subject. Following the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, irrigation became a provincial subject. Even so, the Government of India continued to lend money to the States for large works. This undefined nature of the Centre's responsibility gave rise to certain difficulties in the early years of the Reforms. The Central Board of Irrigation was, therefore, created in 1926 to deal with these issues. The Board was entrusted with the task of examining and reporting on such irrigation, hydro-electric and river-control projects as might be referred to it by the Government of India.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in April 1937, irrigation became wholly a Provincial subject. After this event, every administrative unit had the power to undertake legislative or administrative measures in regard to the waterways within its territory.

The Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission was constituted in 1945, generally to act as a Central fact-finding, planning and co-ordinating organisation with authority to undertake constructional work. In 1951-52, it was amalgamated with the Central Electricity Commission and the Central Technical Board to form a new organisation known as the Central Water and Power Commission.

The Water Wing of the Commission has eleven Directorates which undertake basic work pertaining to the development of river valleys, irrigation, hydro-electric power, navigation and technical examination of the irrigation and power schemes proposed by the State Governments for inclusion in the five year plans.

FLOOD CONTROL

Following the chain of unprecedented floods during the 1954 monsoon season, the Government of India formulated a comprehensive programme of flood control in September 1954. Flood Control Boards at the Centre and in the States of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa, Pepsu, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and a Flood Wing in the Central Water and Power Commission were created.

As the States were not in a position to finance flood protection works from their own resources, the Central Government advanced a sum of Rs. 2.31 crore to the various States during 1954-55 and provided another sum of Rs. 10 crore in the Capital Budget for 1955-56 for similar assistance. An expenditure of Rs. 117 crore was proposed for the execution of flood control projects during the second Plan period.

The programme of flood control was divided into three phases: (*i*) immediate, (*ii*) short-term and (*iii*) long-term. The first phase, extending over a period of 2 years, was to be devoted mainly to intensive investigation and collection of data. During the second phase, covering the next 4 or 5 years, it was proposed to undertake flood protection measures such as the improvement of embankments and channels. Construction of storage reservoirs on the tributaries of certain rivers and additional embankments wherever necessary were envisaged in the third phase.

IRRIGATION RESEARCH

The Central Water and Power Research Station at Poona is the oldest irrigation research institution in India. It came into existence in June 1916 in the Special Irrigation Division of the Public Works Department at Bombay. The Hydro-dynamic Research Station was inaugurated in 1920 at a suitable site on the Mutha right bank near Poona. Within a few years it was found that the discharge in the canal was insufficient for the several large-scale models set up at the station. Accordingly, in 1934, it was shifted to Lake Fife at Khadakvasla, where better facilities existed for hydraulic research. In 1937, the Station was taken over by the Government of India and its services were made available to the entire country. In order to cope with the new problems, which arose as a result of the execution of the multipurpose river valley projects, the scope of the Research Station has been enlarged in recent years. The Station now consists of eight sections : (*i*) Canal Hydraulics ; (*ii*) Navigation ; (*iii*) Concrete and Materials of Construction; (*iv*) Soil and Soil Mechanics; (*v*) Mathematics; (*vi*) Statistics; (*vii*) Physics; and (*viii*) Hydraulic Machinery.

The States, too, have their research organisations. For instance, the Bombay Government continues to maintain a separate research station. In the Punjab, a research organisation was opened at Lahore in 1925. It was lost to India after partition and a new research institute was set up at Amritsar. A research organisation was opened in Uttar Pradesh in 1930. Bengal created one in 1943, while Mysore and Hyderabad did so in 1945.

The research work done at all these stations is co-ordinated by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power.

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

A long-range and lasting solution to the problems of food shortage and economic development lies in the speedy completion of multipurpose river valley projects. The multipurpose projects are so called because of the manifold benefits they yield. Apart from providing irrigation facilities for additional food and commercial crops, the two other main benefits they confer are the control of floods, which cause enormous destruction to crops, property, cattle and human life every year and the generation of large blocks of hydro-electric power. Among the other benefits which accrue from the projects are the development of internal navigation, which relieves pressure on the railways, pisciculture, the provision of drinking water and the eventual development of the rivers for purposes of recreation. The importance of these projects in the country's economic development is evident from the high priority given to them in the first Five Year Plan. Nearly a third of the total budget for the first Plan was earmarked for irrigation and power projects and some of these are among the world's largest.

India's natural waterways are more or less evenly distributed over the entire territory. The ultimate target in the Plan for the development of irrigation is the doubling of the irrigated area within 15 to 20 years. Additional food production resulting from this extension of irrigation will not only cover the present deficit but also provide, to some extent, for the future growth of the population.

The first Five Year Plan provides for the execution of projects which will irrigate 85.3 lakh additional acres of land by 1955-56 and provide about 10 lakh kw. of additional power. Eventually, these projects will irrigate 1.69 crore additional acres and generate 20 lakh kw. of additional power. Table LXXXVIII gives details of these projects.

TABLE LXXXVIII

POWER AND IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

(Cost and Benefits)

Project	Total expenditure in 1951-56 (lakh rupees)	Irrigation benefits (thousand acres)		Power benefits (thousand kw.)	
		By 1955-56	On completion	By 1955-56	On completion
Multipurpose Projects					
Bhakra-Nangal ..	7,750	1,361	3,604	96	114(*a*)
Harike	1,062	—	—	—	—
Damodar Valley ..	4,170	595	1,141	154	254
Hirakud	4,400	261	1,785	—	123
Additional funds for the above projects ..	5,000	—	—	—	—
New schemes (*b*) ..	3,000	—	—	—	429
Tota ..	25,382	2,217	6,530	250	940
Part A States					
Andhra	—	—	—	51	121
Assam	283	218	218	—	7
Bihar	1,682	675	777	8	9
Bombay	3,312	474	893	83	84
Madhya Pradesh ..	908	114	184	77	77
Madras	8,432	435	608	110	245
Orissa	691	480	480	7	8
Punjab	364	666	774	—	—
Uttar Pradesh ..	3,321	1,361	3,181	111	156
West Bengal	1,613	917	917	4	4
Total ..	20,607	5,340	8,032	451	911

(*a*) Nangal only.

(*b*) The new schemes include Kosi (stage 1), Koyna (stage 1), Krishna, Chambal (stage 1) and Rihand projects.

TABLE LXXXVIII—(*contd.*)

Project	Total expenditure in 1951-56 (lakhs of rupees)	Irrigation benefits (thousand acres)		Power benefits (thousand kw.)	
		By 1955-56	On completion	By 1955-56	On completion
Part B States					
Hyderabad	2,800	306	731	53	71
Jammu and Kashmir ..	360	76	169	6	7
Madhya Bharat ..	556	83	152	17	18
Mysore	1,984	30	250	72	72
Pepsu	65	—	129	—	—
Rajasthan	545	243	523	13	33
Saurashtra	688	108	120	9	16
Travancore-Cochin ..	1,511	17	168	81	134
Total ..	8,511	863	2,242	251	351
Part C States					
Ajmer	11	—	—	—	—
Bhopal	28	—	—	3	5
Coorg	25	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh ..	93	75	100	—	1
Kutch	114	38	38	1	8
Manipur	12	—	—	—	—
Tripura	7	—	—	—	—
Vindhya Pradesh ..	51	—	—	2	4
Total ..	341	113	138	6	18
GRAND TOTAL ..	55,841	8,533	16,942	958	2,030

SOME MAJOR PROJECTS

Bhakra-Nangal Project

The construction of this project, which is one of the largest multi-purpose projects in India, started in 1946. It consists of (*i*) the Bhakra Dam across the Sutlej, 50 miles above Rupar in Ambala district of the Punjab, (*ii*) the Nangal Dam, (*iii*) the Nangal Canal, (*iv*) two Nargal power houses at Ganguwal and Kotla, and (*v*) the canal system. On completion the project will irrigate 3.6 million acres of land in the Punjab, Pepsu and Rajasthan and will generate 1,44,000 kw. of power which, in addition to the above-mentioned States, will also serve Delhi.

The Nangal Dam, the canal regulator, the Nangal hydel channel and the excavation of the Bhakra canals in the Punjab have been completed. The canal system was opened by the Prime Minister on July 8, 1954. The excavation of canals in Rajasthan and Pepsu is in progress. Work on both the right and the left diversion tunnels at the Bhakra Dam site has been executed. The Ganguwal Power House was opened by the President on January 2, 1955, and the Kotla power house is expected to go into operation in 1956.

Hirakud Dam Project

The project will harness the river Mahanadi and provide irrigation to 1.8 million acres of land. The power house at the base of the dam will have an initial installed capacity of 1,23,000 kw. This dam, which is 15,000 feet long, will be the longest in the world and will impound 67.5 lakh acre-feet of water. The impounded water will form a 250 sq. mile lake. According to the revised estimate, the project will cost Rs. 70.78 crore. The execution of the project has made considerable progress. By August 1955, about 256 lakh cubic feet of earth, 32 lakh cubic feet of concrete and masonry and 5 lakh cubic feet of rip-rap, rock fill and filter blanket in excess of the targets had been laid. The first stage of the project will be completed by June 1957. The power station is to be completed by 1957-58.

Damodar Valley Project

This multipurpose project is intended to tame the turbulent Damodar river and its tributaries which overflow their banks and bring destruction and devastation to large parts of Bihar and Bengal. The full execution of the project will take many years. It will comprise 8 storage dams with hydro-electric installations, a giant 2,00,000 kw. thermal power station, an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barrage with canals and distributaries. The phase of development included in the first Five Year Plan provides for the construction of four dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill, with an installed hydro-electric capacity of 1,04,000 kw., a barrage at Durgapur, with an irrigation-cum-navigation canal, and a thermal power station at Bokaro with an initial installed capacity of 1,50,000 kw.

The all-concrete Tilaiya Dam, 112 feet high and 1,147 feet long, built across the river Barakar, was completed in record time at the end of the monsoon in 1952. It was formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister on February 21, 1953. Its 26-square mile reservoir will provide irrigation for 24,000 acres in the *kharif* and 75,000 acres in the *rabi* seasons. The Bokaro thermal station was commissioned on the same day as the Tilaiya Dam. It has an installed capacity of 1,50,000 kw. which will eventually be raised to 2,00,000 kw. The Tilaiya hydro station went

into commercial operation in February 1953 with two sets of 2,000 kw. each. It will meet the power requirements of the mica mines at Kodarma and Hazaribagh district.

The Konar Dam has a concrete section across the bed of the river with earthen sections on either side. It was completed in May 1954. In addition to supplying water for cooling the Bokaro thermal plant, it will provide irrigation to 1,04,000 acres of land. Eventually, it is proposed to instal an underground hydro-electric power station below the dam with a capacity of 40,000 kw.

The Maithon Dam on the Barakar river is one of the two key dams on which flood control and irrigation in the lower Damodar valley will depend. It will store 11 lakh acre-feet of water and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam will have a capacity of 60,000 kw. About 73.4 per cent of the earth dam and 67.4 per cent of the concrete dam were completed up to the end of August 1955.

Work on the biggest of the four dams at Panchet Hill is in progress. Designed primarily for flood control, it will impound 12 lakh acre-feet of water. A hydro-electric station will be built near the dam with a capacity of 40,000 kw.

The 2,271-foot long and 88-foot high barrage at Durgapur in West Bengal was completed ahead of the target date and was formally opened by the Vice-President on August 9, 1955. It will irrigate over 10 lakh acres of land through a network of canals and distributaries. Nearly 85 miles out of 1,552 miles of these canals will be navigable and provide an alternative means of communication between Calcutta and the coal-fields.

Tungabhadra Project

This multipurpose project, which is now a joint undertaking of the Governments of Hyderabad, Andhra and Mysore, comprises a dam 7,942 feet long and 160 feet high, and a system of canals with power stations on either side.

The dam was inaugurated on July 1, 1953. The reservoir, which has a water-spread of 133 square miles, will ultimately store 30 lakh acre-feet of water. The two canals on either side will irrigate nearly 2.5 lakh acres in Andhra and Mysore States and about 4.5 lakh acres in Hyderabad. There will be two power stations on the Andhra-Mysore side, one below the dam and the other at the end of a 15-mile canal at Bukhasagaram. Initially, the stations will have two generating units of 9,000 kw. each. A hydro-electric station will be constructed below the dam on the Hyderabad side also, where two generators of 9,000 kw. each will be installed in the first instance.

Kakrapara Project

This project, financed by the Bombay Government, may be regarded as the first phase of the development of the Tapti valley. The construction of a weir, 2,175 feet long and 451 feet high, on the rocky river bed near Kakrapara, 50 miles upstream of Surat, was completed in June 1953. The scheme is expected to irrigate 6.52 lakh acres in Surat District.

Machkund Project

A joint scheme of Andhra and Orissa, this hydro-electric project is designed to harness the river Machkund which forms the boundary between

the two States. A 134-foot high and 1,300-foot long storage dam has been constructed at Jalalpur on the Machkund river to store 5.88 lakh acre-feet of water. There will be three generating units, each with a capacity of 17,000 kw. Later, three more units will be installed and the total power output brought to 1,02,000 kw. The project will cost about Rs. 13.60 crore for generation only. One set was formally commissioned by the President of India in August 1955. The other two units are likely to be commissioned soon.

Mayurakshi Project

This important project undertaken by the West Bengal Government is mainly an irrigation project, though it also provides for the installation of a 4,000 kw. hydro-electric plant. The power will be supplied to Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Parganas in Bihar. The first stage of the project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tirpala near Suri in West Bengal. The 113-foot high and 2,067-foot long Massanjore Dam, the most important structure of the Mayurakshi Project, was completed six months ahead of schedule in June 1955. The canals on either side will irrigate 6 lakh acres of land. A storage dam proposed for the Mayurakshi will have a capacity of 5 lakh acre-feet of water and will provide *rabi* irrigation to nearly 1 lakh acres.

IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS IN THE TWO PLANS

Seven million acres are to be brought under irrigation by large and medium-sized projects in the first Plan. During the second Plan, 12 million acres are to be irrigated. Of these, 9 million acres will benefit from projects undertaken during the first and 3 million acres from new projects included in the second Plan. The area which these new projects will eventually irrigate is 15 million acres.

At the beginning of the first Plan, the total installed capacity of power-generating plants amounted only to 2.3 million kw. Half of this was in the electricity companies in the bigger towns. About a quarter of the installed capacity was in the public sector, the balance being in industrial establishments which generated their own power. In the first Plan, installed capacity has increased by 1.1 million kw. to 3.4 million kw. In this the share of the public sector has grown from 0.6 to 1.4 million kw.

It has been estimated that over the next 10 years, installed capacity will need to be expanded by 20 per cent annually. This means that for 1966 the target should be about 15 million kw. Accordingly, a programme to raise the installed capacity to 6.8 million kw. has been included in the second Plan. Of the increase of 3.4 million kw. between 1955-56 and 1960-61, 2.9 million kw. will be in the public sector, 2,00,000 kw. in electricity supply companies and 3,00,000 kw. in industrial establishments which generate their own power. In the public sector hydel power will account for the addition of 2.1 million kw. and thermal power for 8,00,000 kw. In all, 42 power generating schemes (new schemes and extensions to existing power stations) will be undertaken during the second Plan. These will include 23 hydro-electric and 19 steam power stations. During the next five years, the per capita consumption of electricity expected to increase from 25 to 50 units.

TABLE LXXXIX

PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (1939-1954)

Year	Installed capacity of generating plants (thousand kw.)				Aggregate of maximum demand during the year (thousand kw.)	Energy generated (million kwh.)	Energy generated per kw. of average capacity (thousand kw.)	Energy sold (million kwh.)	Average load factor based on columns (6) and (7) (per cent)	Average demand based on columns (5) and (6) (per cent)
	Steam	Diesel	Hydro	Total						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1939 ..	541	87	442	1,070	576	2,442	2,283	2,035	48.4	53.8
1947 ..	757	98	508	1,363	883	4,073	2,988	3,357	52.7	64.8
1951 ..	1,097	163	575	1,835	1,205	5,858	3,192	4,793	55.5	65.7
1952 ..	1,176	170	715	2,061	1,311	6,120	2,969	5,006	53.3	63.6
1953 ..	1,394	180	731	2,305	1,416	6,697	2,905	5,597	54.0	61.4
1954 ..	1,491	210	793	2,494	1,625	7,522	3,020	6,253	52.8	65.3

TABLE XC

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN THE STATES (1954)

State	Number of stations	Installed capacity			Energy generated			Annual per capita consumption (kwh.)	Capacity of industrial plants (kw.)	Capacity of railway plants (kw.) (a)
		Total (kw.)	Per 1,000 of population (kw.)	Per sq. mile (kw.)	Total (million kwh.)	Per 1,000 of population (kwh.)	Per sq. mile (kwh.)			
Part A States										
Andhra	21	34,517	1.68	0.54	102.0	4,975	1,609	4.16	(b)	(b)
Assam	9	4,482	0.47	0.05	8 6	899	102	0.74	—	2,154
Bihar	33	1,99,840	4.96	2.84	312.1	7,759	4,438	4.69	2,81,463	10,596
Bombay	141	6,00,387	16.70	5.39	2,283.7	63,513	20,494	55.06	50,575	5,516
Madras	10	2,41,570	6.62	3.75	899.3	24,633	13,970	20.10	13,682	1,396
Madhya Pradesh	37	75,736	3.56	0.58	186.8	8,790	1,434	7.35	20,063	128
Orissa	23	7,936	0.54	0.13	11.8	807	196	0.57	13,292	36
Punjab	34	75,717	5.99	2.03	220.9	17,471	5,909	11.51	6,758	568
Uttar Pradesh	62	2,46,591	3.90	2.17	620.9	9,823	5,475	7.74	17,539	9,175
West Bengal	31	5,47,512	22.02	17.79	1,462.3	58,823	47,511	53.82	1,37,355	13,110
Part B States										
Jammu and Kashmir	8	6,921	1.57	0.08	26.0	5,898	280	3.71	—	—
Hyderabad	12	27,634	1.48	0.34	61.7	3,310	751	2.88	55,202	15
Madhya Bharat	33	18,952	2.38	0.41	37.3	4,683	801	3.85	13,088	—
Pepsu	12	6,825	1.95	0.68	7.6	2,182	756	4.80	10,575	85
Rajasthan	36	33,522	2.19	0.26	70.9	4,638	545	3.14	18,974	198
Saurashtra	34	28,724	6.95	1.34	62.3	15,063	2,952	12.67	21,502	82
Travancore-Cochin	7	77,623	8.37	8.49	250.1	26,946	27,347	22.10	1,643	—
Mysore	4	1,78,283	19.65	6.04	659.9	72,715	22,377	56.39	5,272	—
Part C States										
Delhi	5	62,611	35.90	108.32	214.2	1,22,839	370,644	96.44	16,943	—
Others	31	18,583	2.21	0.23	23.3	2,772	288	2.17	2,431	2,150
TOTAL	583	24,93,996	6.89	1.96	7,521.7	20,787	5,924	17.28	6,86,357	45,209

(a) Figures are for 1953.

(b) Included in Madras.

TABLE XCI

ANTICIPATED GROWTH OF INSTALLED CAPACITY

(During the First Plan Period)

State	Total installed capacity in April 1951 (mw.)	Anticipated total capacity by March 1956 (mw.)
Andhra	(*a*)	86.5
Assam	3.36	7.0
West Bengal	522.29	551.6
Bihar	44.98	202.0
Bombay	416.19	623.3
Centrally administered areas:		
(*a*) Delhi	37.54	54.5
(*b*) Rest	6.88	22.5
Hyderabad	21.07	80.2
Jammu and Kashmir	6.30	13.0
Madhya Bharat	13.69	31.0
Madhya Pradesh	27.84	110.2
Madras	168.03	255.1
Mysore	107.20	179.2
Orissa	4.61	10.7
Pepsu	6.74	6.8
Punjab	61.38	166.4
Rajasthan	24.12	38.7
Saurashtra	21.89	32.9
Travancore-Cochin	34.59	113.6
Uttar Pradesh	183.84	323.2
TOTAL	1,712.54	2,908.4

(*a*) Included in Madras.

CHAPTER XVIII

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

INDUSTRY

Long before the Industrial Revolution in the West, India was known as the industrial workshop of the world. She was also the hub of the world's commerce. In addition to rice, wheat, sugar and raw cotton, she exported cloth, silk and luxury goods. Thus, she drew to herself a sizable share of the world's gold and silver.

Indian silk and cotton textiles, paper and metal ware, wood and ivory carvings were famous throughout the world. With the ascendancy of the British in India, however, these flourishing industries suffered a rapid decay, various restrictions being imposed by the East India Company on trade and commerce. The products of British industry threw Indian artisans out of employment, and the country's economy was subordinated to the industrial economy of Britain.

It was not till 1850-55 that a few cotton and jute mills and coal mines were started with Indian capital. In seven decades these industries made phenomenal progress. Meanwhile, industries like paper and leather, ginning and spinning, were established and, in 1908, the modern iron and steel industry came into existence.

World War I and the policy of discriminating protection, which was adopted in 1922, did much to help the growth of Indian industries. Between 1922 and 1939, the production of cotton piece-goods was more than doubled, that of steel ingots increased eight times and of paper 2½ times. The sugar industry progressed so speedily between 1932 and 1936 that the country became self-sufficient in sugar. The cement industry had also begun to develop, and by 1935-36 it was able to meet about 95 per cent of the total needs of the country.

World War II created favourable conditions for the maximum utilisation of the existing capacity of Indian industries. The production of cotton piece-goods, paper, sugar, steel, tea, cement, chemicals, metallurgical goods, drugs, leather manufactures, ammunition, machine tools, lathes and engineering stores increased significantly. Several new industries came into existence. For instance, India started producing ferro-alloys, non-ferrous metals, diesel engines, pumps, bicycles, sewing machines, soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine and super-phosphates. The manufacture of machine tools, simple machinery, cutlery and pharmaceuticals was also taken in hand and, for the first time, the repair of aircraft, ships and cars was undertaken in the country.

Thus, at the end of the war, India ranked among the first eight industrial nations in the world. The paid up capital of her joint stock companies was Rs. 424.2 crore and the number of workers employed in the factories stood at over 25 lakhs. The output of steel and cotton textile satisfied three-fourths of the internal demand. The country was, moreover, self-sufficient in sugar, cement and soap. In jute manufactures she enjoyed a virtual world monopoly.

The period immediately following the war was, however, a critical one for India's industries. The bulk of the country's industrial equipment, heavily over-worked during the war, had become obsolete. In view of an anticipated depression, the capital market was slack. Production fell, and the output in most industries was far below capacity. There were too few producer goods industries. Raw materials were in short supply and there was a steady rise in production costs. The rise in personal income was more than offset by the increased cost of living, and so an inflationary situation developed with all the attendant hardships, labour unrest and middle class impoverishment.

The partition of the country destroyed its economic unity and threw certain industries out of gear. The jute mills in and around Calcutta and the jute growing areas in East Pakistan found themselves separated. Similarly, the textile mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad became dependent on imports for the supply of 1 million bales of raw cotton.

The Government of India convened a tripartite conference on industrial development in December 1947 when the position of the industry was reviewed and the objectives of Government planning defined. The immediate aim of the Government was to increase production through more intensive exploitation of the existing resources and to improve the standard of management, whereas the long-term objective was to raise production to the full extent of the existing capacity. At the conference, the representatives of employers, workers and the Government agreed on a three-year truce in the national interest.

Industrial Policy

In 1948, the Government announced its industrial policy. This envisaged a mixed economy with an overall responsibility of the Government for the planned development of industries and their regulation in the national interest. While it reiterated the right of the State to acquire any industrial undertaking in the public interest, it reserved an appropriate sphere for private enterprise.

Industries were classified under three heads. The first category included arms and ammunition, atomic energy, river valley projects and the railways which were declared to be State monopolies. The second included coal, iron and steel, aircraft, telephones, telegraphs, wireless, shipbuilding and mineral oils, which were to be the responsibility of the State. The existing private undertakings in these industries were, however, to continue for at least ten years. In the third category was the rest of the industrial field, which was left open to private enterprise.

Consistent with this policy, the Government decided to acquire powers to regulate and develop the industrial sector and intervene in the private sector if progress was unsatisfactory. To this end, the Constitution was amended and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was enacted.

Under the Act, all new and existing undertakings were to be licensed. The Government was authorised to examine the working of any industrial undertaking and to issue such directions as it considered necessary. If the undertaking continued to be mismanaged, the Government was empowered to take over the management. The Act also envisaged the establishment of a Central Advisory Committee consisting of the representatives of industry, labour, consumers and primary producers to advise the Government on all

matters concerning the development and regulation of industries. At the same time, it provided for the setting up of Development Councils for individual industries.

By the judicious use of these powers the Government has been able to secure: (i) a proper utilisation of the country's resources, (ii) a balanced development of large-scale and small-scale industries and (iii) a proper regional distribution of the various industries.

Forty-five industries were placed within the scope of the Act and ten Development Councils were set up for the following industries: (i) heavy chemicals for acids and fertilisers, (ii) internal combustion engines and power-driven pumps, (iii) bicycles, (iv) sugar, (v) light electrical industries, (vi) heavy electrical industries, (vii) pharmaceuticals and drugs, (viii) heavy chemicals (alkalis), (ix) woollen textiles and (x) artificial silk textiles. In addition to these Councils, a number of panels and expert committees have been appointed to study various industries.

For the development of important industries for which sufficient capital has not been available in the private sector, the Government has given financial assistance either by granting loans on special terms or by participating in equity capital. Industries which have received such assistance include the manufacture of explosives for civil purposes, intermediates for certain types of dyestuffs, textile machinery, and steel.

The establishment of the Industrial Finance Corporation in July 1948, the National Industrial Development Corporation in 1954 and eleven State Finance Corporations have contributed towards the speedy development of industries. The Industrial Finance Corporation has afforded financial assistance in the form of advances and long-term loans to industrial concerns. Up to 1955, the loans sanctioned by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 28.07 crore. The State Finance Corporations have assisted medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the all-India Corporation. Subject to the approval of the Government, the National Industrial Development Corporation has formulated projects for the establishment of new industries and the development of new lines of production in the private sector. It has also acted as an agency of the Government for the grant of special loans for the rehabilitation of the cotton textile and jute industries. The Corporation is a private limited company with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore, of which the Government's share amounts to Rs. 10 lakh.

The Government has also assisted the private sector by facilitating the import of essential raw material and basic intermediates, offering tax concessions and protecting young industries. The Statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the previous non-statutory Tariff Board, has been reviewing the progress of protected industries and examining new schemes for protection.

Efforts have been made to secure technical help from the industrially advanced countries either under the international technical assistance schemes or through direct negotiations.

Foreign Capital

In order to supplement the capital resources for rapid industrial development, the Government has invited foreign assistance in cases where sufficient capacity for the manufacture of a particular item does not exist

in the country and where it is considered desirable to secure the know-how from leading foreign firms. The policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948, and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that:

(1) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest by ensuring that the major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases:

(2) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of general industrial policy;

(3) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistent with the foreign exchange position of the country;

(4) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation will be paid.

First Five Year Plan

As the country was deficit in food and raw materials, the emphasis in the first Five Year Plan was on agriculture, irrigation and power. Consequently, the first Plan visualised only seven per cent of the total investment on industries and minerals. It proposed targets of production and increase of capacity in 41 industries in the private sector and provided for a number of industrial projects in the public sector. The industries earmarked for expansion were petroleum refining, iron and steel, railway rolling stock, aluminium, rayon, staple fabric and power generation.

The progress of the Plan has been satisfactory. The index of industrial production, which stood at 105 immediately before the Plan, rose steadily to 117.2 in 1951, 128.9 in 1952, 135.3 in 1953 and 146.6 in 1954. The average for the first 10 months of 1955 was 159.

In the public sector, a number of projects like the Sindri Fertiliser Factory, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory, the Indian Telephone Industry, the Integral Coach Factory, the Machine Tools Factory and the factories for the manufacture of penicillin, D.D.T. and newsprint have been completed. The projects relating to the iron and steel industry and the manufacture of heavy electrical plants are, however, likely to take much longer to complete. About 60 per cent of the investment of Rs. 101 crore proposed for projects in the public sector is expected to materialise.

The increase in production in the private sector has been shared by almost all the important industries. A considerable proportion of this increase has been obtained by the fuller utilisation of the existing capacity in industries like textiles, sugar and vegetable oil. In some industries, like cement, paper, soda ash, caustic soda, rayon and bicycles, the rise in production is accounted for by intensive utilisation of the available capacity as well as fresh additions. In others, like the light engineering industries, lack of domestic demand has, however, held back production.

In the private sector the total investment over the Plan period is estimated at about Rs. 340 crore, as against Rs. 383 crore estimated in the Plan.

The progress recorded in respect of various industries during the first Plan is indicated in table XCII.

TABLE XCII

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY IN THE FIRST PLAN

Industry	Units	Annual installed capacity		Actual production	
		1950-51	1955-56 (estimated)	1950-51	1955-56 (estimated)
1. Iron and Steel Finished steel (main producers)	'000 tons	1,015	1,300	976	1,300
2. Aluminium Ingots ..	Tons	4,000	7,500	3,677	7,500
3. Cement	'000 tons	3,280	5,100	2,692	4,800
4. Rayon Filament ..	Mill. lb.	4.0	28.1	0.75	16.0
5. Petroleum refining (*a*) ..	'000 tons	—	3,200	—	2,500
6. Paper and paper board..	„	137	220	114	180
7. Railway rolling stock					
(*a*) Locomotives ..	Nos.	—	170	—	170
(*b*) Passenger coaches	Nos.	850	1,200	479	950
(*c*) Wagons ..	Nos.	6,000	14,000	1,095	12,000
8. Textile Machinery					
(*a*) Carding engines ..	Nos.	Nil	792	Nil	690
(*b*) Spinning ring frames	Nos.	396	1,212	260	880
(*c*) Looms	Nos.	3,600	5,000	1,894	2,900
9. Diesel Engines ..	Nos.	6,320	21,000	5,540	10,000
10. Automobiles ..	Nos.	30,000(*b*)	35,000	16,519	23,000
11. Bicycles	'000 Nos.	120	550	101	500
12. Electric Motors ..	'000 HP	149	377	99	240
13. Transformers ..	'000 KVA	370	550	179	520
14. Heavy Chemicals					
(*a*) Sulphuric acid ..	'000 tons	150	268	99	160
(*b*) Soda ash ..	„	54	90	45	80
(*c*) Caustic soda ..	„	19	46	11	35
15. Cotton Textiles ..					
(*a*) Yarn	Mill. lb.	1,689	1,775(*c*)	1,179	1,600
(*b*) Mill cloth ..	„ yd.	4,744	4,922(*c*)	3,718	5,200
16. Fertilisers					
(*a*) Ammonium sulphate	'000 tons	79	426	46	380
(*b*) Superphosphate ..	'000 tons	123	228	55	100
17. Sugar	„	1,540	1,750	1,120	1,650
18. Jute Manufactures ..	„	1,200	1,200	892	1,000

(*a*) Data for new units.

(*b*) Capacity of the two recognised manufacturers only.

(*c*) Capacity as on January 1955.

PUBLIC SECTOR

In accordance with its industrial policy, the Government has established several new factories which are of national importance and beyond the resources of private enterprise.

The Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.

The Sindri factory, built by the State at a cost of over Rs. 23 crore, is under the management of a private limited company known as the Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals. It went into prduction in October 1951. At the end of 1951 its production was 7,445 tons. Thereafter, it steadily rose to 2,19,340 tons in 1952-53, 2,49,953 tons in 1953-54 and 2,99,983 tons in 1954-55. The factory exceeded the target by producing 3,21,000 tons of ammonium sulphate during 1955.

It has largely eliminated the country's dependence on foreign fertilisers and has increased indigenous production to at least seven times the output in 1950.

The Hindustan Cables Ltd.

The Hindustan Cable Factory was set up to meet the demands of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The factory, which is located at Roopnarayanpur in West Bengal, went into production in 1954. Its target is 470 miles of cable of different specifications valued at nearly Rs. 1 crore. The actual production during the first six months was 112 miles. It increased to 350 miles by December 1955. During 1955-56, the production exceeded the target and is estimated at about 510 miles of cable.

The capacity for the production of armoured cables is being doubled and it is estimated that the output will ultimately increase to 1,000 miles per annum.

The Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

On March 1, 1953, the control and management of the factory was transferred to a private limited company, with the Government and a Swiss firm as partners. The present issued and called up capital of the company is Rs. 4 crore. The main factory building was completed during 1955.

The production of component parts of 8½" high-speed lathes began in October 1954. The production increased in 1955 and the first batch of fully assembled lathes is expected to come off the lines in the near future.

The Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

Up to 1952, the Vishakhapatnam shipyard was owned by the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company. In that year the Government acquired the controlling interest in the management which was entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. with two-thirds of the capital owned by the Government and the remainder by the Scindias. The shipyard can build four modern ships a year.

Since 1952, the shipyard has undertaken the construction of modern ships propelled by diesel engines as distinguished from the old standard 6,000-tonners built by the Scindias. So far, 15 sea-going ships of various types and sizes have been built at the shipyard and keels have been laid for seven more.

The Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

The Government of India has set up a D.D.T. factory in Delhi with the assistance of UNICEF and UNTAA. The factory which commenced production on March 25, 1955, produced one ton of D.D.T. per day in December 1955. Steps are being taken to double its capacity by 1956-57.

The contribution of the Government of India to the establishment of the factory is estimated at Rs. 37,76,944. The value of plant and equipment supplied by UNICEF is Rs. 11,90,000 and the technical assistance rendered by UNTAA Rs. 4,76,000. The factory is managed by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. The authorised capital is Rs. 1 crore.

The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

To meet the increasing demand for penicillin in the country, the Government has set up a factory at Pimpri near Poona. Trial production began in March 1955 and regular production in August 1955. The management of the factory vests in the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., wholly a State enterprise with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crore.

During 1955-56, the estimated production was about 9 million mega units. Efforts are being made to increase the capacity by 60 per cent in 1957 and to manufacture bicillin and streptomycin.

The National Instruments Factory

The National Instruments Factory dates back to 1830. During World War II, it was converted into a full-fledged instruments factory. It produces 250 types of instruments, including hydrometers, measuring cylinders, barometers and monometers. It also produces students' microscopes, demonstration eye-pieces, Portion's barometers, drafting machines, profile projections, tank periscopes and travelling microscopes.

During 1954-55, production, including repairs, was valued at Rs. 21.56 lakh, as against Rs. 17.54 lakh for 1953-54.

The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.

The need of an aircraft factory was first felt during the last war. In December 1940, the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., a joint stock company, was established at Bangalore with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crore. The total subscribed capital of the company in March 1951 was Rs. 3.8 crore. The shares held by the Government amounted to Rs. 3.2 crore.

In addition to the repair and maintenance of I.A.F. aircraft, the company has undertaken the assembly and manufacture of Vampire aircraft for the I.A.F. It also builds a trainer aircraft known as H.T.2, and manufactures all-steel rail coaches for the Indian railways and bus bodies for various State and private transport authorities.

The Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory

As part of the plan to achieve self-sufficiency in locomotives, the Government has established a locomotive factory at Chittaranjan in West Bengal. It functions under the Ministry of Railways. Originally designed to produce 120 locomotives and 50 spare boilers a year, the capacity of the factory has been expanded and it will soon be producing about 200 locomotives a year.

The Integral Coach Factory

The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur went into production in October 1955. Its manufacturing programme from 1959 onward provides for the production of 350 coaches annually.

The Nahan Foundry Ltd.

The Nahan Foundry Ltd. was incorporated in October 1952, and the Government transferred its control to the company from January 1953. It is now managed by a board of directors appointed by the President who holds all the shares.

The foundry manufactures agricultural implements like cane crushers. As it had to face competition from private enterprise, the production of cane crushers was curtailed after 1952-53 and the manufacture of cast iron, anchor plates and certain non-ferrous articles for the railways and cast iron saddles for the Posts and Telegraphs Department was taken up instead.

SOME IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES

Iron and Steel

The first modern steel plant in India was established by the late J.N. Tata, who set up the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in 1907. The two other important manufacturers of iron and steel in India were the Bengal Iron and Steel Company and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. By 1939 the production of steel was over 8 lakh tons. World War II gave an impetus to the industry. Besides an increase in production, several special types of steel like bullet-proof armoured plates and others not manufactured in India previously were produced.

After the War production declined, but in 1949 it started rising again. In 1955, the output of finished steel (12.6 lakh tons) was higher than the record figure of 12.43 lakh tons achieved in 1954.

To meet the rapidly increasing demand for steel, the Government of India has adopted a two-fold policy. On the one hand, it is helping the existing units to expand their capacity and, on the other, it is setting up new steel plants on its own.

According to the 1952 census of manufacturing industries, there were 139 iron and steel works in India located mostly in Bombay, West Bengal, U.P., Bihar, Orissa, the Punjab, Delhi, Pepsu, Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Madras and Assam. The most important of them were: (1) the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur; (2) the Indian Iron and Steel Company at Hirapur and Kulti, with which the Steel Corporation of Bengal at Burnpur was merged in 1952; and (3) the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadrawati.

The table below indicates the progress made by the industry since 1916:

TABLE XCIII

Year	Production of steel (in tons)
1916 ..	99,000
1939 ..	8,42,905
1941 ..	11,37,650
1945 ..	9,96,678
1947 ..	8,93,296
1950 ..	10,04,586
1951 ..	10,76,021
1952 ..	11,01,008
1953 ..	10,25,515
1954 ..	12,43,467
1955 ..	12,60,000(*a*)

Engineering

Since 1947, the Government has been trying to foster the growth of this industry and India has become self-sufficient in a variety of articles such as electric motors, batteries for motor cars, ceiling fans, conduit pipes and metal sheets for utensils. Every year new units have been added, and in 1954 there were 62 different lines of manufactures in India.

Since 1954, the Government has devoted attention to the development of the automobile industry along sound lines. Several programmes for the manufacture of improved automobile ancillaries have been formulated. Programmes for the manufacture of jute mills machinery, turret lathes, windmills, steam and diesel road rollers and agricultural tractors have also been drawn up.

An expert committee has recently been appointed to examine the existing capacity for the manufacture of different types of machine tools, and to recommend measures for the rapid development of this basic industry.

Chemicals

Since independence, steady progress has been made in the development of the chemicals industry. The establishment of the Sindri factory in the public sector was a significant development in this direction. In the private sector, 60 companies dealing with chemical industries came into existence during 1946-50. In 1954, 134 items were being produced in the country. Among the products being manufactured for the first time in India were sheet glass, penicillin, D.D.T., chloromycetin, glacial acetic acid and acetic anhydride, bismuth salts and ammonium chloride.

(*a*) Approximate.

Hydrogen peroxide, sulpha drugs and stabilised bleaching powder are to be manufactured in the near future.

Cotton Textiles

The history of cotton textiles, the premier industry of the country, dates back to 1818, when the first cotton mill was established at Fort Gloster near Calcutta. The real growth of the industry, however, started with the setting up of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mills in 1856. The grant of protection and the spread of the *swadeshi* movement enabled the industry to make rapid strides. The number of mills increased to 389 in 1939 with a loomage of 2,02,464. World War II brought a fresh boom, which persisted after independence. The production of cloth between 1947 and 1953 has been as follows:

TABLE XCIV

(In million yards)

Year	Total production	Imports	Total availability	Exports	Total quantity available for domestic consumption
1947 ..	3,810	24	3,834	269	3,565
1948 ..	4,423	34	4,457	344	4,113
1949 ..	3,806	91	3,897	509	3,388
1950 ..	3,645	7	3,652	1,133	2,519
1951 ..	4,188	9	4,197	780	3,417
1952 ..	4,593	6	4,599	586	4,013
1953 (Jan.-August) ..	3,296	2	3,298	371	2,927

Cloth production touched a new record in 1955. The total production by the mills was nearly 5,087 million yards —an increase of about 80 million yards more than the 1954 figures. In 1955, handloom production was about 1,459 million yards.

According to the census of manufacturing industries, India has 588 registered cotton factories with a fixed capital of over Rs. 60 crore. The Government has ordered a survey of the textile industry in order to elicit the requirements of the mill industry for equipment and machinery. The assistance of the National Industrial Development Corporation to the industry will be based on this data.

Jute

As the biggest earner of foreign exchange for India, the jute industry occupies an important place in the country's economy. Besides employing about 3 lakh workers, it provides work for a large number of intermediaries. The value of its output is well over Rs. 150 crore per annum.

The first power-driven jute mill was established near Rishra in Calcutta in 1859. Since then the industry has made steady progress. Partition deprived it of vital raw material. In 1947-48,therefore, India produced

only 1·65 million bales of jute as against the normal consumption of 6·5 million bales. Negotiations to secure raw jute from Pakistan on reasonable terms were unsuccessful. On the other hand, India had to face increasing competition with the manufacturers of jute goods in Europe and Pakistan. The use of substitutes also affected the jute trade.

To safeguard the interests of the industry, the Government imposed price control on raw jute and jute products and at the same time took steps to increase the production of raw jute. The export duties on jute products were reduced. As a result, hessian bags from India became cheaper than cotton bags in the U.S.A., where Indian goods were in fair demand. The export duties were abolished after Pakistan devalued her rupee.

At present there are 85 jute mills in India. During 1955, the production of jute goods stood at 1·1 million tons, or 10 per cent higher than in 1954.

The following table shows the production and exports of jute goods during the last four years:

TABLE XCV

PRODUCTION OF JUTE GOODS

(*In thousand tons*)

Year (July to June)	Hessian	Sacking	Others	Total for IJMA mills	Total for all mills
1952-53 ..	347.7	510.4	38.4	891.5	927.2
1953-54 ..	390.4	444.8	30.5	865.7	900.4
1954-55 ..	399.2	557.5	38.1	994.8	1,043.4
1955-56 (July-Dec.) ..	202.2	285.9	31.4	519.5	543.5

TABLE XCVI

EXPORTS OF JUTE GOODS FROM INDIA

(Average monthly exports)

(*In tons*)

Year (July to June)	Hessian	Sacking	Others	Total for year	Monthly average
1952-53 ..	3,24,478	3,19,163	33,359	6,77,200	56,433
1953-54 ..	3,83,942	3,87,061	39,897	8,10,900	67,575
1954-55 ..	3,63,495	4,59,984	42,021	8,65,500	72,125
1955-56 (July-Dec.) ..	2,38,800	2,17,000	22,800	4,78,600	79,767

A drawback of the industry has been its obsolete machinery. To encourage modernisation, licences for the import of modern machinery

of the value of Rs. 8 crore have been granted to the jute mills. Arrangements have also been made for the manufacture of machinery in the country. The Government has also decided to grant loans to the industry through the National Industrial Development Corporation for the modernisation of machinery and equipment.

Cement

The following table shows the production of cement and asbestos cement sheets since 1946:

TABLE XCVII

(*In thousand tons*)

Year	Cement	Asbestos cement sheets
1946	1,542.0	25.2
1948	1,552.8	76.8
1950	2,612.4	86.4
1951	3,195.6	81.6
1952	3,537.6	87.6
1953	3,780.0	95.6

Cement production has now almost reached the target fixed for 1955-56 in the first Five Year Plan. The figure for 1955 was about 4·5 million tons.

Most of the cement factories are located in Bihar, Madras, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Pepsu. Eleven new schemes and 12 expansion programmes were sanctioned in 1955-56. The production of cement from the calcium carbonate sullage eliminated by the Sindri factory commenced in 1955.

Paper

The production of machine-made paper in India dates back to 1870, when the Bally Mill was established near Calcutta. During World War II, the number of mills increased to 15 and actual production reached the peak figure of 1,04,000 tons. Since 1950, the industry has made rapid progress and the gap between installed capacity and production has become very narrow. Production reached 1,85,000 tons in 1955.

In 1955-56, the first newsprint mill in India went into production. It has an installed capacity of 30,000 tons, while the present demand is 17,000 tons a year.

Oil Refineries

There are three oil refineries in India, two at Trombay Island near Bombay and the third at Vishakhapatnam.

The Standard Vacuum refinery at Trombay, which went into production late in 1954, has a capacity of about 1·2 million tons and involves a total capital investment of Rs. 17 crore. The Burmah-Shell refinery at Trombay reached full production by the middle of 1955. It has an

installed capacity of about 2 million tons per annum and involves a capital outlay (including working capital) of about Rs. 33 crore. The third refinery is bei g established at Vis'akhapatnam. A new Indian company called Caltex Oil Refinery (India) Ltd. has been set up to construct and operate the refinery. The refinery will have a capacity of 0 675 million tons of crude oil per annum and will involve a capital outlay of about Rs. 12·5 crore.

Explorations in West Bengal are being carried out by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company in partnership with the Government of India.

New oil deposits have been struck in Assam, and negotiations for participation with the Assam Oil Company are in progress. Exploration for oil has also been started in the Jaisalmer area of Rajasthan.

Coal

The first coal companies were established in Bengal and Bihar in the middle of the 19th century. The production of coal showed a great improvement after 1927. After the war, it rose from 29 8 million tons in 1948 to 31·4, 32 and 34 4 million tons in 1949, 1950 and 1951 respectively. A record figure of 38·2 million tons was recorded in 1955.

The bulk of coal production is in the private sector, the public sector accounting for 4·5 million tons.

Plantations

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations cover less than 0.4 per cent of the cropped area and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast. They provide employment for more than a million families and India earns about Rs. 80 crore of foreign exchange from their exports, tea alone accounting for Rs. 78 crore. Coffee and rubber, which used to be important export commodities, are now largely consumed within the country. The cropped area and the production of each of the three plantation industries in recent years are given in table XCVIII:

TABLE XCVIII

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Year	Area under cultivation (thousand acres)	Production (thousand lb.)
Tea		
1950-51	777	6,07,318
1951-52	782	6,41,079
1952-53	778	6,75,270
1953-54	775	5,88,733
1954-55	—	—
Coffee		
1950-51	224	54,322
1951-52	230	54,539
1952-53	230	47,800
1953-54	232	55,616
1954-55	—	—
Rubber		
1950-51	144	31,829
1951-52	148	32,033
1952-53	169	35,996
1953-54	169	44,700
1954-55	172	43,266

The production of tea during 1955-56 is estimated at over 660 million lb.

The production of coffee for 1954-55 was 24,670 tons. The estimated production for 1955-56 is 26,925 tons. An officer on special duty was appointed in 1954-55 to carry out a full survey of the under-developed coffee-growing areas in the States of Madras, Mysore and Coorg.

The production of raw rubber during 1955-56 is estimated at 22,444 tons, the highest since 1947. The country is, however, deficit in raw rubber and the gap is filled by imports. To make India self-sufficient, a scheme for replanting rubber in 1,20,000 acres has been approved.

SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been considerable development in large-scale industries, India remains largely a country of small-scale production. It is estimated that there are about 2 crore persons engaged in cottage industries. The handloom industry alone employs 50 lakh people or nearly as many as are employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations.

The work of organising these small industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. To supplement their efforts, the Central Government has set up six organisations, namely, (1) the All-India *Khadi* and Village Industries Board; (2) the All-India Handicrafts Board; (3) the All-India Handloom Board; (4) the Small-scale Industries Board; (5) the Coir Board; and (6) the Silk Board. Of these, the Coir and Silk Boards are statutory bodies.

Financial assistance to small industries is given both by the Government and banking institutions. Recently, measures were taken to make this assistance more effective.

The programme of technical assistance to small industries has been undertaken directly by the Central Government. Four regional institutions at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and a branch unit at Trivandrum have already started functioning. Experts are also brought in from abroad to help these industries in technical matters.

Another significant development has been the establishment of the National Small Industries Corporation in February 1955. Its Contract Division has established liaison with Government purchase departments and has evolved a workable arrangement for giving contracts to small units. The Corporation has introduced a scheme for hire purchase of machinery and equipment needed by small units.

For the development of small industries, the Community Projects Administration has appointed block level industrial officers in a number of community projects and national extension blocks. An intensive development programme has been introduced in 26 selected areas.

Special attention has been paid to the marketing of handicrafts both in India and abroad. Mobile exhibition units have been sent round the country and funds allocated for the exhibition of metalware, bambooware, etc. Handicrafts weeks have been celebrated in several States. Plans have now been drawn up for the building of a museum of handicrafts in Delhi.

Expenditure on the development of small industries incurred through the various Boards during the first Plan period is given in table XCIX :

TABLE XCIX

(In crores of rupees)

	1951-55	1955-56 (Budget)	1951-56
Handloom	6.5	4.6	11.1
Khadi	4.9	3.5	8.4
Village Industries	1.1	3.0	4.1
Small-scale Industries	2.0	3.3	5.3
Handicrafts	0.4	0.6	1.0
Silk and Sericulture	0.8	0.5	1.3
TOTAL ..	15.7	15.5	31.2

The second Five Year Plan includes a provision of Rs. 200 crore for the development of village and small industries.

COMMERCE

Before World War II, India normally had a favourable balance of trade. Her export surplus was, however, mostly expended on the payment of dividends on British capital and the salaries and pensions of British officers in India. In the wider pattern of the nternational balance of payments she was among those countries which were net dollar earners, and made over these earnings to the metropolitan countries of Europe.

Until the thirties, the structure of India's foreign trade followed the traditional pattern of a colonial country. India imported manufactured articles and exported raw materials and semi-processed goods.

After 1930, however, there was a noticeable change. India's imports of finished goods began to decline, while those of industrial raw materials increased.

World War II considerably helped India's industries and trade. Europe's productive potential was badly depleted, and the shortage of merchant shipping contributed in great measure to the fall in India's imports. Her exports, on the other hand, found expanded markets in Asia, the Middle East and the Far East. The decline in imports coupled with the increase in exports served to swell the country's substantial export surplus. After liquidating the whole of her sterling debt, India built up a balance of about Rs. 1,600 crore in sterling.

The favourable balance during World War II, however, did not flow from any inherent strength in India's economy. The inflationary situation created in the country raised the prices of export commodities and caused a relative decline in exports. Some commodities which India supplied were by now available from other sources. Jute goods, for instance, which accounted for over 33 per cent of her total earnings of foreign exchange and over 62 per cent of the earnings of hard currency, became increasingly expensive. Prices rose so high that substitutes made of paper and cotton

came to be used in increasing quantities in the U.S.A. Exports of cotton yarn and manufactures, too, declined and the market for castor seed and oil was more or less lost.

Furthermore, after the war imports were required on a large scale to relieve the war-time austerity and to meet the long pent up demand for consumer goods. In the absence of any effective restrictions there was a surfeit of imports and the country was faced with an excess of imports over exports.

Nor was this all. The partition of the country in 1947 reduced India's export industries to dependence on imported raw materials. Commodities such as jute, cotton, wool and hides and skins not only disappeared from the list of exports but figured prominently among the imports. Foodgrains, too, had to be imported in large quantities, and from hard currency areas. In consequence, the adverse balance of trade rose to Rs. 219.26 crore in 1948-49 as against Rs. 37.07 crore in 1947-48 and Rs. 14.79 crore in 1946-47.

Immediate steps were taken by the Government to improve this position. Imports of consumer goods were restricted to the minimum and exports stimulated. The emphasis shifted from export control to export promotion. Other measures adopted were the progressive liberalisation of export controls, conclusion of trade arrangements and agreements with foreign countries, consolidation of commercial services abroad, participation in international fairs and exhibitions, opening of show-rooms in important centres of world trade, standardisation of Indian goods and effective commercial servicing and publicity.

Simultaneously, efforts were made to step up the production of essential raw materials required for domestic consumption, without which any permanent large-scale expansion of exports was not possible. Tax relief was granted on certain commodities and import duties on raw materials were reduced.

Bilateral trade agreements were concluded with several countries, including Switzerland, Hungary, Poland, Finland, Egypt, Iraq, Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Czechoslovakia, Western Germany, Austria, Indonesia and Japan. The main object of these agreements was to establish direct trade contacts to secure essential and scarce goods not otherwise obtainable, and to promote the export of Indian goods. By means of these agreements India was able to obtain scarce goods such as newsprint, capital goods, steel products and other essential materials required for industrial and economic development. As a result of these measures, India's adverse balance was reduced to Rs. 133·73 crore in 1949-50.

The most important development in 1949-50 was the devaluation of the rupee. In this respect India followed the U.K., which had devalued the pound in September 1949. By itself, devaluation did not affect the price relationship between India and other sterling areas. Nevertheless, it had, on the whole, a favourable effect on India's foreign trade. Between October 1949 and November 1950, the value of exports amounted to 611.3 crore as against Rs. 479.67 crore in the corresponding period of Rs. 1948-49, an increase of 27.5 per cent. During the same period, the value of exports to the dollar areas rose from Rs. 114.74 crore to Rs. 150.83 crore or by 31 per cent. Exports to other hard currency areas increased by 23 per cent.

Devaluation also conferred an indirect benefit on the export trade with soft currency areas. The value of exports to these countries in the 14 months of the post-devaluation period rose to Rs. 460.47 crore as against Rs. 364.93 crore during the corresponding period preceding devaluation. The value of exports to these countries thus registered an increase of 26 per cent.

The recurrent adverse balance of trade since partition was thus considerably reduced. The adverse balance in the 14 months preceding devaluation stood at Rs. 232 crore. It declined to Rs. 5.4 crore in the same period after devaluation.

In 1950-51, India for the first time recorded a favourable trade balance of Rs. 40.27 crore in her sea and air-borne trade. India's total exports rose from Rs. 485.32 crore in 1949-50 to Rs. 606.84 crore in 1950-51. In the succeeding three years the value of total trade declined, but it again rose after 1954. By then, the steps taken by the Government to increase the level of foreign trade had begun to bear fruit. The total value of trade increased to Rs. 1,248 crore in 1955 as compared to Rs. 1,179 crore in 1954 and Rs. 1,062.81 crore in the preceding year. The contraction of the adverse balance during these years was mainly due to reductions both in the value and quantum of imports of raw cotton, foodgrains and machinery of all kinds. The overall deficit in India's foreign trade during 1955 was Rs. 40 crore.

While imports of foodgrains dropped those of industrial raw materials showed an increase. This reflected a higher level of industrial activity and production in the country. With the expansion of internal production, imports of selected commodities were liberalised. Import quotas were pared in the case of commodities adequately produced in India whereas they were increased for essential goods.

Meanwhile, the progress of developmental activities in the country led to an increase in exports. Jute yarn and manufactures, tea and cotton piecegoods continued to be important foreign exchange earners. Recently, there has been an increase in the export of vegetable oils, raw cotton and shellac.

To stimulate exports the Government has established Export Promotion Councils for (*a*) cotton textiles, (*b*) silk and rayon textiles, (*c*) plastic, (*d*) engineering and (*e*) cashewnuts and pepper. The Cotton Textile Promotion Council sent a delegation in 1955 to Burma, Thailand, Singapore, Malaya, Indonesia and Ceylon to study market conditions in those countries. The Silk and Rayon Export Promotion Council has obtained market reports and samples of silk and rayon piece-goods from foreign countries and circulated them among representatives of trade and industry. The Engineering Export Promotion Council sent a team of experts to Burma to explore the market for engineering goods during 1955.

One of the steps to promote exports was the introduction of a scheme for the grant of drawbacks on customs duty on imported goods used for the manufacture of articles. During 1955, the Government also set up a committee to draft an export credit guarantee scheme suitable for Indian conditions. The services of an expert from the Department of Export Credit Guarantee in the U.K. were obtained to help this committee.

Direction of Trade

The U.K. and the U.S.A. continued to be India's principal buyers and suppliers. During 1954, the distribution of imports by countries of

origin was: U.K. 24.5 per cent, U.S.A. 12.5 per cent, Burma 7.5 per cent, Egypt 4.3. per cent, other countries 51.2 per cent. The share of the U.K. in the exports was 31.7 per cent and of the U.S.A. 15.3 per cent. The shares of the U.K. and the U.S.A. in the exports, however, registered a decline in 1955, while those in the import trade increased.

Trade Agreements

India's trade with the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary and Rumania has shown a rising trend. In accordance with the recommendations of the Bandung Conference, the Government is taking steps to promote trade with countries in the Asian-African region.

Fresh trade agreements were concluded with Japan and Rumania, and an informal trade agreement was made with a delegation from East Germany during 1954. The Indo-Chinese Trade Agreement, valid for two years in the first instance, was signed on October 14, 1954. A special feature of this agreement was that it recognised the need to maintain and strengthen the customary trade between India and Tibet. Immediately after the signing of the agreement, formal arrangements were made with the Chinese trade delegation for the export of 9 million tons of tobacco in exchange for 90 tons of raw silk from China.

Agreements were also reached in December 1955 with the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and Italy. The U.S.S.R. undertook to supply 1 million tons of steel during the next three years. It will also supply equipment for oil mining and other equipment and goods as may be agreed upon. In return, the U.S.S.R. will substantially increase its purchases from India, to the extent of the total value of goods supplied by it. Under the agreement with the Italian Government, Italy will encourage fruitful co-operation between Italian and Indian firms by way of sharing technical skill, provision of technicians and supply of equipment and machinery, including long-term credit facilities for the supply of machinery to India.

A fresh trade agreement was also concluded with Pakistan in July 1955. Valid for one year from September 1, 1955, it provides for the continued movement of jute and coal and also envisages the revival of trade in other commodities. A special feature of the agreement is that it provides facilities for people residing on the border of East Bengal on one side and West Bengal, Assam and Tripura on the other to buy and sell on a small scale across the border without the usual formalities.

Balance of Payments

The improvement in the domestic economy has also made itself felt in the external trade. The country's balance of payments on current account for the first nine months of 1955 showed a surplus of about Rs. 25 crore, and the year as a whole may show a surplus of Rs. 35 crore as compared with a deficit of Rs. 4 crore the previous year.

The level of India's sterling balance reflects the overall balance of payments. At the begining of 1955, these balances stood at Rs. 731 crore and at the end at Rs. 735 crore.

The dollar position has also shown an improvement. During the first three quarters of 1955 there was a substantial surplus on current account of Rs. 31 crore as against Rs. 3 crore in the corresponding period of 1954. As a result of the improvement in the dollar balance of payments,

India made a net contribution of 53 million dollars to the Central Reserve in 1955 as compared with a net withdrawal of 15 million dollars in 1954.

TABLE C

BALANCE OF INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN MERCHANDISE BY SEA, LAND AND AIR (*a*)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Year	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Balance of trade in merchandise
1954-55	65,174	57,847	502	—6,825
1953-54	58,069	52,581	482	—5,006
1952-53	67,347	57,234	502	—9,611
195152	95,458	72,888	405	—22,165
1950-51	62,334	59,679	454	—2,201

(*a*) Excluding transit trade.

TABLE CI

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED BY SEA AND AIR

(In lakhs of rupees)

Principal articles	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51
Almonds	142	148	124	160	115
Dates	259	298	237	391	426
Rice not in the husk ..	5,487	1,330	4,316	3,819	2,299
Wheat	1,287	3,832	8,400	15,203	3,714
Milk condensed and preserved (including milk cream) ..	533	459	284	400	311
Betelnuts	217	302	327	466	343
Asphalt	458	229	529	94	84
Kerosene oil	2,867	2,748	2,185	1,921	1,765
Fuel oil	1,915	1,887	1,491	1,482	1,180
Lubricating oil	870	603	1,311	1,096	695
Petroleum	2,498	3,090	2,592	2,485	1,795
Coconut oil	358	390	308	604	317
Copra or coconut kernel ..	704	360	204	159	114
Cotton, raw	5,845	5,275	7,667	13,713	10,077
Wool, tops(a)	716	684	401	526	—
Explosives	161	138	193	142	105
Chemicals and chemical preparations (excluding chemical manures and medicines) ..	1,781	1,272	1,274	1,982	917
Drugs and medicines ..	1,311	1,230	1,134	1,515	994
Hardware	543	448	405	614	457
Instruments, electrical ..	1,132	1,346	1,529	1,036	967
Coal-tar dyes	1,643	1,545	751	1,427	1,198
Prime movers other than electrical	683	629	1,021	2,177	2,185
Electrical machinery ..	1,575	1,913	1,765	1,620	1,200
Agricultural tractors and parts	386	371	338	1,056	700
Boilers	317	474	435	411	527
Machine tools, etc. ..	270	200	195	179	265
Cotton textile machinery ..	723	744	934	731	738
Sheets and plates (iron and steel)	1,118	695	603	397	359
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	723	790	597	583	314
Aluminium	361	181	241	317	277
Copper, unwrought ..	642	245	718	138	687
Tin, unwrought blocks, ingots, bars and slabs	383	290	247	486	380
Zinc, unwrought ..	471	312	391	627	585
Paper	1,209	1,127	1,124	1,316	950
Cycles	262	191	345	427	243
Carriages and wagons and parts thereof for railways ..	497	598	879	360	224
Motor Cars	665	283	296	479	324
hassis	327	215	288	287	266
Artificial silk yarn ..	1,266	1,204	785	1,729	1,471

(a) Separately specified from 1951-52.

TABLE CII

VALUE OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES BY SEA AND AIR

(In lakhs of rupees)

Countries	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51
Total value of exports (Indian merchandise) ..	57,230	51,835	55,350	70,175	57,832
Principal countries					
United Kingdom ..	18,475	15,008	12,244	18,786	13,516
Aden (including Protectorate)	676	900	930	629	973
Bahrein Islands	213	217	175	136	113
Pakistan, West ..	291	134	1,114	1,613	1,161
Pakistan, East ..	187	49	233	287	180
Ceylon	1,693	1,828	1,982	1,650	1,925
Singapore	688	795	1,556	1,194	3,056
Federation of Malaya ..	365	334	316	373	548
Hong Kong	335	385	644	510	1,006
Zanzibar and Pemba ..	40	57	44	23	33
Kenya	678	600	654	883	638
Tanganyika (under British Trusteeship)	446	337	367	262	209
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	703	511	614	772	409
Canada	1,737	1,311	1,281	1,624	1,365
Australia	2,445	1,746	1,696	4,663	2,930
U.S.S.R.	212	115	85	667	134
Finland	18	13	25	105	20
Sweden	153	151	181	241	242
Norway	58	41	88	160	130
Germany, West ..	1,452	1,160	1,238	866	888
Netherlands	1,287	653	1,025	773	955
Belgium	613	441	663	770	780
France	518	533	563	1,045	645
Switzerland	92	75	59	205	211
Italy	638	508	1,048	693	1,251
Saudi Arabia	305	348	297	185	201
Iraq	273	245	208	313	285
Iran	527	153	206	414	597
Afghanistan	204	269	335	315	394
Burma	1585	2,080	2,216	1,955	2,200
Thailand	222	361	427	872	476
Japan	1,566	2,314	3,116	1,427	976
China	279	80	41	677	346
Egypt	818	347	568	635	574
Mozambique	75	68	93	100	22
United States of America ..	8,738	8,995	11,174	13,013	11,014
Argentine Republic ..	1,251	1,957	6,83	1,750	967

TABLE CIII

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED BY SEA AND AIR

(In lakhs of rupees)

Principal article	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51
Fish, dry unsalted	262	284	238	179	131
Fish, dry salted	129	130	127	131	97
Cashew kernels ..	1,051	1,099	1,298	905	855
Pepper ..	695	1,287	1,606	2,322	2,040
Tea, black ..	14,653	10,160	80,19	9,347	7,987
Coffee ..	722	146	139	55	135
Tobacco, unmanufactured	993	1,102	1,236	1,412	1,305
Coal ..	363	410	739	781	336
Mica ..	659	800	901	1,321	1,000
Lac ..	1,062	670	742	1,484	1,188
Skins, raw ..	707	607	554	762	874
Iron ore ..	383	579	370	100	22
Manganese ore ..	1,244	2,423	2,178	1,569	801
Castor oil ..	350	319	764	657	435
Groundnut oil ..	1,188	25	1,047	432	1,674
Cotton, raw ..	1,019	940	1,933	1,368	494
Cotton, waste ..	996	988	964	735	1,241
Wool, raw ..	861	587	841	470	787
Crushed bones and bone grist	237	201	226	228	116
Hides, tanned or dressed	797	1,104	922	1,361	1,202
Cotton, twist and yarn	34	470	438	197	1,707
Skins, tanned or dressed	1,071	1,386	1,075	1,132	1,325
Cotton piece-goods handloom	761	1,007	874	917	1,088
Cotton piece-goods, mill-made	5,479	5,324	5,272	4,250	10,580
Jute, gunny bags	5,699	4,021	6,100	13,525	5,518
Jute, gunny cloth	6,254	6,943	6,308	12,458	5,260
Wool, carpets and rugs	386	369	280	588	556
Coir, manufactured	834	815	716	1,019	1,081

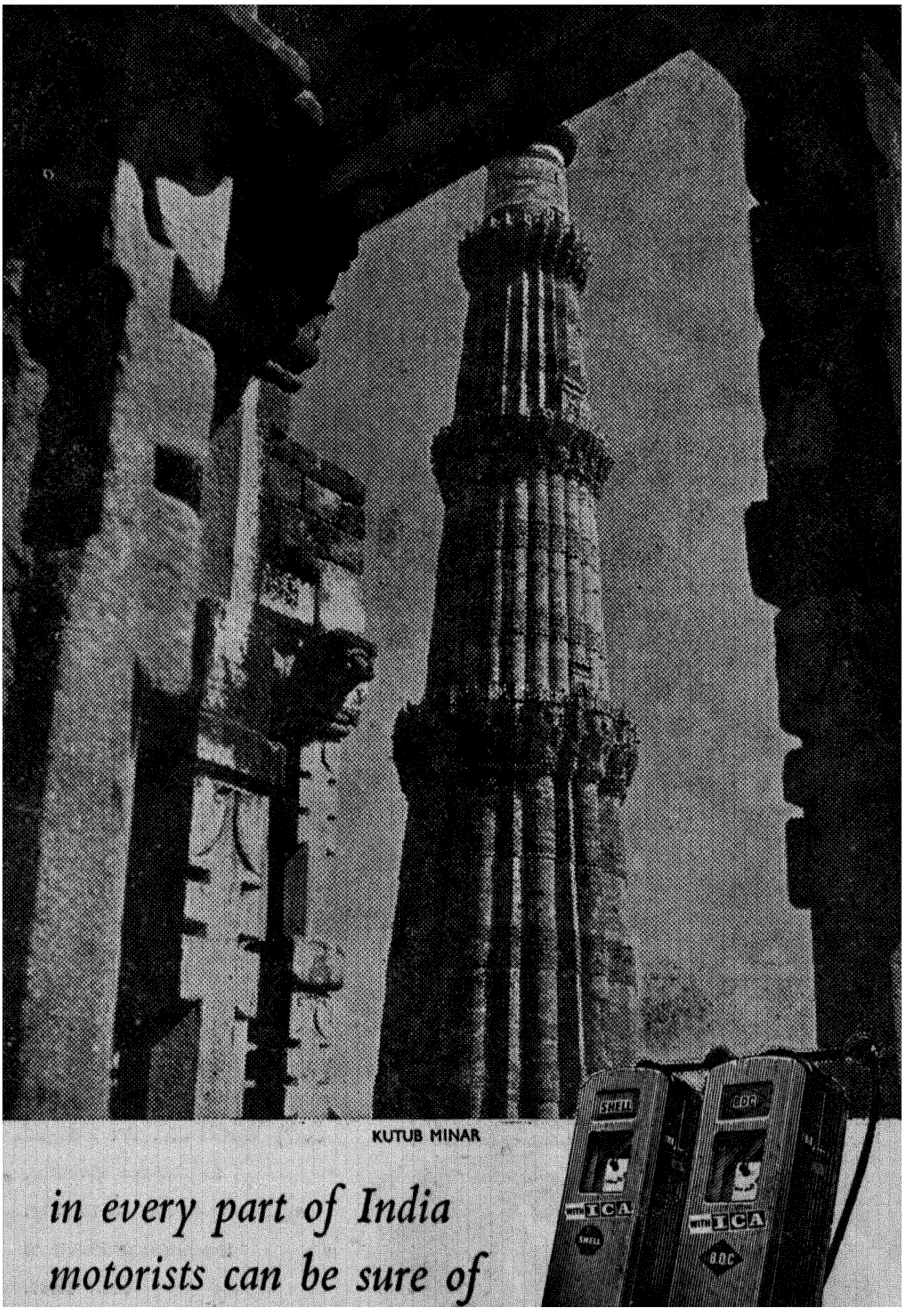
TABLE CIV

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED FROM PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES BY SEA AND AIR

(In lakhs of rupees)

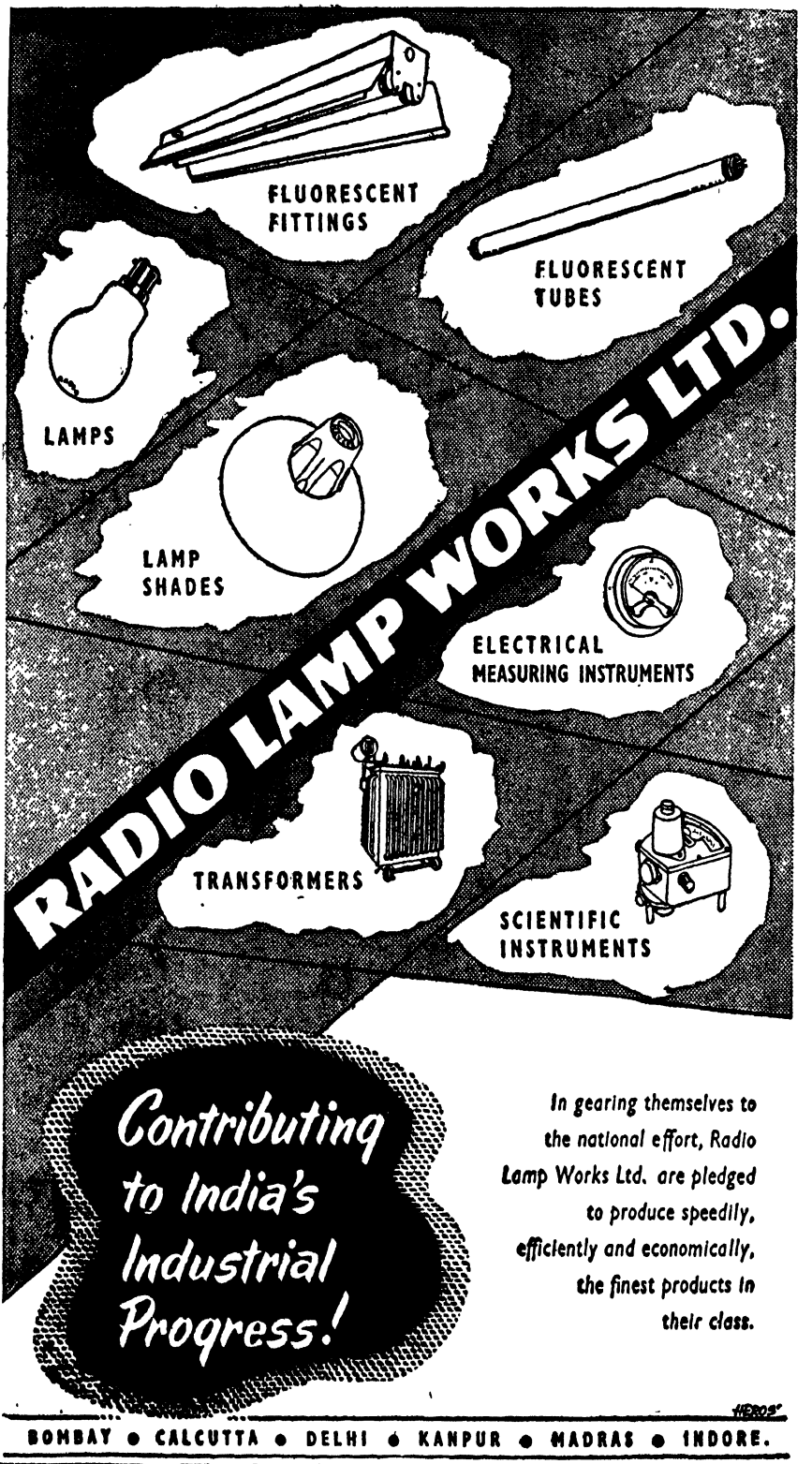
Countries	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51
Total value of imports	610,60	549,12	644,91	874,94	589,12
Principal countries					
United Kingdom	14,688	14,498	14,099	16,228	13,531
Aden including Protectorate[a]	143	32	59	86	116
Bahrein Islands ..	2,021	1,796	1,851	1,092	696
Pakistan, West	50	15	54	1,027	421
Pakistan, East	13	11	12	27	43
Ceylon ..	746	509	429	560	453
Singapore ..	1,555	1,635	1,260	1,787	1,608
Federation of Malaya	582	419	225	423	81
Hong Kong ..	148	143	116	199	231
Zanzibar and Pemba	175	212	36	271	177
Kenya ..	1,839	1,532	2,057	1,860	1,852
Tanganyika (under British Trusteeship) ..	246	115	198	217	211
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	305	748	399	1,430	749
Canada ..	1,013	1,414	2,958	1,934	2,190
Australia ..	1,955	2,583	1,238	1,762	3,345
U.S.S.R. ..	161	60	24	138	23
Finland ..	215	189	181	315	149
Sweden ..	603	620	568	749	529
Norway ..	267	292	279	358	223
Germany, West	3,873	3,159	2,396	2,856	1,062
Netherlands ..	1,359	1,142	1,095	1,098	726
Belgium ..	932	943	690	1,028	922
France ..	1,395	994	1,401	1,089	1,107
Switzerland ..	1,016	912	695	999	761
Italy ..	1,942	2384	1,284	1,798	1,626
Saudi Arabia ..	55	1,482	1,477	1,004	87
Iraq ..	183	257	205	361	429
Iran ..	420	204	250	2,891	3,700
Afghanistan ..	82	60	76	108	144
Burma ..	5,733	1,750	2,646	2,348	1,880
Thailand ..	75	45	772	1,164	815
Japan ..	1,891	1,322	1,599	2,542	1,011
China ..	156	99	1,318	1,589	68
Egypt ..	1,968	2,770	1,512	4,053	3,287
Mozambique ..	429	448	595	342	444
United States of America	8,161	8,005	18,307	29,377	11,916
Argentine Republic	7	2	213	79	5

(a) Includes Socotra and Hadramaut from April 1953.



KUTUB MINAR

in every part of India
motorists can be sure of


FLUORESCENT FITTINGS
FLUORESCENT TUBES
LAMPS
LAMP SHADES
ELECTRICAL MEASURING INSTRUMENTS
TRANSFORMERS
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
RADIO LAMP WORKS LTD.
Contributing to India's Industrial Progress!
In gearing themselves to the national effort, Radio Lamp Works Ltd. are pledged to produce speedily, efficiently and economically, the finest products in their class.
HEROS
BOMBAY • CALCUTTA • DELHI • KANPUR • MADRAS • INDORE.

famous for

QUAINT FORM

and

CHARMING DESIGN

are the artistic

HANDICRAFTS OF INDIA

they are inexpensive

ideal for decorations

suitable as utility goods

VISIT

any handicrafts emporium

and enrich your collections

for detailed information

and addresses

please contact

ALL INDIA HANDICRAFTS BOARD

MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

JANPATH, NEW DELHI

CHAPTER XIX

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

For a long time scientific research in India was confined to the universities and other non-official research institutions. These centres have made significant contributions to the advancement of science through a large number of devoted workers and outstanding scientists.

Learned Societies

With the establishment of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal[1] in 1784, a resurgence of science in India began. The Survey of India was started in 1800, the Geological Survey in 1851, the Botanical Survey in 1889 and the Zoological Survey in 1916. In 1876, the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science was inaugurated. Thereafter, many other institutions and learned societies came into being in quick succession. These institutions are devoted to the furtherance of knowledge in their respective spheres. They also disseminate information through journals and pamphlets. Contact among the members is promoted through conferences.

The Indian Science Congress Association, inaugurated in 1914, provides a common forum for the scientists of the country. During the last 38 years of its career, the Indian Science Congress has rapidly grown in importance. Under its auspices, Indian and foreign scientists meet every year to discuss common problems and to exchange ideas.

The National Institute of Sciences (1935) has now been recognised by the Government of India as the premier scientific organisation and a link "between scientific academies, societies, institutions and the Government's scientific departments and services." It occupies a status similar to that of the Royal Society of London or the National Academy of Washington. It secures and manages funds and endowments for the promotion of science.

State assistance to scientific research is of recent origin. A beginning was made in this direction in 1935 when the Government established the Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau with the object of creating a research organisation suitable for the needs of the country. An Industrial Research Council consisting of representatives of the Central and provincial Governments was set up to advise on measures for the co-ordination and development of industrial research. Its activities and scope were, however, seriously hampered on account of limited finances—its annual budget being only Rs. 2 lakh.

The second world war was a period of great stress. It demanded the maximum scientific utilisation of the resources available in India. In view of the war requirements and of the growing research consciousness in the country, the Government of India set up a Board of Scientific and

1. Later renamed Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Industrial Research in 1940. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was established in 1941.

The Department of Scientific Research was created by the Government of India in June 1948 to supervise and co-ordinate research work undertaken by the State and private institutions. Subsequently, the Department became part of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research which was established in February 1954.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was constituted as an autonomous body with the object of establishing, maintaining and managing laboratories and institutions devoted to scientific and industrial research. The Council awards research scholarships and fellowships, and utilises the results of research for the development of industries. It also publishes scientific papers and journals to disseminate information on scientific and industrial matters.

Finance

The activities of the Council are financed mainly by the Central Government. The grant for recurring expenditure in 1942 was Rs. 11,00,000. In 1953-54 it rose to Rs. 1,74,00,000. In addition, the Council has received valuable gifts of land and buildings from the State Governments for the establishment of research centres. A fairly large income is derived from the sale of publications and from royalties for the Council's patents and copyrights. The estimated expenditure for 1955-56 is Rs. 2,13,94,200.

Administration

The Council is administered by a Governing Body with the Prime Minister as President and the Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research as Vice-President. Non-officials representing science, business and industry as well as representatives of the Ministry of Finance are included in the Governing Body. In technical matters, the Governing Body is advised by a Board of Scientific and Industrial Research consisting of 19 members. Nine of these members are eminent scientists, mostly non-officials. The Board is assisted by twenty-five research advisory committees.

NATIONAL LABORATORIES

Since the attainment of independence, a large number of national laboratories which undertake both applied and fundamental research have been established all over the country. Table CVI gives detailed information about the 14 national laboratories. The total capital expenditure on the national laboratories up to the end of March 1955 was Rs. 4,17,86,000.

TABLE CV

NATIONAL LABORATORIES IN INDIA

No.	Name of laboratory	Location	Date of opening	Director
1	National Chemical Laboratory	Poona	January 3, 1950	G.I. Finch, F.R.S.
2	National Physical Laboratory	New Delhi	January 21, 1950	K.S. Krishnan F.R.S.
3	Central Fuel Research Institute	Jealgora	April 22, 1950	A. Lahiri
4	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Jadavpur	August 25, 1950	Atma Ram
5	Central Food Technological Institute	Mysore	October 21, 1950	V. Subrahmaniam
6	National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	November 26, 1950	E.H. Buchnal
7	Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow	February 17, 1951	B. Mukherji
8	Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	July 16, 1952	E. Zipkes
9	Central Electro-chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi	January 15, 1953	B.B. Dey
10	Central Leather Research Institute	Madras	January 16, 1953	B.M. Das
11	Central Building Research Institute	Roorkee	April 13, 1953	K. Billing
12	Central Electronic Engineering Institute	Pilani	Foundation-stone laid on Sept. 21, 1953	..
13	National Botanical Gardens	Lucknow	April 1953	K.N. Kaul
14	Central Salt Research Institute	Bhavnagar	April 10, 1954	Mata Prasad

Detailed plans for the establishment of a Mining Research Station at Dhanbad have been approved by the Governing Body of the Council and the Planning Commission. The plans were prepared by the Mining Research Committee.

Plans are also being prepared for the establishment of a Mechanical Engineering Research Institute at Calcutta. Also, the question of bringing the following two laboratories under the Council is under consideration:

(*i*) Indian Institute of Medical Research, Calcutta.

(*ii*) Central Laboratory for Scientific and Industrial Research, Hyderabad.

The national laboratories seek to supplement rather than supplant the work of other research institutions in the country. Besides the national

laboratories, there are in the country several other research institutions for physical and technological sciences. They work independently of the Government as well as of the industries, and are devoted to pure research. A list of these institutions is given below:

(*i*) Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, 53 University Road, Lucknow.

(*ii*) Bose Research Institute, 93 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

(*iii*) Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

(*iv*) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(*v*) Laboratories of the Indian Academy of Science (Raman Institute), Malleswaram, Bangalore.

(*vi*) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.

(*viii*) The Cosmic Research Laboratory, Gulmarg (Kashmir).

Research Associations

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research helps in the formation of industrial research associations on the same lines as in Great Britain. Such associations have already been formed by the Ahmedabad textile industry, the silk and art silk mills of Bombay, the jute mills of Calcutta and the Sri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi. While the industry concerned bears the major part of the cost of research, the Government makes a suitable contribution. The Council accords recognition to all such research associations and institutions.

A committee was appointed by the Government of India in 1953 to report on the working of the national laboratories. Sir Alfred Egerton, a well-known scientist from the U.K., was chairman of the committee and one of its members was Professor Gaston Depody, Director of the Central National Institute of Science, Paris. The Committee signed an unanimous report containing 21 general recommendations, apart from specific recommendations for each laboratory.

Subsidised Research

The Council encourages fundamental and applied research in the Universities and other research institutions through grants-in-aid. The research schemes, which were in progress or were recommended by the Research Committee of the Council for 1953-54, numbered more than 120. Nineteen new projects were sanctioned for the national laboratories for 1954-55. Research schemes which were already in progress at various centres in the country were renewed.

IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH FROM APRIL 1954 TO MARCH 1955

Biological Research Committee

In view of the need for research in biology, a Biological Research Committee was recently set up under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to:

(*i*) consider the present state of development of biological sciences in India,

(*ii*) recommend the subjects and the extent to which biological research should be supported by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, and

(*iii*) to consider the research schemes submitted to the Council and make recommendations.

Rain and Cloud Physics Research Unit

Experiments to produce artificial rain have been carried out in the U.S.A., Australia and recently in India under the auspices of the Council. In view of the inconclusive nature of the results obtained, a systematic investigation was considered essential. With this end in view, it was decided to set up a Rain and Cloud Physics Research Unit at the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, to carry out a comprehensive study of the physics of clouds for a fuller understanding of the process of rain formation, particularly with reference to the conditions prevailing in the tropics. The unit will work in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence and the Indian Meteorological Department.

In view of the popular interest in the subject, the Officer-in-Charge of the Unit has compiled a pamphlet which provides the latest information concerning artificial rain-making, its limitations and the possible lines of further study.

International Geophysical Year Programme of Observations

An Indian National Committee has already been constituted under the auspices of the Council to organise investigations in connection with the International Geophysical year 1957-58. These will include studies in synoptic aerology, physical meteorology, geomagnetism, air glow and aurora, ionospheric and solar activity, cosmic rays, surveys of longitude and latitude, glaciology and general circulation of the air.

Gas Turbine Research: Five-Year Programme

A five-year programme of research in gas turbines has been drawn up by a special committee which has Shri J.R.D. Tata as chairman and is assisted by a British expert, Prof. O.A. Saunders. The programme envisages the setting up of a research centre at the Indian Institute of Science for adopting gas turbines to Indian requirements. A centre for post-graduate training in gas turbine technology is also to be started in co-operation with the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, and the Bengal Engineering College, Calcutta. The project involves an expenditure of Rs. 13.8 lakh during the first three years. A Standing Committee has been appointed to implement the programme.

Iron Production by Low Shaft Furnace Process

To explore the possibility of iron production by the Low Shaft Furnace method, a pilot plant is to be set up at Jamshedpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 lakh.

The chief feature of the project is the replacement of coking coal in the iron and steel industry by non-coking coals leading to the conservation of the reserves of the country's better grade coals.

Ionospheric Observations on Solar Eclipse of June 30, 1954

The Radio Research Committee of the Council, which is functioning as the National Committee in India for the International Scientific Radio Union, organised observations during the solar eclipse of June 30, 1954. The main centres of observation were Calcutta and Ahmedabad. A special camp station was set up by A.I.R. at Philaudi. The data collected are being analysed.

Translation of Bharatiya Jyotish Shastra

Funds were provided for the translation into English of a *Bharatiya Jyotish Shastra* by the late Shankar Balkrishna Dixit. The book, which is in Marathi, is a source book of ancient and medieval Indian astronomy.

Experimental National Calendar, 1954-55 to 1958-59

An experimental national calendar for five years, 1954-55 to 1958-59, has been finalised by the Calendar Reform Committee of the Council. The compilation is preceded by an introduction containing the recommendations of the committee. A history of calendars in use in different countries is also given.

Establishment of Mining Research Station

The plans prepared by the Mining Research Committee for the establishment of a Mining Research Station at Dhanbad have been approved by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. The problems to be investigated by the Mining Research Station relate to fire and ventilation in mines, mine working, designing and testing of mining equipment and health of mine workers.

Patchouli Cultivation

Success has been achieved in the cultivation of the Johore variety of the patchouli plant specially imported from Singapore for trial cultivation at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The cultivation has yielded good quality patchouli oil which is an important ingredient in the preparation of perfumes.

Linaloe Oil

At the instance of the Essential Oils Research Committee of the Council, the Government of Madras has undertaken trial cultivation of linaloe trees. Linaloe oil is an important perfumery material. The tree is a native of Mexico, from where linaloe seeds are being obtained.

Oceanographic Surveys

In pursuance of the oceanographic research, which the Andhra University is carrying out, *I.N.S. Rohilkhand* has undertaken five cruises off the eastern coast of India. The samples collected have been examined. During these cruises data on the temperature of sea water at varying depths, its salinity and mineral contents were also obtained. The information is of interest both to the Indian Navy and commercial navigation.

The other research schemes taken up under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research include an investigation into cancer-producing and cancer-inhibiting substances, photomicrography of brain cells and the nutritive value of lesser known foodstuffs.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research brings out reports, monographs and bulletins which discuss the research activities of the 23 research committees and the research projects completed in the national laboratories. The Publications Division of the Council publishes two monthly journals—the *Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research* in English and *Vigyan Pragati* in Hindi. An important publication of the Council is the *Dictionary of Indian Raw Materials and Industrial Products*, popularly known as

the *Wealth of India*, to be completed in 10 volumes each consisting of two parts dealing with raw materials and industrial products respectively. Of these, six volumes have so far been completed, while the seventh is in the press.

The compilation of the *National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel* was taken in hand on the recommendations of the Scientific Manpower Committee. Three volumes of this publication have already been brought out. They contain information about engineers, medical personnel, scientists and technologists.

SCIENTIFIC LIAISON

The Government of India has a Scientific Liaison Officer in the U.K. who keeps the Government posted with the latest scientific developments there and arranges for the training of Indian students in European research institutions.

NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

New techniques and processes evolved in the national laboratories and other research institutions require enterprising industrialists to utilise them. Private enterprise is, however, not always willing to take the risks involved in such undertakings. To evaluate the commercial feasibility of new inventions and processes, the Government of India has established a National Research Development Corporation. The Corporation will set up plants to test the utility of new inventions and discoveries.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH

Nuclear research is of recent origin in India. Pioneering work in this field was done by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research which was founded in 1945. In addition to the training of students, the Institute undertakes research in nuclear physics. The nuclear emulsion group of the Institute has made a substantial contribution to the development of new and more refined techniques. The Institute's School of Mathematics is the largest of its kind in India. Like the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the Tata Institute depends mainly on the Government of India for financial support. Another institution connected with nuclear research is the Institute of Nuclear Physics which was opened by Madame Joliot Curie at Calcutta in 1950.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Atomic Energy Commission was set up in August 1948 under the Atomic Energy Act of 1948. It deals with all matters connected with the development and production of atomic energy.

The Commission spends several lakhs of rupees every year to promote cosmic ray research. The Board of Research on Atomic Energy and the Cosmic Ray Committee assist the Commission in carrying out its educational and research programmes. The research programme of the Commission is carried out at the universities, the Tata Institute and other institutions. Among the institutions which receive assistance from the Commission for this purpose are the Institute of Nuclear Physics and the Bose Research Institute at Calcutta and the Physical Research Laboratory at Ahmedabad. In order to raise the standard of instruction in mathematics, chemistry and physics, substantial grants are given by the Commission to several educational institutions.

The Commission has been responsible for the setting up of the Indian Rare Earths Factory at Alwaye in Travancore-Cochin. This enterprise is jointly run by the Governments of India and Travancore-Cochin. Set up in April 1952, it undertakes the processing of monazite. Besides bringing substantial returns on the capital invested, it produces materials of strategic value. The Commission is now building another factory which will extract uranium from the waste eliminated by the plant at Alwaye. Some of the rare earth salts produced by this plant will be used by the gas mantle industry, while the remainder will be kept for future use.

The Department of Atomic Energy was created by the Government of India in 1954 and is under the direct control of the Prime Minister. Dr. H.J. Bhabha, Chairman of the A.E.C. is its Secretary. The Department is located in Bombay and has taken over all matters connected with atomic research from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.

INDIAN NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

The Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) provides documentation services to the national laboratories, scientific institutions, universities and industrial concerns. In 1952, the Government of India entered into an agreement with UNESCO. Under this agreement, UNESCO agreed to provide technical assistance for the organisation of the centre. Among the functions of the documentation centre are:

(*i*) receipt and retention of all scientific periodicals required in India by universities and research institutions,

(*ii*) supply of photostats and translation of articles required by research workers,

(*iii*) preparation and maintenance of an index of all scientific journals received,

(*iv*) answering of queries on scientific problems,

(*v*) supply to the rest of the world of information about the scientific work done in India and neighbouring countries.

INSDOC is a national repository for reports of the scientific work carried out in the country, whether published or unpublished. It is housed in the National Physical Laboratory and is under the administrative control of the Director, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.

The centre has compiled a catalogue of scientific journals and of research institutions. In this work, it was assisted by the Indian Library Association. Libraries of all scientific institutions in the country have extended loan facilities to INSDOC.

CHAPTER XX

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The Indian railway system is the largest in Asia and the fourth largest in the world. It is the country's biggest nationalised undertaking, with a route mileage of over 34,000.

The railways constitute India's principal means of transport and carry about 80 per cent of the goods traffic and 70 per cent of the passengers. In 1955, on an average about 36 lakhs of people travelled by rail daily. In 1954-55, the railways carried 11 crore tons of goods.

The capital-at-charge was about Rs. 911 crore. Gross earnings in the year ending March 31, 1955, amounted to Rs. 286·89 crore. The railways employ about 10 lakh people.

RAILWAY CENTENARY

The railways celebrated their centenary in April 1953. The progress made by the railways during the last 100 years can be studied from the following table:

TABLE CVI

PROGRESS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS (1853-1953)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	Mileage	Capital-at-charge	Gross earnings	Working expenses	Net earnings
1853 ..	20	38	0.90	0.41	0.49
1863 ..	2,507	5,300	220	133	87
1873 ..	5,697	9,173	723	378	345
1883 ..	10,447	14,831	1,639	797	842
1893 ..	18,459	23,318	2,408	1,135	1,273
1903 ..	26,956	34,111	3,601	1,711	1,890
1913-14 ..	34,656	49,509	6,359	3,293	3,066
1923-24 ..	38,039	71,793	10,780	6,845	3,935
1933-34 ..	42,953	88,441	9,958	6,954	3,004
1943-44 (*a*) ..	40,512	85,854	19,932	11,411	8,521
1947-48 (*b*) ..	33,985	74,220	18,369	16,394	1,975
1948-49 ..	33,861	77,588	23,412	18,406	5,006
1949-50 ..	34,002	81,307	25,832	20,723	5,109
1950-51 ..	34,079	83,818	26,462	21,439	5,023
1951-52 ..	34,119	86,155	29,414	22,759	6,655
1952-53 ..	34,275	86,855	27,228(*c*)	21,999(*c*)	5,229(*c*)
1953-54 ..	34,406	87,845	27,281	23,199	4,082

(*a*) Burma railways separated in 1937.

(*b*) Following the partition of August 15, 1947.

(*c*) Excludes the freight charges for railway stores, fuel, etc., which are treated as free-hauled traffic with effect from April 1, 1952.

TABLE CVII

TRAFFIC (1871-1953)

Year	Passengers carried (thousands)	Passenger earnings (lakh rupees)	Goods carried (thousand tons)	Goods earnings (lakh rupees)
1871	19,283	202	3,542	420
1881	54,764	379	13,214	956
1891	1,22,855	686	26,159	1,561
1901	1,94,749	1,007	43,392	2,124
1911	3,89,863	1,849	71,268	3,293
1921-22	5,69,684	3,429	90,142	4,952
1931-32	5,05,836	3,135	74,575	5,873
1941-42 (*a*)	6,23,072	3,969	96,997	8,963
1951-52 (*b*)	12,32,073	11,142	98,025	15,395
1952-53	12,12,090	10,183	98,370	14,381 (*c*)
1953-54	12,20,400	10,135	99,360	14,539

Before the railways were taken over by the Government in 1944, there was a complicated system of ownership and control. Some were State-owned and State-managed, a few State-owned and company-managed and others, company-owned and company-managed. Some princely States had their own lines. The existence of a large number of big and small units was neither conducive to efficiency nor to economy.

With a view to effecting economy and efficiency in administration, a scheme for the regrouping of the entire railway system, except a few privately-owned light railways, was prepared by the Railway Board in 1950 and enforced during 1951 and 1952. Before the regrouping, there were 35 railway systems in India and these were gradually consolidated into six separate zonal railways.

On August 1, 1955, a new railway zone called the South Eastern Railway was created out of the Eastern Railway, the residual parts retaining the name Eastern Railway. This was found necessary both for operational and administrative reasons.

(*a*) Burma Railways separated in 1937.

(*b*) Following the partition of August 15, 1947.

(*c*) Excludes the freight charges for railway stores, fuel, etc., which are treated as free-hauled traffic with effect from April 1, 1952.

As a result of regrouping, the following zonal divisions were created:

TABLE CVIII

Zone	Date of creation	Consisting of	Head-quarters	Route mileage as on March 31, 1954	
Southern	April 14, 1951	Madras and Southern Maharatta, South Indian and Mysore Railways	Madras		6,058.63
				B.G.	1,783.81
				M.G.	4,179.12
				N.G.	95.70
Central	November 5, 1951	Great Indian Peninsular, Nizam's State, Scindia, and Dholpur Railways	Bombay		5,632.12
				B.G.	4,093.08
				M.G.	772.49
				N.G.	766.55
Western	November 5, 1951	Bombay Baroda and Central India, Saurashtra, Kutch, Rajasthan, and Jaipur Railways	Bombay		5,621.42
				B.G.	1,389.05
				M.G.	3,557.97
				N.G.	774.40
Northern	April 14, 1952	Eastern Punjab, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and the three upper divisions of the East Indian Railway	Delhi		6,051.64
				B.G.	3,917.36
				M.G.	2,006.35
				N.G.	127.93
North Eastern	April 14, 1952	Oudh and Tirhut, Assam Railways and Fatehgarh District of old Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	Gorakhpur		4,799.92
				B.G.	2.15
				M.G.	4,743.59
				N.G.	54.18
Eastern(*a*)	August 1, 1955	East Indian (minus the three upper divisions)	Calcutta		2.321
				B.G.	2,304
				M.G.	—
				N.G.	17
South Eastern(*a*)	August 1, 1955	Bengal Nagpur Railway	Calcutta		3,399
				B.G.	2,474
				M.G.	—
				N.G.	925

Some salient facts about the railways in 1953-54 are given below:

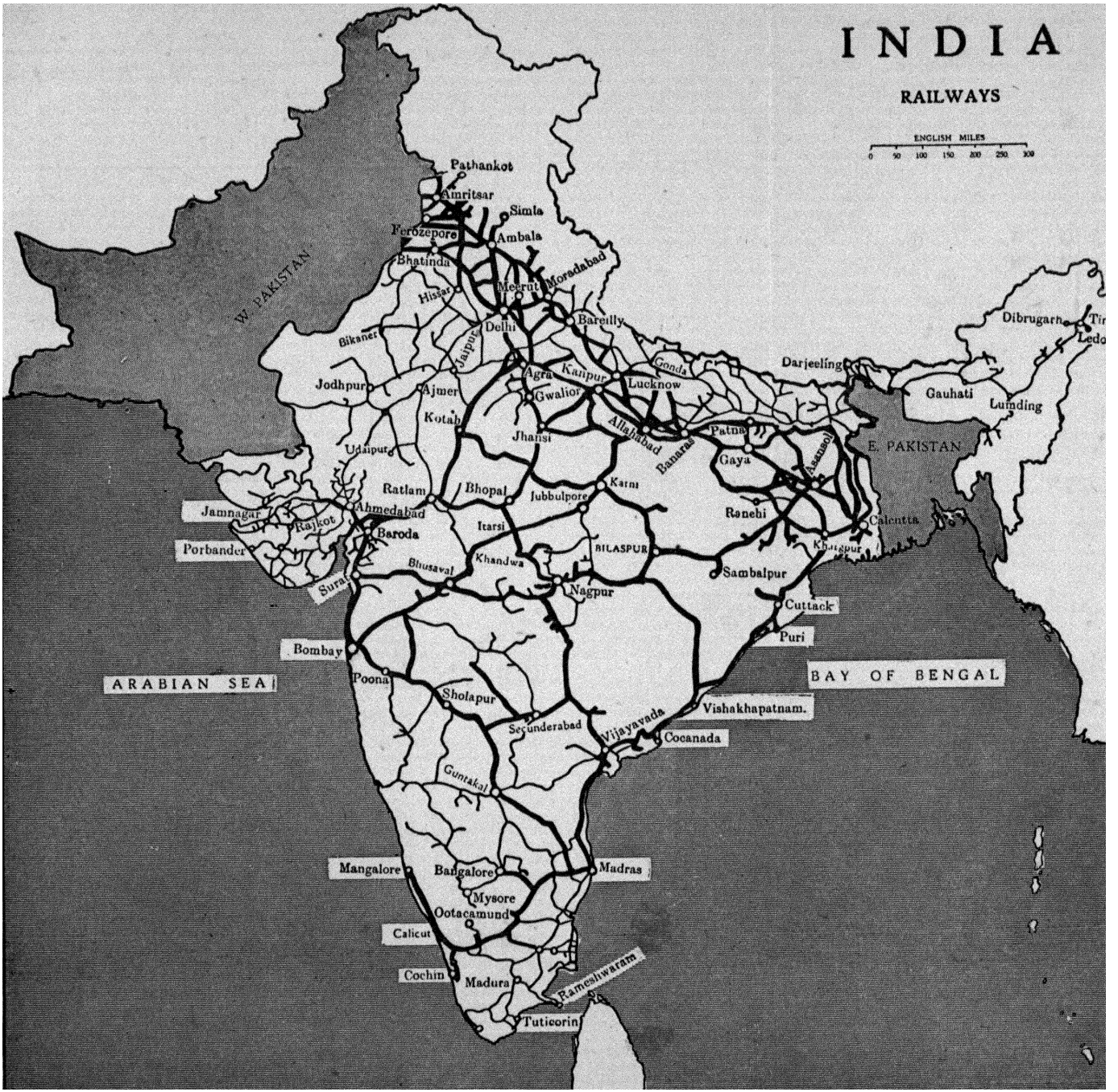
TABLE CIX

Total Route Mileage		34,405.58
Broad gauge (5½′)		15,831.90
Metre gauge (3′ 3⅜″)		15,259.52
Narrow gauge (2′ 6″ and 2′)		3,314.16
Capital-at-charge (Rs. crores)		878.45
Gross earnings (Rs., crores)		272.81(*b*)
Working expenses (Rs., crores)		231.99
Net earnings (Rs., crores)		40.82
Train mileage run (millions)		194.81
Number of passengers carried (crores)		122.04
Air-conditioned class	49,300	
First class	12,760,500	
Second class	4,257,400	
Inter class	18,490,900	
Third class	1,184,839,400	
Passenger earnings (crores of rupees)		101.35
Goods carried (lakh tons)		993.61
Goods earnings (crores of rupees)		145.39

B.G.=Broad gauge. M.G.=Metre gauge. N.G.=Narrow gauge.

(*a*) Figures for Eastern and South Eastern Railways are as on August 1, 1955.

(*b*) Excludes the freight charges for railway store, fuel, etc. which are treated as free-hauled traffic from April 1, 1952.


INDIA
RAILWAYS
ENGLISH MILES
0 50 100 150 200 250 300
W. PAKISTAN
E. PAKISTAN
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
Pathankot
Amritsar
Simla
Ferozepore
Ambala
Bhatinda
Hisar
Meerut
Moradabad
Delhi
Bareilly
Bikaner
Jaipur
Gonda
Darjeeling
Dibrugarh
Jodhpur
Ajmer
Agra
Kanpur
Lucknow
Gwalior
Gauhati
Lumding
Kotah
Jhansi
Allahabad
Patna
Udaipur
Banaras
Gaya
Asansol
Ratlam
Bhopal
Karni
Jubbulpore
Jamnagar
Ahmedabad
Rajkot
Baroda
Itarsi
Ranchi
Calcutta
Porbander
BILASPUR
Khargpur
Bhusaval
Khandwa
Sambalpur
Surat
Nagpur
Cuttack
Puri
Bombay
Poona
Sholapur
Vishakhapatnam.
Secunderabad
Vijayavada
Cocanada
Guntakal
Mangalore
Bangalore
Madras
Mysore
Ootacamund
Calicut
Cochin
Madura
Rameshwaram
Tuticorin

Sources of Power

Coal is the chief source of power supply for the railways. In 1953-54, the locomotives of Government railways alone consumed 10·14 million tons of coal. Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to a few lines near Bombay and Madras. The total electrified route mileage on March 31, 1954, was 240·24—Central Railway 184·85 (BG) miles; Western 37·25 (BG) miles; Southern 18·14 (MG) miles. A Rs. 12-crore scheme to electrify the suburban lines in Calcutta is now being implemented. Rupees 3·3 crore have also been sanctioned for the electrification of the section between Tambaram (Madras) and Villupuram.

Railway Finances

In 1925, the railway finances were separated from the general finances and it was decided that the railways should contribute to the general revenues according to a fixed formula. It was decided in December 1949 that during the quinquennium beginning with 1950-51, the railways should pay a guaranteed dividend of four per cent on the capital-at-charge at the end of each penultimate year. The revised Financial Convention applicable after 1955 prescribes the same rate of payment except that on new lines a moratorium is to be granted during construction and for the five years to follow.

The following table gives an outline of the railway finances during the last six years:

TABLE CX

(*In crores of rupees*)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56 (revised)	1956-57 (Budget)
Gross traffic receipts	263.01	290.82	270.56	274.29	286.78	314.10	345.00
Ordinary working expenses	180.23	19.04	187.96	201.47	205.87	214.60	224.10
Appropriation to depreciation reserve fund	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	45.00	45.00
Payments to worked lines	0.25	0.31	0.21	0.28	0.22	0.25	0.20
Total working expenses	210.48	224.35	218.17	231.75	236.09	259.41	269.30
Net traffic receipts ..	52.53	66.47	52.39	42.54	50.69	54.69	75.70
Net miscellaneous expenditure ..	4.97	4.72	5.21	5.62	6.63	8.95	13.04
Net railway revenues	47.56	61.75	47.18	36.92	44.06	45.74	62.66
Dividend to general revenues ..	32.51	33.41	33.99	34.36	34.96	36.16	39.67
Net gain or surplus ..	15.05	28.34	13.19	2.56	9.10	9.58	22.99

The major problem of the railways in recent years has been that of rehabilitation and replacements. It was first created by the economic depression of the thirties and later accentuated by the severe strain of the war and partition. By 1948, however, the railways had turned the corner and have since been showing steady improvement. Under the first Five Year Plan, Rs. 400 crore were alloted for the rehabilitation and expansion of the railways, of which Rs. 320 crore were to be contributed by the railways themselves. The position of the railway reserve funds has also been very satisfactory. At the end of 1953-54, the reserves were estimated at about Rs. 170 crore.

During 1951-54, the capital expenditure of the railways was behind schedule, largely because of the short supply of some essential materials including rolling stock from abroad. The provision for capital expenditure during 1954-55 was increased to Rs. 89 crore in order to make up for the shortfall in the earlier years. Capital expenditure for 1955-56 has been placed at Rs. 120 crore.

The progress of expenditure on the different items in the railway plan is shown in table CXI.

In the first four years of the Plan period, the following twelve new lines (351·98 miles) were opened: (*i*) Arantangi-Karaikudi, (*ii*) Mukerian-Pathankot, (*iii*) Gandhidham-Deesa, (*iv*) Kastagram-Pariharpur, (*v*) Pihij-Nadiad, (*vi*) Rail link to Chandigarh, (*vii*) Diggi-Toda Rai Singh-Deoli portion of Sanganer Town-Deoli extension, (*viii*) Chunar-Robertsganj, (*ix*) Rajkot Town-Rajkot Junction, (*x*) Murliganj-Madhopura, (*xi*) Gandhidham-Kandla and (*xii*) Gandhidham-Adiput.

The following dismantled lines have been restored: (*i*) Tinpahar-Rajmahal, (*ii*) Bijnor-Chandpur-Siau, (*iii*) Cambay Bunder Siding, (*iv*) Vasad-Kathana, (*v*) Balamau-Madhoganj-Unao, (*vi*) Madura-Bodinayakanur, (*vii*) Bobbli-Sahir, (*viii*) Shoranur-Nilambur, (*ix*) Nagrota-Jogindernagar, (*x*) Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill, (*xi*) Utraitia-Sultanpur-Zafarabad.

Among the new lines on which work is in progress, special mention may be made of the following: (*i*) Champa-Korba coal-fields; (*ii*) Quilon-Ernakulam; (*iii*) Khandwa-Hingoli; and (*iv*) Gop-Kotkola.

Bridge over Ganga near Mokameh

Construction work on the rail-cum-road bridge over the Ganga near Mokameh Ghat is in progress. The bridge is intended to facilitate traffic between north and south Bihar and involves an expenditure of Rs. 15 crore. Expenditure incurred up to February 1955 amounted to about Rs. 1·34 crore.

Rails, Wagons and Coaches

Internal production is now able to meet the railways' normal annual requirements of rails, wagons and coaches. It has accordingly been decided not to import any more coaches. When the Government-owned Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and the Government-assisted Tata Locomotives and Engineering Company Ltd., go into full production, India is expected to attain self-sufficiency in locomotives also. The

TABLE CXI

PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS UNDER THE PLAN

Categories of expenditure (Rehabilitation and additions)	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Actuals)	1953-54 (Actuals)	1954-55 (Revised)	1955-56 (Budget)	Total		Allocation envisaged in the Plan for five years	Excess or shortfall at the end of the Plan period
Rolling stock and machinery ..	34.36	33.23	40.37	61.29	79.93	249.18		207.96	+41.22
Track and bridges ..	10.72	13.96	10.93	11.72	13.05	60.38		70.47	—10.09
Other structural and engineering works, collieries and ports ..	4.48	6.02	7.21	11.37	13.22	42.30			+ 5.71
Integral Coach Factory ..	..	0.48	0.78	2.58	1.94	5.78	51.61	45.90	..
Chittaranjan Loco Works ..	2.36	0.84	0.18	0.15	..	3.53		..	..
Ganga Bridge Project ..	..	..	—.02	0.99	2.16	3.13	31.16	34.18	—3.02
Restoration of dismantled lines, new lines and electrification ..	7.26	3.71	4.03	5.81	7.22	28.03		..	....
Passenger amenities ..	2.45	2.34	2.47	3.00	2.55	12.81		15.00	—2.19
Staff quarters and staff welfare works ..	3.74	3.14	4.12	5.29	4.53	20.82		24.09	—3.27
Miscellaneous items ..	5.49	—3.54	—5.86	—6.60	2.08	—8.43		2.40	—10.83
TOTAL ..	70.86	60.18	64.21	95.60	126.68	417.53		400.00	17.53

Note: All figures for 1954-55 and 1955-56 are of net expenditure *i.e.*, after taking into account probable savings and credits for released materials.

Chittaranjan Works, which started production in 1950, had turned out 300 engines up to November 1955 and 98.3 per cent of the components are now being produced in the country. The annual production target of the Chittaranjan Works, orginally set at 120 locomotives and 50 spare boilers, is to be raised to 300 average-sized locomotives in the course of the next five years. The Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, which produces metre gauge locomotives, had turned out 109 engines by March 1955. The production target of the Company is now being increased from 50 to 75 locomotives a year. The Integral Coach Building Factory at Perambur (Madras), the construction of which started in January 1952, is expected to turn out in single-shift working 350 lightweight integral type all-steel coaches annually by 1959-60. The Government-owned Hindustan Aircraft Limited at Bangalore produced 100 all-steel third class passenger coaches during 1950-51 and another 150 during 1951-52. On April 9, 1954, the 500th coach produced by this firm was delivered to the Railway Board.

Improvement in the operational efficiency of the railways in recent years is reflected in the following figures:

TABLE CXII

COMPOSITE INDICES OF OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Broad gauge ..	100.7	102.3	101.7	101.4
Metre gauge ..	92.4	93.6	95.9	96.2

TABLE CXIII

PUNCTUALITY RATIO OF PASSENGER TRAINS

	1947-48	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Broad gauge ..	67.6	78.8	82.1	81.6
Metre gauge ..	69.7	77.7	83.6	81.6

Fares and Freight

The fare and freight rates were rationalised in 1948. In view of the steep rise in the general price level and in the operational and replacement costs, passenger fares were further increased from April 1, 1951. The following further changes, involving the introduction of telescopic rates of passenger fares (rates diminishing with increase in distance travelled), came into force from April 1, 1955:

TABLE CXIV

RATES OF PASSENGER FARES

Class	Before April 1955 (flat rates per mile)	Since April 1955 (telescopic rates)	
		Distance in miles	*Rates per mile*
Air-conditioned	30 pies	1—300	34 pies
		301 and above	32 ,,
First (*a*)	16 pies	1—150	18 ,,
		151—300	16 ,,
		301 and above	15 ,,
Second (*b*)			
Mail/Express	10½ pies	1—150 (Mail/Exp.)	11 ,,
		(Ordinary)	9½ ,,
Ordinary	9 pies	151—300 (Mail/Exp.)	10½ ,,
		(Ordinary)	9 ,,
		301 and above	
		(Mail/Exp.)	9½ ,,
		(Ordinary)	8½ ,,
Third			
Mail/Express	6 pies	1—150 (Mail/Exp.)	6¼ ,,
		(Ordinary)	5¼ ,,
Ordinary	5 pies	151—300 (Mail/Exp.)	6 ,,
		(Ordinary)	5 ,,
		301 and above	
		(Mail/Exp.)	5 ,,
		(Ordinary)	4½ ,,

The rationalised freight structure provides for fifteen "class rates" for goods and thirteen wagon-load scales of rates. The rates decrease with the increase in distance. The telescopic taper of goods rates was further accentuated in April 1955, thereby making long distance haulage of goods cheaper still. Goods traffic now moves along the shortest route and at the cheapest rate. Export and import traffic is treated at par with internal traffic, and the preference previously given to the former is thus done away with.

Amenities for Class III Passengers

Since independence, the railways have been paying increasing attention to the provision of amenities for class III passengers, who form the bulk of railway travellers in the country. A sum of Rs. 3 crore annually for five years beginning with 1951-52 was earmarked for this purpose. The amenities provided include new model carriages and fittings, improved lighting in trains, opening of new stations, the provision of waiting rooms and halls, the opening of new booking offices and out-agencies, electrification of stations, the raising of platforms, improved catering arrangements, and better sanitation in stations and carriages. In order to elimi-

(*a*) was known as "Second" before April 1955.
(*b*) was known as "Intermediate" before April 1955.

nate overcrowding, 866 new trains were introduced and the coverage of 607 trains was extended, thus increasing the daily passenger train mileage by about 42,331 up to the end of 1954.

Janata Express trains consisting exclusively of class III carriages were running, at the end of November 1955, between Delhi and Howrah, Howrah and Bezwada, Delhi and Pathankot, Bombay and Poona, Bombay and Ahmedabad, Delhi and Madras, Madras and Bombay and Lucknow and Katihar. Of these, 12 trains were running daily, two bi-weekly and two tri-weekly.

From October 2, 1955, a corridor *Janata* train is running between Delhi and Howrah. Arrangements have been made in this train for sleeping accommodation.

Administration

The responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vests in the Railway Board, which was set up in 1905. The Board now consists of a Chairman, who is an ex-officio Secretary to the Union Railway Ministry, the Financial Commissioner and three members.

With a view to ensuring constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration, the following committees have been created: (*i*) Regional Users' Consultative Committees, (*ii*) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees at the headquarters of each railway zone; and (*iii*) National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the Centre.

CENTRAL BOARD OF TRANSPORT

The Central Board of Transport was set up in November 1947 to consider major transport problems and policies. It tries to achieve the maximum co-ordination between all forms of transport and to ensure that the development of transport conforms to the agricultural and industrial plans of the country. The Board consists of the Ministers for Transport, Communications, and Commerce and Industry, and senior officers of the Ministries of Finance, Defence, Commerce and Industry, Home Affairs, Railways, and Transport.

ROADS

Under the Government of India Act of 1919, roads were a provincial subject. In 1929, the Central Road Fund was created from the proceeds of a surcharge on pertrol tax and block grants for road building were made to the provinces out of this Fund. In 1947, the Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of the "national highways". Under the new Constitution, the national highways have become a Central subject, while other roads, namely, the State highways and district and village roads remain the responsiblity of the State Governments.

At the beginning of the first Plan, India had 97,000 miles of metalled roads and about 147,000 miles of unmetalled roads. During the first Plan, about 6,000 miles of new surfaced roads and about 20,000 miles of low-grade roads are expected to be added to the mileage.

India's road system is insufficient for her needs, the all-weather roads being only about 10 miles per hundred square miles. The development of road communication was, therefore, one of

the major items of India's first Five Year Plan, and a provision of over Rs. 100 crore was made for this. The Plan envisages the construction of nearly 3,000 miles of new roads, while about 17,000 miles of village roads are to be built through community efforts.

National Highways

The total mileage of national highways is about 13,800. The national highway system includes the Grand Trunk road from Calcutta to Amritsar *via* Banaras, Kanpur, Agra and Delhi; the Agra-Bombay road; the Bombay-Bangalore-Madras road; the Madras-Calcutta road; the Calcutta-Nagpur-Bombay road; the Banaras-Nagpur-Hyderabad-Kurnool-Bangalore-Cape Comorin road; The Delhi-Ahmedabad-Bombay road; the road under construction from Ahmedabad to Kandla Port with a branch road to Porbandar; the Hindustan-Tibet road from Ambala to Tibet border *via* Simla; the road from Delhi to Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Muzaffarpur with a branch road to the Nepal border; the Assam Access road; the Assam Trunk road on the south bank of the Brahmaputra; and the road branching off from the Assam Trunk road towards the Burma border through the State of Manipur.

When these roads were taken over by the Central Government there were long stretches of missing links with hardly any bridge over the big rivers that crossed them.

In the first Five Year Plan, therefore, it was decided to start work on all the missing links and bridges on the more important arterial roads and to provide at least one-lane asphalted carriageway on these roads. So far 600 miles of gaps have been filled and work on about 650 more miles is in progress. Thirty bridges across rivers have been constructed and the construction of 35 more is in progress. Asphalting of 4,000 miles of these highways has been completed and work is in progress on another 3,000 miles. The widening of the carriageway has been carried out on about 400 miles and work on about 300 miles more is in progress.

Among the important bridges so far constructed mention may be made of the Barakar and Poon-Poon bridges on the Grand Trunk road; the Bakra and Kitchinia bridges on the Patna-Ranchi road in Bihar; the Pennar and Champavati bridges in Andhra; and the Kathjuri and Kuakhai bridges near Cuttack on the Madras-Calcutta road; two bridges over the Mahanadi and a bridge on the Brahmani on the Calcutta-Bombay road; the Cauvery bridge at Fugalur and the Palar bridge at Chingleput in Madras; the Kalyani, Gadadhar, Raidak and Gheesh bridges on the Assam Access road in West Bengal; the Tansa bridge on the Bombay-Ahmedabad road in Bombay; and the Bhakra and Baigul bridges on the Delhi-Lucknow road in Uttar Pradesh.

Work is in progress or is about to commence on the construction of bridges across the Ganga at Garhmukteshwar and Mokameh (as a rail-cum-road bridge); the Chambal near Dholpur; the Palar near Ranipet; the Ponniyar south of Villupuram; the Cauvery at Tiruchirapalli; and the Vaigai at Madurai in Madras; the Periyar near Alwaye and the Aroor backwaters in Travancore-Cochin; the Gautami-Godavari near Alamuru and the Krishna at Vijayawada in Andhra; the Mahananda at Sonapurhat and Dingraghat in Bihar; the Subaranarekha and Baitarani in Orissa; the Damodar, Leish, Chel, Mal, and Neera in West Bengal; the Mahi in Bombay and the Ghaggar and Beyne in the Punjab.

Another important work in progress is the construction of a tunnel

at Banihal on the road to Srinagar to provide all-weather road communication between India and Kashmir. This project contemplates the construction of two tubes across the Pir Panjal range at a height of about 7,300 ft. When completed, this tunnel would be one of the longest road tunnels in the world. The first tube is expected to be ready by the end of November 1956, and the second by the end of April 1958. With the construction of the tunnels, the route will be shortened by nearly 18 miles.

Other Roads

An expenditure of Rs. 10.08 crore is expected to be incurred by the Central Government by the end of the first Plan period on certain selected roads other than national highways in Part C States, Part D territories, Sikkim and the North-East Frontier Agency. These include special projects like the Assam-Agartala, Passi-Badarpur, West Coast and Dhar-Udampur roads. By the end of December 1955, 992 miles of new roads and 1,280 miles of 2 to 6 ft. wide tracks in Himachal Pradesh were constructed and 681 miles of existing roads improved.

Under a programme approved in 1954 for the development of roads of inter-State or economic importance, 60 miles of new roads were constructed and 175 miles improved by the end of December 1955. About Rs. 75 crore were spent during the first four years of the Plan on road construction programme in the States.

The draft second Five Year Plan provides larger resources for road development under all categories. In addition to completing the programme of works on national highways undertaken during the first Plan, fresh works will be taken up on 600 miles of missing links and 60 major bridges. In addition, the second Plan envisages improvement of 17,000 miles of existing roads and widening of 3,750 miles of carriageway. In the programme of roads other than national highways to be financed by the Central Government, 1,150 miles of roads will be constructed and over 500 miles upgraded. Programmes in the States provide for the construction of about 8,000 to 9,000 miles of surfaced roads. In national extension and community project areas as well as through the local development works programme with the support of the people, large additions to the village road system are also envisaged. The second Plan contemplates fulfilment of about two-thirds of the targets set in the Nagpur Plan of 1943.

ROAD TRANSPORT

The number of bullock carts in India before the war was estimated at 87 lakhs and the capital invested in them Rs. 261 crore. About a crore of persons and two crore heads of cattle were said to be employed in the bullock cart industry.

The total number of motor vehicles in India taxed during the last quarter of 1952-53 was 3,34,241 of which 5,539 were diesel-engined vehicles. The breakdown is as follows:

TABLE CXV

Motor cycles	29,221
Private cars	1,55,234
Public services vehicles	51,941
Goods vehicles	91,425
Miscellaneous	6,430
TOTAL	3,34,241

The Constitution empowers the Central Government to legislate on the principles of motor vehicles taxation, whereas the power to levy taxes on motor vehicles vests in the States. During 1952-53, Rs. 10.35 crore were realised from taxes on motor vehicles and Rs. 82.86 lakh from motor vehicle fees.

The number of motor transport operators in the country is computed at about 48,000 of whom more than 46,000 are small operators, each owning five vehicles or less. The private operators are being encouraged to amalgamate wherever possible into viable units. Under the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, statutory transport corporations are being formed on tripartite basis by the State Governments, railways and private operators. The State operated services, mainly providing passenger transport, exist in 21 out of the 28 States of India. The investment by the Government in public road transport services stands at over Rs. 20 crore. The expenditure on the State Governments' road transport schemes during 1951-54 totalled Rs. 5.42 crore.

Nationalisation

In consultation with the Ministry of Transport, the Planning Commission has advised the State Governments to defer the nationalisation of goods transport until the end of the second Plan and to nationalise the passenger transport service according to a phased programme. For roads left uncovered by such phased programmes the State Governments are to issue long-term permits under the Motor Vehicles Act. During 1954-55, the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950, was extended to the States of Madhya Bharat, the Punjab and Pepsu to enable them to set up Road Transport Corporations. A Road Transport Corporation was set up by the Pepsu Government in January 1956.

The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, which provides for the implementation of the motor transport re-organisation schemes of the State Governments and several other measures connected with the planned development of motor transport, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on November 22, 1955.

Transport Advisory Council

The fifteenth meeting of the Transport Advisory Council was held in New Delhi in February 1956. The Council *inter alia* recommended (*i*) the setting up of an *ad hoc* committee to advise on the re-organisation of transport administrations in the various States, (*ii*) adoption by the States of the system of issuing transit permits for vehicles passing through towns on payment of a nominal fee and providing an escort, wherever possible, in order to facilitate free flow of goods, (*iii*) the abolition of double taxation on motor vehicles, (*iv*) the adoption of certain model principles by the States for drawing up reciprocal arrangements for inter-State operation of transport vehicles, (*v*) experiments for working out the cost of operation of motor vehicles on different classes of roads, and (*vi*) a pilot scheme for the conversion of bullock carts with iron tyres into pneumatic-tyred carts.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Till recently, "inland waterways" were wholly the responsibility of the States. In the Constitution "national waterways" have been included in the Union List, while "inland navigation with respect to mechanically propelled vessels" appears in the Concurrent List.

The Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917, was amended in 1951 to provide for the compulsory registration of all inland steam vessels.

The length of waterways, which are navigable by modern power craft, is over 5,000 miles. The important ones are the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari and the Krishna, the backwaters and canals of Travancore-Cochin, the Buckingham Canal and the West Coast Canals in the Madras and Andhra States and the Mahanadi Canals in Orissa.

To co-ordinate the development of water transport on the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, a body known as the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board was set up in 1952 by the voluntary co-operation of the State and Central Governments. Plans are now afoot for launching a pilot project with up to date craft for towing barges on the shallow stretches of the upper Ganga between Patna and Allahabad.

SHIPPING

At the end of December 1955, the tonnage of Indian ships of over 150 G.R.T., was about 4,80,000 G.R.T. The Shipping Policy Committee (1947) had recommended a target of two million tons in order to secure for Indian shipping (*i*) 100 per cent of the coastal trade of India; (*ii*) 75 per cent of India's trade with Burma, Ceylon and other neighbouring countries; (*iii*) 50 per cent of India's distant trade; and (*iv*) 30 per cent of the trade formerly carried by Axis vessels in the Orient. At present, Indian ships carry 100 per cent of India's coastal trade, about 40 per cent of the trade with the adjacent countries and 5 per cent of the trade with distant countries.

At the end of 1955 India had 91 vessels of 2,59,000 G.R.T. to carry the coastal trade. The licensing of ships engaged in the coastal trade was introduced to ensure reservation of the coastal trade. In 1953-54, the total earning of ships carrying the coastal trade was Rs. 11 93 crore.

Indian vessels at present ply on six overseas routes, namely, India-U.K.-Continent, India-Malaya, India-Japan, India-East Africa, India-Persian Gulf and India-Australia. Of the six routes, four carry cargo and the remaining two passenger-cum-cargo. The total Indian shipping tonnage employed on overseas trade on March, 1 1956, was 2,25,560 G.R.T. (34 vessels). The freight earnings of the Indian companies engaged in overseas trade totalled Rs. 10.47 crore in 1954-55 as against Rs. 8.59 crore in 1953-54.

The first Five Year Plan earmarked a sum of Rs. 14 94 crore for loans to Indian shipping companies to enable them to acquire additional tonnage. The tonnage of ships engaged in the coastal and overseas trade was to be raised from 3,90,707 G.R.T. to about 6,00,000 G.R.T. by 1955-56. No addition could be made by the shipping companies to the overseas tonnage during 1951-53, owing partly to the sharp fluctuations in the prices of ships and freight rates. The target is likely to be nearly reached.

A sum of Rs. 12 crore was allocated in the Plan for the development and acquisition of the shipyard at Vishakhapatnam. The yard was purchased from the Scindias in March 1952 and entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., in which the Government has a controlling interest. Since the beginning of the first Plan, the shipyard has delivered ships aggregating 63,000 D.W.T. and has on hand orders for ten more vessels. In 1955-56 , the shipyard delivered 2 diesel ships of 4,664 G.R.T. each,

built in India for the first time; a third similar ship is almost ready for delivery. The shipyard employs about 4,000 workers and 659 officers and staff.

PORTS

India has six major ports on her 3,500-mile long coastline, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Vishakhapatnam and Kandla. These are non-profit-making national undertakings. With the construction of Kandla as a major port, their total capacity for handling cargo has risen to 26 million tons per annum compared to 20 million tons at the time of partition. During the second Plan, the capacity is to be increased by about 30 per cent.

The ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are administered by statutorily constituted port authorities, subject to the overall control of the Central Government. The ports of Cochin, Vishakhapatnam and Kandla are administered by the Central Government itself. The Port Trusts and Ports (Amendment) Act was passed in 1951 to effect uniformity in port administration, to bring about a greater measure of Central control, and to effect decentralisation of authority in matters of day-to-day administration in the major ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

The traffic handled by and the financial aspects of some of the major ports during 1953-54 are as follows :

TABLE CXVI

	Ships entered		Imports (lakh tons)	Exports (lakh tons)	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) in earnings (lakhs of rupees)
	Number	Tonnage (lakhs)			
Calcutta ..	1,419	86.11	27.23	53.36	—82.66
Bombay ..	2,908	137.80	47.75	19.51	— 4.78
Madras ..	1,037	65.67	16.41	4.95	+41.66
Cochin ..	1,034	29.88	12.34	3.24	+ 7.43

Besides the major ports, there are a large number of minor ports which together handle traffic totalling about 50 lakh tons. These ports are the responsibility of the State Governments. Most of the five-year programme for their development is expected to be completed by the end of 1955-56.

The question of providing a short sea route from the west coast to the east coast of India by cutting a navigable channel between India and Ceylon across the Adams Bridge is being considered by a high-level committee which has Shri Ramaswami Mudaliar as President.

A National Harbour Board consisting of representatives of the Government of India, the maritime States and the major port authorities was constituted in 1950 to advise on matters of general policy relating to port development with particular reference to minor ports.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Since 1948, the Government has been paying considerable attention to the development of tourist traffic in the country, which is an important

source of foreign exchange as well as a vital instrument for the promotion of international understanding. A Tourist Traffic Branch was set up under the Ministry of Transport in 1949 and a chain of regional tourist offices has since been established in important cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, besides tourist information offices at Srinagar, Agra, Banaras, Jaipur, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Darjeeling, Simla and Ootacamund. These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers and carriers. There is a tourist bureau in New York, and tourist offices in San Francisco, London, Paris and in West Germany.

Tourist information material in the form of guide-books, pamphlets, folders, maps, posters and picture postcards are being brought out. A monthly newsletter and a monthly magazine, *Traveller in India*, are issued. Travel films are also made for distribution and exhibition abroad in order to encourage tourist traffic.

During the last four years, the number of foreign tourists has been increasing at the rate of about 20 per cent per annum. About 39,330 tourists came to India in 1954, compared to 28,060 in 1953. During the ten months ending October 1955, 35,048 foreign tourists came to India. The income from tourist traffic in 1954 was estimated at about Rs. 5 crore.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil aviation has come to play a vital role in the transporation system of the country. Indian aircraft operate scheduled services within and also beyond the frontiers of India, linking important Indian cities and connecting India with many distant lands.

During 1955, Indian aircraft flew 2,60,00,000 miles carrying half a million passengers and nearly 103 million pounds of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services taken together.

In 1949, an "all up" airmail scheme and night air mail services connecting the four principal cities were introduced. In 1955, approximately 23,498 passengers, 1,309,799 lb. of freight and 3,589,175 lb. of mail were carried on these services, giving a nightly average of 64 passengers, 3,588 lb. of freight and 9,833 lb. of mail.

The table below shows the progress made by civil aviation in India since 1947 (for scheduled services alone):

TABLE CXVII

Year	Miles flown (in thousands)	Passengers (in thousands)	Freight (in thousand lb.)	Mails (in thousand lb.)
1947	9,362	255	5,648	1,405
1948	12,649	341	11,948	1,583
1949	15,098	357	22,500	5,032
1950	18,896	453	80,007	8,356
1951	19,498	449	87,665	7,182
1952	19,562	434	86,038	8,377
1953	19,202	404	84,820	8,846
1954	19,798	432	86,400	10,674
1955	20,740	452	92,209	11,112

Nationalisation of Air Transport

In 1953, the Government of India decided to nationalise the air transport industry, and following the enactment of the Air Corporations Act, 1953, two Corporations, namely, the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air India International were set up, the former for operating the domestic services and for services to neighbouring countries and the latter for long-distance international air services.

The Air Transport Council, as contemplated in the Air Corporation Act, 1953, was constituted in April 1955.

Training

Pilots, engineers, aerodrome officers, control operators, radio operators, pilot instructors and technicians are trained at Allahabad in the Civil Aviation Training Centre of the Civil Aviation Department. During 1955, the Centre trained 286 candidates in various courses.

India has twelve subsidised flying clubs with headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Barrackpore, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow, Jullundur, Nagpur, Jaipur, Indore and Bangalore. In addition, there are two gliding clubs, the Government Gliding Centre, Poona, and the Delhi Gliding Club, New Delhi. During 1955, the flying clubs trained 142 'A' and 30 'B' pilots. The Poona Gliding Centre trained 76 Glider pilots in 1955. During 1955-56, the Government of India awarded 50 scholarships to deserving students for training at flying clubs.

Aerodromes

Eighty-one aerodromes are controlled and operated by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India. Three of these aerodromes—Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum) and Delhi (Palam)—are international air ports. The aerodromes at Agartala, Ahmedabad, Patna, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam), Delhi (Safdarjung), Madras (St. Thomas Mount), Tiruchirapalli, Jodhpur, Bhuj and Amritsar have been declared customs aerodromes.

An aerodrome at Chandigarh, the new capital of the Punjab, was formally opened for traffic in February 1956. Aerodrome offices have been opened and air traffic control services on a limited scale have been provided at Bikaner and Rupsi.

The construction of new aerodromes at Kandla and Udaipur (Dabok) is expected to be completed by 1956. The construction of aerodromes at Tulihal, Kurnool, Raxaul, Jogbani and Haldwani has been sanctioned. The costruction of aerodromes at Shillong, Ajmer, Ratnagiri, Gopalpur-on-Sea, Bubli and Nowgong (Assam) has been provided for in 1956-57.

Aircraft

The Government is trying to rationalise the air services by opening new routes and operating feeder services connecting remote places in the country with the trunk routes. The Dakota aircraft is to be gradually replaced by larger and faster aircraft on trunk routes and on the services to the neighbouring countries. With the introduction of feeder services, many of the remote places in the country, not previously on the air map of India, will be linked by air.

The twin-engined Dakotas in the night air services of the Indian Airlines Corporation have been replaced by four-engined luxury Skymasters, thus offering additional facilities to the passengers at no extra cost. With the introduction of these luxury Skymaster aircraft, the Corporation has been able to offer adequate number of seats to passengers in each aircraft apart from carrying a bigger load of mail and freight.

As a result of the reorganisation of the Corporation's services in the Assam area, five new places, (Khowai, Kailashahar, Kamalpur, Balurghat and Pasighat) have been linked by air.

At the end of December 1955, 547 aircraft held current certificates of registration and 210 aircraft held current certificates of airworthiness. During 1955, 18 new aircraft were registered and 66 Aircraft Maintenance Engineer licences issued.

Periodical flight checks and tests of pilots belonging to the Air-India International, the Indian Airlines Corporation and non-scheduled operators, are regularly carried out by the Chief Inspector of Flying of the Civil Aviation Department.

Air Transport Agreements

The Government of India and the Government of the United States of America signed at New Delhi on February 3, 1956, a civil air transport agreement governing the operation of air services between the two countries. This agreement, together with the Letters of Exchange, replace the air-transport agreement signed on November 14, 1946, which expired on January 15, 1955.

Other air transport agreements signed during 1955 are between the Governments of India, Iraq and Japan. Air transport agreements have already been concluded with Afghanistan, Australia, Ceylon, Egypt, France, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Temporary arrangements for the operation of scheduled air transport services also exist with Iran, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Thailand, Burma, Nepal, Italy, West Germany and London.

The first Indian prototype designed and constructed at the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, satisfactorily completed the test on August 13, 1951.

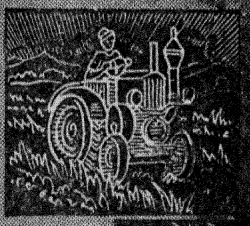
During the half year ending December 31, 1955, 13 major accidents occurred to Indian registered aircraft, in addition to three accidents to gliders. Of these, only three accidents were fatal taking a toll of five lives. No aircraft engaged on scheduled services was involved in any fatal accident.

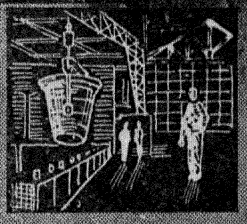
Building a NEW INDIA

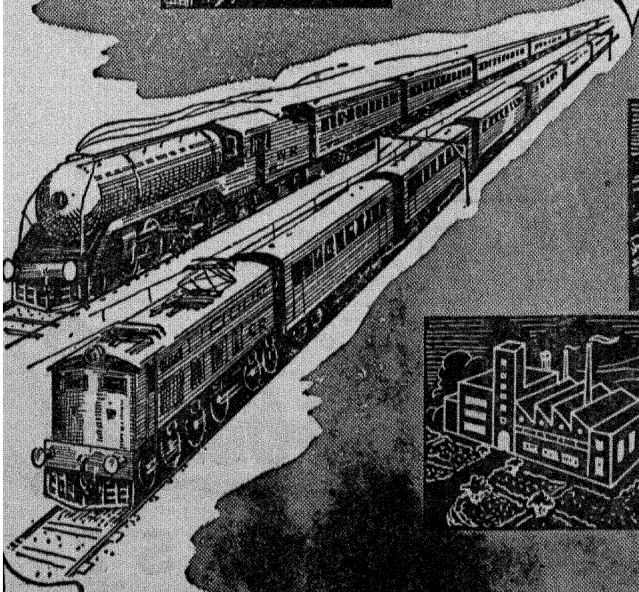
Rail transport is the blood stream of a nation's commerce and industry it keeps the flow of raw products moving continuously to production centres and of manufactured goods to consuming centres.

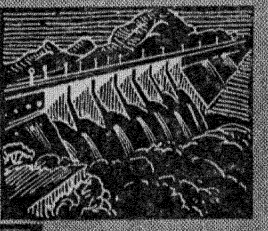
The Railways are now planning for providing much increased transport facilities to meet the rapidly growing needs of the country's industries and commerce in the Second Five Year Plan.

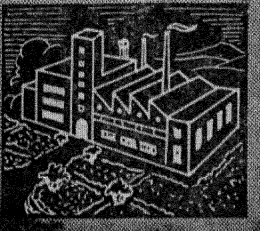
The Central and Western Railways will add some 15% to their passenger carrying capacity and some 40 per cent to their goods carrying capacity by the end of the Second Plan. Many new works have been planned and several programmed for commencement or completion in the First Year of this momentous Plan.











Central & Western Railways

SIMPSON & CO. LTD.

Progressive Manufacturers and All India Distributors for

Perkins

AUTOMOTIVE, MARINE, TRACTOR & INDUSTRIAL
DIESEL ENGINES AND SPARE PARTS

Our range of Light Engineering Specialities includes:

- **Single & Double Wheel Barrows**
- **Sack Trucks**
- **Platform Trucks & Trolleys**
- **Portable Garage Cranes**
- **Engine Stands**
- **Garden Barrows**
- **Pressed Steel Wheels**
- **Hygienic Dust Bins etc., etc.**

All inquiries to be addressed to:

Simpson & Co. Ltd

MADRAS 2

Branches:

BANGALORE ✱ OOTACAMUND ✱ TIRUCHIRAPALLI ✱ SECUNDERABAD-Dn.

CHAPTER XXI

COMMUNICATIONS

The communication services in India, comprising postal, telegraph, telephone and wireless communications, are provided by the Posts and Telegraphs department of the Government of India. It is the second largest State undertaking and public utility concern in India, being next olny to the Railways. The total number of persons employed in the department on April 1, 1954, was 2,63,000, while the capital outlay was Rs. 72 crore.

The Posts and Telegraphs department, which also undertakes work connected with the Post Office Savings Bank, National Savings Certificates, Postal Life Insurance and the collection of broadcasting receiver licence fee functions under the Ministry of Communications and is controlled by a Director General. The Director General is assisted by a Posts and Telegraphs Board, of which he is the chairman.

The department functions as a commercial-cum-utility service but, unlike the Railways, its finances have not been separated from the general revenues of the Central Government. The working expenses as well as the interest on the capital invested in the service are deducted from the gross receipts. Out of the surplus, an outright contribution is made to the general revenues and the rest is maintained as balance to the credit of the department. The department, however, receives a rebate on such accumulated surpluses.

In the budget estimates for 1954-55, the gross receipts of the department were estimated at Rs. 45.66 crore and the working expenses at Rs. 44·16 crore, showing a profit of Rs. 1.50 crore. The revised estimate of the gross receipts for 1954-55 was placed at Rs. 45.93 crore, while the working expenses were estimated at Rs. 44.53 crore. In the budget estimates for 1955-56, the gross receipts were estimated at 47.72 crore and the working expenses at Rs. 47.02 crore, leaving a surplus of Rs. 70 lakh. The accumulated surplus of the department on April 1, 1954, stood at Rs. 16 crore.

The first Five Year Plan provided a sum of Rs. 50 crore for the expansion of the communication facilities and modernisation of equipment.

For the administration of the communication services, the country has been divided into 13 territorial units including 12 posts and telegraphs circles and a postal circle (for Delhi). There are four telephone districts for the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Delhi. Besides, there are four administrative units on a functional basis dealing with telecommunication developments, posts and telegraph workshops (in Calcutta, Jabalpur and Bombay), telegraph and telephone stores and postal life insurance respectively.

POSTAL SERVICES

The postal service in India was inaugurated in October 1854. The Indian Postal Stamp Centenary was accordingly celebrated in October 1954 and an International Philatelic Exhibition was held in which 74 countries participated.

The steady expansion of the postal network in India, as reflected in the mounting volume of postal traffic and postal revenues during the last thirty years, is shown below:

TABLE CXVIII

POSTAL TRAFFIC AND REVENUES (1921-1954)

Year	Number of postal articles		Postal revenues	
	Total (in crores)	Average per head of population	Total (in crores of rupees)	Average per head of population (Rs.)
1921 ..	141.0	4.54	5.83	0.19
1931 ..	117.5	3.49	7.37	0.22
1941 ..	127.1	3.33	9.85	0.26
1951 ..	227.0	6.37	21.04	0.59
1953-54 ..	267.2	7.50	26.54	0.74

Some salient facts and statistics regarding the postal services are given below:

TABLE CXIX

	1952-53	1953-54
Number of post offices	43,203	51,539
Mileage of surface mail routes	1,86,961	2,01,677
Mileage of airmail routes	20,486	18,399
Number of postal articles handled (crores)	255,3	287.9
Number of registered articles (crores)	8.7	8.6
Number of insured articles (lakhs)	45	41
Money orders (crores)	5.63	5.80
Postal revenues (Rs., crores)	24.1	26.5

Out of 45,907 post offices in India at the end of 1953-54, 33,954 were permanent and 11,953 temporary. The number of rural post offices at the end of 1953-54 was 39,728 as against 6,179 urban. Table cxx shows the distribution of post offices and letter boxes in India.

The first Five Year Plan laid special emphasis on the extension of communication facilities to the rural areas and the backward areas like the frontier and hilly tracts of Assam and Tripura, States like Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh and the territories of Sikkim and the Andamans. The programme of providing post offices in the villages with a population of 2,000 and above was practically completed in 1953. A

new policy of opening post offices in the rural areas has since been evolved. About 1,800 rural post offices have so far been opened under the Plan.

TABLE CXX

	On March 31, 1953		On March 31, 1954	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Post Offices				
Permanent ..	5,086	26,563	5,303	28,651
Temporary ..	683	10,871	876	11,077
Total ..	5,769	37,434	6,179	39,728
Letter Boxes				
Urban ..		25,767		29,898
Rural ..		71,641		74,008
Total ..		97,408		1,03,906

Urban Mobile Post Offices

The urban mobile post office scheme was first introduced as an experimental measure at Nagpur. Subsequently, the scheme was extended to Madras, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Kanpur. The mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day. It works on all days of the year, including Sunday and other postal holidays. Money orders are not accepted at the mobile post offices nor is Savings Bank business transacted.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service linking up the principal cities of India, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Nagpur and Bhubaneswar, was introduced in 1948. Under the "All-up Scheme", introduced in 1949, all inland letters, letter cards and post cards are now carried by air as a normal mode of transmission without any surcharge. This scheme was extended to inland money orders from May 1, 1951. All inland insured mails, wherever available and advantageous, are carried by air. Inward and outward foreign insured articles are not, however, carried by air within the country. The system of airlifting, which was extended in 1951 to parcels and registered newspapers, between Jammu and Kashmir State and the rest of India on payment of a concessional air surcharge, is being continued. A direct air parcel service from India to Australia, Egypt, France, Switzerland, the U.K. and the U.S.A. was introduced on January 2, 1953. From the same date air letters for Ceylon could be registered on payment of the usual registration fee.

TELEGRAPHS

The first telegraph line (between Calcutta and Agra) was opened in November 1853. The Indian Telegraphs Centenary was accordingly celebrated in November 1953 when a telecommunications exhibition was held. At present, there are 8,590 telegraph offices all over India handling

annually about 3 crore telegrams, inland and foreign. India has at present more than 40,200 miles of iron, copper and bronze wire, 26,000 miles of cable conductor and 2,45,000 miles of channel crossing.

Some salient facts and statistics regarding the telegraph services are given below:

TABLE CXXI

	1952-53	1953-54
Number of telegraph offices (including licensed offices)	8,468	8,233
Number of telegrams, excluding P and T service telegrams (crores) ..	2.90	2.93
Mileage of overhead wires ..	7,77,502	7,90,122
Mileage of underground cable conductors ..	7,89,890	8,65,564
Carrier and VFT channels ..	4,32,482	4,38,805
Telegraph revenues (Rs., crores) ..	6.2	6.0

Out of a total of 293 lakh telegrams (excluding the P and T service telegrams) transmitted during 1953-54, 253 lakhs consisted of inland telegrams and 41 lakhs of foreign telegrams. The total revenues derived from these telegrams amounted to Rs. 5.18 crore (Rs. 4.05 crore from inland telegrams and Rs. 1.13 crore from foreign telegrams). Out of 253 lakh inland telegrams, about 223 lakhs were private telegrams and the rest State and press telegrams. The number of press telegrams during 1953-54 was 2·11 lakhs.

On the eve of the first Five Year Plan, the telegraph network in India was considered to be comparatively meagre taking into account the extensive area involved. The first Five Year Plan aimed at a large-scale expansion of the services to new areas. It was proposed to open a telegraph office in every town with a population of 5,000 or over in every subdivisional headquarters and every *thana* or police station irrespective of size. The number of telegraph circuits between important stations increased with the installation of the Voice Frequency Telegraph (VFT) system between more places.

There has been a marked improvement in the working of teleprinters which is reflected in the proportion of urgent and ordinary traffic. The express telegraph traffic is gradually giving way to the ordinary. The *Telex* system which has been introduced at Bombay has considerably reduced the delays in transmission of telegrams.

Other Telegraph Facilities

From January 1, 1953, abbreviated telegraphic addresses were allowed to be registered for three months, six months, nine months and one year instead of for one or a half-year only allowed hitherto.

Telegraph Service in Hindi and other Indian Languages

Telegraph service in the Devanagari script was introduced on June 1, 1949. With the introduction of the phonocom system, the number of

offices handling Indian language telegrams in the Devanagari script has increased to 651. To extend this facility speedily, five Hindi telegraph training centres have been opened at Agra, Calcutta, Jabalpur, Patna and Poona.

Hindi Morse working has been introduced in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. This is mostly based on the English Morse Code phonetic system. Since July 1950, greeting telegrams are being accepted in Hindi. Telegrams in any other Indian language, provided they are written in the Devanagari script, are also accepted at all stations where the Hindi telegraph service exists. Telegraphic money orders in Hindi and registering of abbreviated telegraphic addresses in the Devanagari script have also been allowed. The number of telegrams in Indian languages booked from January to October 1955 was 42, 514.

Hindi Teleprinters

English teleprinters have been modified for the requirements of Hindi at the training centre at Jabalpur. These modified teleprinters were used during the annual session of the Indian National Congress at Nanalnagar (Hyderabad) in January 1953.

Local Telegrams

Local telegrams are accepted at all telegraph offices in India and postal receiving offices at the minimum rate of 6 annas for 8 words or less and 6 pies for each additional word after the first 8 words.

Flash Telegrams

A new class of telegrams, known as 'flash' message, was introduced on April 15, 1947, for the press. Though these messages are charged for at the same rate as the private express telegrams, they receive a higher priority. Flash telegrams may be communicated over the telephone, if so desired.

Human Life Telegrams

These telegrams are permissible in case of accidents, serious illness or death of a person, and are accepted at the inland express rates. Such telegrams receive priority in transmission over all express telegrams.

The De Luxe telegram service to foreign countries, which was suspended after the outbreak of World War II, has been revived and made available for telegrams to Aden, Ascension, Bermuda, Cyprus, Fiji (Suva only), Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast (Accra only), Hong Kong, Malaya (Singapore and Penang only), Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria (Lagos only), North Borneo, Nyasaland, Rodriguez, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone(Freetown only), the United Kingdom and Zanzibar. It is also available for Pakistan on payment of a supplementary charge of four annas for each telegram in addition to the inland rate.

TELEPHONES

On December 31, 1955, there were 2,65,000 telephones including the non-exchange telephones and the telephones on licensed system. The number of public call offices was 3,404 and that of departmental exchanges 630.

The following table shows the number of telephones, telephone exchanges, trunk calls and the amount of telephone revenues during 1952-53 and 1953-54.

TABLE CXXII

	1952-53	1953-54
Number of telephones ..	1,96,000	2,20,000
Number of telephone exchanges ..	4,453	4,604
Number of trunk calls (crores) ..	1.08	1.51
Telephone revenues (Rs., crores) ..	10.6	11.5

The Plan aimed at (*i*) setting up a telephone exchange at every district headquarters and in every town with a population of 30,000 or over, (*ii*) extending trunk facilities to every sub-divisional headquarters as well as to every town with a population of 20,000 or over, and (*iii*) opening a large number of public call offices.

Own Your Telephone Scheme

The "Own Your Telephone" scheme, introduced in December 1949, is in operation at present at Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras and Nagpur. This scheme is eventually to be withdrawn. Partial relaxation of the operation of OYT scheme has already been made in the auto-areas in Calcutta and Bangalore from 1954. The demand for telephones under this scheme stood at 19,224 and telephone connections were actually given to 18,637 applicants in 1954. The deposits against the demand amounted to Rs. 4.44 crore.

Own Your Exchange Scheme

Under the "Own Your Exchange" scheme, introduced in 1950, a 50-line exchange is offered to the institutions, firms or individuals who advance a loan of Rs. 50,000 at 2¾ per cent interest per annum. This loan is repayable after 20 years. Under this scheme, about 8 exchanges were opened up to March 31, 1954.

Message Rate System

Under the message rate system, a subscriber pays for every call that he makes plus a fixed monthly rental. This system is in operation at 17 stations, namely, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Kanpur, Poona, Hyderabad, Amritsar, Calcutta, Kottayam, Simla, Allahabad, Delhi, Madras, Quilon, Alleppey, Indore, Nagpur and Trivandrum.

Trunk Calls

The number of trunk calls made during 1954-55 was 151 lakhs as against 44 lakhs in 1948-49. This phenomenal increase was partly due to the concessional rates introduced from September 1, 1951, for trunk calls over a distance of 362.5 miles.

Telephone Industries

The Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, was founded in 1948 as a joint stock company owned jointly by the Government of

India, the Government of Mysore and the Automatic Telephone and Electric Company Limited of Liverpool with a total authorised capital of Rs. 4 crore. The assembly of telephones was started in 1949 and out of 539 parts 520 are manufactured in the factory. It also started assembling automatic equipment in 1952, 45 per cent of the equipment by value being made in the factory itself. During 1954-55, the factory produced nearly 50,000 telephones, in addition to approximately 30,000 automatic exchange lines and various types of carrier equipment.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

India has direct radio telephone service with the following countries: Aden, Bahrein, Burma, China, East Africa, Egypt, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Malaya, Poland, Saigon, Switzerland, United Kingdom and U.S.S.R.

Radio telephone services *via* London are available between India and the following 35 countries: Austria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, East Germany, Finland, France, Gibralter, Greece, Israel, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, North Rhodesia, Norway, Saar, Spain, South Africa, South Ireland, South Rhodesia, South West Africa, Sweden, United States of America, Vatican City, West Germany.

This service is also available *via* Berne (Switzerland) to Yugoslavia. The following ships at sea make use of the radio telephone service: *Acquitania, America, Caronia, Constitution, Independence, Neur, Mauretania, Olympia-Elier, Oslofjord, Queen of Bermuda, Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary, and Rajudam United States*

The Overseas Communication Service also operates radio telegraph services to 13 countries. Direct radio photo services operate between India and the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., the U.K. and China.

CHAPTER XXII

EDUCATION

According to the 1951 census, 16.6 per cent of the people were literate. The Indian Constitution requires the State to provide compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 by 1961. In 1951, the proportion of school-going children in the age group 6-11 rose to 40 per cent compared to 30 per cent in 1947. By 1955-56, the figure had increased to nearly 50 per cent.

The number of educational institutions of all types, the number of students on their rolls and the direct and indirect expenditure on education in 1952-53 and 1953-54 are given below:

TABLE CXXIII

	1952-53	1953-54 (provisional)
Number of institutions	3,00,031	3,21,405
Number of students on rolls (lakhs)	276.41	295.35
Total expenditure (in crores of rupees)	137.97	149.40
Direct expenditure (in crores of rupees) ..	111.38	121.05
Indirect expenditure (in crores of rupees) ..	26.59	28.35

The average per capita expenditure on education in India during 1952-53 was Rs. 3.8, while the expenditure per student was Rs. 50.0.

The number of educational institutions of different types and stages, the number of students in them and the direct expenditure during 1952-53 and 1953-54 are given in tables CXVIII and CXXIX at the end of the chapter.

Table CXXXI gives the State-wise details of the institutions, students and expenditure on education during 1953-54. Table CXXX shows the provision for education in the States during 1954-55 and 1955-56, and the proportion of expenditure on education to total State budgets.

Since 1921, education has primarily been the concern of the State Governments. At the Centre, it was combined with health and agriculture till 1945 when trifurcation was effected and education became a separate department. In 1947, it was given the status of a Ministry under a Cabinet Minister. The Constitution did not envisage any overall change in the basic pattern of educational administration. However, it placed a special responsibility on the Union Government for the co-ordination of facilities and the maintenance of standards in respect of university and technical education.

The Union Ministry of Education is also responsible for the four Central universities (Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva-Bharati) and a number of other institutions of higher learning. The Archaeological

Survey of India, the Anthropological Survey of India, the National Archives and the National Library, Calcutta, are also the responsibility of the Ministry. The administration of scholarships and awards in pursuance of the policy to promote cultural relations with other countries, and co-operation with organisations such as UNESCO, are some other important activities of the Ministry.

First Five Year Plan

A provision of Rs. 161 crore was made in the first Five Year Plan to help the Central and State Governments to implement programmes of educational development. It excluded the sums to be spent on training, education and research under other heads, such as agriculture, medicine, industries, labour, etc. The allocation of expenditure was as follows:

TABLE CXXIV

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION (1951-56)

Centre	(In crores of rupees)	States	(In crores of rupees)
Pre-university education	19.46	Administration	1.0
University education	3.43	Primary education	73.0
Technical and vocational education	16.94	Basic education	1.9
Labour and social service by students	1.00	Secondary education	8.7
Other schemes	0.68	University education	10.6
		Technical and vocational education	10.9
		Social education	6.4
		Other schemes	7.0
Total	41.51	Total	119.5

The increase aimed at in the number of pupils at the different stages was as follows:

TABLE CXXV

Number of pupils in	1950-51	1955-56
Primary schools (lakhs)	151.1	187.9
Junior basic schools (lakhs)	29.0	52.8
Secondary schools (lakhs)	43.9	57.8
Industrial schools (thousands)	14.8	21.8
Other technical and vocational training schools (thousands)	26.7	43.6

The progress of expenditure on education during the first Plan period was as follows:

TABLE CXXVI

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Centre	States	Total
1951-52	2.0	17.3	19.3
1952-53	2.9	19.2	22.1
1953-54	3.8	23.3	27.1
1954-55	13.2	26.1	40.8
1951-55 (total)	21.9	85.9	107.8
1951-56 (Plan provision)	38.9(*a*)	119.5	158.4(*a*)

PRIMARY AND BASIC EDUCATION

In 1953-54, there were 2,39,118 primary (including pre-primary) schools with 210 lakh students (including about 63 lakh girls), the total direct expenditure on them being Rs. 47.36 crore.

During 1951-54, about 20,000 new primary schools, including junior basic schools, were opened, while the number of students in the age-group 6-11 years increased by 23 lakhs.

Basic education is now the accepted pattern of our educational system. In order to reform the primary education, more emphasis is now being placed on basic crafts, such as spinning and weaving, gardening, carpentry, leather work, book craft and domestic crafts, including cooking, sewing, house-management, etc. The assumption is that gardening will lead to agriculture, spinning to weaving and clay-modelling to pottery and wood-work, etc. The new primary schools are of the basic type and efforts are being made to convert the existing primary schools also to the basic pattern.

To improve the standard of basic education, a national centre for research in basic education is proposed to be set up. The centre will be a clearing house of information on various aspects of basic education.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The number of secondary schools in 1953-54 was 25,684 with 64.13 lakh students, including 10.82 lakh girls. The direct expenditure on these was Rs. 42.34 crore. About 5,700 additional secondary schools (middle, senior, basic, high and higher secondary) were opened during 1951-54, bringing in about 14.5 lakh pupils.

The scheme of secondary education occupies a very important place in the educational set-up of India. On the one hand, secondary schools provide teachers for primary education and, on the other, turn out pupils

(*a*) This excludes the provision for the scheme "Implementation of the Recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission" included in the Plan and for social education and a few other schemes which were under consideration at the time.

who go to colleges and universities where future leaders of the country are trained. In 1952, the Government of India appointed a Secondary Education Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. A.L. Mudaliar. The Commission made certain recommendations in August 1953 for an overall improvement in the system of secondary education. To implement these recommendations, the following programme is being carried out by the Ministry of Education:

(*i*) Five-hundred multipurpose schools with approximately 1,000 new units of diversified courses in science, technology, agriculture, commerce, fine arts and home science are being established.

(*ii*) Assistance is being given to 300 additional schools to enable them to introduce the teaching of science.

(*iii*) 2,000 school libraries (500 in multipurpose schools and 1,500 in ordinary high schools) are being improved.

(*iv*) Crafts are being introduced in 2,000 middle schools.

(*v*) Teachers are being trained.

(*vi*) Seminars are being organised.

Central assistance for these schemes is available on the basis of 66 per cent of the approved non-recurring and 25 per cent of approved recurring expenditure.

Secondary education is designed to be a self-contained and complete stage and to provide instruction up to the age of 17, followed by a three-year integrated course for the bachelor's degree. The Government of India has set up an All-India Council for Secondary Education.

A number of seminars have been held in different parts of the country in order to stimulate interest in the improvement of secondary education. The Ford Foundation has actively co-operated in this. To raise the standard of education in secondary schools, the Ministry of Education has set up a Central Bureau of Text Book Research and a Central Education and Vocational Guidance Bureau.

HIGHER EDUCATION

At the end of 1953-54, India had 31 universities, 651 arts and science colleges, 242 professional colleges and 86 special education colleges, besides 10 boards of higher education. The direct expenditure on the universities during 1953-54 was estimated at Rs. 6.01 crore, that on the arts and science colleges Rs. 11.13 crore, on professional colleges Rs. 5.83 crore and on special education colleges Rs. 27 lakh. The direct expenditure on the boards of higher education was estimated at Rs. 1.05 crore.

In 1955, the number of universities was 33. A list of the universities, their dates of establishment, the names of the Vice-Chancellors, etc., are given in table CXXVII.

The Inter-University Board acts as an advisory body and provides a forum for the discussion of university problems. It also helps the universities to obtain recognition for their degrees and diplomas in foreign countries.

TABLE CXXVII

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

Name of university and date of establishment	Vice-Chancellor	Character
Agra (1927)	K.P. Bhatnagar	Affiliating
Aligarh (1921)	Zakir Hussain	Teaching and residential
Allahabad (1887)	B. N. Jha	Teaching and residential
Andhra University, Waltair (1926)	V. S. Krishna	Teaching and Affiliating
Annamalai (1929)	T. M. Narayana-swami	Teaching and affiliating
Banaras (1916)	Vacant	Teaching and affiliating
Bihar University, Patna (1952)	Syamnandan Sahaya	Teaching and Affiliating
Bombay (1857)	John Mathai	Teaching and federal
Calcutta (1857)	N. K. Sidhanta	Teaching and affiliating
Delhi (1922)	G. S. Mahajani	Teaching and affiliating
Gauhati (1948)	K. K. Hundiqui	Teaching and affiliating
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (1950)	Harsiddhbhai Divatia	Teaching and affiliating
Jadavpur University, Calcutta	T. Sen	Teaching and affiliating
Jammu and Kashmir University, Srinagar (1948)	Janki Nath Wazir	Affiliating
Karnataka University, Dharwar (1950)	D. C. Pavate	Teaching and affiliating
Lucknow (1921)	Radha Kamal Mukerjee	Teaching, affiliating and residential
Madras(1857)	A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar	Teaching and affiliating
Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda (1949)	Shrimati Hansa Mehta	Teaching and residential
Mysore (1916)	V. L. D 'Souza	Teaching and affiliating
Nagpur (1923)	K. L. Dubey	Teaching and affiliating
Osmania University, Hyderabad (1918)	S. Bhagavantam	Teaching and residential
Punjab University, Solan (1947)	Anand Kumar	Teaching and affiliating
Patna (1917)	B. Narayana	Teaching and residential
Poona (1948)	R. P. Paranjpye	Teaching and affiliating
Rajputana University, Jaipur (1947)	G. C. Chatterji	Teaching and affiliating
Roorkee (1948)	A. N. Khosla	Teaching and residential
Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapith	Bhailalbhai Patel	Teaching and affiliating
Saugor (1946)	D. P. Misra	Teaching and affiliating
S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay (1951)	K. M. Jhaveri	Affiliating
Shri Venkatesvara University, Tirupati, Andhra (1954)	S. Govindarajulu Naidu	Teaching and residential
Travancore University, Trivandrum (1937)	A. Ramaswami Mudaliar	Teaching and affiliating
Utkal, Cuttack (1943)	Pran Krushna Parija	Teaching and affiliating
Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan (1951)	Smt. Indira Devi Chaudhurani	Teaching and residential

University Education Commission

In 1948, the Government of India appointed a University Education Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. It reviewed the system of university education and recommended that the universities must provide leadership not only in politics and administration but also in the various professions, industry and commerce. They must also meet the increasing demand for every type of higher education, literary and scientific, technical and professional. The Commission laid particular stress on agricultural education and suggested that agricultural colleges, wherever possible, should be located in rural areas. The decline in the standards of university education was attributed partly to defective teaching in secondary schools and partly to over-emphasis on examinations in the universities. The need for reconstructing and strengthening the examination system by incorporating modern scientific methods of education, testing and appraisal, and for removing the undue stress on the possession of a university degree in competitive examinations was also stressed by the Commission. To co-ordinate university education in the country, the establishment of a University Grants Commission was also recommended.

University Grants Commission

The University Grants Commission was constituted by the Government of India in 1953 to determine and co-ordinate the standards of education in the universities. To give the Commission a statutory status, a Bill was passed by Parliament in December 1955. It stipulates that the Commission should consist of nine members not less than three university vice-chancellors, two representatives of the Central Government and four educationists of repute. The Commission has the authority to make appropriate grants to different universities and to implement development schemes.

Till the end of 1954-55, Rs. 1.94 crore were sanctioned by the Commission for the promotion of studies in sciences and the humanities as well as for buildings, equipment, libraries and laboratories. For 1955-56, Rs.3.5 crore were allotted for these purposes. In August 1955, the Commission decided that improvements in the salaries of university teachers should receive immediate attention and that steps be taken to ensure the following scales of pay for teachers in university departments and in colleges within the purview of the Commission: Professors Rs. 800—1,250; Readers Rs. 500—800; Lecturers Rs. 250—500; other categories of teachers below Lecturers Rs. 150. The Commission desired that the scales of pay proposed for the universities should also apply to the corresponding staff of the affiliated colleges, and in any case the following minimum scales should be made applicable from April 1, 1956: Principals Rs. 600—800; Heads of Departments Rs. 400—700 ; Teachers Class I Rs. 200—500 and Teachers Class II Rs. 200—400.

TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

The annual intake in engineering institutions is about 5,000 pupils for the degree courses and 8,000 for the diploma courses compared to less than 4,000 and about 5,000 in 1951 and only about 2,500 and 3,000 respectively in 1947. The output of engineering graduates and diploma holders is now about 3,000 and 4,000 respectively compared to about 2,000 for each category in 1951 and nearly 1,000 in each category in 1947.

The All India Council of Technical Education, composed of representatives of the Central and State Governments, Parliament and associations in the field of commerce, industry, labour, the professions and

education, was set up in November 1945 to advise the Government of India on the co-ordination and development of technical education in the country. The Council has set up seven boards of studies and four regional committees. For the day-to-day work of the Council there is a small co-ordination committee representative of all the interests in the Council.

Under the Central Government's scheme for assistance to the technological institutions imparting instruction for degree and diploma courses, 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure is met by the Central Government and 25 per cent by the State Governments and the institutions concerned. Up to October 1955, the Central grants for technical education under the first Five Year Plan amounted to Rs. 1.44 crore. Besides, interest-free loans amounting to Rs. 98 lakh were advanced to technical institutions for the construction of hostels for students.

Regional Institutes of Technology

The Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur (West Bengal), which started functioning in 1952, is one of the four regional institutes for higher technology. Established by the Central Government on the lines of the Massachusetts Institute in the U.S.A., it seeks to meet the country's need of engineers and technologists. About 1,200 students are at present studying or doing post-graduate research at the Institute. A Western Institute of Technology is to be set up at Bombay. A School of Town and Country Planning in proposed to be established in Delhi as a joint enterprise of the Government of India and the Institute of Town Planners (India), to provide training in urban, rural and regional planning. The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, (established by the late Jamshedjee Tata in 1909) is a premier institution for advanced research in pure and applied sciences such as physics, chemistry, bio-chemistry, aeronautical engineering, internal combustion engineering, power engineering and electrical engineering. The Institute is receving financial assistance from the Union and State Governments.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Scientific Manpower Committee, 50 scholarship schemes were initiated by the Education Ministry in 1949 to give impetus to scientific and industrial research in the universities and other educational institutions. Under the practical training stipend scheme initiated in the same year, diploma holders in engineering and technology were given assistance to equip themselves with the practical training necessary for gainful employment.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

The problem of higher education for the rural population has been engaging the attention of the Government. In 1954,a Rural Higher Education Committee was set up by the Central Government. It recommended the establishment of a National Council for Higher Education in Rural Areas. A conference of the representatives of the 12 rural institutions was convened in August 1955 to discuss measures to develop rural education in the country. A scheme has been drawn up to develop the existing rural institutions and to grant financial assistance to some others. The Ford Foundation has provided a sum of Rs. 81.18 lakh for the purpose.

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES

An important step to democratise education is the introduction of scholarships on a large scale at all stages of education. The scholarships

are awarded to deserving and needy students. Some of the more important schemes are discussed below:

Merit Scholarships in Public Schools

Under this scheme, 54 scholars, including 29 from the Lawrence Schools at Sanawar and Lovedale, availed themselves of the scholarships in 1953-54. A provision of Rs. 3 25 lakh has been made for 1955-56.

Research Scholarships in Humanities

The scheme has been initiated for three years in the first instance and provides for the selection of only two groups of scholars. During 1954-55, scholarships were offered to 51 candidates. A sum of Rs. 3.6 lakh has been earmarked for 1955-56.

Modified Overseas Scholarship Scheme

This scheme is now limited to teachers in universities and similar institutions and aims at raising the standard of instruction and research in the country. During 1955-56, 18 teachers availed themselves of these scholarships.

Foreign Languages Scholarship Scheme

Apart from the promotion of cultural contacts, the purpose of this scheme is to train personnel for institutions providing instruction in foreign languages and for services that need people with proficiency in foreign languages. For 30 scholarships to be awarded during 1955-56, 21 candidates have been selected and applications for the remaining 9 scholarships have been invited.

Exchange of Students between China and India

Under this programme, ten students have come to India. The selection of 7 students, who will study in China, has also been made.

Central States Scholarship Scheme

The Central States Scholarship Scheme is meant for students belonging to the Centrally administered areas. During 1955-56, five candidates, including one who has gone abroad, received scholarships under the scheme.

General Cultural Scholarship Scheme

In pursuance of the policy of promoting cultural contacts with neighbouring countries, the Government of India initiated a scheme in 1949-50 to offer educational facilities to students of Indian origin domiciled abroad and to students of Asian, African and Commonwealth countries. Under this scheme, about 260 students were studying in India in 1954-55. About 85 students were awarded scholarships in 1955-56.

Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme

Under this scheme, West Germany has offered 95 scholarships to Indian students—15 for post-graduate studies and 80 for practical training. Each scholar will receive Rs. 300 per month as maintenance allowance and the cost of return passage.

Scholarships for South and South-East Asian Countries

Under the Colombo Plan, 62 students from Nepal and 6 each from Sikkim and the Philippines came to India and joined Indian institutions during 1955-56.

Scholarships to African Students for Vocational Training

Since 1954-55, the Government has been awarding 25 scholarships to trainees from East and Central Africa, Mauritius, British West Indies and Fiji.

Scholarships for Young Workers in Cultural Fields

A provision of Rs. 3.5 lakh was made for the year 1955-56 for awarding scholarships to 49 people. Under this scheme, 14 people started work in January 1955.

Reciprocal Scholarship Scheme

Under this scheme, the Government of India has decided to award scholarships to the nationals of those countries which have offered facilities for post-graduate studies to Indian students. The countries included in the scheme are Belgium, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. Seventeen awards were made during 1954-55. The scholarships are tenable for two years.

Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

Under this scheme, scholarships are awarded for post-matriculation studies in India and abroad. Out of 55,909 applicants from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, about 30,909 were awarded scholarships for studies in India. In addition, 12 scholarships were offered for studies abroad.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education embodies a five-point programme to promote (*i*) literacy, (*ii*) knowledge of the rules of health and hygiene, (*iii*) improvement of the adult's economic status, (*iv*) sense of citizenship with an adequate consciousness of rights and duties, and (*v*) healthy recreation suited to the needs of the community and the individual. The States are to execute the various schemes, while the Centre will provide guidance, financial assistance and co-ordination.

The International Seminar of South-East Asian Regions on Rural Adult Education for Community Action, sponsored jointly by the Government of India and UNESCO, was held at Mysore in December 1949. The Ministry of Education established a *Janta* College at Delhi and also intensified literacy work in the rural areas of Delhi State. An interesting development in recent years is the introduction of educational caravans. These caravans are units of three to four jeeps fitted with trailers. One serves as a mobile stage, another as a small travelling library, and the third as an exhibition van, while the fourth carries a projector. The caravan visits key villages, and exhibitions of health and hygiene as well as of agricultural and industrial products are organised. Physical feats, athletic contests and dramas are also organised to arouse local interest. Thereafter, social education classes are held. The aim is to make 50 per cent of the adults up to 40 years of age literate by 1956. The Adult Education Department of the Jamia Millia, New Delhi, produces social education literature.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

A National Advisory Council consisting of experts has been set up for the education of the blind, deaf and orthopaedically and mentally handicapped. The distinguished deaf and blind American author and

lecturer Miss Helen Keller toured this country during February-March 1955. A model school for blind children and a women's section of the training centre for the adult blind are proposed to be opened at Dehra Dun.

Two periodicals—*The Deaf in India* and *Deepavali*, are devoted exclusively to the education of the deaf and the blind. The Central Braille Press, Dehra Dun, brings out literature in Indian languages and the adjoining workshop produces special appliances used in the education of the blind. These projects also provide employment and training to the handicapped.

YOUTH WELFARE

In 1953, a full-fledged Youth Welfare Section was organised by the Ministry of Education to draw up a programme of youth activities and coordinate the work of various agencies engaged in this field.

Youth Festival

Initiated in October 1954, the second Inter-University Youth Festival was held in Delhi between October 23 to 30, 1955. A programme covering multifarious activities was carried out by about 1,172 students, in the age group 14-22 from 25 universities. The main items of competition in the Festival were: arts and crafts including painting (oil or water), drawing (pen or pencil), sculpture, photography, handicrafts (general and women's) dramas (one act plays), classical dances, vocal classical music, instrumental music, radio plays, Hindi elocution, group dances and group singing, etc. Medals were awarded to the winners.

Youth Leadership Training Camps

To inculcate a sense of discipline among students and advance the cause of cordial relationship between them and their teachers, a number of youth leadership training camps were organised by the Ministry of Education.

Youth Tours and Hikes

Tours to places of historic, scenic and cultural interest and to places where big national projects are being executed, serve an approved educational purpose. During 1955, about 30 parties of students undertaking such tours received grants amounting to Rs. 37,000.

Youth hostels are essential for the organisation of tours and hiking excursions. About 80 youth hostels in different parts of the country provide facilities for lodging and messing to young tourists at low cost.

Games and Sports

In June 1955, an All India Council of Sports was set up by the Government and an honorary adviser of games, sports and physical education appointed. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Council, training camps in cricket, football, hockey, *kabaddi*, and wrestling have been started. In 1954-55, a grant of Rs. 2,00,763 was made to the Indian Olympic Association and sports organisations to enable them to carry out their respective programmes.

INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION

A founder member of UNESCO, India has a permanent National Commission for co-operation with that body. The first conference of the

permanent Indian National Commission was held in 1954, to which fraternal delegates from Asian and African countries were also invited. In collaboration with UNESCO, the Commission organised several seminars such as the Asian Seminar on Rural Education, the Round Table Conference on the Concept of Man and the Philosophy of Education in East and West, and the international seminar on the Contribution of the Gandhian Outlook and Techniques to the Solution of National and International Tensions. The Government contributed Rs. 17 lakh to UNESCO in 1955.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

The Constitution of India prescribes that Hindi should be the official language of the Union within 15 years. To attain this objective the Ministry of Education has adopted a 15-year programme which is divided into three stages of five years each. In the first stage, the major portion of the work of preparing Hindi technical terms is to be completed. In the next five years steps will be taken to introduce Hindi to people in non-Hindi speaking areas. In the third phase Hindi will be introduced as the official language of the Central Government and as the medium of communication between the Centre and the States, in addition to English.

Technical Terms

To prepare technical terms in Hindi, 19 Terminological Expert Committees have been set up by the Government. Technical and scientific terms in Hindi for use up to the secondary stage have been finalised for mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany and the social sciences. Provisional lists of Hindi terms for transport, defence, posts and telegraphs, railways, zoology, medicine and agriculture have also been prepared. The fourth and final instalment of Rs. 15,000 has been sanctioned for the Hindustani Culture Society, Allahabad, for the preparation of an English-Hindi Dictionary. A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been given to the Nagari Pracharni Sabha for preparing a detailed history of the Hindi language and literature. The first volume of a Hindi encyclopaedia, *Gyan Sarovar* has also been published.

Hindi Commission

To examine the feasibility of adopting Hindi as the official language of the Central Government at the end of the stipulated period of 15 years, the Government of India has set up a Hindi Commission with Shri B.G. Kher as chairman. This Commission is to make its recommendation to the President by April 30, 1956.

TABLE CXXVIII

STUDENTS ON ROLLS IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA (BY STAGES)

(In thousands)

Stage	1952-53			1953-54(*a*)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
College education						
Intermediate	251	35	286	288	40	328
B.A., B.Sc.	95	16	111	106	18	124
M.A., M.Sc.	17	3	20	17	3	20
Research	2	—	2	2	—	2
Professional and special education ..	111	8	119	120	9	120
Total	476	62	538	533	70	603
School education						
Pre-primary	22	16	38	23	20	43
Primary	14,122	5,739	19,861	15,117	6,265	21,382
Secondary	4,730	999	5,729	4,840	1,082	5,922
Professional and special education ..	1,251	224	1,475	1,360	246	1,606
Total	20,125	6,978	27,103	21,340	7,613	28,953
GRAND TOTAL	20,601	7,040	27,641	21,873	7,683	29,556

(*a*) Figures are provisional.

TABLE CXXIX

STATISTICS OF RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA (1952-53 and 1953-54)

Type of institution	Number of institutions		Number of students on rolls (thousands)		Direct expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)	
	1952-53	1953-54(*a*)	1952-53	1953-54(*a*)	1952-53	1953-54(*a*)
Universities	30	30	38	41	594	601
Boards	9	10	—	—	94	105
Arts and science colleges	620	651	391	428	967	1,113
Professional colleges	240	242	68	75	537	583
Special education colleges	83	86	8	8	26	27
Secondary schools	24,283	25,684	6,061	6,413	3,833	4,234
Primary (including pre-primary) schools ..	2,23,442	2,39,118	19,611	20,992	4,451	4,736
Vocational schools	2,618	2,773	207	222	402	429
Special education schools	48,706	52,821	1,257	1,357	234	277
TOTAL	3,00,031	3,21,405	27,641	29,536	11,138(*b*)	12,105(*c*)

(*a*) Figures are provisional. (*b*) Besides this, there was an indirect expenditure of Rs. 2,659 lakh.
(*c*) Besides this, there was an indirect expenditure of Rs. 2,835 lakh.

TABLE CXXX

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR EDUCATION (REVENUE ACCOUNT) (*a*)

State	1953-54		1955-56	
	Education budget (in lakhs of rupees)	Percentage of total State budget	Education budget (in lakhs of rupees	Percentage of total State budget
Andhra	488	19.0	506	18.9
Assam	314	18.8	403	18.8
Bihar	713	17.9	898	17.0
Bombay	1,532	21.2	1,725	21.6
Madhya Pradesh	511	16.6	850	23.9
Madras	970	19.4	1,185	21.7
Orissa	199	13.4	320	17.2
Punjab..	342	14.8	465	15.7
Uttar Pradesh	1.039	12.8	122	13.3
West Bengal	712	13.4	1,013	16.1
Hyderabad	523	18.0	625	19.0
Jammu and Kashmir ..	58	11.6	59	10.9
Madhya Bharat	245	16.4	299	16.1
Mysore	388	16.0	505	18.7
Pepsu	133	16.4	209	18.8
Rajasthan	347	16.1	419	17.4
Saurashtra	174	14.7	224	15.9
Travancore-Cochin ..	392	16.8	470	19.5
Ajmer	79	34.3	110	39.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	1.3	3	1.5
Bhopal..	55	16.3	67	19.0
Coorg	25	17.4	32	20.9
Delhi	164	31.7	197	33.1
Himachal Pradesh.. ..	46	14.7	54	15.4
Kutch	13	11.1	17	12.8
Manipur	15	17.6	16	17.1
Tripura	24	18.2	34	23.1
Vindhya Pradesh	87	18.0	126	21.6
TOTAL	9,596	16.8	12,045	18.3

(*a*) Includes other Departments (Medical, Agricultural, etc.)

TABLE CXXXI

RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN STATES (1953-54) (*a*)

State	Institutions	Students (in thousands)	Expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)
Andhra	21,117	2,118	842
Assam	14,911	971	318
Bihar	31,836	1,974	888
Bombay	53,535	4,536	2,532
Madhya Pradesh (*b*) ..	23,352	1,439	589
Madras	26,097	3,693	1,681
Orissa	14,562	732	272
Punjab	8,768	1,147	710
Uttar Pradesh	37,362	3,824	2,093
West Bengal	22 678	2,561	1,487
Hyderabad	13,618	1,076	583
Jammu and Kashmir (*c*) ..	1,271	117	55
Madhya Bharat ..	6,689	449	226
Mysore	15,042	949	483
Pepsu	3,706	239	157
Rajasthan (*b*)	6,251	531	331
Saurashtra	3,989	339	177
Travancore-Cochin (*b*) ..	6,130	2,113	696
Ajmer (*b*)	1,604	80	82
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	2	2
Bhopal	567	35	36
Coorg	282	32	23
Bilaspur	62	8	5
Delhi(*b*)	1,894	304	391
Himachal Pradesh(*b*) ..	945	61	35
Kutch	374	30	16
Manipur	856	65	25
Tripura	881	56	28
Vindhya Pradesh ..	2,840	154	71
TOTAL	3,21,405	2,95,35	1,48,34

(*a*) Figures are provisional. (*b*) Figures have been estimated. (*c*) Figures relate to 1952-53.

CHAPTER XXIII

PRESS AND FILMS

THE PRESS

According to the Press Commission, the number of newspapers and periodicals published in India on January 1, 1953, was over 4,700. Of these, 330 were dailies, 1,189 weeklies, 1,685 monthlies and more than 1,500 other periodicals.

Daily Newspapers

The 330 dailies had a total circulation of 25.3 lakhs. Thus, on an average, there was one newspaper for every 12 lakh persons and one copy of a newspaper for every 140 persons. The following table gives the language-wise distribution and circulation of the daily newspapers:

TABLE CXXXII

NUMBER AND CIRCULATION OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Language	Number of papers	Circulation (in lakhs)
English	41	6.97
Hindi	76	3.79
Bengali	7	2.40
Urdu	70	2.13
Malayalam	21	1.96
Marathi	26	1.91
Gujarati	23	1.87
Tamil	12	1.68
Telugu	6	0.98
Kannada	25	0.72
Oriya	3	0.43
Punjabi	9	0.23
Assamese	1	0.03
English and major Indian languages	320	25.10
Minor Indian languages	9	0.15
Chinese	1	0.005
TOTAL	330	25.255

The State-wise distribution of the daily newspapers, together with the population of each State, is given below:

TABLE CXXXIII

State	Population (in lakhs)	Total number of daily newspapers	English papers	Indian language papers(*a*)
Assam	90	2	1	1
Bihar	402	9	2	7
Bombay	360	69	8	61
Madhya Pradesh	212	11	2	9
Madras (undivided) ..	570	25	4	21
Orissa	146	4	1	3
Punjab	126	21	1	20
Uttar Pradesh	632	49	6	43
West Bengal	248	26	4	22(*b*)
Hyderabad	187	17	4	13
Madhya Bharat	80	9	..	9
Mysore	91	25	2	23
Pepsu	35	2	..	2
Rajasthan	153	6	..	6
Saurashtra	41	3	..	3
Travancore-Cochin ..	93	19	..	19
Ajmer	7	6	..	6
Bhopal	8	3	..	3
Delhi	17	19	6	13
Kutch	6	3	..	3
Manipur	6	2	..	2
TOTAL		330	41	289(*b*)

The daily newspapers are published mostly from the metropolitan cities and the State capitals. Of the total, nearly 90 newspapers are published from the four principal cities of Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Another 80 newspapers are published from the capitals of Part A, B and C States. Over 110 newspapers are published from towns with a population of over 1,00,000 and less than 50 from towns of smaller size.

(*a*) Includes minor Indian languages, such as Sindhi, Manipuri, etc.

(*b*) Includes one Chinese daily.

The circulation, too, is concentrated in the bigger towns. Out of a total circulation of 25.3 lakhs, about 13.5 lakhs (55 per cent) are sold in the capitals of the States and the major towns with an aggregate population of about 2.5 crores. In terms of households, the ratio comes to one copy for every four households. The corresponding figure for the rural areas is much less. According to a survey on readership, conducted by the National Sample Survey in 1953, less than 5 per cent of all the households surveyed in rural areas went in for a newspaper, and in 60 per cent of the blocks there was not a single household which did so.

Weeklies, Monthlies and other Periodicals

The data collected by the Press Commission about the publication of monthlies and other periodicals is as follows:

TABLE CXXXIV

NUMBER OF PERIODICALS IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Language	Bi-weeklies and tri-weeklies	Weeklies	Fortnightlies	Monthlies	Quarterlies	Other periodicals
Assamese ..	..	12	..	5	8	20
Bengali ..	5	11	33	142	14	96
English ..	10	138	84	38	172	304
Gujarati ..	1	80	39	167	7	34
Hindi ..	7	273	74	299	40	79
Kannada ..	3	63	4	62	5	7
Malayalam ..	..	34	5	47	1	19
Marathi ..	13	95	27	127	11	33
Oriya ..	..	16	8	27	7	33
Punjabi ..	2	25	1	37	2	3
Tamil ..	2	79	42	148	7	18
Telugu ..	3	72	25	82	4	18
Urdu ..	5	164	32	125	5	19
Other minor Indian languages ..	..	27	5	30	..	105
TOTAL ..	51	1,189	379	1,685	283	788

The total proprietary capital invested in the daily newspapers has been estimated at about Rs. 7 crore and the loaned capital at about Rs. 5 crore. The annual revenue of the industry comes to about Rs. 11 crore, of which about Rs. 5 crore are derived from advertisements. The salaries and wages paid in the industry are over Rs. 4 crore, of which about Rs. 85 lakh go to the journalists.

The 225 daily newspapers—for which data are available—employed over 2,000 working journalists. Their average monthly emoluments in Indian language and English newspapers were Rs. 150 and Rs. 350 respectively. In addition, 420 journalists were employed in news agencies.

Advertisements

Out of a total revenue of Rs. 11 crore, the daily newspapers derived Rs. 5 crore from advertisements in 1951. The estimated income of weeklies and other periodicals from this source was placed at about Rs. 2 crore by the Press Commission. The total value of business transacted by the 109 advertising agencies in existence in 1951 amounted to Rs. 3.5 crore, of which Rs. 2.78 crore represented the cost of advertisements placed with newspapers and periodicals (Rs. 1.82 crore with English, Rs. 90 lakh with non-English and Rs. 6 lakh with foreign newspapers and periodicals). The foreign agencies occupied a prominent position in this field. Of the 5 biggest agencies, which accounted for half the total volume of business, 4 were foreign-owned and the fifth, though owned by Indians, had foreign associations. The revenue from Government advertisements is less than 7 per cent of the total. The Government of India is increasingly patronising Indian language newspapers and Indian agenc es and about 60 per cent of Government advertisements are now placed with them. Autonomous and statutory bodies have also been requested to follow a similar policy in the matter of advertisements.

Newsprint

Until recently, India depended entirely on foreign countries for the requirements of its newsprint. The only Indian concern, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., at Chandani in Madhya Pradesh, went into production in January 1955 and has an annual installed capacity of about 30,000 tons. The rest of India's newsprint comes mainly from Canada, Finland, Norway and Austria. The quantity and value of the newsprint imported between 1952 and 1955 are given in the following table:

TABLE CXXXV

IMPORT OF NEWSPRINT

Year	Quantity in cwt.	Value in rupees
1952-53	10,85,446	5,01,63,503
1953-54	14,15,951	5,28,63,916
1954-55	15,75,829	6,29,81,140

News Agencies

News agencies supply news to the newspapers and other subscribers. The s x world news agencies in India are: (1) the Reuters of the United Kingdom; (2) Agence France Presse of France; (3) Associated Press of America; (4) United Press of America; (5) International News Service of the United States; and (6) Tass of the Soviet Union. There are other smaller international news agencies like the Central News Agency of China, Globe (Near and Far East News Agency) and the Arab News Agency. At present, there are only two major Indian agencies—the Press Trust of India and the United Press of India. The Hindustan Samachar is a minor agency.

Feature Syndicates

The Press Commission found 9 Indian feature syndicates and 2 foreign feature syndicates in existence. Their main function and also their principal source of income was the distribution of articles, photographs, cartoons and other matter to newspapers and periodicals. They were mostly "one-man shows".

The Press Information Bureau

The Press Information Bureau supplies information in English and twelve Indian languages and photographs on the activities of the Government of India to the Press. During 1955-56, the Bureau's information services were supplied regularly to about 2,740 Indian newspapers and periodicals, its photographic services to 274 publications, and photographs in the form of ebonoid blocks to 490 other journals. In the same year, there were about 150 Indian and foreign correspondents accredited to the Government of India.

For the release of services in different Indian languages, there are regional offices in Bombay (Marathi and Gujarati), Madras (Tamil and Telugu), Bangalore (Kannada), Ernakulam (Malayalam), Calcutta (Bengali, Assamese and Oriya), Lucknow (Hindi) and Jullundur (Urdu and Punjabi).

An all-India Information Centre at New Delhi and a regional Information Centre at Jullundur were opened in 1955. Similar centres are planned for the State capitals.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PRESS COMMISSION'S REPORT

The following legislation has been passed by Parliament to implement some of the recommendations of the Commission:

The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955

The Act came into force on December 20, 1955. The most important provisions of the Act concern the appointment of Wage Boards, their composition, powers, etc. In determining the rates of wages of working journalists, the Board is required to take into consideration the prevailing cost of living and wages in other comparable services for its guidance. Pending a decision by the Board, the Government has been empowered to fix interim rates of wages. An employer must give six months' notice to an editor and three months' notice to other working journalists in case of retrenchment. Gratuity has to be paid by the employer at the prescribed rates in case of death, retirement, resignation or termination of service. The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, has been extended to all newspaper establishments employing 20 working journalists or more. The Act prescribes a maximum of 144 working hours during four consecutive weeks for a journalist. It also contains provisions for a weekly holiday, casual leave, earned leave and leave on medical grounds.

Under Section 17 of the Act, money due to an employee is recoverable from the employer in the same manner as arrears of land revenue. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, has been extended to all newspaper establishments with 20 or more working journalists. The Working Journalists (Industrial Disputes) Act, 1955, has been repealed and its provisions incorporated in this Act.

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Act, 1955

The main object of the Act is to set up a statutory machinery for the collection, and making available to the public, of authentic statistics regarding all aspects of the newspaper industry. It empowers the Government of India to appoint a Press Registrar who is required to maintain an uptodate Register of newspapers as prescribed under the Act. The publishers of newspapers must furnish to the Press Registrar, information, statistics and returns required by him. The Registrar, or any gazetted officer authorised by him, has access to the relevant records maintained by the publisher for the collection or verification of the information. The Press Registrar is required to prepare an annual report containing a summary of the information supplied to him. Wilful disclosure of information supplied by a newspaper, other than that provided under the Act, is a penal offence.

The Press Registrar is authorised to issue certificates of registration to newspapers. The Act received the President's assent on December 29, 1955, and will come into force on a date to be notified.

Prize Competitions Act, 1955

The Act received the assent of the President on October 22, 1955, and will come into force on a date to be notified. It prohibits, on pain of penalty, advertisement of any prize competition, except as provided, and sale, distribution, etc., of tickets and offering of any inducements calculated to encourage people to participate in such prize competitions. The State Governments have been empowered to forfeit copies of newspapers carrying any advertisement of a prize competition organised in contravention of the provisions of this Act.

The value of a prize competition has been restricted to Rs. 1,000 a month and that of the entries to Rs. 2,000 per month. It is obligatory for an organiser to obtain a licence for a prize competition in advance. He is also required to keep an account of the competitions organised by him and to submit it to the licensing authority in a prescribed form.

The Act is applicable to the States of Andhra, Madras, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Pepsu, Saurashtra and all Part C States.

The following are some of the other important recommendations of the Press Commission and the steps taken to implement them:

Press Council

The Commission recommended the setting up of a statutory Press Council to ensure a high standard of journalism, to enforce a code of conduct for the journalists and to protect the newspapers from external pressure. The Government is in full agreement with this recommendation and steps are being taken to implement it.

Price-page Schedule

The Commission favoured a price-page schedule and suggested a price of 3 pies per page of standard size. It also recommended maximum and minimum number of pages that might be offered for a price. The Government has already accepted the principle underlying this recommendation and consulted all the parties concerned in this connection.

State Trading Corporation for Newsprint

The Commission's recommendation to set up a public corporation for the import and sale of newsprint is under the active consideration of the Government. When formed, the Corporation will also take over the newsprint produced within the country and sell it at a reasonable price.

Reorganisation of News Agencies

The Press Commission felt that the Press Trust of India should be owned by a public corporation and managed by a Board of Trustees consisting of a chairman appointed by the Chief Justice of India and other members, half of whom should be persons unconnected with the newspaper industry. In the case of the United Press of India, the Commission did not suggest any change in ownership but recommended that its management should also vest in a board of trustees.

The Commission's suggestions have been brought to the notice of the managements of the P.T.I. and U.P.I. by the Government.

Freedom of Press

Article 19 (1) of the Constitution guarantees "the right to freedom of speech and expression" to all citizens. Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can pass legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right "in the interest of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to offence." The words "reasonable restriction" make such legislation justiciable.

The Press (Objectionable Matter) Act of 1951, which came into force on February 1, 1952, for two years in the first instance and was extended for a similar period on expiry, repealed those provisions of the State Acts which provided for pre-censorship or imposed restrictions on the printing, publication or distribution of a newspaper, news sheet, book or other documents. The Act also abolished pre-cencorship of newspapers and provided that no security could be demanded from a newspaper before it started publication. Further, it provided for judicial trial instead of executive action. The respondent has the right of trial by a jury composed of persons with journalistic experience or associated with printing presses and the right of appeal to the High Court.

FILMS

The progress of the film industry in India was insignificant until about 1930. The footage of foreign films exhibited at that time was about seven times the Indian output, and films from the U.S.A. accounted for about 80 per cent of the imported footage. The advent of the talkies, however, gave the Indian film industry a new opportunity. Enjoying the natural advantage of language, the Indian film industry began to develop rapidly. In 1931, the number of feature films produced in India was about 28. It increased to 83 in 1932 ; 103 in 1933 ; 164 in 1934 ; and 233 in 1935. Thereafter, it was stabilised at about 170 films per year. In 1945, because of the increasing restrictions on the import of raw film, the figure dropped to 99. The end of the war, however, again witnessed a sudden spurt of activity in production, and during the past few years about 240 new films were released annually.

The following table gives the number of feature films produced in the country in different languages since 1931 :

TABLE CXXXVI

FEATURE FILMS PRODUCED IN INDIAN LANGUAGES (1931-55)

Year	Hindi	Gujarati	Marathi	Bengali	Tamil	Telugu	Kannada	Punjabi	Malayalam	Others	Total
1931	23	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	28
1932	61	2	8	5	4	2	..	..	..	1	83
1933	75	..	6	9	7	5	..	..	..	1	103
1934	121	1	11	10	14	3	2	..	..	2	164
1935	154	1	9	19	38	7	1	1	..	3	233
1936	135	3	6	19	38	12	1	1	..	2	217
1937	102	..	11	16	37	10	3	..	..	..	179
1938	88	..	14	19	39	10	..	1	1	..	172
1939	82	1	12	15	35	12	..	7	..	1	165
1940	86	1	10	16	36	14	..	7	1	..	171
1941	79	1	14	18	34	16	2	2	1	3	170
1942	97	..	13	18	19	8	2	5	..	1	163
1943	108	..	5	21	13	6	4	..	..	2	159
1944	86	..	4	14	13	6	..	2	..	1	126
1945	73	..	..	9	11	5	1	..	..	..	99
1946	155	1	2	15	16	10	..	1	..	..	200
1947	186	11	6	38	29	6	5	..	..	7	288
1948	148	28	7	37	32	7	2	1	1	2	265
1949	157	17	15	62	21	7	6	1	1	2	289
1950	115	13	19	42	19	18	1	4	6	4	241
1951	100	6	16	38	26	20	2	4	7	2	221
1952	102	2	17	43	32	25	1	..	11	..	233
1953	97	..	21	50	42	29	7	3	7	4	260
1954	118	..	18	47	38	27	10	3	8	5	274
1955	126	3	12	50	46	24	15	..	7	2	285

Present Position

Today, India occupies third place among the film producing countries of the world. It produced 285 feature films in 1955. On an

average, the U.S.A. produces about 450 feature films annually, Japan[1] 150, Italy 120, France 110, Germany and the U.K. 85 each, China 26 and the U.S.S.R. 15. The footage of foreign films imported in India has shown a downward trend. Between 1937 and 1940, India imported 250 lakh feet of films annually. In 1954-55, however, the footage dropped to 86.44 lakhs.

The Indian Film Industry

There are about 300 producers, 60 studios, 40 laboratories and nearly 600 distributors in the film industry in India. The total number of people employed in the industry is estimated at about a lakh. The main producing centres are Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The capital invested in the industry is estimated at about Rs. 42 crore and the gross revenue at nearly Rs. 25 crore a year. Indian films are exhibited in 3,319 cinema houses with a seating capacity of 20 lakhs. Of these, 563 are mobile cinemas. The annual attendance at cinema houses is estimated at 60 crores.

Indian films are exported to a number of foreign countries. They are an important source of revenue to the industry and earn a substantial amount of foreign exchange. The main foreign market is Pakistan. Other important export markets are Malaya, Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, East Africa, South Africa, etc. In all these countries there are large numbers of people of Indian origin. Some Indian films are sent to the West Asian countries also.

Children's Films

An organisation known as the Children's Film Society was registered under the Societies Registration Act in May 1955. The principal aim of the Society is to undertake the production of films for children. The Government has agreed to give grant-in-aid to the Society for this purpose.

REPORT OF THE FILM ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

On May 19, the Government of India presented to Parliament a statement of the conclusions reached and action taken on the recommendations of the Film Enquiry Committee. The following paragraphs indicate the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee.

Film Production Bureau and Film Institute

At the present stage of unequal development of the different elements comprising the film industry, the Government considers the formation of a statutory representative Film Council premature. It has, however, decided to constitute a Film Production Bureau and a Film Institute as positive measures to develop films as a medium of national culture, education and healthy entertainment. Besides scrutinising scripts, the Bureau will tender advice on such matters as story, scenario, artistic talent, cost estimates, etc. It will also provide the nucleus of a library and research service. The Film Institute will impart training in the direction of photography, sound engineering, editing and other aspects of production. A proposal to set up a National Film Board in place of the present Central Board of Film Censors is also under consideration. The financial implications of the schemes are under the consideration of the Government.

1. Japan produced about 380 feature films in 1954 and over 400 in 1955 and occupied second place among the film producing countries.

Entertainment Tax

Regarding entertainment tax, the Committee recommended a uniform rate of 20 per cent for all seats in place of the existing slab system. Although the Taxation Enquiry Commission, which also went into the question, did not support the uniform rate, it agreed with the Committee that entertainment tax should be levied on a percentage basis. The question is now under the consideration of the Government.

Finance Corporation

The setting up of a Film Finance Corporation was also recommended by the Committee. The Government has not been able to accept this recommendation in view of its more urgent commitments under the Five Year Plan.

Film Awards

The Committee recommended " departmentalised " awards for best acting, best technical effort, etc. The Government has accepted this recommendation in a slightly modified form and has instituted the following annual awards to encourage the production of films of high aesthetic and technical standards as well as cultural and educational value:

(*a*) The President's Gold Medal for the best Indian feature film ;

(*b*) The President's Gold Medal for the best documentary film ;

(*c*) The Prime Minister's Gold Medal for the best children's film ; and

(*d*) The President's Silver Medals for the best feature films in different regional languages.

In addition, the Government of India has decided to give certificates of merit to two Indian feature films, documentary films, children's films and feature films in regional languages.

Awards in 1955

At a special ceremony held on December 21 and 22, 1955, two gold medals, 6 silver medals and 13 certificates of merit were presented by the President to films produced during 1954. The President's Gold Medal for the best Indian feature film and the President's Silver Medal for the best Hindi film were awarded to *Mirza Ghalib* (Minerva Movietone, Bombay). The President's Gold Medal for the best documentary film was won by *Spirit of the Loom* (Films Division).

An all-India Certificate of Merit and the President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Malayalam were won by *Neelakkuyil* (Chandrathara Productions, Madras). Another all India Certificate of Merit was given to *Biraj Bahu* (Hindi) produced by Hiten Chaudhary Productions, Bombay. The other four President's Silver Medals for the best feature films in Bengali, Marathi, Telugu and Tamil were awarded to *Chheley Kaar* (Charan Chitra, Calcutta), *Mahatma Phule* (Arts Pictures, Bombay), *Peddamanushulu* (Vauhini Productions, Madras) and *Malaikkallan* (Pakshiraja Studios, Coimbatore).

Certificates of merit were also won by *Thodu Dongalu* (Telugu) produced by National Art Theatres, Madras ; *Vipranarayna* (Telugu) produced by Bharani Pictures, Madras ; *Andha Naal* (Tamil) produced by A.V.M. Productions Madras ; *Ethirparathathu* (Tamil) produced by Saravanabhava and Unity Pictures, Madras ; *Sneha Seema* (Malayalam)

produced by Associated Pictures, Madras ; *Bedara Kannappa* (Kannada) by Gubhi Karnataka Productions, Madras ; *Jagriti* (Hindi) by Filmistan Ltd., Bombay ; *Jadu Bhatta* (Bengali) by Sunrise Film Distributors, Calcutta; *Annapurnar Mandir* (Bengali) by Chitra Mandir, Calcutta ; *Darjeeling* (documentary) and *The Golden River* (documentary) produced by the Films Division.

Manufacture of Raw Film and Projectors

Regarding the recommendation for the manufacture of raw film, there is a proposal by a private firm to set up a factory in Mysore in collaboration with a foreign enterprise. If this proposal is not taken up by the private sector during the current Five Year Plan, the Government will re-examine the question of manufacturing raw film in the country.

A scheme for the manufacture of projectors has been approved by the Government.

Other Recommendations

The Government has taken action on a number of other recommendations made by the Committee. For instance, cinema houses have been given the right of appeal against the decisions of the licensing authorities.

The ban imposed in 1948 on the construction of new cinema houses has been removed without prejudice to the requirements of projects of higher priority.

DOCUMENTARIES AND NEWSREELS

Documentaries and newsreels are produced mainly by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. The Division produces, on an average, one newsreel a week and about 42 documentaries a year. Till the end of 1955, it had produced 376 newsreels and released 264 documentaries for exhibition. In addition, two full length films, one in colour and the other in black and white. were released in 1955. The films for internal circulation are produced in Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu and English. They are made in 35 mm. standard size and are of an average length of 1,000 feet. A few copies of the documentaries are also made in 16 mm. size for external publicity and for use by mobile cinema vans. News items are covered by eleven cameramen stationed in different parts of the country. In addition to items of topical interest, newsreels cover subjects of special interest to the rural audience. Besides the weekly newsreel, a monthly edition is also produced for exhibition abroad.

Documentaries are produced on different aspects of India's life, history, culture, art, industry, agriculture, public health, hygiene, current economic and social problems, etc. While the bulk of the documentaries are produced by the Films Division, private producers are also entrusted with the production of films on selected subjects. Between 1952 and 1955, 12 such films were produced by private companies. In addition, 17 ready-made films were purchased from them during the years 1950-55.

Distribution of Films

By a condition inserted in their licences, cinemas in India are required to show a minimum footage of films approved by the Central or State Governments. Contracts exist with almost all the cinemas in the

country under which they are required to exhibit the films produced by the Films Division on payment of rentals ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 150 per week. These work out to 1 to 2 per cent of the gross collections of the cinemas.

The work of regular distribution of films to the cinema houses is undertaken by the Distribution Section of the Division and its six branch offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow, Nagpur, and Vijayawada. The branch offices arrange for the release of one newsreel and one documentary a week to all cinema houses by rotation. Non-commercial distribution of 16 mm. films to schools, colleges, factories and other institutions is also handled by these offices.

Exhibition Abroad

Selected documentaries and monthly round-up of newsreels are sent to the Indian missions abroad for non-commercial exhibition. The documentaries are also used in television circuits in the U.K., the U.S.A. and France. Arrangements also exist for the distribution of films through commercial channels in a number of countries.

The films produced by the Division are exhibited at international film festivals, international conferences and fairs. Some of these have won international recognition. *Symphony of Life* won an award for music at the International Exhibition of Films held in C mbodia in 1955. *Glimpses of Assam* received a certificate of merit at the third International Documentary Film Festival held at Yorkton (Canada) in October 1954. *Tree of Wealth* was awarded the " Silver Emblem " at the International Exhibition of Agricultural Films held in Rome in 1953. It was earlier awarded a prize at the Film Festival in Czechoslovakia in 1949. At the Canadian International Films Festival in 1950, three documentaries, *Private life of the Silkworm*, *Jaipur* and *Indian Minerals* won awards of merit. The documentary on Jaipur also won the first prize in the Folklore and Landscape Section of the Documentary Films Festival held at Venice in 1951.

FILM CENSORSHIP

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted in January 1951 for the certification of films for the whole of India. Previously, the States had their own arrangements for the scrutiny of films. The censorship rules were revised in 1951 when the State Boards were replaced by the Central Board of Film Censors by Central legislation.

The Board's seven members, including the chairman, are appointed by the Government of India. The headquarters of the Board is at Bombay and there are regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Regional Officers are assisted by members of an Advisory Panel which is also appointed by the Government of India. The Panel comprises educationists, doctors, lawyers, social workers, etc.

Every film, in respect of which an application for certification is received, is first scrutinised by an Examining Committee. An appeal lies with a Revising Committee, if the person who has applied for certification is not satisfied with the decision of the Board. A film may also be referred to a Revising Committee by the Chairman on his own initiative. The applicant for certification is given an opportunity to put forward his point of view both before the Examining and Revising Committees. Finally, an appeal lies with the Government of India.

Certificates for unrestricted public exhibition are called Universal certificates and bear a "U" mark. Films restricted to adults, *i.e.*, to persons above the age of 18 years, are given Adult certificates and bear an "A" mark on them. If any portion of a film is excised, a triangular mark is put at the left hand bottom corner of the certificate, and a description of the deleted portion is endorsed on the reverse of the certificate. The decision of the Board in respect of each film examined by it is published in the Gazette of India.

A directive is issued by the Board for the guidance of the members of Examining and Revising Committees. It contains broad principles and detailed rules to discourage crime, vice, immorality, indecency, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law, disrespect to a foreign country or people, etc.

Between January 1951 and December 1955, the Board certified 3,857 Indian films. Of these, 3,824 were given "U" certificates and 33 "A" certificates. During the same period, the Board certified 10,798 foreign films, of which 10,614 were given "U" certificates and 184 "A" certificates.

CHAPTER XXIV

BROADCASTING

Broadcasting in India dates back to 1926, when the Government of India granted a licence to the Indian Broadcasting Company Ltd., to set up two stations at Bombay and Calcutta. The Bombay station was inaugurated on July 23, 1927, and the Calcutta station on August 26 of the same year. Financial difficulties, however, soon confronted the Company, and it went into liquidation in March 1930. Thereafter, the Government of India assumed direct responsibility for broadcasting in this country. The broadcasting organisation is under the control of a Director-General.

Radio Stations

Today, India has 26 broadcasting stations covering all the important linguistic areas. The total number of medium and short wave transmitters is 33 and 18 respectively, some stations having more than one transmitter. India occupies the third position among users of broadcasting frequencies in the world. The stations are grouped into four regions—North, West, South and East. The stations in each region are located as follows:

North	..	Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur, Jaipur-Ajmer and Simla.
West	..	Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad-Baroda, Dharwar, Poona, Rajkot, and Indore.
South	..	Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Kozhikode, Hyderabad and Bangalore.
East	..	Calcutta, Cuttack and Gauhati.

In addition to the above, Kashmir State has two stations at Srinagar and Jammu.

Programmes are broadcast for about six to ten hours a day. They are generally split up into three transmissions—morning, afternoon and evening, the timings of each transmission being fixed in accordance with local requirements.

Programme Policy

The aim of AIR is to entertain the people and also to cater to their cultural and educational needs. In its news bulletins, it deals with news on its news value and avoids politics of a controversial and partisan type. It does not accept sponsored broadcasts or any matter that amounts to commercial advertising, nor does it include in its programmes any appeals for funds or contributions.

Within the framework of the above policy, the different stations of AIR present programmes aimed at educating and entertaining listeners. While the National Programmes of music, talks, news and important broadcasts, which aim at a country-wide coverage, are relayed from Delhi, the regional stations attempt to present the culture of their respective regions. For the same reason, these stations broadcast most of their programmes in the regional languages.

Programme Composition

As is the case with broadcasting organisations the world over, music represents the bulk of AIR's programmes. Indian music is broadcast by AIR for about 75 hours each day. Talks and discussions of general interest, covering a variety of subjects, are also broadcast by each station. These are supplemented by periodical reviews of current affairs and book reviews. The programmes for women and children are broadcast in Indian languages three times a week. The following data show the composition and the time taken up by various categories of programmes during 1954:

TABLE CXXXVII

PROGRAMME COMPOSITION

Type of programme	Total duration of hours	Approximate percentage
Home Services		
1. Indian Music		
(*a*) Classical Music (Vocal and Instrumental) ..	22,206	31
(*b*) Light Music (Light Vocal, Folk, Orchestral, Devotional)	13,516	19
2. Western Music	2,090	3
3. Talks, Discussions, Interviews, etc.	3,802	5
4. Dramas, Plays and Features	2,080	3
5. News Bulletins (including Regional News) ..	12,442	17
6. Publicity Items	578	1
7. Other Broadcasts (including programmes for children, women, rural and industrial areas, schools and broadcasts of music lessons, Hindi lessons and other miscellaneous items not included under items 1-6 above)	14,733	21
Total	71,447	100
External Services		
1. Indian Music	3,263	48
2. Western Music	263	4
3. Talks, Discussions, Interviews, etc.	780	11
4. Dramas, Plays and Features	207	3
5. News Bulletins	1,608	24
6. Publicity Items	301	4
7. Other Broadcasts (including programmes for children and women, religious broadcasts, radio reports, and other items not included in items 1-6 above) ..	372	6
Total	6,794	100

Growth of Listening

The number of radio set owners has shown a steady increase since the inauguration of broadcasting in 1927 as is indicated by the following figures:

TABLE CXXXVIII

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC RECEIVER SETS IN INDIA

Year	Number
1927 ..	3,594
1947 (Dec.) ..	2,48,274
1948 ..	2,86,046
1949 ..	3,69,728
1950 ..	5,07,324
1951 ..	6,35,026
1952 ..	6,94,560
1953 ..	7,69,505
1954 ..	8,35,246
1955 (Sept.)	8,90,671

In order to make the people more radio conscious, AIR, for a second time, organised a *Sangeet Sammelan* in November 1955 in which leading Hindustani and Karnatak musicians took part. In the Hindustani section, concerts of classical, light and folk music were broadcast from Delhi, while the concerts in the Karnatak section of the *Sammelan* were confined to classical music and were broadcast from Madras.

Types of Radio Licences

In addition to Domestic Receiver Licences issued to individuals owning sets at their residences, there are other types of licences issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Department as an agent of All India Radio. The more important among these are:

(*a*) Possession and Demonstration Licences taken out by radio dealers for the custody of sets at their business premises or for demonstration outside;

(*b*) Commercial Broadcast Receiver Licences taken out by those desirous of reproducing broadcast programmes to attract customers; and

(*c*) Community Broadcast Receiver Licences taken out for the installation of community sets.

In 1955, in addition to 8,90,671 Domestic Receiver Licences, 76,957 other kinds of licences were issued by the Post Offices, thus making a total of 9,67,628 sets for the whole of India. Broadcast Receiver Licences are issued at all head and sub-post offices and are valid for a year. They have

to be renewed each year by January 31 after which a graduated penalty is imposed. The licence fee charged for the different types of licences is as follows:

TABLE CXXXIX

Type of licences	Obtainable from	Fee (in rupees)
1. Commercial Broadcast Receiver Licence ..	PMG of the Circle	50
2. Possession Licence for dealers and non-dealers	,,	15
3. Demonstration Licence	,,	15
4. Community Broadcast Receiver Licence ..	,,	10
5. Broadcast Receiver Licence (Domestic) ..	Post Offices	15
6. Broadcast Receiver Licence for schools ..	,,	3
7. Broadcast Receiver Licence for institutions for the blind	,,	3
8. Broadcast Receiver Licence for crystal sets ..	,,	3

Import and Production of Radio Sets

Hitherto, India has been depending mostly on imported sets. In recent years, however, a number of modern factories have been established for the manufacture of radio sets. In addition, a large number of sets are assembled on a cottage industry basis. The following tables show the position clearly:

TABLE CXL

IMPORT OF RADIO SETS

Year	Number	Value (in lakhs of rupees)	Income from customs duty (in lakhs of rupees)
1947-48	1,92,172	288.40	181.18
1948-49	42,202	76.59	52.39
1949-50	43,355	71.66	63.09
1950-51	16,012	25.44	50.56
1951-52	29,121	52.64	92.90
1952-53	19,286	36.09	68.85
1953-54	13,042	23.45	45.42
1954-55	4,515	11.20	58.73

TABLE CXLI

PRODUCTION OF RADIO SETS IN INDIA

Year	Number of sets produced
1947	3,036
1948	24,996
1949	16,836
1950	44,340
1951	61,800
1952	71,800
1953	56,300
1954	58,203
1955	76,000 (approx.)

Community Broadcasts

Since listening facilities are very meagre in the rural areas, AIR operates a scheme of community broadcasts. Under this scheme, community sets are installed for public use in towns and villages by the State Governments or by local bodies. Special programmes for rural listeners and other special groups like industrial workers, children and students are planned and produced by AIR in consultation with expert advisory committees. At present almost all the stations of AIR broadcast rural programmes. The principal object of these programmes is to carry to the listeners information about all aspects of rural life which can be of practical use to them and which can widen their outlook and provide them with healthy entertainment. Folk music, plays, features, news, weather reports and talks on improved methods of agriculture form the bulk of these programmes. By the end of June 1955, 10,245 villages were in possession of community sets.

Special programmes are broadcast by all stations of AIR for children of different age-groups. The Delhi Station, for example, broadcasts such programmes every Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

Community broadcasts are also meant for students. The object of these broadcasts is not to replace regular class-room teaching, but to supplement and extend it. In some States like Madras and Delhi, listening has been made part of the school curriculum. Up to the end of June 1955, well over 3,000 licences were held by schools.

The industrial programmes broadcast from Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Lucknow are meant for workers in factories and provide information and entertainment.

The Delhi station of AIR and Radio Kashmir broadcast programmes for the Armed Forces.

Five Year Plan for the Development of Broadcasting

A five-year plan for the development of broadcasting was drawn up by AIR early in 1952. It aimed at strengthening and extending the present

network of stations, improving the quality and variety of programmes and rationalising the location of stations. It was approved by the Planning Commission in June 1952.

The expenditure sanctioned for the development plan was Rs. 4.02 crore. While a part of the plan remains to be executed, a large number of projects have already been completed.

When the plan is fully implemented, AIR will have 55 transmitters at 29 centres, with an aggregate radiated power of 1,160 kw. The new and old stations will be able to provide a satisfactory medium wave service for an area of 5,42,000 sq. miles, covering roughly one-third of the country and a population of about 18·5 crores.

Improvement of Programmes

To improve the standard of its programmes, a number of steps have been taken by AIR. A Music Audition Board with a Northern and a Southern Panel was constituted in July 1952 to audition musicians. A Central Advisory Board for Music, composed of eminent musicians and music lovers, was also constituted in April 1953 to advise the Government on the music policy of AIR. Light Music Units were formed at Delhi, Bombay, Lucknow, Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad and Vijayawada early in 1953. A Central Programme Advisory Committee to advise on the general composition and complexion of programmes in the Home Services, and a Central Hindi Advisory Committee to advise on the Hindi programmes of AIR were constituted. They had their first sittings in August 1953. Committees were also set up to screen News Readers and Announcers in English and Indian languages at all stations of AIR. A National Programme of Talks in English was also inaugurated.

Programme Journals

The programmes planned by the different stations of AIR are announced in advance by the following journals:

TABLE CXLII

Name of journal	Published from	Language	Periodicity
Indian Listener	Delhi	English	Weekly
Awaz	,,	Urdu	Fortnightly
Sarang	,,	Hindi	,,
Betar Jagat	Calcutta	Bengali	,,
Vanoli	Madras	Tamil	,,
Vani	,,	Telugu	,,
Nabhovani	Ahmedabad	Gujarati	,,

External Services

The External Services Division was constituted in 1939, and the first broadcast was addressed to listeners in Afghanistan. The Division now broadcasts on six short wave transmitters in 18 languages including Afghan, Burmese, Kuoyu-Cantonese, Indonesian, Pushtu, Persian, Arabic, Swahili and French, besides English and the Indian languages. Providing a

round-the-clock service from midnight to midnight, each target area of the world from China in the East to the West Indies in the Western hemisphere is served by the Division. For people of Indian origin abroad, there is a general service in English, Hindi, Tamil and Gujarati. For the nationals of other countries there is a regional service in their respective tongues. The staff employed for these services includes nationals of the countries to which the broadcasts are addressed.

Out of a total transmission output of 18 hours and 50 minutes a day, Hindi covers 2 hours and 25 minutes ; Tamil 1 hour ; Konkani 30 minutes ; Gujarati 55 minutes ; English 5 hours and 20 minutes ; Burmese 1 hour and 5 minutes ; Cantonese 30 minutes ; Kuoyu 45 minutes ; Indonesian 45 minutes ; Pushtu 1 hour ; Persian 1 hour and 15 minutes ; Arabic 1 hour and 30 minutes ; Swahili 35 minutes ; French 45 minutes and Portuguese 30 minutes.

Twenty-eight news bulletins in 15 languages are broadcast in the External Services.

The External Services programmes are given publicity through journals in English, Arabic, Persian, Afghan-Persian, Chinese and Burmese. These journals are published monthly and are sent free of cost to listeners in the target areas. The English journal, *India Calling*, is printed in two editions, " Eastern " and " Western ". The Eastern edition is meant for people of Indian origin in East and South-East Asia and for people speaking Chinese, Indonesian and Burmese ; while the Western edition contains programmes for people of Indian origin in East and South Africa and Mauritius and for non-Indian listeners of the West Asian countries, in addition to English and French listeners in Europe.

News Services Division

The main activity of the News Services Division of AIR is the dissemination of accurate news of happenings in India and abroad for listeners in this country, for people of Indian origin abroad and for listeners in the neighbouring countries. This organisation came into being in 1937, centralisation being decided upon to avoid duplication of expert professional staff at a number of centres and for the purpose of effecting savings in overhead expenditure. The organisation developed rapidly during war-time. The News Services Division not only prepares bulletins for broadcast in English but is also responsible for all news bulletins in Indian languages. The Indian language bulletins are prepared by the translating units from key scripts provided by the editors. Basic scripts for news bulletins broadcast in foreign languages are also prepared in English, but their translation and presentation in the various foreign languages is the responsibility of the Programme Units controlled by the External Services Division. The news bulletins are radiated on short-wave transmitters from Delhi and relayed by the different stations of AIR.

News bulletins in the Home Services of AIR are broadcast in English and Hindi four times a day ; in Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Gujarati and Assamese three times a day ; in Kannada, Kashmiri and Dogri, Malayalam, Punjabi and Urdu twice and in Gorkhali once a day.

In all, the News Services Division, which is today one of the largest news organisations in the world, puts out 71 daily news bulletins in 28 Indian and foreign languages.

To give wider coverage to news from the States, regional news bulletins have also been started. The Lucknow station issues a bulletin

in Hindi, Nagpur in Hindi and Marathi, Bombay in Marathi and Gujarati, Madras in Tamil and Telugu, and Calcutta in Bengali.

TABLE CXLIII

RADIO STATIONS IN INDIA

(As on November 30, 1955)

Station	Time of broadcast	Wave length (Metres)	Frequency (Kc/s)
Northern Region			
Delhi A	0700-0900	337.1	890
	0700-0745	60.48	4960
	0800-0900	48.47	6190
	0900-1100	48.47	6190
	1115-1230	41.15	7290
	1230-1350	337.1	890
	1230-1330	41.15	7290
	1730-2300	337.1	890
	1730-1830	60.48	4960
	2015-2300	89.15	3365
Delhi B	0700-0900	280.4	1070
	1300-1430/1500	280.4	1070
	1330-1430/1500	41.15	7290
	1730-2300	280.4	1070
	1845-1945	49.67	6040
	1845-2015	89.15	3365
Lucknow	0700-0900, 1230-1400, 1730-2230	394.7	760
Allahabad	0700-0900, 1230-1400, 1730-2230	306.1	980
Patna	0700-0900, 1230-1400, 1730-2230	265.5	1130
Jullundur	0700-0900, 1200-1400, 1800-2230	422.5	710
Jaipur	0700-0900, 1800-2200	267.9	1120
Simla	0730-0830	63.03	4760
	1730-2115	93.08	3223

TABLE CXLIII—(*contd.*)

Station	Time of broadcast	Wave length (Metres)	Frequency (Kc/s)
Southern Region			
Madras A	0655-0815	211.3	1420
		41.32	7260
	1230-1445	211.3	1420
		31.28	9590
	1600-1700	211.3	1420
		31.28	9590
	1730-2230	211.3	1420
		49.30	6085
Madras B	0655-0815	270.3	1110
		49.30	6085
	1200-1445	270.3	1120
		41.32	7260
	1600-1700	270.3	1110
		41.32	7260
	1730-2230	270.3	1110
		60.98	4920
Tiruchirapalli	0700-0830 1230-1445 1600-1630 1730-2200	389.6	770
Vijayawada	0655-0815 1230-1445 1600-1630 1730-2200	357.1	840
Trivandrum	0715-0845 1530-1600 1600-1630 1730-2200	454.5	660
Kozhikode	0715-0845 1530-1600 1600-1630 1730-2200	517.2	580
Hyderabad	0655-0900 1230-1400 1730-2230	411.0	730
Bangalore ..	0700-0830 1200-1445 1730-2230	491.8	610

TABLE CXLIII—*(contd.)*

Station	Time of broadcast	Wave length (Metres)	Frequency (K c/s)
Western Region			
Bombay A	0700-0900	243.9	1230
		61.98	4840
	1200-1430	243.9	1230
		41.44	7240
	1600-1620	243.9	1230
	1640-1700	41.44	7240
	1730-2300	243.9	1230
	1730-1930	41.44	7240
	1945-2300	61.98	4840
Bombay B	0700-0900	545.5	550
		48.78	6150
	1200-1430	545.5	550
		31.41	9550
	1600-1620	545.5	550
	1640-1700	31.41	9550
	1730-2300	545.5	550
	1730-2000	31.41	9550
	2015-2300	48.78	6150
Nagpur	0730-0900 1200/1230-1400 1730-2230	508.5	590
Ahmedabad	0700-0900 1230-1400 1800-2200	352.9	850
Dharwar	0700-0900 1800-2200	405.4	740
Poona	0700-0900 1800-2230	375.0	800
Rajkot	0700-0900 1800-2200	329.7	910
Indore	0700-0900 1800-2200	461.5	650

TABLE CXLIII—(*contd.*)

Station	Time of broadcast	Wave length (Metres)	Frequency (Kc/s)
Eastern Region			
Calcutta	0700-0900	370.4	810
		61.48	4880
	1230-1430	370.4	810
		41.61	7210
	1700-2300	370.4	810
	1700-1815	61.48	4880
	1830-2300	90.77	3305
Calcutta B	0700-0900	447.8	670
		300.0	1000
		49.92	6010
	1230-1430	447.8	670
		300.0	1000
		31.48	9530
	1700-2300	447.8	670
		300.0	1000
	1700-1830	49.92	6010
	1845-2300	61.48	4880
Cuttack	0700-0845 1730-2130	222.2	1350
Gauhati	0650-0830 1300-1400 1715-2130	384.6	780
Radio Kashmir			
Jammu	0730-0930 1800-2230	303.0	990
Srinagar	0745-0945	201.3	1490
		91.55	3277
	1300-1400	201.3	1490
		49.10	6110
	1700-2215/2300	201.3	1490
		91.55	3277

TABLE CXLIV

COMMUNITY AND SCHOOL RECEIVERS INSTALLED IN STATES (*a*)

(As on June 30, 1955)

Name of State	Community					School	Grand total
	Rural	Urban	Industrial	Others	Total		
Andhra ..	1,248	97	..	59	1404	212	1,616
Assam ..	90	5	1	..	96	14	110
Bihar ..	339	4	..	..	343	287	630
Bombay ..	670	147	64	..	881	375	1,256
Delhi ..	(*b*)151	..	..	..	(*b*)151	(*b*)91	(*b*)242
Hyderabad ..	256	71	2	..	329	205	534
Jammu and Kashmir ..	271	103	5	40	419	3	422
Madras ..	1,756	155	..	76	1,987	206	2,193
Madhya Pradesh	558	81	..	..	639	5	644
Mysore ..	422	85	21	..	528	2	530
Orissa ..	213	63	16	2	294	93	387
Punjab ..	279	38	..	..	317	216	533
Uttar Pradesh	3,314	57	37	..	3,408	749	4,157
West Bengal	311	158	26	190	685	..	685
Travancore-Cochin ..	191	..	30	..	221	134	355
Bhopal ..	14	..	..	1	15	..	15
Coorg ..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3
Rajasthan ..	32	43	..	21	96	26	122
Pepsu ..	125	..	..	..	125	8	133
Manipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands..	5	1	..	..	6	1	7
Total ..	10,245	1,108	202	392	11,947	3,031	14,978

(*a*) Information in respect of Saurashtra, Kutch, Madhya Bharat, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh States is not included.

(*b*) These figures relate to the quarter ending December 31, 1954, as subsequent information has not been received from the State Government.

TABLE CXLV

TIMINGS AND DURATION OF PROGRAMMES BROADCAST BY ALL INDIA RADIO FOR OVERSEAS LISTENERS (As on November 30, 1955)

I—GENERAL SERVICE (for Indians overseas)	Metres	Kc/s
East and South-East Asia		
0545-0645 (Tamil) ..	25.46	11785
	30.94	9695
0700-0800 (Hindi) ..	16.89	17760
	19.79	15160
East and Central Africa and Mauritius		
0900-0930 (Konkani) ..	19.62	15290
	25.54	11745
0945-0955 (Gujarati News)	16.83	17830
0955-1005 (English News) } 1005-1100 (Hindi) .. }	19.62	15290
2030-2100 (Hindi) ..	16.82	17840
	19.69	15240
2115-2125 (English News)	19.69	15240
2200-2245 (Gujarati) ..	25.77	11640

II—EASTERN SERVICE	Metres	Kc/s
Burma		
0600-0620 (Burmese) ..	25.09	11955
	31.50	9525
1645-1730 (Burmese) ..	16.86	17795
	19.63	15285
China		
1730-1800 (Cantonese) ..	25.77	11640
1800-1845 (Kuoyu) ..	30.80	9740
China, Korea, Japan		
1530-1630 (English) ..	19.62	15290
	25.54	11745
Indonesia		
0415-0430 .. } 1730-1800 (Indonesian) }	41.61	7210
	50.17	5980
..	16.86	17795
	19.63	15285
East and South-East Asia		
1900-2000 (English) ..	19.69	15240
	25.77	11640
Australia, New Zealand		
1530-1630 (English) ..	19.47	15405
	25.26	11875

Note: Timings are Indian Standard Time (subtract 5½ hours from G.M.T.).

TABLE CXLV—(*contd.*)

III—WESTERN SERVICE

	Metres	Kc/s
Afghanistan and Adjacent Areas		
0900-0915 (Pushtu) ..	41.84	7170
	49.63	6045
1915-2000 (Pushtu) ..	50.08	5990
Persia, Afghanistan		
0930-0945 (Persian) ..	16.92	17730
	19.48	15400
2145-2245(*a*) ..	30.46	9850
	42.70	7025
Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, North Africa, Jordan, Sudan, Iraq, Yemen, Persian Gulf		
1030-1100 (Arabic) ..	16.92	17730
	19.48	15400
2300-2400 ..	30.60	9805
	42.46	7065
East Africa		
2125-2200 (Swahili) ..	19.69	15240
	25.77	11640
West Africa		
0115-0215 (English) ..	30.60	9805
	42.46	7065
Europe, the U.K.		
0115-0215 (English) ..	30.46	9850
	42.70	7025
West Europe, North Africa and the Levant		
0015-0100 (French) ..	30.60	9805
	42.76	7065
Portugal, West Europe		
0030-0100 (Portuguese) ..	30.46	9850
	42.70	7025

(*a*) Except on Saturday.

TABLE CXLV—(*contd.*)

IV—NEWS SERVICE

	Metres	Kc/s
Arabic		
1035-1045 ..	16.92	17730
	19.48	15400
2310-2320 ..	30.60	9805
	42.46	7065
Burmese		
0610-0620 ..	25.09	11955
	31.50	9525
1645-1655 ..	16.86	17795
	19.63	15285
Cantonese		
1730-1740 ..	25.77	11640
	30.80	9740
English		
0600-0610 ..	25.09	11955
	31.50	9525
0955-1005 ..	16.83	17830
	19.62	15290
1530-1540 ..	19.47	15405
	19.62	15290
	25.26	11875
	25.54	11745
1905-1915 ..	19.69	15240
	25.77	11640
2115-2125 ..	19.69	15240
	25.77	11640
0115-0125 ..	30.46	9850
	30.60	9805
	42.46	7065
	42.70	7025
French		
0015-0025 ..	30.60	9805
	42.46	7065

	Metres	Kc/s
Gujarati		
0945-0955 ..	16.83	17830
	19.62	15290
2200-2210 ..	19.69	15240
	25.77	11640
Hindi		
0700-0710 ..	16.89	11760
	19.79	15160
1015-1205 ..	16.83	17830
	19.62	15290
2030-2040 ..	16.82	17840
	19.69	15240
Indonesian		
1730-1740 ..	16.86	17795
..	19.63	15285
Konkani		
0901-0910 ..	19.62	15290
	25.54	11745
Kuoyu		
1800-1810 ..	25.77	11640
	30.80	9740
Persian		
2200-2210 ..	30.46	9850
	42.70	7025
Portuguese		
0035-0045 ..	30.46	9850
	42.70	7025
Pushtu		
0900-0915 ..	41.84	7170
	49.63	6045
1920-1930 ..	50.08	5990
Swahili		
2125-2135 ..	19.69	15240
	25.77	11640
Tamil		
0545-0555 ..	25.46	11785
	30.94	9695

CHAPTER XXV

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

India's culture, which is as rich as it is ancient, has seen many vicissitudes without losing its identity and continuity. The artists who once adorned the imperial court of Delhi sought the patronage of local chiefs and princes on the decline of the Mughal authority. During the uncongenial atmosphere of alien rule, the continuity of the country's cultural tradition was maintained in the princely States under the auspices of their rulers. Now that the princes and the former landed interests are no longer able to sustain them, the Central Government has assumed direct patronage of art and culture. While it is trying to encourage artists and men of letters in every way, it is at the same time fostering art consciousness among the people. Indian painters, sculptors and musicians are now addressing themselves to a wider public.

On the suggestion of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Government of India decided to set up a National Cultural Trust to promote art and culture through the agency of three national academies, namely, an Academy of Letters for Indian languages, literature, philosophy and history ; an Academy of Arts (including graphic, plastic and applied) and Architecture ; and an Academy of Dance, Drama and Music.

In pursuance of this decision, representatives of visual arts, men of letters and representatives of dance, drama and music were invited to separate conferences with the representatives of the Government of India. The respective conferences made positive recommendations in the shape of resolutions and the Government was able to establish the three academies during 1953 and 1954.

SANGEET NATAK AKADAMI

The *Sangeet Natak Akadami* (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music), constituted by a resolution of the Ministry of Education, was inaugurated in January 1953. The chief objective of the *Akadami* is to foster and develop Indian dance, drama (including films) and music and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country. Also, the *Akadami* co-ordinates the activities of regional organisations, promotes research, sets up training institutions and sponsors, festivals and cultural exchanges in the field of dance, drama and music.

Organisational Set-up

The *Akadami* functions through a General Council, an Executive Board, a Finance Committee and other standing or *ad hoc* committees which the General Council or the Executive Board may appoint. The General Council consists of a chairman, a treasurer, five nominees of the Central Government, 16 representatives of the organisations connected with dance, drama and music, two representatives each of the *Sahitya* and *Lalit Kala Akadamis*, two representatives each of the Academies of Hindustani and Karnatak music, and eight eminent artists in the field of dance, drama and music elected in their individual capacity by the General Council. The chairman and vice-chairman of the *Akadami* are Shri P.V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court and Shrimati Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya respectively.

Present Programme

The main task that the *Sangeet Natak Akadami* has set itself for the present is the establishment of regional academies in the States. These have already been formed and are actively working in Assam, Bhopal, Bihar, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and Saurashtra. It has accorded recognition to more than 100 institutions and given generous grants to various organisations.

The *Akadami's* programme of work includes the institution of awards for dance, drama and folk dance; the administration of the President's awards for music; the sponsoring of an annual National Drama Festival; the organisation of film seminars; the filming and recording of eminent musicians and the collection of *rag* and *tal* paintings.

Music and Dance

The *Akadami* held the first National Music Festival in 1954 in New Delhi. The second festival is to be held in 1956. It is proposed to make these festivals an annual feature, and, as far as possible, to hold them in different parts of the country.

The *Akadami* awards a running trophy every year to the best troupe participating in the annual Folk Dance Festival which is held in Delhi in connection with the Republic Day celebrations. Four shields are awarded to the four next best troupes.

A National Dance Festival of classical, traditional and modern ballet dances, excluding folk dances, was sponsored by the *Akadami* in Delhi in November 1955. Well-known groups and individuals participated in the festival.

Efforts are being made to build up a library of classical music by recording the leading musicians of all schools. Old gramophone records are also being collected for this purpose. Similarly, leading classical dancers are being filmed in order to preserve a record of the important styles of dancing. Books on Indian music and dance are also being collected to build up an uptodate reference library to facilitate research.

National Theatre

In order to give a fillip to the movement for the revival of drama and to provide a theatre for the increasing number of dramatic, musical and dance performances which are staged in Delhi from time to time, the Government of India has, on the recommendations of the *Sangeet Natak Akadami*, decided to build a national theatre in the capital. A 9-acre site has tentatively been selected for the purpose. Details of the scheme are being worked out in the light of the recommendations made by two eminent architects, who were deputed by the Government to study the working and technique of theatre and opera houses in some of the important European countries and the U.S.A. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 75 lakhs.

Awards for Films

The *Sangeet Natak Akadami* has instituted awards for films, similar to the awards for outstanding attainments in the fields of dance, drama and music. The first two film awards will be made in March 1956: (*i*) to the best producer or director of a feature film; and (*ii*) to the best actor or actress in a feature film.

SAHITYA AKADAMI

The *Sahitya Akadami* (National Academy of Letters) was inaugurated on March 12, 1954. This national organisation strives to set high literary standards, foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all Indian languages, and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country.

Organisation

The supreme authority of the *Akadami* vests in the General Council which consists of 72 members, including a chairman, a treasurer, five nominees of the Government of India, one nominee each of Part A, B and C States, representatives of the 14 languages of India enumerated in the Constitution, 14 representatives of the universities of India, eight nominees of the Government of India chosen for their eminence in the field of letters, and two representatives each of the *Sangeet Natak Akadami* and the *Lalit Kala Akadami*. Subject to the policy directives of the General Council, the executive authority of the *Akadami* vests in an Executive Board of 14 with Shri Jawaharlal Nehru as chairman.

In order to collect the preliminary data, the *Akadami* requested the States to recommend, the names of authentic literary organisations as well as of eminent men of letters and scholars in their respective areas.

Current Programme

The main idea behind the current programme of the *Akadami* is gradually to make people conscious of the unity of Indian literature, though written in many languages. One of the first tasks that the *Akadami* has, therefore, set itself is the publication of a *National Bibliography of Indian Literature*. The proposed bibliography will include all books of significance or literary merit published in the twentieth century in the 14 major languages specified in the Constitution as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors. Literature for the purpose of this bibliography has been liberally defined so as to include the humanities as well.

Compilation of the bibliography is expected to be completed by March 1956. Bibliographies for Assamese, Bengali, English, Marathi, Oriya and Sanskrit are ready. Work in the remaining languages is expected to be completed shortly. Progress has also been made in the preparation of edited texts of Kalidasa's works. The manuscript of *Meghaduta* edited by Dr. S.K. Dey has already been approved and is in press. The critical editions of the remaining six works of Kalidasa are expected to be ready this year.

Bharatiya Kavita, the anthology of Indian poetry for 1953, is already in press and is expected to be published soon. Poems for *Bharatiya Kavita* 1954 and 1955 are being selected. The compilation of *Who's Who of Indian Writers* has made considerable progress and about 3,000 cards have already been prepared.

Translations

Writers and scholars in each language have been invited to recommend the best ancient and modern works in their language for translation into other Indian languages.

Two novels that have already been translated into Hindi, and are in press, are: (*i*) *Kerala Simham* (Malayalam) by K.M. Panikkar, and

(*ii*) *Matir Minish* (Oriya) by Kalindicharan Panigrahi. The Telugu prize book, *Andhrulu Sanghika Charitram* by S. Pratap Reddy, has also been translated into Hindi. Another prize book in Oriya, *Amrutara Santana* by Gopinath Mohanty and a Telugu novel, *Malapalli* by Unnava Lakshminarayana are also being translated into Hindi. Among Hindi books that are being translated into other Indian languages are: (*i*) *Banabhatt Ki Atmakatha* by Hazari Prasad Dwivedi and (*ii*) *Mati ki Mooraten* by Rambriksha Benipuri.

At the request of UNESCO, the *Sahitya Akadami* has recommended various Indian classics for translation into European languages. Of these, *Kamban Ramayana* in Tamil has already been translated into English by Shri C. Rajagopalachari and the manuscript sent to UNESCO for publication. Similarly, the *Akadami* has entrusted the translation of selections from the *Adi Granths* to a committee with Shri Teja Singh, ex-Chief Justice, Pepsu, as chairman.

Prizes of Rs. 5,000 have been awarded by the Government of India for the most outstanding books[1] published since independence in each of the 14 languages except Sanskrit and Kashmiri. The books were chosen by the *Sahitya Akadami* in consultation with the appropriate Advisory Boards. The next awards will be made towards the end of 1956.

Exhibition of Indian Books

The *Sahitya Akadami* proposes to organise an exhibition of books in all the 14 Indian lanugages in October-November 1956. The first book printed in each Indian language, the first editions of important Indian classics, manuscripts of some famous Indian writers and charts showing the development of each Indian script, etc., are also to be displayed at the exhibition. There will be a separate section on children's literature.

LALIT KALA AKADAMI

The *Lalit Kala Akadami* (National Academy of Art), set up by a resolution of the Ministry of Education in October 1953, was inaugurated in August 1954. Its primary function is to encourage and promote study and research in painting, sculpture, architecture, and applied arts. It also co-ordinates the activities of the regional or State academies, promotes co-operation among art associations, encourages exchange of ideas between various schools of art, publishes literature on art, and fosters national and international contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and art objects.

Organisation

Like the other *Akadamis*, the *Lalit Kala Akadami* also functions through a General Council, an Executive Board, a Finance Committee and other standing committees. The General Council consists of a chairman, a treasurer, the Director of the National Museum of India, the Curator of the National Gallery of Modern Art, five nominees of the Government of India, one nominee each of the Part A, B and C States, 15 representatives of art associations recognised by the *Akadami*, and nine eminent artists from the different regions of India elected in their individual capacity by the General Council. The Executive Board consists of the chairman and the vice-chairman of the General Council, the treasurer and three nominees of the Government of India on the General Council. The

1. A list of books selected for the awards is given in the appendix.

chairman of the *Akadami* is Shri D.P. Roy Chowdhury, Principal of the Government School of Art, Madras.

Exhibitions

The *Akadami* holds exhibitions annually. The second National Exhibition was opened by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in New Delhi on January 15, 1956. The *Akadami* also proposes to select some of the exhibits for display in the various art centres of the country.

The *Lalit Kala Akadami* has already organised three foreign exhibitions in India: (*i*) an exhibition of 31 paintings by Canadian artists; (*ii*) an exhibition of Hungarian folk arts; and (*iii*) an exhibition of Chinese handicrafts. In keeping with the policy of the *Akadami*, these exhibitions were organised in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi through important local art associations.

An Indian art exhibition, comprising samples of contemporary art and classical museum pieces, is being shown in Europe this winter. It is the first exhibition of its kind organised by the *Akadami*. Sponsored by the Government of India, the exhibition is accompanied by a delegation of two artists.

Publications

The *Akadami* also publishes books and brochures on art. It has already brought out *Mughal Miniatures, a Portfolio of Contemporary Paintings* and a set of 12 picture postcards in colour, mainly of Rajasthani paintings. *Krishna Legend in Pahari Paintings* and an album of *Mewar Paintings* are in press. The *Akadami* brings out a bi-annual art journal, the *Lalit Kala*.

Survey of Folk Arts and Crafts

The *Akadami* has decided to make a survey of the folk arts and crafts in the various regions of the country, and an investigator is now engaged in this work in West Bengal. The *Akadami* also proposes to maintain a photographic record of ancient monuments, sculptures and paintings.

The *Akadami* is trying to obtain the services of competent artists to reproduce specimens of ancient art which have decayed. A beginning was made in this direction last year and four paintings in the Badami Caves of Bijapur District were reproduced. This year, a photographic record of the paintings of the Kulu Palace will be made.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

An Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in November 1949 with the object of establishing, reviving and strengthening cultural relations between India and other countries. Although financed entirely from grants by the Government of India, the Council functions as an autonomous body. The Council has thirty members nominated by the President from amongst those who have distinguished themselves in various spheres of Indian culture, two representatives each of the universities, two representatives each of the countries constituting the regional sections set up by the Council and one representative each of the cultural and educational institutions in India recognised by the Governing Body of the Council.

The Council's activities cover West Asia, East Asia, the Caribbean Sea area, Europe and the Americas.

Exchange of eminent scholars, savants and students, maintenance of chairs of Indology in foreign universities, appointment of cultural lecturers abroad, presentation of books and films about India, reception and entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors are some of the more prominent activities of the Council. The welfare of foreign students in India is a special responsibilitiy of the Council. The organisation of summer camps, seminars and social gatherings for the benefit of foreign students are features of the welfare programme.

The Publications Section of the Council publishes two quarterly journals, namely, *Indo-Asian Culture* in English and *Thaqafat-ul-Hind* in Arabic, besides a third journal in Persian and English under the title *Indo-Iranica.* The Council also sponsors the publication of rare manuscripts and other valuable books about India and undertakes the publication of books and brochures relating to different aspects of Indian culture.

Cultural Agreements and Delegations

India has concluded cultural agreements with Turkey, Iraq, and Indonesia. They emphasize India's relations with these countries in the past and aim at their development.

At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, an Indian cultural delegation led by Shri A.K. Chanda, Deputy Minister, Ministry of External Affairs, and comprising 55 noted musicians, dancers and opera singers visited China in the summer of 1955. During their stay in China the delegation visited several big cities and gave dance and music recitals.

Another delegation of ten professors and 20 students from Indian universities and led by Dr. C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University, visited China in October 1955 at the invitation of the Government of China and the National University of China at Peking. A third Indian delegation of three musicians attended the first Regional Music Conference of South-East Asian countries held at Manila (Philippines) in August 1955 under the auspices of the Regional Music Commission of South-East Asia in collaboration with the International Music Council of UNESCO.

To strengthen cultural ties with foreign countries, the Government of India are giving grants-in-aid to a number of foreign institutions in the U.K., Western Asia and South-East Asia. Mention in this connection may be made of the Imperial Institute and the School of Oriental and African studies in the U.K., the Indo-Iranian Cultural Society, the Indo-Egyptian Cultural Society and the Indo-Turkish Cultural Society in West Asia.

OTHER CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

National Gallery of Art

The National Gallery of Modern Art, inaugurated on March 29, 1954, satisfies a long-felt need. The work of collecting modern paintings for the Gallery was first started when the Government of India acquired 30 paintings of Amrita Sher Gill in 1948-49 at a cost of Rs. 50,000. Paintings of other Indian artists were acquired subsequently and the Gallery

now possesses works of nearly 30 artists, including Rabindranath Tagore, A.R. Chugtai, Nandalal Bose, Abanindra Nath Tagore and Jamini Roy.

Republic Day Celebrations

The cultural pageant which followed the march past by the various units of the Armed Forces in the Republic Day Parade held on January 26, 1956, brought to life pages from the rich heritage of India's past as well as the mile-stones in the building of new India. The tableau from Madhya Pradesh, which was in the vanguard of the pageant, was a replica of Mahatma Gandhi's hut at Sevagram. While some of the tableaux represented the activities of different States, the one from Jammu and Kashmir depicted a full-bloomed lotus signifying the beauty of the country. The West Bengal tableau depicted the story of Shri Chaitanya, who in the 16th century preached the cult of universal brotherhood transcending all barriers of caste and creed.

Folk Dance Festival

On January 27 and 28, a rich fare of India's folk dances was presented by troupes from the different States. The first night's programme, watched by about 20,000 spectators, was presented by dancers from Travancore-Cochin, Mysore, Sikkim, Assam, Bombay, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Vindhya Pradesh. The President and the Prime Minister attended the second day's programme which was presented by troupes from Bihar, Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Pepsu, Punjab, Saurashtra, Rajasthan and Madras.

The *Sangeet Natak Akadami's* trophy for this year's performance was won by the troupe from Bihar. The other prize winners were the teams from Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Saurashtra, Vindhya Pradesh, Assam and Himachal Pradesh.

Buddha Jayanti

The year 1956 marks the 2,500th birth anniversary of Lord Buddha. In view of the importance of the event, the Government of India has decided to celebrate it in a proper and befitting manner. A high-power committee consisting of the Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, as chairman and the Chief Ministers of U.P., Bihar and Bhopal as members, has been appointed to plan and direct the clelebrations. The Prime Minister and the Maharajkumar of Sikkim, who is president of the Mahabodhi Society of India, are also closely associated with the deliberations of the Committee.

The celebrations will be held between May and December 1956, and the following cultural programme is proposed to be observed by the Central Government:

(*i*) A public meeting in Delhi on May 24, 1956.

(*ii*) An International exhibition of Buddhist art in New Delhi and some other important cities of India from November 1956 to May 1957.

(*iii*) A symposium on Buddhist contribution to art, letters, philosophy and peace in November 1956 to synchronise with the 9th session of the General Conference of UNESCO.

(*iv*) A performance of the Play *Natir Puja* in November 1956.

(*v*) Visits of foreign Buddhist scholars and philosophers in November-December 1956.

(*vi*) The issue of postal stamps and the erection of a monument in New Delhi in commemoration of the 2,500th Buddha *Jayanti*.

(*vii*) The publication of *2,500 years of Buddhism*, *Buddhism in Pictures*, the Devnagri version of three volumes of the Pali Tripitak, and a popular edition of some coloured reproductions of the Ajanta paintings.

(*viii*) The preparation of a documentary on Buddhism.

Suitable celebrations will be organised by the State Governments in their respective areas. Apart from the cultural programme, roads, rests houses, etc., are being constructed at important Buddhist centres for the convenience of the pilgrims who are expected to visit these places in large numbers.

Cultural Activities in States

The foregoing paragraphs describe some of the main activities sponsored by the Central Government through cultural and educational bodies in the country. The departments of education and social welfare in the States are also engaged in promoting cultural development.

Elsewhere in this volume is a list of the important associations and societies devoted to art and culture. Though the list is by no means complete or exhaustive, it gives an idea of the volume of work that is being done in the sphere of art and culture.

CHAPTER XXVI

HEALTH

In 1950, the birth and death rates per 1,000 were 24.9 and 16.1 respectively. Infant mortality was 127 per 1,000 live births. Fever accounted for the highest number of deaths (8.6 per 1,000) and plague for the lowest (0.06). The figure for small-pox was 0.3, for cholera 0.4, dysentery and diarrhoea 0.6, respiratory diseases 1.2, while 4.9 persons died of other causes.

Mortality figures have come down because of the improvement in health services under the first Five Year Plan. Thus they dropped from 16.1 in 1950 to 13.4 in 1954. The figures for infant mortality decreased from 127 in 1950 to 116 in 1952. The average expectation of life went up from 27 in 1946 to 32 years in 1954. The birth rate in 1952 was 24.8 compared to 24.9 in 1950.

In 1950-51, there were 1,915 hospitals and 6,589 dispensaries with 1,16,731 and 7,072 beds respectively. Some 667 lakh people, of whom 21.1 lakhs were indoor patients, were treated here. The principal diseases for which the patients were treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries in 1950 were as follows: malaria (57 lakhs), eye diseases (31 lakhs), skin diseases (35 lakhs), diseases of the respiratory system (30 lakhs), ear diseases (18 lakhs), ulcers (16 lakhs), injuries (13 lakhs), dysentery (13 lakhs) and diarrhoea (10 lakhs). The number of mental patients in the hospitals in 1950 was 19,393.

FIVE YEAR PLAN

Of the Rs. 99.55 crore[1] earmarked in the first Five Year Plan for medical and public health schemes Rs. 17.87 crore were proposed to be spent on the All India Medical Institute and the National Malaria Control Programme. The following table shows the allocation of this amount between the Centre and the States:

TABLE CXLVI

FIVE YEAR PLAN PROVISION FOR MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SCHEMES

(In crores of rupees)

	Medical	Public health	Total
Central Government ..	5.65	12.22	17.87
Part A States ..	33.94	29.56	63.50
Part B States ..	5.81	6.57	12.38
Jammu and Kashmir ..	0.46	0.82	1.28
Part C States ..	2.22	2.28	4.51
TOTAL ..	48.09	51.46	99.55

1. The total revised provision under the Plan was Rs. 125.5 crore, including Rs. 18 crore to be spent on the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme. Out of this amount, Rs. 41.7 crore were spent during 1951-54 and Rs. 27.2 crore in 1954-55 (revised estimate). There was a provision of Rs. 32.6 crore in the budget for 1955-56.

Medical Schemes

The Centre and the States (with the exception of Jammu and Kashmir) were to spend Rs. 47.62 crore on medical schemes during the Plan period. The following table shows the progress made by the States:

TABLE CXLVII

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

	1950-51 (pre-Plan year)	1951-52	1952-53 (revised)	1953-54 (budget)	Five-year total (Plan provision)
Administration ..	3.4	3.5	3.5	5.5	22.2
Education and training ..	291.7	270.4	167.3	217.7	1,345.8
Hospitals and dispensaries ..	241.6	378.7	436.7	525.0	1,472.4
Other schemes ..	18.2	32.5	42.4	55.2	434.3

Fifty per cent of the cost of the medical schemes under the Plan was earmarked for hospitals and dispensaries. The table below shows the progress envisaged and accomplished.

TABLE CXLVIII

	Number in 1950-51	Increase during			Increase envisaged during Plan period (1951-56)
		1951-52 (achieved)	1952-53 (achieved)	1953-54 (anticipated)	
Hospitals ..	1,915	158	155	165	258
Beds ..	1,16,731	7,343	6,609	4,684	16,324
Dispensaries ..	6,589	231	395	202	1,574
Beds ..	7,072	1,587	2,899	393	9,620
Health units ..	433	101	55	50	314

Public Health Schemes

The Centre and the States (excluding Jammu and Kashmir) proposed to spend over Rs. 50 63 crore on public health schemes during the the Plan period. The following table indicates the progress of expenditure on public health programmes in the States during the Plan period and for the year immediately preceding it:

TABLE CXLIX

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	Five-year total (Plan provision)
Administration ..	15.0	30.4	21.3	22.0	224.5
Education ..	1.4	1.2	3.7	3.8	41.8
Water supply and drainage ..	264.2	354.9	407.5	412.2	2,407.9
Anti-malaria schemes ..	47.2	61.7	81.6	125.0	727.1
Other schemes ..	35.9	55.7	71.6	117.7	548.3

The draft second Five Year Plan provides a sum of Rs. 267 crore for the health programme.

INDIGENOUS AND HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

The Government of India has decided to recognise only the modern system of medicine because it is international in scope and has attained the highest stage of scientific development. It is, however, an accepted policy of the Government to give all possible encouragement to the indigenous and homoeopathic systems of medicine and incorporate from them contributions of approved value in the existing system of medicine. Several measures have been taken by the Union and State Governments in this connection.

Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine

The measures include the setting up of a Central Institute of Research in indigenous systems of medicine. The institute has been functioning since August 24, 1953. At present, it is conducting research in certain diseases—*pandu*, *grahani*, *kamla* and guinea-worm infection, and on problems such as the identification of drugs used in *ayurveda*. Besides, it is collecting references to anaemia in the *Vedas*, *Upanishads*, *Puranas* and other ancient works. It has already prepared over 208 recipes for use in outdoor and indoor departments. The collection of botanical and raw drug specimens for the museum is also in progress.

Some schemes of research in the indigenous systems of medicine, received from the different State Governments, were examined by an advisory committee. Two research schemes, one to be conducted by the Board of Research in *ayurveda*, Bombay, and the other by the *ayurvedic* College, Gauhati, were approved and grant-in-aid sanctioned. As regards the other schemes, the State Governments concerned have been requested to furnish more details.

Uniform Standards in Education

There are more than 40[2] colleges and schools for the teaching of the *ayurvedic* and *unani* systems of medicine in the country, but the methods of teaching, the courses of study and the standard of examination differ from institution to institution. A committee with Shri D.T. Dave as chairman has been set up to prescribe a uniform standard in respect of education and regulation of practice in *ayurveda*, *unani* and homoeopathic systems of medicine. Earlier, at its third annual meeting at Rajkot in February 1954, the Central Health Council recommended a five-year degree course and minimum standards in the matter of admissions and curricula. A post-graduate training centre in *ayurveda* is shortly to be opened at Jamnagar.

Regulation of Practice

Attempts to regulate practice in the indigenous systems of medicine date from the second decade of the present century. By now, State Boards have been set up in almost all the States for this purpose.

Homoeopathy

Recently, the Government of India approved a five-year degree course in homoeopathy. The Governments of Bombay and West Bengal have been asked to develop at least one homoeopathic college into a centre for post-graduate training and research. In some

2. *Indian Medical Directory and Who's Who* (1955 edition).

States, boards for the regulation of practice in homoeopathy have also been set up.

CONTRIBUTORY HEALTH SERVICE

The scheme came into operation on July 1, 1954. It ensures the same medical facilities to the Union ministers and Government employees of all classes and their families. Contributions are paid on a graded scale varying from annas 8 to Rs. 12 a month according to emoluments. At present, the scheme is applicable only to Delhi and covers about 2·7 lakh people. A team of 91 doctors, including 7 specialists and 20 women, is working in 2 hospitals and 23 dispensaries, of which three are mobile. The estimated cost of the scheme in 1955-56 is Rs. 31·8 lakh.

A scheme to open 85 health centres in selected National Extension Service Blocks at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakh was launched over a year ago. It comprises a dispensary at the headquarters of a block where a team of health workers will cater to the health needs of the surrounding rural areas. There is another scheme costing Rs. 50 lakh to start maternity and child health services in the rural areas, especially in Part B and Part C States. Out of 200 centres to be opened under this scheme, 162 have already been set up. The Community Projects Administration has also set up 452 health centres as part of its health programme.

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The following table gives the number of persons in medical and health services in the country according to the 1951 census:

TABLE CL

Group	Number
Registered medical practitioners	91,930
Vaids, hakims and other unregistered practitioners	96,147
Compounders	38,407
Nurses	31,517
Midwives	23,938
Vaccinators	5,928
Dentists	3,283
All other persons employed in hospitals or other private establishments rendering medical or other health services (including scavengers or other sanitary staff) ..	72,970
TOTAL	3,64,120

The number of doctors and other medical and health personnel is too small to meet the requirements of the country even on a modest scale. The Health Survey and Development Committee (1946) calculated that India would need 1,85,000 more doctors by 1971. The Government of India has, therefore, taken steps to extend the existing training facilities in order that the target of 4,000 admissions to the medical colleges

laid down by the Planning Commission, may be reached by the end of the Plan period.

At present, there are 36 medical colleges, 2 medical schools, 6 dental colleges and 5 other institutions for training in the allopathic system of medicine.

In the past few years eleven medical schools were raised to the status of colleges. To provide post-graduate training for select doctors the following departments have also been upgraded : Physiology Department of the Medical College, Patna ; Cancer Research Centre at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay; Industrial Hygiene Department of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; V.D. Department of the Government General Hospital, Madras; Anatomy Department of the Medical College, Madras; Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department of the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras; Tuberculosis Department of Delhi University. In 1954-55, 46 candidates were admitted to these institutions.

All India Medical Institute

The preliminaries for the opening of the All India Medical Institute have been completed ; the Safdarjang Hospital was taken over by the Central Government in March 1954 and the development of land and the construction of staff quarters are under way. The Institute will comprise a Medical College, a Dental College, a Nursing College, a post-graduate Teaching Centre and a 650-bed hospital. The Institute will involve non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 4.8 crore and recurring expenditure of Rs. 1.3 crore.

Specialised Training

Facilities for the training of nurses exist in practically all major hospitals in the country and in the nursing colleges at Vellore and New Delhi. Besides, many of the States and non-official organisations like the Andhra Mahila Sabha have organised short-term courses with grants from the Centre. The Malaria Institute of India is conducting a training course for health personnel working under the schemes to control malaria and filaria. Students from certain Asian and African countries also received their training at the Institute during 1954-55. A training scheme for maternal and child welfare workers is in operation under the auspices of the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

Training of Auxiliary Medical Workers

A scheme to train auxiliary medical workers received the approval of the Union and State Governments in 1954. It envisages a two-year course in elementary curative and preventive medicines, minor surgery, sanitation and hygiene, laboratory techniques, health education and, in the case of women workers, also midwifery. Those trained under the scheme will not be allowed to set up independent practice. They must work as aides to the doctors and serve the Government for at least five years.

RESEARCH CENTRES AND LABORATORIES

Nutrition Research Laboratory

This laboratory at Coonoor conducts research on nutrition and allied problems. There are nutrition research units at Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore and certain other places in the country also.

Research in Haematology

Research work in haematology was first started in India in the early thirties. The Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, has since introduced a large number of research schemes in haematology and recently created a special unit for haematological research.

Virus Research Centre

The Virus Research Centre, a joint venture of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Rockefeller Foundation, was formally opened on February 4, 1953, at Poona. It will undertake investigations into virus diseases peculiar to India and train workers for this purpose.

Influenza Centre

Since 1950, the various aspects of influenza have been investigated at the Influenza Centre, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. The Centre has isolated 11 strains of the influenza virus and investigated outbreaks of the disease at Madras, Coonoor, Ootacamund, Bombay, etc. It is also enquiring into the incidence of fever in India, and making a comparative study of the serological method of diagnosing venereal diseases. There is a proposal to establish a pilot plant for the production of anti-influenza virus.

T.B. Research Projects

A T.B. research project, with special reference to B.C.G. vaccination, has been started with the aid of W.H.O. Tuberculosis research is being carried out at the Union Mission T.B. Sanatorium at Madanapalle (Andhra). A proposal to carry out a scheme of epidemiological research in T.B. with the aid of W.H.O. and the Indian Council of Medical Research has been sanctioned.

Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute

The Institute has been set up at Chingleput by taking over the existing Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium and Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic from the Madras Government.

Indian Cancer Research Centre

The Centre, which has acquired the status of a national centre, provides facilities for post-graduate teaching and research in cancer and allied diseases. It was formally opened at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, in December 1952.

Laboratories

The B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory at the K.E.M. Hospital at Guindy in Madras (1948), the Central Drugs Laboratory at Calcutta (1947), the Serological Laboratory at Calcutta (1914), and the Central Research Institute at Kasauli (1906) provide facilities for research. The B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory is manufacturing enough vaccine to meet the country's requirements. Recently, WHO and UNICEF placed orders with this laboratory to meet the B.C.G. requirements of the South-East Asian countries. The Central Research Institute at Kasauli provides the country's entire supply of T.A.B., cholera, anti-rabic and anti-venom serums and vaccines.

Central Council of Health

The Central Council of Health was constituted by an order of the President on August 9, 1952, under Article 263 of the Constitution, in

order to promote concerted action and encourage co-operative efforts by the Centre and the States. The Union Health Minister is the chairman of the Council and the Health Ministers of the States are vice chairmen. The Council held its third annual meeting at Trivandrum and adopted several resolutions on health and medical problems facing the country.

Drug Control

The Drugs Act of 1940 and the Drugs Rules of 1945 came into force on April 1, 1947, in all Part A States and the Part C States of Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi and have since been extended to all Part B States. Under this Act, the Union Government has been empowered to ensure that only those drugs which come up to certain approved standards are imported. The State Governments have been given powers to control the manufacture, sale and distribution of locally produced drugs. The provisions of the Act were made more stringent by an amending measure passed in March 1955.

A Drugs Consultative Committee has been constituted to advise the Union and State Governments on technical matters and to secure uniformity in the administration of the Act.

Medical Depots and Factories

The depots at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karnal ensure an adequate supply of approved types of medicine for the civil and military authorities. Of these, the first two have factories attached to them. They manufacture a large quantity of drugs, both from imported and indigenous raw materials.

Penicillin and D.D.T.

The Penicillin and D.D.T. factories at Pimpri (Poona) and Delhi, respectively, have gone into production. There is a proposal to establish another State-owned factory in Travancore-Cochin.

The Haffkine Institute of Bombay has been manufacturing sulpha drugs which rank among the best in the world market.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1955, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases and diseases and conditions peculiar to women.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

National Malaria Control Programme

The Malaria Control Scheme under the first Five Year Plan came into operation in 1953. So far, 162 malaria control units have been sanctioned and 125 are actually functioning. They undertake the spraying of houses with D.D.T. and the treatment of malaria patients in order to reduce the incidence of the disease. The operations continued to the end of 1955-56. After this, anti-malaria operations will be continued by the States on a reduced scale.

The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 15 crore, out of which Rs. 10 crore will be spent by the Centre and the balance by the States.

National Filaria Control Scheme

In consultation with the Technical Co-operation Administration, the Government of India has drawn up a National Filaria Control Scheme. So far, 12 States have agreed to participate in the scheme and 12 control units and 22 survey units were allotted to them during 1954-55. The Technical Co-operation Administration will supply diethlcarbamzine tablets, transport, sprayers, microscopes and insecticides free of cost to the States, while larvicides and stirrup pumps will be supplied free by the Government of India. The remaining expenditure on the implementation of the programmes, operational costs, salaries of staff, customs duties, etc., will be borne by the State Governments.

Tuberculosis

It is estimated that nearly 25 lakh people suffer from tuberculosis and about 5 lakhs die of it annually in India. About 90 to 100 crore mandays are lost every year owing to the incidence of the disease. The following measures have been taken to combat and control tuberculosis:

B.C.G.

In this country, there are 17 crore people below the age of 25 who are susceptible to tuberculosis infection. The B.C.G. campaign, started on a mass scale in April 1952, was meant to extend protection especially to this age group during the next four years. On an average, 20 lakh people are being tested and nearly a third of them are being vaccinated every month. Over 700 technicians, supervised by over 150 doctors, are engaged in this work. By October 1955, about 6.30 crore people had been tested and 2.13 crores vaccinated.

Domiciliary Services

Several institutions in the country provide training facilities to T.B. personnel. The Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute at Delhi affords facilities for post-graduate training and research. Similarly, the three training and demonstration centres at Delhi, Patna and Trivandrum train workers of various categories. Five more centres of this kind are expected to be set up at Bombay, Agra, Hyderabad, Madras and Nagpur during 1955-56. Forty-one institutions offer training facilities to doctors and nurses dealing with T.B. patients.

Hospitals, Sanitoria, etc.

The Planning Commission has stressed the need for increasing the number of hospitals and sanitoria for T. B. patients. Up to June 1954, there was an addition of 16 sanatoria, 25 hospitals, 54 clinics and 24 wards with 4,840 beds. The number of beds now available in the various institutions is 20,000. According to the latest figures, 873 doctors, 741 nurses, 93 health visitors, 4 social workers, 52 X-ray technicians and 68 laboratory technicians are employed in T.B. institutions.

After-care Colonies

There are 15 colonies in India where ex-patients are rehabilitated after they are cured. There is a move to set up an after-care colony in West Bengal and a fund with a target of Rs. 10 lakh is being collected for this purpose. A fund has also been created at the Centre to help poor patients.

A T.B. Seals Sale Campaign is being conducted and B.C.G. Day observed every year to focus the country's attention on this menace. A conference

of T.B. workers and another of those connected with the B.C.G. campaign are also held periodically to harness the experience of the field workers in combating the disease.

Venereal Diseases

The incidence of venereal diseases is high in the States of Bombay, West Bengal and Madras. Five to seven per cent of the population in these States suffer from syphilis. The hilly tracts, extending from Kashmir to Assam (especially Kashmir, Kulu, Himachal Pradesh and Assam) also appear to have a high incidence of the disease. West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh have full-time V.D. control officers. The services of a medical consultant have been secured from W.H.O. for Madras State.

The Government of India is planning to upgrade the existing V.D. Departments in the medical colleges at Madras and Bombay.

Leprosy Control Scheme

The number of leprosy cases in India is estimated at over 10 lakhs. The highly endemic areas are certain parts of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madras and Travancore-Cochin.

The revised Five Year Plan has a scheme for combating leprosy. It provides for the setting up of Study and Treatment Centres and subsidiary centres. Besides giving treatment, the Study and Treatment centres will survey the type and intensity of leprosy prevalent in an area. It is also proposed to try out the efficacy of B.C.G. vaccination as a prophylactic against leprosy. In the subsidiary centres, treatment on a mass scale, as well as health education, will be given.

Four Study and Treatment Centres, one each in Madras, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and U.P., and 33 subsidiary centres in 15 States have been sanctioned under this scheme. It is proposed to set up 50 additional centres in 1956-57 and another 50 in 1957-58.

Cancer

Over 2 lakh people die of cancer annually. The Tata Memorial Hospital at Bombay and the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan at Calcutta are the only two institutions for its treatment. There is a move to establish a similar hospital at Madras. Research on cancer is now in progress at the Cancer Research Centre of the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay.

The Indian Cancer Society was set up at Bombay in 1951. It has divisional headquarters at Calcutta and Delhi.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The five year plans of the States provided a total of Rs. 23.49 crore for the improvement of water supply and sanitation in the rural and urban areas. A sum of Rs. 8.79 crore was set apart by the Centre for improving water supply in the community projects and N. E. S. blocks. Another sum of Rs. 3 crore has been allotted for rural water supply out of the funds allotted for local development works.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme

Under this scheme, formulated by the Union Ministry of Health, Rs. 12 crore were allotted to the States for the improvement of water supply and sanitation in the urban areas. A further sum of Rs .6 crore was sanc-

tioned for effecting improvements in water supply in the rural areas. The Centre has also been supplying equipment and material and organising training courses for the personnel responsible for this work.

NUTRITION

The Indian Council of Medical Research has a Nutrition Advisory Committee and runs nutrition research laboratories. There is also an inter-departmental committee at the Centre. Some State Governments, such as Bengal, Bombay and U.P., have already constituted such committees.

Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954

The Act came into force on June 1, 1955. It prohibits the manufacture of adulterated articles of food and their import or sale. It provides for the establishment of a Central Committee for Food Standards and a Central Food Laboratory.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Public health education forms an integral part of the responsibility of the administration at the Centre. Films, film strips, posters, pamplets, models, exhibits and photographs are some of the media employed by the Central Government for promoting knowledge about health among the people. Of late, the press and the radio are also being used for this purpose.

The Directorate-General of Health Services maintains a Central Health Film Library. Films and film strips are loaned out to the State Governments, social organisations, educational institutions, local bodies, community projects and medical and health institutions.

The Health Ministry's scheme to establish a Central Health Education Bureau has been finalised. The Bureau will have a Health Museum, a Film Strip Production Unit and a Film Lending Library.

FAMILY PLANNING

A sum of Rs. 65 lakh was earmarked in the first Five Year Plan to promote schemes of family planning. The objective of the scheme was to start family planning centres in the urban and rural areas. So far, 136 centres have been set up.

Three pilot schemes, two in Delhi and one in Mysore State, were started to assess the reliability and popularity of the "rhythm" or "safe period" method. A section has been set up in the laboratories of the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, to test and evaluate contraceptives. Another unit is engaged in evolving contraceptives from indigenous herbs. Projects on the physiology of reproduction and sub-fertility, etc., have been sanctioned by the Government. Steps are also being taken to establish a main training centre at Bombay. The setting up of a council for population studies to promote co-ordinated and planned studies in population problems is also under consideration.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH RELATIONS

India has been receiving valuable help from WHO and UNICEF. Help from these organisations generally takes the form of expert advice for the improvement of existing services, medical literature, equipment and fellowships and stipends for training nurses and midwives in the country. They have also helped various training and research projects in the country by providing guides and tutors. UNICEF

takes relief measures, too, in earthquake and famine-stricken areas. It has a programme for the feeding of infants and expectant mothers.

There is a provision af Rs. 16.05 lakh in the budget for 1955-56 as the Government of India's contribution to WHO. India contributed Rs. 16 lakh to UNICEF in 1955 and received assistance valued at Rs. 54. 76 lakh.

CHAPTER XXVII

LABOUR

Statistics of labour employed in various sectors of industry are collected systematically. The average daily employment in certain industries is as follows:

TABLE CLI

Industry	Year	Average daily employment
Factories in Part A and some Part C States ..	1953	25,26,544
Factories in Part B and some Part C States ..	1952	4,50,148
Mines	1954	5,65,095
Plantations	1952	12,28,335
Railways	March 1954	9,57,295
Posts and telegraphs	March 1954	2,42,915
Tramways	January 1952	1,70,855
Major ports	September 1952	5,70,415

Factories are the most highly organised sector of the economy and, with the exception of agriculture, employ the largest number of workers. Table CLVIII at the end of the chapter gives the figures of those employed in factories in certain States in 1951-53 and 1954 (provisional). Bombay (7.83 lakhs) and West Bengal (6.27 lakhs) had the largest numbers of factory labourers in 1953 and together they accounted for about 56 per cent of the total.

Productivity

Studies on the productivity of labour were started in India only recently. On the basis of the census of manufactures for the year 1950, the Directorate of Industrial Statistics, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, published some figures of labour productivity for different industries and also for small, medium and large establishments in each industry in 1952. The following table gives the findings of the Directorate for certain selected industries:

TABLE CLII

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOUR (1950)

(Value added per man-hour) *(In rupees)*

Industries	All sizes	Small size	Medium size	Large size
Sugar	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
Cement	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5
Cotton textiles	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Woollen textiles	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.4
Jute textiles	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
Iron and steel	1.4	0.4	0.8	1.5
Chemicals	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.6
All Industries	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0

There has been a marked increase in production, especially in the textile and engineering industries, as a result of the I.L.O. team of experts' experiments in productivity and payment by results. The setting up of a National Productivity Centre and the Training Within Industry Scheme are expected to greatly increase the productivity of labour.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The employment exchanges, which were started in 1945 to resettle demobilised war personnel, were entrusted with the task of finding employment for displaced persons in 1947. The scope of their activities was enlarged later. At present the employment exchanges are operating a training scheme recently renamed the "Craftsmen Training Scheme." At the end of December 1954, there were 55 training centres, three of which were exclusively for women, imparting training in technical and vocational trades. A Central Training Institute at Koni-Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh is training instructors and supervisory staff. The exchanges have been promoting mobility among employment seekers through their Mobile Sections and Mobile Labour Location Statements. It has now been decided to entrust to the employment exchanges the tasks of collecting comprehensive information regarding employment and unemployment in the country and of setting up a counselling service to assist employment seekers in getting jobs that suit their training, experience and aptitudes. The exchanges also maintain liaison with the Community Projects Administration. Table CLIX shows certain aspects of their activities since 1951.

Shiva Rao Committee

The Shiva Rao Committee, set up to examine the future of the employment exchanges, reported in April 1954. The Government of India has accepted the recommendation of the Committee to place the exchanges on a permanent basis. It has also been decided to transfer the day-to-day administration of the exchanges and management of the training scheme to the States. The Union Government will, however, continue to exercise the power of supervision and co-ordination and lay down policy and standards in these matters. The Committee's suggestion to set up a National Trade Certification Board to bring about uniformity in standards, methods of examination and issue of certificates has also been accepted.

WAGES AND EARNINGS

The following table gives the average annual earnings of the factory workers in different States during 1951-53. Provisional figures for 1954 are also given. The earnings of factory workers in 1953 were highest in Bihar (Rs. 1,473) and Bombay (Rs. 1,346.4) and lowest in Coorg (Rs. 513.5) and Ajmer (Rs. 603.9).

TABLE CLIII

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS DRAWING LESS THAN RS. 200 PER MONTH

(Excludes, besides railway workshops, the food, beverages, tobacco and gins and presses groups)

(In rupees)

State	1951	1952	1953	1954(*a*)
Andhra	—	—	714.5	646.4
Assam	1,017.9	1,086.5	1,265.1	1,230.3
Bihar	1,240.8	1,413.5	1,473.0	1,450.6
Bombay	1,270.5	1,338.8	1,346.4	1,275.9
Madhya Pradesh	862.0	876.8	898.0	949.3
Madras	664.9	837.8	804.7	775.7
Orissa	761.4	853.3	880.8	(*b*)
Punjab	756.0	806.4	890.9	(*b*)
Uttar Pradesh	960.4	1,002.9	1,019.3	(*b*)
West Bengal	942.3	987.7	963.5	(*b*)
Ajmer	694.2	702.0	603.9	642.5
Coorg	583.3	559.9	513.5	559.4
Delhi	1,292.6	1,340.5	1,311.6	1,318.7

The above table shows that, compared to 1951, there was a marked rise in the earnings of factory workers in most States in 1952 and 1953.

The following table shows the rise in real wages, after making allowance for the rise in the consumer price index:

TABLE CLIV

INDEX OF REAL EARNINGS OF WORKERS (1944=100)

Year	1950	1951	1952
General Index of Earnings	165.4	176.5	190.8
All-India Working Class Consumer Price Index	138	144	141
Index of Real Earnings	119.9	122.6	135.8

(*a*) Subject to minor revision.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, ensures the regular payment of, and authorises certain deductions from, the wages of workers receiving Rs. 200 per month or less. The Government is authorised to extend the Act to any industrial establishment and appoint inspectors. The Act has been extended to the railways, mines, factories, plantations, certain categories of transport services in some States and other establishments.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Minimum wages have been fixed in various States for certain employments included in Part I of the Schedule of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. According to the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, which received the assent of the President in June 1954, all States were required to fix minimum wages for employments specified in Part II of the Schedule by December 31, 1954. Some States, as authorised by the Act, have extended the Act to certain industries not included in the Schedule.

Standardisation of Wages

Wage Boards have been set up in Bombay under the Industrial Relations Act, 1946, to standardise wages in cotton and silk factories. A Central Wages (Standardisation) Board has also been set up for prescribing minimum standard wages for the cement industry.

Provision has also been made under the Factories Act, 1948, and the Mines Act, 1952, for payment for over-time work at double the ordinary rates.

Coal Mines Bonus Scheme

The Coal Mines Bonus Scheme came into operation in 1947. Under this scheme the worker, by virtue of a minimum qualifying rate of attendance, is entitled to receive a third of his basic earnings as bonus. The qualifying quarterly attendance is slightly less for underground miners and underground piece-workers.

Working Class Consumer Price Index

The Central Government, through its Labour Bureau, is preparing 20 series of working class consumer price index numbers with 1944 as the base year. Some State Governments are also compiling such index numbers for certain categories of workers with 1944 or 1939 as the base year. A scheme for compiling consumer price index numbers for agricultural labourers is under consideration. In addition, enquiries regarding the workers' family budgets are also carried out in some States.

Table CLX at the end of the chapter shows the working class consumer price index numbers since 1950.

Agricultural Labour Enquiry

The survey, which was the first and largest of its kind in Asia, was conducted in three stages, namely, the General Village Survey, the Family Survey and the Intensive Family Survey. At its third stage, the enquiry was conducted intensively, dividing India into six zones. The all-India report pertaining to these surveys and the reports relating to all six zones—North India, East India, South India, West India, Central India and North-West India—have been published. A brochure *Agricultural Labour—How They Work and Live*, containing a summary of the main results of the survey, has also been published.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Trade Unions

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, conferred a legal and corporate status on registered trade unions and granted them certain immunities in regard to trade disputes. The restrictions which it placed on trade union funds were to protect them from exploitation by unscrupulous people. The Amending Act of 1947, which provided for compulsory recognition and measures against unfair practices, has been held in abeyance till the Government's policy in respect of certain matters is finalised. The new policy of the Government, which is being formulated, aims at enabling trade unions to depend more on their own organised strength and power of collective bargaining than on Government help.

The Government also supports the idea of having only one trade union for each industry instead of rival unions, as is generally the case at present. This view is now finding favour with the trade union leaders.

The following tables show the membership of all registered trade unions in India and the number and membership of unions affiliated to each of the four national federations of trade unions during 1951-1953:

TABLE CLV

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND THEIR MEMBERSHIP

	1951-1952			1952-1953		
	Number of unions on register	Number of unions submitting returns	Membership of unions submitting returns	Number of unions on register	Number of unions submitting returns	Membership of unions submitting returns
Central Unions	133	91	4,50,562	128	72	4,15,703
State unions:						
Part A States ..	3,470	2,092	13,81,821	3,874	2,261	14,86,775
Part B States ..	876	262	1,25,147	775	259	1,43,360
Part C States ..	144	111	38,781	132	128	53,169
Total ..	4,623	2,556	19,96,311	4,909	2,718	20,99,007

TABLE CLVI

MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS

	Number of unions affiliated		Membership	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Indian National Trade Union Congress	913	587	12,68,606	9,19,258
Hind Mazdoor Sabha ..	574	220	8,04,494	3,73,459
All-India Trade Union Congress	736	334	7,58,314	2,10,914
United Trades Union Congress	332	154	2,23,292	1,29,242
Total ..	2,424	1,295	30,54,706	16,32,873

Industrial Disputes

There was a marked fall in the number of labour disputes and man-days lost during the period October 1954-April 1955. The period that followed, however, recorded a rise in the number of disputes. Cotton textiles, plantations and transport were among the industries and U.P., West Bengal, Bombay and Madras among the States affected.

The table below shows the number of disputes, workers involved and man-days lost during 1951-54:

TABLE CLVII

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Year	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved ('000)	Total No. of man-days lost during the period ('000)
1951	1,071	6,91	38,18
1952	963	8,09	33,36
1953	772	4,66	33,82
1954	840	4,77	33,72

Conciliation Machinery

There is an all-India body called the Central Conciliation Machinery. The States have their own conciliation arrangements.

Industrial Tribunals

There are two Industrial Tribunals, one at Dhanbad and the other at Calcutta. The States have their own tribunals.

Labour Appellate Tribunal

There are Benches at Calcutta, Bombay, Lucknow and Madras. The headquarters of the court are located in Calcutta. A Bill seeking to abolish the Labour Appellate Tribunal was introduced in Parliament in November 1955.

Ad Hoc Tribunals

There are some *ad hoc* tribunals in existence, among them being the single-member Railway Tribunal, the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) and the Industrial Tribunal on disputes relating to the Bombay Docks.

Bank Award Commission

After the death of Shri Justice Rajadhyaksha, Shri Justice Gajendragadkar was appointed to preside over the Enquiry Commission from March 2, 1955. The recommendations of the Commission, which were submitted in July, were accepted by the Government, in so far as they related to the Shastri Award, in full.

An Act to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission, as passed by Parliament, came into force on October 21, 1955.

Tripartite Machinery

Among important organisations of a tripartite nature are the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee and various Industrial and Advisory Committees. The 14th session of the Indian Labour Conference was held in Bombay from May 14 to 16, 1955. The 14th meeting of the Standing Labour Committee was held at Madras in August 1954. The Labour Ministers' Conference, which is not a tripartite organisation though closely connected, met in the first week of November 1955 at Hyderabad.

Joint Committees

Both the Central and the State Governments, as empowered under the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 and other statutes, have issued orders requiring industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more to constitute Works Committees. There were 323 Works Committees in Central undertakings during 1950-51. The number of Works Committees and Production Committees in existence in private undertakings in the States was 1,570 on September 30, 1951. The second meeting of the reconstituted Joint Consultative Board of Industry and Labour was held in Bombay on November 3, 1954.

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

The Central and State Governments, as authorised under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, have framed model rules and asked for their adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more. The measure has, however, been extended to all establishments in West Bengal employing 50 workers or more and in U.P. to all industrial concerns employing less than 100 persons under certain circumstances. In Assam, it applies to all industrial establishments (except mines, quarries, oilfields and railways) which employ 10 workers or more.

An amending measure empowering certifying officers to examine the fairness of the standing orders submitted to them for certification has been introduced in Parliament.

Central Labour Institute

The Institute, comprising a museum of industrial safety, health and welfare, an industrial hygiene laboratory, a training centre and a library-cum-information centre, will be a centre of demonstration, research and training in all aspects of labour in a broad perspective. It will, in effect, function as a socio-economic laboratory or a national institute dealing with the scientific study of the human factor and as a centre of specialised training in labour and allied problems, providing a common platform for all groups concerned with the well-being of labour and industry. The experience of older industrial countries has been freely drawn upon in working out this project. It is proposed to attach the productivity centre and the ' training within industry ' centre, which are being set up with the assistance of ILO, to the Institute.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The measures affording social security to industrial workers are: the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 ; the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, and the Maternity Benefit Acts. A short account of the nature and scope of the security provisions under each of these follows.

Employees' State Insurance Act

This Act, which is the first of its kind in the whole of South-East Asia, provides for sickness, maternity, disablement, dependents' and medical benefits. It was amended in 1951 to meet the objections of employers in Delhi and Kanpur, where it was originally introduced. The provisions of the Act are to be extended in phases throughout the country.

The Act applies to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons. It covers labourers employed directly and also clerical staff, but does not apply to persons whose total remuneration exceeds Rs. 400 a month. The question of extending the medical benefits under the Act to the families of insured persons is under examination.

For the purpose of contribution, the persons covered by the Act have been divided into eight categories. Employees with an average daily wage of less than a rupee are not required to pay anything, but their employers are not exempted. This system has been temporarily replaced by another, under which employers in the areas where the benefit provisions have come in force and those where it has not are required to contribute 1.25 per cent and 0.75 per cent, respectively, of their total wage bills. The workers of the areas where the benefit provisions have not come into force are not, however, required to make any contribution.

During 1953-54, a total of Rs. 19,23,167 was paid as sickness, maternity, disablement and dependents' benefits. Rs. 1,61,21,644 were spent on medical benefits.

The scheme is in operation in Delhi, Kanpur, Greater Bombay, Coimbatore, Gwalior, Indore, Ujjain, Ratlam, Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Calcutta City, Howrah District and a number of industrial centres in Andhra and Punjab. In November 1955 it was extended to Madras City and its suburbs. At present the scheme covers about 10 lakh workers.

Employees' Provident Fund Act

The Act, as passed in 1952 and amended in December 1953, applies to establishments in six major industries—cement, cigarettes, engineering (electrical, mechanical and general), iron and steel, paper and textiles—employing 50 or more persons. A proposal to extend it to certain other industries is under consideration. Industries run under the authority of the Government and local authorities and those with less than three years' existence are exempted. The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme covers 15.47 lakh employees in 1,915 factories. The collections so far amount to over Rs. 55.40 crore.

The employer's contribution to the Fund has been fixed at 6¼ per cent of the basic wage and dearness allowance of an employee. The employee is required to contribute a like amount. However, if he so desires and if the scheme permits, he can contribute more, subject to a maximum of 8¼ per cent of his basic wage and dearness allowance.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme

The Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme was framed in December 1948 and came into force with retrospective effect in the coal mines of West Bengal and Bihar. The scheme was subsequently extended to coal mines in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Hyderabad, Vindhya Pradesh, Rewa, Talcher and the partially excluded areas of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

The total assets of the Fund amounted to Rs. 4.66 crore on June 30, 1955. Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent is payable to the subscribers on their accumulations.

The Workmen's Compensation Act

The Act provides for the payment of compensation for injuries received during employment, occupational diseases and deaths resulting from such injuries and diseases.

Up to the end of 1954, 27 occupational categories had been brought within the scope of the Act. Occupational diseases entitled to compensation have been listed. The State Governments are authorised to add to this list, after proper notice. Employees earning Rs. 400 or more a month are not covered by the Act.

Maternity Benefits

Legislation controlling the payment of maternity benefits is in operation in almost all the States. Fourteen States have Maternity Benefit Acts passed by their own legislatures, while the rest have Acts of other States extended to their respective territories. The only Central Act on the subject applies to mines. Some of the State Acts apply to all regulated factories within their jurisdiction, while others apply to non-seasonal factories only. West Bengal has a separate Act for women workers in plantations. The qualifying period, rates of benefit and amount of benefit vary considerably from State to State.

LABOUR WELFARE

In the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, provision has been made for canteens, creches, rest-shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of labour officers if the industrial establishments covered by them employ the minimum number of workers prescribed. Besides, several measures which provide for the constitution of funds for financing welfare schemes, such as the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946, the U.P. Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour Welfare and Development Fund Act, 1951, and the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953, have also been passed. A brief description of welfare schemes for certain categories of workers is given below:

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund maintains two central hospitals—one at Dhanbad and the other at Asansol—four regional hospitals and several dispensaries. A proposal to construct two regional hospitals has been sanctioned and another for three such hospitals is under consideration. Several steps, such as the reservation of beds in T. B. hospitals and the maintenance of T. B. clinics, have been taken to combat tuberculosis. It is proposed to construct a 30-bed T. B. hospital at Ranchi and to convert two of the existing regional hospitals into T.B. hospitals. Anti-malaria measures and a B.C.G. campaign are also in operation.

The Fund has approved a scheme to impart elementary education to miners' children. Besides this, it is running a number of adult education centres, women's welfare centres, multi-purpose labour welfare centres and children's parks. Other important schemes relate to the improvement of water supply and the establishment of a well-equipped rehabilitation centre for disabled miners at the Central Hospital in Dhanbad. So far,

2,153 houses for coal mine workers have been constructed from the Fund. Besides, the subsidised housing scheme of the Fund has recently been liberalised. Out of 2,805 houses sanctioned under this scheme up to December 1955, about 600 were completed and 20 were under construction.

During 1953-54 a sum of Rs. 8,99,95,477 was collected and Rs. 4,64,685 spent by the Fund.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund provides medical, educational and recreational facilities for mica mine workers. A 30-bed central hospital has been functioning at Karma (Bihar) since 1954. Another hospital is in existence at Kalichedu (Andhra). Several dispensaries with maternity and child welfare centres have been sanctioned and are under construction. Mobile medical dispensaries are operating in certain areas. Anti-malaria operations are also being carried out. The Fund maintains several primary schools, awarding scholarships and distributing slates, books and stationery free of cost. It also supplies mid-day meals to school children at Nellore.

A subsidy-cum-loan housing scheme identical to the subsidised industrial housing scheme is under consideration.

During 1954-55 the Budget of the Fund provided Rs. 11,66,000 for Bihar, Rs. 3,70,000 for Andhra, Rs. 3,46,000 for Rajasthan and Rs. 44,300 for Ajmer.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

All the tea gardens, according to their size, maintain either hospitals or dispensaries. Some of them also maintain elementary schools for the education of the children of the tea labourers. With the help of donations from the Tea Board, some centres have been set up providing recreational facilities and training in useful handicrafts such as tailoring, knitting, weaving, basket-making, etc. There is a proposal to provide more funds for labour welfare measures out of the proceeds of the cess of Rs. 4 per 100 lbs. under the Tea Act.

Welfare Funds

Labour Welfare Funds were created on a voluntary basis during the War to finance welfare activities for the benefit of labourers. In 1947-48, all Central undertakings were asked to create such funds. In 1950-51, 221 Central undertakings had welfare funds.

Labour Welfare Centres

The State Governments are running a number of welfare centres. These are classified as A, B, C and D according to the size and nature of their activities. The latest figures concerning the numbers of such centres are: Bombay 54, U. P. 36, West Bengal 19, Saurashtra 17, Bihar, Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin 3 each and Mysore 2.

All private industrial establishments of standing run welfare centres for their workers.

Welfare Trust Funds

The 14th session of the Standing Labour Committee recommended Central legislation making Welfare Trust Funds compulsory. An all-India measure for the purpose is under consideration.

Industrial Housing

Concerted efforts have been made by the Centre and the States to construct houses for industrial labour. To give an impetus to their programmes of industrial housing, the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and U. P. have enacted laws and constituted statutory Housing Boards. A National Buildings Organisation has also been set up. In April 1948, the Central Government decided to construct 10 lakh houses for labourers in ten years. Owing to lack of funds a new scheme, on a modified scale, was announced in April 1949. Under this scheme Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 1.68 crore were advanced during 1950-51 and 1951-52, respectively, to certain State Governments.

The Government of India, after consulting the State Governments and representatives of employers and workers, finalised a scheme of subsidised industrial housing in September 1952. Under this scheme the Centre initially contributes the entire cost to the States—50 per cent as an outright subsidy and 50 per cent in the form of loans, to be repaid in 25 years. For approved schemes of housing for their workers, employers are entitled to 25 per cent of the cost as a subsidy and 37½ per cent as a loan. Registered workers' co-operatives interested in building houses are offered 50 per cent of the cost as a loan but the percentage of subsidy is the same as for employers.

Since the inauguration of the scheme, Rs. 6,56,36,819 and Rs. 6,36,03,629 had been paid in loans and subsidies, respectively, towards the construction of 49,134 tenements by January 20, 1955. In the revised estimates for 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 5.5 crore—Rs. 3.5 crore as loans and Rs. 2 crore as subsidies—was voted by Parliament. The budget for 1955-56 provided a sum of Rs. 7 crore—Rs. 3 crore as loans and Rs. 4 crore as subsidies. About 20,000 tenements have already been constructed and the remainder are in various stages of construction.

The Five Year Plan

The Five Year Plan allocated a sum of Rs. 48.69 crore for housing. Of this amount, the Central Government was to spend Rs. 38.5 crore and the State Governments Rs. 10.19 crore. The allocations made by the Centre for the years 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56 are within the overall limit of Rs. 38.5 crore.

ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR LAWS

The administration of labour laws is a divided responsibility. The Central Government, through its various offices, administers the labour laws applicable to mines, railways and other Central undertakings. The rest of the labour laws are administered by the State Governments through their own organisations. The Central organisations concerned are:

(*i*) the Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi;

(*ii*) the Office of the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad;

(*iii*) the Office of the Provident Fund Commissioner, Dhanbad;

(*iv*) the Offices of the Welfare Commissioners, Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Dhanbad and Nellore);

(*v*) the Office of the Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad;

(*vi*) the Office of the Chief Adviser of Factories, New Delhi;

(*vii*) the Office of the Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi;

(*viii*) the Office of the Controller of Emigrant Labour, Shillong;

(*ix*) the Office of the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.

All the industrially important States have set up organisations for the administration and enforcement of the various labour laws. Labour Commissioners have been appointed for the purpose in all Part A and Part B States except Jammu and Kashmir.

TABLE CLVIII

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(Covering only those subject to the Factories Act)

State	Average daily number of workers employed			
	1951	1952	1953	1954(*a*)
Andhra	(*b*)	(*b*)	96,339	1,08,840
Assam	65,136	66,620	63,748	65,290
Bihar	1,91,724	1,72,599	1,69,771	1,70,517
Bombay	7,67,704	7,87,104	7,82,679	8,09,895
Madhya Pradesh	1,10,994	1,14,744	1,22,110	12,204
Madras	4,17,545	4,07,451	3,01,035	3,28,677
Orissa	17,186	18,087	18,419	20,174
Punjab	48,175	53,159	45,960	—
Uttar Pradesh	2,02,514	2,40,285	2,42,380	—
West Bengal	6,54,901	6,46,871	6,27,160	—
Ajmer	16,027	15,604	15,384	14,452
Coorg	366	380	385	458
Delhi	42,635	43,375	41,174	42,764
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	1,637	1,264	1,482	2,035
TOTAL ..	25,36,544	25,67,453	25,28,026	—

(*a*) Provisional. (*b*) Included in Madras.

TABLE CLIX

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

Period	No. of Exchanges at the end of the period	No. of registrations during the period	No. of applicants placed in employment during the period	No. of applicants on the live registers at the end of the period	Monthly No. of employers using the Exchanges	No. of vacancies notified during the period	No. of vacancies being dealt with at the end of the period
1951 ..	126	13,75,351	4,16,858	3,28,719	6,364	4,86,534	21,776
1952 ..	131	14,76,699	3,57,828	4,37,571	6,023	4,29,551	22,873
1953 ..	126	14,08,800	1,85,443	5,22,360	4,320	2,56,703	20,914
1954 ..	128	14,65,497	1,62,451	6,09,780	4,751	2,39,875	29,295

TABLE CLX

LABOUR BUREAU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS

(Base shifted to 1949=100)

	Delhi	Ajmer	Jamshedpur	Jharia	Dehri-on-Sone	Monghyr	Cuttack	Berhampur	Gauhati	Silchar	Tinsukia	Ludhiana	Akola	Jabalpur	Kharagpur	Mercara	Madras Plantation Centres	Bhopal	Beawar	Satna
Conversion factor(*a*)	1.32	1.61	1.38	1.59	1.70	1.71	1.47	1.54	1.28	1.38	1.10	1.64	1.68	1.51	1.37	1.11	—	—	—	—
1951	108	111	116	116	116	110	123	123	110	115	113	102	98	111	99	106	120	—	—	—
1952	108	108	112	110	111	101	109	101	111	102	116	92	93	99	97	99	110	101	99	—
1953	106	104	112	104	102	91	107	101	102	95	108	90	96	100	101	105	120	97	90	—
1954	105	91	101	82	85	78	100	101	95	93	103	90	89	93	93	105	104	91	83	86

(*a*) To obtain the index on the original base the figures given above should be multiplied by the conversion factor.

CHAPTER XXVIII

SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The four principal groups comprising the socially backward sections of the Indian people are known as "Scheduled Castes", "Scheduled Tribes," "ex-Criminal Tribes" and "Backward Classes" not included in the first three groups. According to the census of 1951, the Scheduled Castes numbered 5·13 crores and the Scheduled Tribes 1·91 crores. The exact population of the Backward Classes will be known only after a decision has been taken on the report of the Backward Classes Commission. For the present, however, the tribes and the people of the areas left out of the lists of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas (as a result of the Constitution Orders issued by the President during 1950 and 1951, specifying these tribes and areas) have been included in this category. The number of people belonging to what were formerly known as the Criminal Tribes, according to an estimate of the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee (1950), was about 22·7 lakhs in Part A States and in some Part B and C States where their numbers were large.

PROVISIONS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

Since independence, a good deal has been and is being done to promote the welfare of these classes. The Constitution provides ample safeguards to ameliorate their conditions and protect their interests. Untouchability has been abolished and its practice in any form forbidden (Art. 17). No member belonging to these classes can be denied access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment or the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public (Art. 15). They are guaranteed (*i*) equal opportunity in the matter of appointment to any office under the State (Art. 16), and (*ii*) the right to "practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business" (Art. 19). The refusal to admit children of these classes into educational institutions "maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds" has also been prohibited (Art. 29). They are also given representation in Parliament and the State legislatures (Arts. 330, 332, 334). Separate departments have been created in certain States and a Special Officer has been appointed at the Centre to safeguard their interests (Arts. 164, 238 and 338).

MEASURES TO ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY

Of the four groups, the Scheduled Castes alone suffer from the stigma of untouchability. A two-pronged attack, legislative and educational, has been launched to eradicate this evil.

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

This Act, which came into force on June 1, 1955, provides penalties for preventing a person, on the ground of untouchability, from entering a place of public worship, offering prayers therein or taking water from a sacred tank, well or spring. Penalties are also provided for enforcing all kinds of social disabilities, such as denying access to any shop, public

restaurant, public hospital or educational institution, hotel or any place of public entertainment; the use of any road, river, well, tank, water tap, bathing ghat, cremation ground, sanitary convenience, *dharamshala*, *sarai* or *musafirkhana* or utensils kept in such institutions and hotels and restaurants. The Act also prescribes penalties for enforcing occupational, professional or trade disabilities or disabilities in the matter of enjoyment of any benefit under a charitable trust, in the construction or occupation of any residential premises in any locality or the observance of any social or religious usage or ceremony.

The Act also lays down penalties for refusing to sell goods or render services to a *harijan* because he is a *harijan*; for molesting, injuring or annoying a person or organising a boycott of or taking any part in the ex-communication of a person who has exercised the rights accruing to him as a result of the abolition of untouchability.

The punishment provided under the Act for the first offence is imprisonment extending to six months or a fine extending to Rs. 500, or both. For subsequent offences, there is a provision for awarding both imprisonment and a fine. The trying court may award, if necessary, any other form of punishment in addition to these. For the purposes of awarding punishments, incitement or abetment of the offence has been treated in the same manner as the commission of the offence. The onus of proving innocence has been thrown on the accused.

Campaign against Untouchability

A campaign was started and has been continued by the Government all over India. Both official and non-official agencies are being harnessed in this cause. Almost all the State Governments have instructed their district officers and other officials who deal with the public to stress the need and urgency of doing away with this evil at the earliest possible date. "Harijan Days" and "Harijan Weeks" are observed in almost all the States to focus public attention and enlist the people's co-operation in the eradication of untouchability. State and District Advisory Committees have been established to promote co-operation between the Scheduled Castes and the so-called upper castes. Books, pamphlets, handbills, etc., in Hindi, English and several regional languages have been brought out and distributed. Audio-visual aids, e.g., films and filmstrips, radio talks, posters and folders have been utilised and cinema vans and publicity vans used to reach the rural areas.

Out of the Rs. 4 crore Central grant provided in the Plan for the Backward Classes, financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid has been given since 1954 to the State Governments and voluntary organisations like the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bharatiya Depressed Classes League and the Harijan Ashram of Allahabad to intensify the campaign.

REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATURES

Under Articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution, seats, proportionate as far as possible to their population in the States, have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas for the first ten years after the inauguration of the Constitution. The following table gives a picture of the representation of these classes, based on the 1951 census, in the Central and State Legislatures:

TABLE CLXI

SEATS RESERVED FOR THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE LOK SABHA

State	Number of seats in the Lok Sabha	Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes	Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes
Part A States			
1. Andhra	28	4	1
2. Assam	12	1	2
3. Bombay	49	4	5
4. Bihar	55	7	6
5. Madhya Pradesh ..	29	4	3
6. Madras	49	8	Nil
7. Orissa	20	4	4
8. Punjab	17	3	Nil
9. Uttar Pradesh	86	16	Nil
10. West Bengal	34	6	2
Part B States			
1. Hyderabad	25	4	Nil
2. Jammu and Kashmir ..	6	Nil	Nil
3. Madhya Bharat	11	2	1
4. Mysore	13	2	Nil
5. Pepsu	5	1	Nil
6. Rajasthan	21	2	Nil
7. Saurashtra	6	Nil	Nil
8. Travancore-Cochin ..	13	1	Nil
Part C States			
1. Ajmer	1	Nil	Nil
2. Bhopal	2	Nil	Nil
3. Coorg	1	Nil	Nil
4. Delhi	3	Nil	Nil
5. Himachal Pradesh ..	2	Nil	Nil
6. Kutch	2	Nil	Nil
7. Manipur	2	Nil	1
8. Tripura	2	Nil	1
9. Vindhya Pradesh ..	5	1	1
TOTAL	499	70	27

TABLE CLXII

SEATS RESERVED FOR THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE STATE LEGISLATURES

Name of State	Number of seats in the Legislative Assembly	Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes	Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes
Part A States			
1. Andhra	196	26	5
2. Assam	108	5	26
3. Bihar	330	41	33
4. Bombay	294	25	27
5. Madhya Pradesh ..	232	32	27
6. Madras	245	39	1
7. Orissa	140	25	28
8. Punjab	119	22	Nil
9. Uttar Pradesh	430	81	Nil
10. West Bengal	238	45	11
Part B States			
1. Hyderabad	175	29	3
2. Madhya Bharat ..	99	16	13
3. Mysore	117	21	Nil
4. Pepsu	60	12	Nil
5. Rajasthan	168	17	3
6. Saurashtra	60	4	1
7. Travancore-Cochin ..	117	11	Nil
Part C States			
1. Ajmer	30	6	Nil
2. Bhopal	30	5	2
3. Coorg	24	3	3
4. Delhi	48	6	Nil
5. Himachal Pradesh ..	41	9	Nil
6. Vindhya Pradesh	60	6	6
TOTAL	3,361	486	189

Legislative or executive measures have been taken in many States to secure for them representation also in District Boards, Municipal Bodies, Local Boards and Village Panchayats.

Out of the six District Councils proposed in Table A, Para 20 of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, five (for the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District, Garo Hills District, Lushai Hills District, North Cachar Hills District and Mikir Hills District) have been set up in the tribal areas of Assam. Each District Council is to consist of not more than twenty-four members, of whom not less than three-fourths should be elected by adult suffrage. These Councils possess wide legislative and rule-making powers with respect to the allotment, occupation, use or setting apart of land; the management of any forest not being a reserved forest ; the use of any canal or water-course for the purpose of agriculture ; the establishment of village or town committees ; the appointment or succession of Chiefs and Headmen ; and the inheritance of property, marriage and social customs. They also have powers to make regulations for the control of money-lending or trading within the District by persons other than the Scheduled Tribes.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES

In pursuance of the constitutional provision (Article 335) for Government services both in the States and at the Centre, posts have been reserved and other measures taken to ensure a larger number of recruits from these classes.

Thus, the Centre has decided to reserve for the Scheduled Castes 12½ per cent of the posts in case of recruitment by open compe ition and 16⅔ per cent of those to be filled otherwise. For the Scheduled Tribes, the vacancies are reserved at a uniform rate of 5 per cent in both cases. A number of steps to implement this decision have already been taken. The minimum age limit for the recruitment of such people has been raised by 5 years in the case of all-India and Central services. The examination fee has also been reduced by three-fourths. The recruiting authorities have been asked to recruit candidates from these classes if they possess the minimum qualifications laid down. It has also been decided that if a post is reserved for the Scheduled Castes and no suitable candidate therefrom is available, it should then be treated as reserved for the Scheduled Tribes, and *vice versa*; it should be treated as unreserved only when no suitable candidate from either class is available.

In 1952, a system of recruitment through communal roster came into force. According to this, all appointing authorities are required to maintain a roster of 40 vacancies to be carried over from year to year. In this roster vacancies Nos. 1, 9, 17, 25 and 33 in case of open competition and Nos. 2, 7, 13, 19, 25, 31 and 37 in case of other vacancies are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Nos. 1 or 2 and 21 reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. There is also provision for carrying over the reserved vacancies against which candidates from these classes are not recruited. The appointing authorities have to submit annual returns, which are scrutinised by the Ministry of Home Affairs and necessary action taken. The Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been authorised to take up cases of default with the appropriate authorities and suggest measures to the Ministry of Home Affairs for ensuring an adequate intake of candidates from these classes. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Commissioner, the Ministry of Home Affairs requested the U.P.S.C. to conduct a test, confined only to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates, for recruiting 100 Assistants. The test was held and 105 candidates who were declared qualified will be absorbed in the various Central Ministries during the next 4 years. It is also proposed

to recruit Assistant Superintendents from these classes. Some other concessions in the matter of confirmation and retrenchment have also been made.

Steps are being taken to see that statutory bodies and semi-government institutions under the Central Government observe the reservation orders.

Reservation of posts, as near to their population ratio as possible, has been fixed for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all Part A and in all but one Part B State. Saurashtra has decided to reserve all and Madhya Bharat 50 per cent of the vacancies for them until the fixed quota is reached. The Government of Bihar has reserved all vacancies in the Class IV services and the Government of Orissa 50 per cent in Classes III and IV till their quota is filled up. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has also instructed certain departments to recruit only Scheduled Caste persons till their prescribed strength is reached. The Government of Punjab has decided not to retrench employees from these classes as long as their number is less than the fixed quota.

WELFARE SCHEMES

Article 46 of the Constitution (Directive Principles of State Policy) lays down that " the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation ."

The States are primarily responsible for the welfare of these people. But the Centre also has some responsibility in this matter. Under Article 339, the executive power of the Union extends to the States in respect of the preparation and execution of welfare schemes for the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Under Article 275 (1) the Centre is under an obligation to give grants-in-aid to the States on approved schemes for promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and raising the administrative tone of the Scheduled Areas. The Government of India has been giving grants for the welfare of the ex-Criminal Tribes since 1953 and for that of the Scheduled Castes and the Backward Classes since 1945.

Provision under the Five Year Plan

The first Five Year Plan gave a great impetus to such welfare activities. It provided Rs. 42.88 crore on the States and Union accounts under this head. The welfare activities may broadly be divided into educational, economic and other categories. A short description of the welfare activities under the various heads follows:

Educational

Extensive measures for increasing educational facilities for the backward sections have been taken. Emphasis is laid on vocational and technical training. The concessions include free tuition, stipends, scholarships and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment. In certain cases, the aid extends to clothing and mid-day meals. In predominantly Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe areas, primary schools are opened and hostels run. Figures for thirteen States* for 1953-54 are given in the table which follows:

* The thirteen States which have furnished figures are: Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Kutch, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh. (*Five Year Plan Progress Report for 1953-54*).

TABLE CLXIII

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Basic schools opened ..	249	34
Primary schools opened ..	168	180
Residential schools ..	101	..
Adult education centres opened ..	184	83
Stipends and scholarships given ..	2,14,250	9,244
Grants for books, etc. ..	13,891	3,800

Scholarships for post-Matriculation Education

The Central Government supplements the educational efforts of the States. Since 1944-45, the Centre has been awarding scholarships to post-matriculation students belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and other Backward Classes. The following table shows the amounts spent on this account during recent years:

TABLE CLXIV

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
1951-52 ..	8.18	2.82	4.41	15.41
1952-53 ..	14.01	5.23	10.76	30.00
1953-54 ..	26.86	8.19	26.51	61.56
1954-55 ..	48.90	12.65	45.45	1,07.00
1955-56 (Budget provision)	..	..	..	1,50.00

Overseas Scholarships

The Central Government's scheme to award scholarships to deserving students from these classes for studies in foreign countries came into effect in 1953-54, and from 1955-56 the number of such scholarships has been increased from 6 to 12—4 for each of the three groups, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes. Tourist class sea passages are also given free to students who have received foreign scholarships without travel grants. In 1954-55, four students availed themselves of this facility.

Scholarships in Public Schools

Seventeen and a half per cent of the merit scholarships granted by the Centre to deserving students of the lower income groups for studies in institutions which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference are reserved for the backward communities, students from whom are given a test of a slightly lower standard. The Government of Madhya Bharat has sponsored a similar scheme. During 1954, eight students were awarded scholarships for studying in public schools. The Union Ministry of Education has drawn the attention of other State Governments to this. Some public schools also award scholarships to deserving backward class students. The Ministry of Education has requested the Indian Public Schools Conference to instruct its member schools to provide the necessary facilities to students from these communities.

Economic

Various schemes to protect the economic interests of these backward class people are in progress in all the States. Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Saurashtra have been spending a good deal of money on irrigation schemes, the reclamation of waste land and its distribution among members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, facilities for the purchase of livestock, fertilisers, agricultural implements, better seeds, etc., are also being given to them. Some States have demonstration farms for training them in methods of scientific cultivation. Cattle-breeding and poultry-farming are also being encouraged among these people by certain States. Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Pepsu, etc., are encouraging the development of cottage industries by way of loans, subsidies and through training centres. Multi-purpose co-operative societies for giving credit in cash and in kind to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been established in Andhra, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Mysore, etc. Some States such as Bombay and Andhra have also started various forest labour co-operative societies in the interests of tribal labourers.

Legislation exists in almost all the States to extend relief to indebted persons, including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Measures for the abolition of debt bondage exist in Orissa, Bihar, etc. Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal have tenancy laws to ensure security of land tenure to the Scheduled Tribes.

Other Welfare Schemes

Other welfare schemes include the grant of housing sites, free or at nominal cost, and assistance by way of loans, subsidies and grants-in-aid to local bodies for the construction of houses for *harijan* employees; monetary assistance to co-operative building societies specially started for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; construction of roads in the Scheduled Tribe areas; extension of medical help to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc. The money spent on all kinds of welfare schemes in 1953-54 and 1954-55 benefiting these classes is shown in Table CLXV at the end of this chapter.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

To deal with the problems of the backward classes, special offices have been set up at the Centre and in most of the States. They are as follows:

Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The duties of this special officer are (*i*) to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided under the Constitution, and (*ii*) to report to the President on the working of these safeguards. The Commissioner has so far submitted four reports to the President, which have all been debated in Parliament. He is assisted by six Assistant Regional Commissioners for the following regions:

(*i*) Assam, Manipur and Tripura;
(*ii*) Bihar and West Bengal;
(*iii*) Bombay, Rajasthan and Ajmer;
(*iv*) Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal;

(*v*) Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg and Hyderabad;

(*vi*) Andhra and Orissa.

Welfare Departments

The proviso to Article 164 (I) of the Constitution requires that in the Part A States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, welfare departments in the charge of a Minister should be set up. There is a similar provision under Article 238 (VI) for the Part B State of Madhya Bharat. By now independent welfare departments have been set up in all these four States as well as in Assam. Welfare departments exist in Andhra, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Mysore, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer, Vindhya Pradesh and Kutch also. In Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura the supervision of welfare activities has been entrusted to existing departments.

Tribal Research Institutes

Tribal Research Institutes, which have been set up in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, undertake research and enquiries into the customs, manners, languages, culture, etc., of the tribes inhabiting the States.

District and Regional Councils

As provided in the Constitution, five District Councils and a Regional Council have so far been set up for the tribal districts of Assam. These Councils possess legislative as well as judicial, executive and administrative powers.

Tribes Advisory Councils

Paragraph 4 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution provides for the setting up of a Tribes Advisory Council in each of the States having Scheduled Areas and, if the President so directs, for constituting such a a Council in those States which have Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas. Tribes Advisory Councils, as required by the Constitution, have been set up so far in the States of Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan. These Councils have to advise the respective Governors or Rajpramukhs on such matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes as may be referred to them.

BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

Though the term "Backward Classes" appears at a number of places in the Constitution, it has nowhere been clearly defined. In general, it refers to groups of people who are socially and educationally backward. In order to define the term "Backward Class," a Commission under the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar was appointed by the Government in 1952. It was asked, in the first instance, to determine the tests by which any particular class or group of people could be described as backward. Secondly, it was required to prepare a list of such backward communities for the whole of India. Finally, it was to examine the difficulties of the Backward Classes and to recommend steps for their removal. The Commission has already submitted its Report to the Government.

TABLE CLXV

EXPENDITURE ON THE WELFARE OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES, EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

(1953-54 and 1954-55)

	1953-54			1954-55		
	Expenditure out of grants-in-aid.	Expenditure out of State funds.	Total Expenditure.	Estimated expenditure out of grants-in-aid	Estimated expenditure out of State funds.	Total estimated expenditure.
Part A States						
Scheduled Castes	7,26,535	1,69,59,730	1,76,86,265	22,91,000	2,54,80,632	2,77,71,632
Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes	1,69,23,100	1,84,14,479	3,53,37,579	3,12,90,735	5,16,88,045	8,29,78,780
Ex-Criminal Tribes	12,06,066	17,96,051	30,03,017	19,02,064	24,27,974	43,30,038
Other Backward Classes	5,84,875	33,18,129	39,03,440	9,07,170	40,01,455	48,08,625
Part B States						
Scheduled Castes	2,72,459	42,77,452	45,49,917	18,25,000	58,82,424	77,07,424
Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes	22,18,985 (a)	55,42,036 (b)	77,61,021	28,55,057	17,94,223	46,49,280
Ex-Criminal Tribes	2,34,693	93,183	3,27,876	6,10,681	3,48,464	9,59,145
Other Backward Classes	2,41,648	2,41,648	6,60,622	7,89,000	8,34,164	16,23,164

(*a*) The figures for 1953-54 are proposed figures.

(*b*) The amount of expenditure incurred in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab and on the Plains Districts of Assam are not included.

TABLE CLXV—(*contd.*)

	1953-54			1954-55		
	Expenditure out of grants-in-aid	Expenditure out of State funds	Total expenditure	Estimated expenditure out of grants-in-aid	Estimated expenditure out of State funds	Total estimated expenditure.
Part C States						
Scheduled Castes	2,14,690	1,19,031	8,33,721	10,38,500	8,06,772	18,45,272
Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes	..		..	29,48,015	1,75,700	31,23,715
Ex-Criminal Tribes	29,956		29,956	1,44,390	7,780	1,52,170

CHAPTER XXIX

SOCIAL WELFARE

The term "social welfare" is very comprehensive in its meaning, and includes a large number of activities connected with the welfare of the weak and the exploited sections of the people. This chapter, however, deals with only some of the social welfare problems, such as prohibition, urban family welfare and rehabilitation of the socially maladjusted and unadjusted sections of society.

PROHIBITION

Article 47 (Directive Principles of State Policy) of the Constitution enjoins that "the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health."

Prohibition Enquiry Committee

In pursuance of this provision, the Planning Commission appointed a committee in December 1954 to review the experience gained so far in the various States and to suggest measures for overcoming the difficulties in the administration of the Government's policy of prohibition. The Prohibition Enquiry Committee examined all aspects of the problem and submitted a comprehensive report in September 1955. It recommended the integration of the schemes of prohibition with the general plans of national development and suggested April 1, 1958, as the target date for enforcing prohibition throughout the country. The report of the committee, which contains valuable information on prohibition and its enforcement, is now under scrutiny. In the meantime, the Planning Commission has formulated an interim programme of prohibition and has recommended it to the States for action. The following are the broad outlines of its recommendations:

(*i*) Discontinuance of advertisements and other means of inducement for the use of alcoholic drinks.

(*ii*) Stoppage of drinking in public premises (hotels, restaurants, clubs) and at public receptions. (In applying this rule, care should be taken to ensure that the rights of foreign missions are not affected and foreign visitors and tourists are not put to inconvenience or harassment).

(*iii*) Setting up of technical committees to draw up phased programmes with the object of

- (*a*) reducing progressively the number of liquor shops both in the rural and urban areas;
- (*b*) gradually increasing the number of closed days during the week for liquor shops;
- (*c*) reducing the supplies of liquor shops;
- (*d*) progressively reducing the strength of liquor produced by distilleries in India;
- (*e*) closing of shops in and near specified industrial and development project areas;

(*f*) removal of shops to places away from the main streets and living quarters in towns and villages.

(*iv*) Taking of active steps to encourage and promote the production of cheap and health-giving soft drinks.

(*v*) Assistance private agencies in the organisation of recreation centres.

(*vi*) Prohibition to be made a major item of constructive work in national extension and community project areas and rural welfare extension projects.

Temperance Movement

The temperance movement started in India in the last quarter of the 19th century. It was, however, the adoption by the Indian National Congress in 1920 of the resolution on prohibition that gave it the form of a national question. The first experiment in prohibition was conducted in 1937, when the Indian National Congress assumed power in seven provinces of British India. Between 1937 and 1939, five provinces (Madras, C.P. and Berar, Bihar, Orissa and the N.W.F.P.) passed comprehensive legislation providing for prohibition. These measures showed some results, but prohibition received a setback when the Congress Ministries resigned in 1939.

Present Position

When the Congress Party returned to power in 1946, the work of prohibition was resumed in right earnest. At present, there is total prohibition in four States, namely, Andhra, Bombay, Madras and Saurashtra, and partial prohibition (ranging from one dry district each in Punjab and Madhya Bharat to nearly 70 per cent of the total area in Mysore) in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya, Bharat, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Himachal Pradesh.

A progressive cut in the consumption of all kinds of intoxicants has been enforced in Ajmer, while in Coorg, intoxicants are sold only to addicts and that too in restricted quantity. There is no prohibition, either total or partial, in the remaining ten States, namely, Bihar, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Kutch, Manipur and Tripura. Table CLXVI shows the percentage of the population and areas under prohibition:

TABLE CLXVI

AREA AND POPULATION UNDER PROHIBITION IN DIFFERENT STATES

States	Area under prohibition (sq. miles)	Percentage to total area	Population of dry areas (in lakhs)	Percentage to total population
A—Total Prohibition				
Andhra	56,693	89.4	199	97.1
Madras	60,362	100.0	357	100.0
Bombay	1,11,434	100.0	360	100.0
Saurashtra	21,451	100.0	41	100.0
Total ..	2,49,940	97.4	957	99.4
B—Partial Prohibition				
Assam	2,692	3.2	3	3.3
Madhya Pradesh	39,643	30.4	80	48.0
Orissa	8,524	14.2	36	24.7
Punjab	2,471	7.9	11	8.7
Uttar Pradesh	19,229	16.9	119	18.8
Madhya Bharat	2,114	4.5	3	3.8
Mysore	23,320	69.6	55	56.0
Travancore-Cochin	2,815	30.7	25	26.7
Himachal Pradesh ..	1,648	14.3	2	18.2
	1,02,456	20.0	334	22.4
Total (A+B) ..	3,52,396	45.3	1,291	52.6

The proportion of the area under prohibition to total area for the whole of India is 27.8 per cent, whereas the proportion of the population of dry areas to the total Indian population is 36.2 per cent.

A policy of physical control of opium, with a view to introducing total prohibition throughout the country by 1959, has been in force since 1949. In pursuance of this policy, the Government of India, which holds the monopoly for the production and sale of opium in the country, has been effecting a progressive cut of 10 per cent every year in the quota of opium allowed to the States' Excise Departments. The State Governments in turn have been applying cuts in the quota of opium supplied to licensed vendors. There has been complete prohibition of *charas* in India since 1946. The Government *ganja* store-house in Madras was closed in 1949-50. The Government of Bombay has been operating a permit system since 1947 under which *ganja* and *bhang* are supplied to registered addicts from Government depots in restricted quantities. In other States, the issue price as well as the retail price of *ganja* and *bhang* have been greatly enhanced to discourage their consumption.

Financial Aspects

In the pre-British period, intoxicating drinks were not treated as a source of revenue. The Indian excise laws, which took shape about 1790, were patterned on the then British excise laws. The years that followed saw the emergence of the liquor industry as an organised commercial undertaking, enjoying State protection and contributing sizable revenues to the public exchequer. The revenue from this head stood at Rs. 13.2 crore in 1912-13 and rose to Rs. 16.7 crore in 1930-31. Owing largely to the prohibition programmes of the Congress Ministries, it came down to Rs. 11.75 crore in 1939-40. The war years saw a rise in the excise revenue and the year 1946-47 recorded a revenue of Rs. 50.2 crore from this source. There was a decline again as a result of the re-introduction of prohibition and the excise revenue dropped to Rs. 27 crore in 1950-51. The following table shows the proportion of excise revenue to the total State revenues in India:

TABLE CLXVII

State	Excise receipts in 1954-55 (in lakhs of rupees)	Percentage to total revenue
Part A States		
Andhra	7	0.33
Assam	151	8.66
Bombay	69	0.97
Bihar	448	12.02
Madhya Pradesh	203	7.97
Madras	25	0.54
Orissa	146	9.95
Punjab	260	12.52
Uttar Pradesh	541	7.00
West Bengal	501	12.03
Total Part A States	2,351	6.30
Part B States		
Hyderabad	815	28.25
Madhya Bharat	173	12.17
Mysore	154	9.84
Pepsu	217	27.68
Rajasthan	260	11.76
Saurashtra	7	0.58
Travancore-Cochin	212	12.43
Total Part B States	1,838	15.59

TABLE CLXVII—(*contd.*)

States	Excise receipts in 1954-55 (in lakhs of rupees)	Percentage to total revenue
Part C States		
Ajmer	28	14.36
Bhopal	16	5.46
Coorg	12	9.91
Delhi	112	23.78
Himachal Pradesh	15	4.90
Kutch	4.4	10.73
Manipur	0.5	1.56
Tripura	1.2	4.14
Vindhya Pradesh	33	7.11
Total Part C States	222	11.38
TOTAL ALL STATES	4,411	8.64

The bulk of the excise revenue is derived from the poorer sections of the society who spend as much as Rs. 3 on intoxicants for every rupee collected as tax. According to the estimate of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee, the per capita expenditure on the licit consumption of liquor in Madras during 1945-46 was Rs. 108 as against the estimated per capita income in India of Rs. 265.

Benefits from Prohibition

The School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay, conducted a survey of the family budgets of addicts and non-addicts in Bombay in 1950. The following table gives an idea of the expenditure pattern of addicts and non-addicts. The word "frequencies" in the table indicates the importance attached to the items in the respective family budgets:

TABLE CLXVIII

Item	Frequencies	
	Addicts	Non-addicts
Food	2	26
Bidi and *pan*	20	8
Clothing	14	14
Miscellaneous	8	20

The preceding table shows that the expenditure by addicts on drinks impinges mainly on essential items like food. Dr. P.J. Thomas who carried out a similar enquiry in Madras in 1937-38 came to the same conclusion. An investigation by the Tata School of Social Sciences has also proved the fact that drunkards increase their capacity for saving once they give up drinks. Social gains like a happy marital life and education of children have also been claimed for prohibition. Prohibition is also known to have brought about a reduction in crime and mortality. It also promotes capital formation and releases additional purchasing power. The Prohibition Enquiry Committee estimated that on the introduction of prohibition in India purchasing power to the extent of Rs. 140 crore would be released, out of which a sum of Rs. 94 crore would pass into useful and productive channels.

If the savings resulting from prohibition are properly mopped up and utilised for productive purposes, the Government would not only be able to resettle those adversely affected by prohibition but would also balance the budget.

The following table shows how by tapping new sources the State of Bombay has more than balanced the much apprehended loss of excise revenue from prohibition:

TABLE CLXIX

Year	Revenue from excise (in lakhs of rupees)	Revenue from sales tax (in lakhs of rupees)
1946-47	974	117
1947-48	854	488
1948-49	617	617
1949-50	408	1,323
1950-51	107	1,517
1951-52	96	1,310

Madras State, too, has had a similar experience. Its excise revenue, which stood at Rs. 16.80 crore in 1945-46, declined to Rs. 0.41 crore in 1951-52. In the meantime, the revenue under general sales tax rose from Rs. 5.83 crore in 1945-46 to Rs. 15.59 crore in 1951-52.

In addition, the Taxation Enquiry Commission has recommended an increase in estate duties, rationalisation of the rate structure and tightening up of the machinery for tax collection to make good the loss of excise revenues.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR CERTAIN MALADJUSTED GROUPS

Women and Girls in Moral Danger

The Indian Penal Code provides for imprisonment up to 10 years and fines (Sec. 366A, 372 and 373) for the procurement, buying and selling of girls under 18 years for prostitution. Similar penalties have also been prescribed for importing into India girls below 21 years for this purpose. In addition, special measures against immoral traffic are in force in eight

Part A States, six Part B States and two Part C States of the Indian Union. The following is a list of such Acts:

The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act XI of 1923
The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act V of 1930
The Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act VI of 1933
The U. P. Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act VIII of 1933
The Punjab Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act IV of 1935
The Madhya Pradesh Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act of 1953
The Bihar Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act III of 1948
The Mysore Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act VIII of 1936
The Travancore-Cochin Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act IV of 1952
The Saurashtra Prevention of Prostitution Act VIII of 1952
The Hyderabad Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act XLIX of 1952
The Ajmer Prevention of Prostitution Act I of 1953
The Patiala Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act II of 2004 (*Bikrami*)
The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (Jammu and Kashmir) 1934

The Madras Act has been extended to the State of Andhra and the Bengal Act to Delhi State. The Bombay Devadasi Protection Act, 1934, and the Madras Devadasi (Prevention of Dedication) Act, 1947, declare illegal the practice of dedicating women or girls as *devadasis*. The U.P. Naik Girls' Protection Act, 1929, authorises District Magistrates to remove minor girls of the Naik caste from the custody of their guardians, if it is suspected that such girls are being trained as prostitutes.

Institutional Care

There are several institutions which aim at making good citizens out of fallen women. While there is much left to be desired in the management and activities of a large number of such institutions, there are some which compare favourably with similar institutions elsewhere in the world. Among the latter category are two *Stri Sadanas* maintained by the State of Madras, the Shradhanand Anath Mahilashram of Bombay, the Good Shepherd Home in Madras, Crispin's Home in Poona, the Salvation Army Home, the Fendall Home and the All-Bengal Women's Union Home in West Bengal and the Khushalbagh Mission Orphanage at Gorakhpur.

Social and Moral Advisory Committee

In December 1954, the Central Social Welfare Board appointed a Social and Moral Advisory Committee to study the immoral traffic in women and girls in India in all its aspects and to suggest measures to wean them from a life of vice and degradation. The committee visited about 118 institutions maintained for such women in different States. Its report was published in September 1955.

In the committee's opinion, the main problem was the reclamation, housing, rehabilitation and after-care of the women rescued from the brothels and those likely to fall victims to the snares of pimps and procurers. For this purpose, the committee has recommended the setting up of district vigilance centres in all districts, five regional women's institutes in North, South, East, West and Central India and a central directorate for the welfare of women and children. It has also stressed the need for social directorates in every State and separate remand homes for the care and training of women convicted for immoral acts. The eommittee has also outlined a programme for the training and rehabilitation of such women and has defined the role of after-care institutions.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

Legislation

At present, Children's Acts are in force in the States of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, U.P., West Bengal, the Punjab, Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. The Bombay Act has been extended to the States of Ajmer and Delhi. The Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 and the Borstal Schools Act, which are slightly different in scope, are in existence in some States.

Institutional Care

There are three kinds of correctional institutions for juvenile offenders, namely, reformatory schools, borstal schools and certified schools. Generally speaking, the reformatory and certified schools are meant for the correction of offenders under 16 years of age. The Borstal schools are meant for adolescent offenders between 16 and 21 years of age. The certified schools, which are either run by the Government or private organisations, have been set up in the States where Children's Acts have come into operation. The Children's Acts also provide for children's courts, observation homes, probation officers and after-care organisations.

Reformatory Schools

There are reformatory schools at Hazaribagh (Bihar), Hissar (the Punjab), Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) and Secunderabad (Hyderabad). Besides, there are three juvenile jails at Angul (Orissa), Bareilly (U.P.), and Patna (Bihar).

Borstal Schools

There are a number of Borstal schools in the country. In three of them, there were 1,285 adolescent offenders in 1954. Their distribution is as follows:

TABLE CLXX

State	Number of inmates in December 1953	Admitted in 1954	Total
Bombay	202	86	288
Madras	619	250	869
West Bengal	79	49	128
Total	900	385	1,285

Certified Schools

In the State of Bombay, there are nine Government-managed certified schools in addition to the nineteen schools under private management. The Government of Madras is running four Government-certified schools, besides a number of private institutions certified by the State Government.

Welfare Activities

Besides formal education, vocational training in a number of trades is imparted to the inmates of the above three types of institution. Some institutions also provide juvenile delinquents, on their release, with implements and some money in cash to help them settle down as honest and good

citizens. Some institutions also provide follow-up services. The inmates of the certified schools are given training in citizenship and democratic living, while extra-curricular activities, such as sports, debates, drama, music and scouting also receive encouragement and financial help.

BEGGARS

Legislation

The Criminal Procedure Code treats vagrants and vagabonds alike and provides penalties under Sections 55(*i*)(*b*) and 109(*b*). Beggars may be proceeded against under Section 133 which penalises those commtting a public nuisance. Beggary within railway premises was prohibited by law from February 15, 1941. The following Acts have been passed to prohibit begging in public places:

The Bombay Prevention of of Beggary Act, 1945;
The Bengal Vagrancy Act, 1943;
The Bihar Prevention of Beggary Act, 1952;
The Madras Prevention of Beggary Act, 1945;
The Cochin Vagrancy Act;
The Hyderabad Prevention of Beggary Act, 1941;
The Mysore Prevention of Beggary Act, 1944;
The Travancore Prohibition of Begging Act, 1945; and
The Bhopal Prevention of Beggary Act, 1917.

Begging is also prohibited in Ajmer, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh under the respective Municipalities Acts. The Police Acts of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras City also provide measures against begging.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Planning Commission, the Central Social Welfare Board was set up in August 1953. The Board is an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Union Education Ministry. Its principal function is to distribute as grants-in-aid the sum of Rs. 4 crore, provided under the Plan, to voluntary social service organisations "for strengthening, improving and extending the existing activities in the field of social welfare and for developing new programmes and carrying out pilot projects." It also explores the need for welfare services. Co-ordination of the welfare activities carried on by the various Ministries of the Government of India and by the State Governments is another function of the Central Board. Up to December 1955, the Board sanctioned Rs. 75.43 lakh as grants-in-aid to 892 women's welfare institutions, 681 child welfare institutions, 216 institutions for handicapped persons and delinquents and 913 institutions engaged in general welfare work.

Among the other schemes directly controlled by the Board are the Welfare Extension Projects, Urban Family Welfare Projects and training programmes. With a view to decentralising the functions of the Central Board, the State Welfare Boards, consisting mostly of women social workers, have been constituted in 28 States.

WELFARE EXTENSION PROJECTS

On August 15, 1954, the Central Social Welfare Board launched a scheme of rural welfare now known as Welfare Extension Pro-

jects. Each project covers a group of 20 to 25 villages and a population of about 20,000. By December 1955, 291 such projects had been started in 270 districts, covering about 7,000 villages with a population of 60 to 70 lakhs.

Programme

The programme and activities of the projects relate to the welfare of women and children. They comprise *Balwadis* (community creches and pre-basic schools), maternity and infant health services, social education for women, arts and crafts centres, and cultural and recreational activities. Care has been taken to avoid duplication of activities conducted by governmental or non-governmental organisations.

Training Scheme

The proper execution of the above programme requires a large number of trained personnel—*gram sevikas*, midwives and *dais*. Specific courses of training have been instituted for this purpose. While the training of *gram sevikas* is entrusted to the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, the Union Ministry of Health, in co-operation with voluntary organisations, undertakes the training of midwives and *dais*.

Finances

The estimated expenditure on each project during the first Five Year Plan is Rs. 25,000. Half of this amount is contributed by the Board as grants-in-aid while the other half is raised from other sources, such as the State Governments and local bodies. In addition, the Board makes a special grant of Rs. 12,000 to each project for the purchase of a jeep. The Board spent Rs. 8,59,818 on 181 projects during 1954-55 and about Rs. 3,77,094 on 90 projects during 1955-56.

Project Implementing Committees

The Project Implementing Committees are responsible for the formulation and execution of the programmes. Each committee consists of nine members, of whom six or seven are local women social workers. In every project there are generally five centres, each under the charge of a *gram sevika* who is assisted by a midwife or *dai* and a crafts assistant.

Urban Family Welfare Scheme

In pursuance of its objective of promoting the welfare of women, the Central Social Welfare Board has also sponsored a scheme called the Urban Family Welfare. Under this scheme, industrial co-operatives are being formed for starting small-scale industries in selected areas. Each of these industries will provide employment to about 500 women of the lower middle class families. So far, four match factories have been set up at Delhi, Hyderabad, Poona and Vijayawada. The Urban Family Welfare Scheme is implemented by the Central Board in close collaboration with the Union Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The Ministry, besides providing trained personnel and marketing facilities, makes a contribution of Rs. 3 lakh for each family welfare project, partly as a loan and partly as a grant.

CHAPTER XXX

REHABILITATION

Nearly 83.9 lakh people had arrived in India from Pakistan till the end of 1955. Of these, 47.20 lakhs were from West Pakistan and about 36 70 lakhs from East Pakistan. The influx from East Pakistan appears to be on the increase, and about 20,000 people are entering India every month.

From the very beginning, the State assumed the responsibility for the resettlement of displaced persons from Pakistan. A Ministry of Rehabilitation was created at the Centre within a month of the partition to evacuate the displaced Hindus and Sikhs from West Pakistan and to resettle them in India. Subsequently, relief, and rehabilitation departments were set up in every State where displaced persons had settled in large numbers.

By the end of the financial year 1955-56, an expenditure of Rs.287.15 crore had been incurred on the evacuation, relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons. The provision for this purpose in 1956-57 is Rs. 66 crore. The details of expenditure incurred on displaced persons since 1947-48 are given in table CLXXII.

RELIEF

With the progress of rehabilitation, relief camps for displaced persons from West Pakistan have been closed. About 26,000 unattached women and children and old and infirm people are, however, still looked after and maintained by the State. A large number of them live in homes and infirmaries, while the rest receive assistance in cash. They receive preference in the payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants. On receipt of compensation, the inmates of the homes generally cease to be a liability of the Government.

Maintenance Allowance

As a measure of interim relief, the Ministry of Rehabilitation also grants maintenance allowance (up to Rs.100) to displaced persons, who, because of old age, infirmity, disease or other causes, are unable to make a living for themselves and have immovable urban property in Pakistan. About Rs. 1.37 crore were disbursed to about 17,000 persons by the end of December 1955. They also receive priority in the disbursement of compensation against verified claims. The payment of the allowance is generally discontinued once a displaced person of this category has received compensation. All except 150 people have been paid compensation and their allowances discontinued.

RURAL REHABILITATION

For the resettlement of displaced persons in rural areas, the Ministry of Rehabilitation has taken the following steps:

(*i*) Quasi-permanent allotment of evacuee agricultural land in the Punjab and Pepsu;

(*ii*) Allotment of evacuee agricultural land on a temporary basis in other parts of India, specially in the States of Delhi and Rajasthan; and

(*iii*) Settlement on culturable waste land reclaimed by the various State Governments and the Central Tractor Organisation.

In the Punjab and Pepsu, the allotment of evacuee agricultural land to displaced landowners from West Pakistan and those of Punjabi extraction from Sind, N.W.F.P., Baluchistan and Bahawalpur has been made on a quasi-permanent basis. In all, 4.77 lakh allottees have so far taken possession of about 23.80 lakh 'standard' acres in these two States. Moreover, 33,000 families of displaced tenants have been settled in the Punjab and Pepsu as tenants-at-will to the allottees of such land.

In addition, over 58,000 displaced agriculturist families, mostly of non-Punjabi extraction, from West Punjab have been settled on land in the States of Ajmer, Bhopal, Bombay, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Madhya Bharat, Madhaya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh, and about 7.66 lakh acres have been allotted to them. These allotments were first made on a temporary basis, but under the Compensation Scheme, they are now being made permanent.

As a rule, financial assistance in cash or kind or both is given with land to help the settlers to maintain their families until the first crop is harvested, and to buy seeds, bullocks and implements. Till the end of March 1955, a sum of Rs.8.20 crore had been given to the agriculturists for these purposes. The average loan per family works out to Rs. 1,150.

URBAN REHABILITATION

The main requirements of the displaced persons in urban areas were housing and gainful employment.

Housing

Residential accommodation has been allotted to a large number of displaced persons in evacuee houses. For others, the Government has undertaken a large-scale construction programme. Building sites and financial assistance are also given to displaced persons and their co-operative societies. In this way, about 2 lakh new houses and tenements have either been constructed or are under construction. These are estimated to provide accommodation to about 10 lakh displaced people. The construction programme has hitherto been intended mainly for those without proper shelter, *i.e.*, those squatting by the roadside or living in camps, temporary barracks, public places, etc. The problem of these persons has now, to a large extent, been solved and attention is being given to those who are living in conditions of acute congestion and have verified claims. Till the end of March 1956, the expenditure on the housing scheme was about Rs. 60 crore. A provision of Rs. 4.50 crore has been made on this account for 1956-57.

EMPLOYMENT

In order to provide employment to displaced persons, the following facilities have been provided:

Small Loans

Under a Small Loans Scheme, Rs. 13.96 crore were advanced to the States by the Government of India till the end of March 1955. This

amount was meant for the grant of loans not exceeding Rs.5,000 to displaced persons to enable them to make a start in business. A provision of Rs. 62 lakh was made in 1955-56 for this purpose.

The Small Urban Loans Scheme for 1955-56 has been revised in the light of the Compensation Scheme. Three-fourths of the sum of Rs.62 lakh earmarked for the purpose of loans will be given to claimants as advance payment against compensation by the Regional Settlement Commissioners on the recommendations of the State Governments. The rest of the sum will be utilised by the State Governments for the grant of loans to non-claimants. Preference in the grant of loans will be given to persons who have received training in vocations or crafts and wish to set up small industries.

Loans by Rehabilitation Finance Administration

The Rehabilitation Finance Administration, which was set up under the Ministry of Finance to advance business and industrial loans exceeding Rs. 5,000, has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 12 61 crore to 16,276 parties. Out of this sum, Rs.9.92 crore were actually paid up by the end of November 1955.

Assistance to Business and Industry

About 63,000 business and industrial premises were found for displaced persons by the end of September 1955. These premises included 34,000 new shops constructed by the Government and local bodies. Another 4,000 are under construction.

About 155 colonies and new townships have so far been built. The more important of these are: Chandigarh, Faridabad, Nilokheri (Punjab) Rajpura (Pepsu), Hastinapur (U.P.), Ulhasnagar, (Bombay), Govindpuri, Tripuri, Sardarnagar and Gandhidham. While the suburban extensions are adjuncts of the existing towns with their own schools, hospitals, shopping centres and playgrounds, the new townships are self-contained economic units.

Technical and Vocational Training

In view of the limited scope for resettlement in the distributive trades, which were the main occupations of the majority of urban displaced persons from West Pakistan, it was decided to divert a large number of displaced persons to productive channels. To achieve this end, facilities have been provided for training in 100 different useful vocations and crafts. The trainees are given monthly stipends of Rs. 30 each. On the completion of their training, the Government helps them either to start work on their own or to find suitable employment. The training centres under the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment have been utilised and new ones set up by the State and Central Governments to train the displaced persons. By the end of Novermber 1955, about 75,000 displaced persons were trained and 6,000 were under training.

Services

In recruitment to Government services, preference is given to displaced persons. Employment facilities have been provided by the Transfer Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Labour Ministry's Employment Exchanges. The age limits prescribed for recruitment have been relaxed for displaced persons, and various concessions have been given in the matter of fee for examinations and selections conducted by the Union

Public Service Commission. Up to the end of December 1955, 2.36 lakh displaced persons including 46,000 from East Pakistan had secured employment through the Employment Exchanges.

COMPENSATION

The Government of India had promised compensation to the displaced persons for the loss of their property in Pakistan. During the negotiations with the Pakistan Government on the issue of evacuee property in the two countries, the Government of India maintained that immovable evacuee property, including agricultural land in India and Pakistan, should be exchanged on Government to Government basis. This was not acceptable to the Pakistan Government which favoured private sale or exchange. The Karachi Agreement of Januray 1949 provided for private sale or exchange of evacuee urban immovable property. The experiment, however, was not a success.

Final Compensation Scheme

Since no agreement could be reached with Pakistan on the issue of immovable property, the Government of India decided in May 1954 to acquire the right, title and interest of evacuees in the properties left by them in India and to utilise these for the payment of compensation. Consequently, Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act was passed in October 1954. This Act empowered the Central Government to acquire the evacuees' properties for purposes of relief and rehabilitation of the displaced persons and for the payment of compensation. In pursuance of this Act, the Government drew up the Final Compensation Scheme which was approved by Parliament in September 1955. This Scheme replaces the Interim Compensation Scheme sanctioned in November 1953.

Scale of Compensation

Under the scheme the final scale of compensation is higher than the interim scale. It has been devised so as to ensure larger compensation to the smaller claimants. The compensation includes rehabilitation grant which embodies Government's contribution to the compensation pool and is not admissible to those whose verified calaims exceed Rs. 50,000. It is interesting to compare the percentage of compensation under the interim and final schemes to the various categories of claimants.

TABLE CLXXI

Category of claimants	Percentage allowed under the interim compensation scheme	Percentage allowed under the final compensation scheme
Up to Rs. 2,000	60	66.6
Claimants between Rs. 5,000 to 10,000 ..	46.5 to 38.4	51 to 41
Claimants between Rs. 10,000 to 20,000 ..	38.4 to 30.8	39 to 33
Claimants between 20,000 to 50,000 ..	30.8 to 16	33 to 20
Claimants between Rs. 50,000 to 1,00,000	—	20

For those with verified claims of over Rs. 1,00,000, compensation decreases progressively to 11.1 per cent for a claim of Rs.18 lakh. No one can have more than Rs. 2 lakh as compensation.

Rehabilitation grants are admissible to late migrants, and to those who for valid reasons failed to file their claims on time and to certain classes of allottees of small holdings whose claims for rural buildings were rejected.

People over 65 years of age, widows of claimants, cancer patients, students having claims in their own names and claimants living abroad or in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir have been added to the list of those eligible for cash grants up to Rs. 8,000. All those with verified claims up to Rs. 10,000 will also be paid in cash.

Progress in Payment of Compensation

Till January 31, 1956, Rs.23.78 crore were paid as compensation to 81,000 claimants. The amount includes Rs.15.61 crore in cash, Rs.4.59 crore in property and Rs.3 58 crore by adjustments of public dues. In addition, over 4,000 claimants purchased pool property worth Rs. 6 crore. About 11,000 displaced persons with land claims were allotted agricultural land and groves. Thus a total of 96,000 claimants have received compensation.

About 1,48,847 allottees in the Punjab and Pepsu, who had hitherto held land on a quasi-permanent basis, received *sanads* of permanent ownership in land covering an area of about 11 lakh "standard" acres. The cash value of the land thus transferred is about Rs. 44 crore. Besides, property rights have been granted to residents of 31,496 houses.

The machinery for the implementation of the Scheme has been adequately strengthened with the acquisition by the Central Government of the bulk of evacuee properties.

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

The displaced persons from East Pakistan started coming into India immediately after the Noakhali riots in 1946. This exodus has continued since, its tempo increasing or decreasing according to the state of affairs in East Pakistan. A second major exodus started in February 1950. To create conditions of security and stability for the return of the migrants to their homes on either side, an agreement was signed on April 8, 1950, between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan. Under this agreement, the returning migrants were entitled to the restoration of their properties. As a result, lakhs of displaced persons returned to their homes on either side. However, conditions conducive to the resettlement of the returning migrants from India were not maintained for any length of time in East Pakistan, and a large number of displaced persons who had returned to East Pakistan again came back to India. A third major influx took place during May to October 1952 following the panic created by the decision in Pakistan to introduce the Passport System, which came into force on October 15, 1952. Exodus to India has, however, persisted all these years and during 1955 alone about 2.40 lakhs of people arrived in India from East Pakistan as against 1.21 lakhs the previous year.

Since the beginning of the influx, migrants from East Pakistan have received free accommodation in camps and grants for their maintenance. In these camps, facilities are provided for free water supply, medical aid, public health services and primary education for children. The camp population is divided into two categories. The first category includes unattached women and children and old and infirm displaced persons, who constitute a permanent liability of the Government. The second category includes destitute displaced persons who are to be resettled by the

Government. At the end of 1955, the number of displaced persons of the first and second categories living in Government camps and homes was 1,87,000 and 49,000 respectively.

Owing to the continuous influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan and their reluctance to settle permanently in States other than West Bengal, the problem of rehabilitation in the eastern region is not easy of solution. Further, there is very little evacuee property available in the eastern region which can be utilised for the permanent resettlement of displaced persons. The houses, shops and agricultural lands left by the Muslim migrants were restored to them on their return and, in the case of those who did not return, the properties were taken over by a Management Committee consisting of members of the minority community. Owing to legal difficulties these properties cannot be utilised for the permanent resettlement of displaced persons. As such, additional lands, houses and shops have had to be found or built for the displaced persons.

About 36.70 lakh displaced persons from East Pakistan are at present living in the States of the eastern region, *viz.*, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Bihar, Orissa, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh and the Andamans. Of these, more than 28 lakhs are in West Bengal alone.

Rural Resettlement and Loans

About 3.88 lakh families have been settled in rural areas in the States of the eastern region, and an expenditure of Rs. 16 crore has been incurred on them. In the urban areas, Rs. 9.8 crore were given as loans to 88,370 displaced families up to July 1955.

The grant of loans to displaced persons who entered India after January 1, 1951, through the Rehabilitation Finance Administration was resumed on August 1, 1954. Displaced persons who migrated between January 1, 1950 and December 12, 1950 are also eligible for loans from the Rehabilitation Finance Administration, provided they form co-operative societies and the State Governments recommend the grant of loans to them.

Housing

The policy in the eastern region has been to provide house-building loans to diplaced persons to enable them to construct their own houses. By December 1955, about 3 35 lakh houses had been built by the displaced persons on their own. The State Governments have also undertaken the construction of houses and about 15,000 residential units have been built so far. Recently, the construction of 1,100 tenements was started by the West Bengal Government. Five new townships have been established in West Bengal at Fulia, Habra, Gayespur, Hamidpur—Khoshbash mohalla and Kalyani.

Resettlement of Kashmiri Displaced persons

Since the adoption of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954, of the 1.35 lakh Kashmiris who migrated to India from the raider-held areas, 87,000 have been settled in the Jammu and Kashmir State, and the rest accommodated in other States. In 1955-56, Rs. 10 53 lakh were given to the Jammu and Kashmir State as grants-in-aid for the res ttlement of these persons. Another sum of Rs. 109.31 lakh was sanctioned for the grant of loans to displaced persons.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Muslim Migrants

Financial assistance in the shape of business loans up to Rs. 500 per family and *ad hoc* relief grants up to Rs. 200 per family were given to Muslims who returned to India from Pakistan. Their property has also been restored to them. Between March 1951 and January 1956, Rs. 25.77 lakh were given to them by way of loans and grants.

TABLE CLXXII

EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS (1947-48 TO 1955-56)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	Establishment	Grants			Loans			Housing			Total
		West Pakistan D. Ps.	East Pakistan D. Ps.	Total	West Pakistan D. Ps.	East Pakistan D. Ps.	Total	West Pakistan D. Ps.	East Pakistan D. Ps.	Total	
1947-48 ..	5.78	272.09	—	272.09	0.71	—	0.71	—	—	—	278.58
1948-49 ..	13.37	1,654.85	185.48	1,840.33	499.50	1.78	501.28	581.11	—	581.11	2,936.09
1949-50 ..	16.15	1,627.45	148.49	1,775.94	1,041.74	159.94	1,198.34	970.84	262.00	1,232.84	4,223.27
1950-51 ..	18.37	723.36	649.90	1,373.26	444.23	345.11	789.34	963.80	242.08	1,205.88	3,386.85
1951-52 ..	18.85	573.18	586.76	1,159.94	297.63	521.71	819.34	1,117.24	438.13	1,615.37	3,613.50
1952-53 ..	19.60	506.21	427.63	933.84	225.89	517.53	743.42	829.68	279.75	1,109.43	2,806.29
1953-54 ..	18.73	641.62	429.67	1,077.28	246.10	307.32	552.42	450.21	143.16	593.37	2,242.81
1954-55 ..	20.72	443.2	462.84	905.96	186.52	401.49	588.01	428.39	342.70	771.09	2,265.78
1955-56 ..	28.58	1,674.68	766.09	2,440.77	306.52	383.11	689.63	645.00	556.94	1,201.94	4,360.92
Total	160.15	8,122.56	3,656.86	11,779.42	3,245.50	2,637.99	5,883.49	6,096.27	2,269.76	8,311.03	26,134.09
Compensation to D.Ps. from West Pakistan..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,334.00
Misc. expenditure ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.39
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,715.78

THE STATES

REORGANISATION OF STATES

On December 29, 1953, the Government of India appointed the States Reorganisation Commission to examine " objectively and dispassionately " the question of the reorganisation of the States of the Indian Union " so that the welfare of the people of each constituent unit as well as the nation as a whole is promoted." The Commission consisted of Saiyid Fazl Ali as Chairman and Shri Hriday Nath Kunzru and Shri Kavalam Madhava Panikkar as members. Besides receiving well-considered memoranda from about 2,000 individuals and public associations, the Commission visited 104 places throughout the country and interviewed over 9,000 persons.

The Commission's report, submitted on September 30, 1955, was considered by the Central and State Governments. On January 16, 1956, the Government of India announced its decisions on most of the Commission's recommendations.

Legislation to give effect to the scheme of reorganisation in the light of the Government's decisions envisages the introduction of a States Reorganisation Bill in Parliament, after consultation with the State Governments in accordance with the requirements of Article 3 of the Constitution, and the introduction at the same time of a Bill to amend the Constitution.

A draft of the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956, as referred to the legislatures of the States concerned was placed before both Houses of Parliament by the Home Minister on March 16, 1956. According to this Bill, the Indian Union will consist of 15 States and 7 Union territories, as given below:

States

(1) Andhra-Telangana, (2) Assam, (3) Bihar, (4) Gujarat, (5) Kerala, (6) Madhya Pradesh, (7) Madras, (8) Maharashtra, (9) Mysore, (10) Orissa, (11) Punjab, (12) Rajasthan, (13) Uttar Pradesh, (14) West Bengal, (15) Jammu and Kashmir.

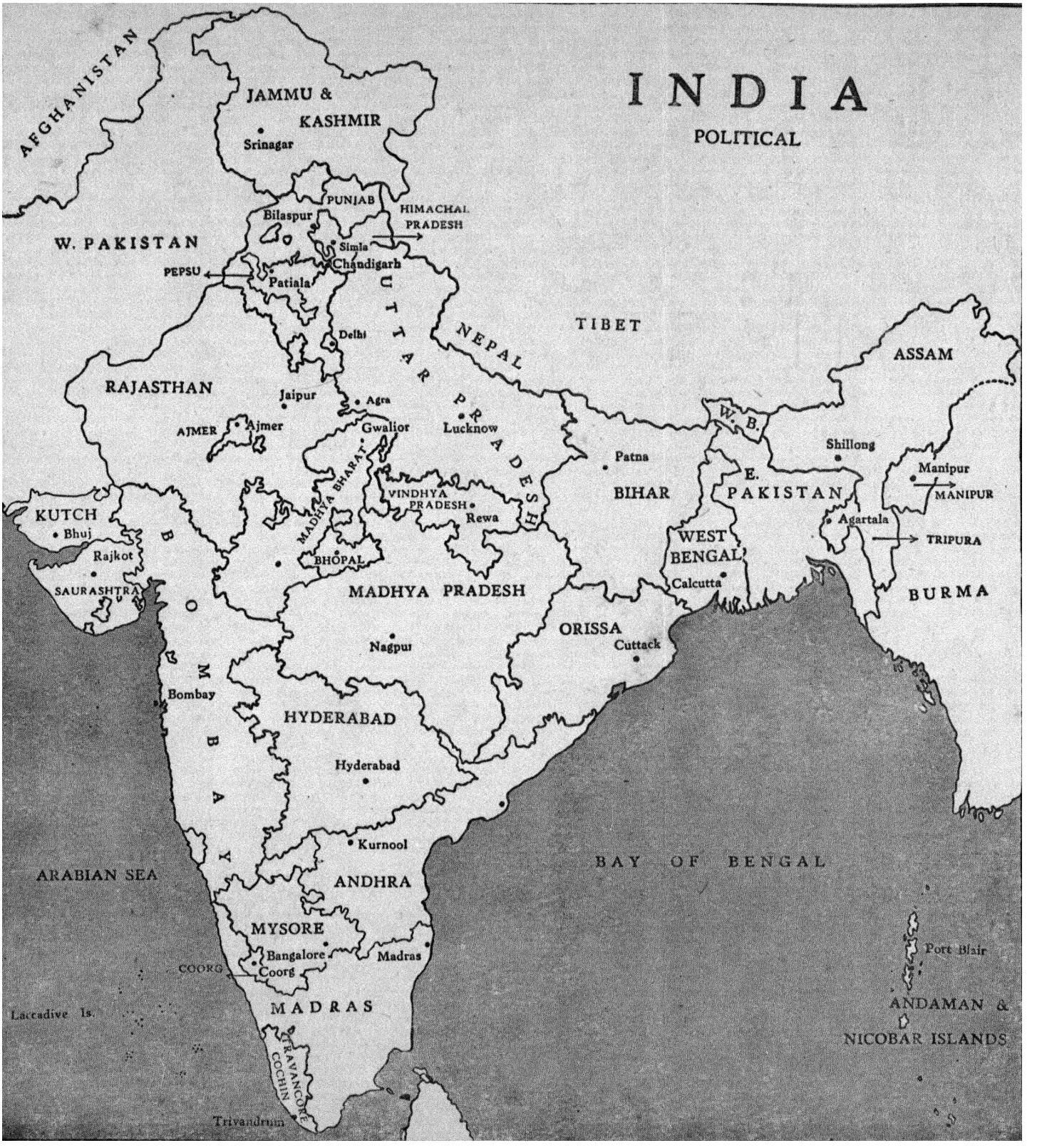
Union Territories

(1) Bombay, (2) Delhi, (3) Himachal Pradesh, (4) Manipur, (5) Tripura, (6) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, (7) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

It is further proposed to group the State and Union territories as reorganised (excluding the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) into five zones and to establish a permanent Zonal Council for each of these. Each Council will have a permanent secretariat located at a place within the zone which the Council itself will determine. The functions of the Council will be purely advisory. It will be competent to discuss any matter in which some or all the member States and or the Union have a common interest and tender advice to the Governments concerned.

The five Zonal Councils will be constituted as follows:

1. *Northern Zone*: Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.


INDIA
POLITICAL
AFGHANISTAN
JAMMU &
KASHMIR
Srinagar
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL
PRADESH
Bilaspur
Simla
Chandigarh
W. PAKISTAN
PEPSU
Patiala
Delhi
UTTAR PRADESH
NEPAL
TIBET
ASSAM
RAJASTHAN
Jaipur
Agra
Lucknow
W. B.
AJMER
Ajmer
Gwalior
Shillong
Patna
Manipur
MANIPUR
MADHYA BHARAT
VINDHYA
PRADESH
Rewa
BIHAR
E.
PAKISTAN
KUTCH
Bhuj
Agartala
TRIPURA
Rajkot
BHOPAL
WEST
BENGAL
SAURASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
Calcutta
BURMA
BOMBAY
ORISSA
Nagpur
Cuttack
Bombay
HYDERABAD
Hyderabad
Kurnool
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDHRA
MYSORE
Bangalore
Madras
Port Blair
COORG
Coorg
MADRAS
ANDAMAN &
NICOBAR ISLANDS
Laccadive Is.
TRAVANCORE
COCHIN
Trivandrum

2. *Central Zone*: Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

3. *Eastern Zone*: Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and the Union territories of Manipur and Tripura.

4. *Western Zone*: Maharashtra, Gujarat and the Union territory of Bombay.

5. *Southern Zone*: Andhra-Telengana, Madras, Mysore and Kerala.

As the proposal for the union of the two States of Bihar and West Bengal is under active consideration, no provision has been made in the draft Bill for territorial adjustments between them. A separate Bill is to be introduced in due course to implement the decision taken about these States.

CHAPTER XXXI

PART A STATES

ANDHRA

Area: 63,608 sq. miles *Population*: 20,507,801 *Capital*: Kurnool
Language spoken: Telugu

Governor:	C. M. Trivedi
Ministers	
1. Chief Minister and Minister for Finance, Legislature, Information, Home (Public Services) and Education	B. Gopala Reddi
2. Deputy Chief Minister and Minister for Home (Law and Order), Irrigation and Prisons	N. Sanjeeva Reddi
3. Co-operation, Commercial Taxes, Transport and Law	D. D. Sanjeevayya
4. Planning, Development, Industries and Public Health	Kala Venkata Rao
5. Revenue, Registration and Endowments	K. Chandramouli
6. Electricity, Labour and Social Services	G. Latchanna
7. Agriculture, Veterinary and Forests	N. V. Rama Rao
8. Local Administration and Prohibition	A. B. Nageswara Rao

ANDHRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: R. Lakshminarasimham Dora

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Adinarayana, B.	Bhogapuram	P.S.P.
2.	Adinarayana Reddi, Y.	Rayachoti	Cong.
3.	Ammanna Raja, C.	Attili	Cong.
4.	Anthony Reddi, P.	Anantapur	Cong.
5.	Appalaswami, B.	Amalapuram	Ind.
6.	Appa Rao, B.	Anakapalle	Cong.
7.	Appa Rao, K.	Kaikalur	Cong.
8.	Appa Rao, M. R.	Nuzvid	Cong.
9.	Ayyapu Reddi	Nandikotkur	Cong.
10.	Balanarayana Reddi, K.	Proddatur	Cong.
11.	Bapayya, G.	Pedakakani	Cong.
12.	Bapiah, M.	Gurzala	Cong.
13.	Bapineedu, A.	Kovvur	Cong.
14.	Basavareddi Sankariah	Buchireddipalem	Cong.
15.	Basi Reddi, P.	Pulivendla	Cong.
16.	Bayappareddi	Nallamada	Cong.
17.	Bhagvantha Rao, A.	Kuchivapudi	Cong.
18.	Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	Visakhapatnam	Cong.
19.	Bhusanna, G.	Adoni	P.S.P.
20.	Brahmananda Reddi, K.	Phirangipuram	Cong.
21.	Brahmarha, S.	Eluru	Cong.
22.	Chandramouli, J.	Ammanabrolu	Cong.
23.	Chandramouli, K.	Vemur	Cong.
24.	Chenchurama Naidu	Kondapi	Cong.
25.	Chengalraya	Vepenjeri	Cong.
26.	Chennayya, Y.	Repalle	Cong.
[illegible]	Chidambaram Reddi, P.	Penukonda	Cong.
	[illegible]a Reddi	Chittoor	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
29.	Chudamani Deo, V. C.	Parvatipuram	Ind.
30.	Divi Kondaiah Chowdary	Kandukur	Cong.
31.	Doraikannu, M.	Tiruttani (R)	Cong.
32.	Gantlama Suryanarayana	Gajapatinagaram (R)	P.S.P.
33.	Gopalakrishna, V.	Pithapuram	Cong.
34.	Gopalakrishnayya Gupta, T.	Madanapalle	Cong.
35.	Gopalakrishna Reddi, P.	Gudur	Cong.
36.	Gopala Rao, D.	Jaggampeta	Ind.
37.	Gopala Reddi, B.	Atmakur	Cong.
38.	Gopala Reddi, P.	Tiruttani	Cong.
39.	Govindarajulu, N.	Vinukonda	Cong.
40.	Gunnayya, P.	Patapatnam (R)	Cong.
41.	Hanumantha Reddi	Pathikonda	Cong.
42.	Harishchandra Prasad, M.	Tanuku	Cong.
43.	Jagannadham, R.	Chodavaram	Ind.
44.	Jagannadham, S.	Narasannapeta	Cong.
45.	Jagannadharaju G.	Undi	Cong.
46.	Jagannatharaju, G.	Bheemunipatnam	P.S.P.
47.	Jalayya, T.	Guntur I	Cong.
48.	Jiyyardas, T.	Ongole (R)	Cong.
49.	Kala Venkata Rao	Kothapeta	Cong.
50.	Kaleswara Rao, A.	Vijayawada South	Cong.
51.	Kamayya Reddi	Pallipalam (R)	Cong.
52.	Kasi Reddi, S.	Podili	Com.
53.	Kodandaramiah, P.	Polavaram	Cong.
54.	Kothandarami Reddi, V.	Sarvepalli	Cong.
55.	Koti Reddi, K.	Lakkireddipalle	Cong.
56.	Koti Reddi, M.	Mangalagiri	Cong.
57.	Krishnamraju, V. V.	Tuni	Cong.
58.	Krishnavatharam, S. K. V.	Tadepalligudem	Cong.
59.	Kurmayya, V.	Gudivada (R)	Cong.
60.	Kusum Gajapathi Raju	Gajapatinagaram	P.S.P.
61.	Lakshmanadas, L.	Patapatnam	Cong.
62.	Lakshminarasimham Dora, R.	Tekkali	Cong.
63.	Lakshminarayana Reddi, T.	Anaparti	Cong.
64.	Lakshmunaidu, A.	Naguru	Ind.
65.	Latchanna, G.	Sompeta	Cong.
66.	Latchapatrudu, R.	Golugonda	Ind.
67.	Laxmayya, J.	Penugonda	Cong.
68.	Lingam, N. K.	Nandikotkur (R)	Cong.
69.	Mahboob Ali Khan	Kurnool	Cong.
70.	Majji Pydayya Naidu	Kondakarla	Cong.
71.	Manthena Venkataraju	Baptala	Cong.
72.	Marupillai Chitti	Vijayawada North	Cong.
73.	Mathcharaju, M.	Gudem	Ind.
74.	Mohd. Rahmatulla, S.	Cuddapah	Cong.
75.	Moula Saheb, S.	Udayagiri	Cong.
76.	Muhammad Tahsil	Bhadrachalam	Com.
77.	Munuswami, M.	Gudur (R)	Cong.
78.	Murti Raju, C. S. V. P.	Pentapadu	Cong.
79.	Nagayya, E.	Paravada	Cong.
80.	Nageswara Rao, A. B.	Rajahmundry	Praja
81.	Nageswara Rao, G.	Razole (R)	Com.
82.	Nageswara Rao, M.	Guntur II	Cong.
83.	Nagi Reddi, M.	Macherla	Com.
84.	Nallapati Venkatramayya	Narasaraopet	Cong.
85.	Narasimha Appa Rao, P.	Palakonda	Ind.
86.	Narasimhamoorthy, G.	Amalapuram	Ind.
87.	Naryanappa, S.	Gooty	Cong.
88.	Narsinga Rao, B. G. M. A.	Kanithi	Cong.
89.	Nathamuni Reddi, R.	Tirupati	Cong.
90.	Obula Reddi, K.	Markapur	Cong.
91.	Padmanabha Raju, K. V. S.	Revidi	P.S.P.
92.	Pallam Raju, M.	Kakinada	Cong.
93.	Pamideswara, P.	Malleswaram	Cong.
94.	Papa Rao, T.	Nagarikatakam	Ind.

(R) = Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
95.	Parandamayya, G.	Ponnur	Cong.
96.	Parthasarathi, P.	Rajampet	Cong.
97.	Parvata Gurraju	Prathipadu	Cong.
98.	Pattabhirama Rao, S. B. P.	Pamarru	Cong.
99.	Perumallu, D.	Palacole (R)	Cong.
100.	Peta Bapayya	Tiruvur	Cong.
101.	Pothu Raju, M.	Narasapatnam (R)	Cong.
102.	Pragada Koteyya	Chirala	Cong.
103.	Prakasam, T.	Ongole (G)	Cong.
104.	Punnayya, K.	Cheepurupalli	Cong.
105.	Raghavulu, T. V.	Kovvur (R)	Cong.
106.	Rajagopal Naidu, P.	Thavanampalle	Cong.
107.	Rajaram, M.	Gooty (R)	Cong.
108.	Raja Ramchandra Raju, K.	Ramchandrapuram	Praja
109.	Rajayya, B.	Salur (R)	Cong.
110.	Rajeswara Rao, M.	Divi (R)	Cong.
111.	Raju, P. V. G.	Vizianagaram	P.S.P.
112.	Raju C. V. S. *alias* Sanyasi Raju	Yellamanchili	Ind.
113.	Ramabhadra Raju, N.	Cheyyeru	Cong.
114.	Ramabrahmam, D.	Kuppam	Cong.
115.	Ramcharlu, P.	Dharmavaram	Cong.
116.	Ramaiah, K.	Paruchur	Cong.
117.	Ramaiah, K.	Jammalamadugu	Cong.
118.	Ramakrishna Raju, R. B.	Vadamalpet	Ind.
119.	Ramakrishna Reddi, B.	Kavali	Praja
120.	Ramakotiah, C.	Kankipadu	Cong.
121.	Ramalinga Reddi, H.	Alur	Cong.
122.	Rama Reddi, B.	Mydukur	Ind.
123.	Rami Reddi, G.	Nandyal	Ind.
124.	Ramaswami Reddi, G.	Peddakurapadu	Cong.
125.	Ramaswami Naidu, P.	Balijipeta	Cong.
126.	Ramachandra Reddi, T.	Putloor	Cong.
127.	Ramayya, M.	Kanchikacherla	Cong.
128.	Ramulu, N.	Brahmanatharla	Cong.
129.	Ramu Naidu, G.	Srungavarapukota (R)	P.S.P.
130.	Rangababu, U.	Ichapuram	Cong.
131.	Ranganatha Mudaliar, S.	Ramakrisharajupet	Ind.
132.	P. Ranga Reddi, P.	Giddalur	Cong.
133.	Rangayya, M.	Denduluru	Cong.
134.	Rathnam	Punganur (R)	Cong.
135.	Ratnasabapathi, B.	Badvel	P.S.P.
136.	Rukmini Devi, B.	Hindupur (R)	Cong.
137.	Sambhu Reddi, N.	Kamalapuram	Cong.
138.	Sanjeeviah, D.	Yemmigannur (R)	Cong.
139.	Sanjeeva Reddi, N.	Kalahasti	Cong.
140.	Santappa	Dharamavaram (R)	Cong.
141.	Satyanarayana, C.	Shermuhammadapuram	Cong.
142.	Satyanarayana, P.	Samalkot	Com.
143.	Satyanarayanamurthy, A.	Palacole	Cong.
144.	Satyanarayana Raju, M.	Cheepurupalli	P.S.P.
145.	Sesha Reddi, B. P.	Dhone	Ind.
146.	Seshadri	Rayadrug	Cong.
147.	Shanmugam K.	Vankatagiri (R)	Cong.
148.	Singarayya, P.	Kalahasti (R)	Cong.
149.	Sitaramaswami, K.	Bobbili	Cong.
150.	Siva Rama Prasad, Y.	Divi	Cong.
151.	Somayajulu, C. V.	Srungavarapukota	P.S.P.
152.	Sree Ranganaikulu, C.	Vunukuru	Cong.
153.	Sriramamurti, D.	Madugula	P.S.P.
154.	Srinivasa Rao, N.	Tadepalligudem (R)	Cong.
155.	Sriramulu, P.	Duggirala	Cong.
156.	Subba Rao, B.	Burugupudi (R)	Ind.
157.	Subba Rao, D.	Peddapuram	Com.
158.	Subba Rao, K.	Hindupur	Cong.
159.	Subbarayudu, C.	Tadapatri	Cong.
160.	Subba Reddi, A. C.	Nellore	Cong.
161.	Subba Reddi, B. V.	Kolikuntla	Ind.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
162.	Sundarayya, P.	Gannavaram	Com.
163.	Suryanarayana, P.	Srikakulam	Ind.
164.	Suryanarayana, Raju, S.	Narasapatnam	Cong.
165.	Swarna Vemiah	Buchireddipalem (R)	Com.
166.	Syamala Seetharamiah	Bhadrachalam (R)	Com.
167.	Thimma Reddi, C. P.	Sirvel	Cong.
168.	Thimme Reddi, P.	Vayalapad	Cong.
169.	Thimmiah Setty, T. G.	Kosigi	Cong.
170.	Tirupathi Rao, R.	Pallipalem	Cong.
171.	Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah	Sattenapalli	Ind.
172.	Veera Basava Chikka Rayal	Punganur	Ind.
173.	Vema Reddi, K. V.	Kadiri	Cong.
174.	Venkaiah, N.	Addanki	Cong.
175.	Venkatarama Naidu, N.	Pileru	Cong.
176.	Venkataramana Reddi, D.	Darsi	Cong.
177.	Venka aramanaga, K.	Bandar	Cong.
178.	Venkataramanppa, P.	Gorantala	Cong.
179.	Venkatarama Raju, A.	Razole	Com.
180.	Venkataramayya, A.	Tenali	Cong.
181.	Venkataramiah, N.	Bhimavaram	Cong.
182.	Venkataratnam, K.	Vuyyur	Cong.
183.	Venkataratnam, N.	Burugupudi	Cong.
184.	Venkata Reddi, K.	Nandipad	Ind.
185.	Venkata Reddi, G.	Narasapur	Cong.
186.	Venkatasubbaiah, P.	Rajampet (R)	Cong.
187.	Venkata Subba Reddi, T. N.	Tamballapalla	Cong.
188.	Venkatasubramanyam, A.	Gudivada	Ind.
189.	Venkta Sivayya, B.	Martur	Cong.
190.	Venkataswami Reddi, P.	Venkatagiri	Cong.
191.	Venkatayya, N.	Yerragondapalem	Cong.
192.	Venkateswarulu, P.	Nandigama	Com.
193.	Vijayabhaskara Reddi	Yemmiganur	Cong.
194.	Visweswara Rao, V.	Mylavaram	Com.
195.	Yellamanda Reddi, G.	Kanigiri	Com.
196.	Yeruku Naidu, A.	Salur	P.S.P.

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1954-55 (Revised)	20.87	24.36	—3.49
1955-56 (Budget)	21.35	24.32	—2.97

During 1955-56, the State Government floated a 4 per cent development loan (1967) in two issues. The total accepted subscriptions amounted to Rs. 4.95 crore. The proceeds of the loan are to be used for capital expenditure on electricity, irrigation and industrial development schemes and for loans and advances to local bodies and agriculturists.

Food and Agriculture

In 1954, the State Government procured 2.35 lakh tons of rice, of which 1.31 lakh tons were exported to Madras and Travancore-Cochin and 94,000 tons kept for the central reserve of the Union Government.

Almost all *zamindari* estates and most of the *inam* estates in Andhra have been taken over by the State and the *ryotwari* system introduced there

The ordinance promulgated on August 26, 1954, affording temporary protection to the tenants, has been replaced by the Andhra Inam Tenant's Protection Act.

Six major projects, namely, the Tungabhadra, Rallapadu, Romperu, Upper Pennar, Bhairavanithippa and Krishna Barrage are under execution under the first Five Year Plan. In addition, 17 medium-sized irrigation schemes are under execution.

In 1954-55, the State Government purchased 15 tractors for Rs. 10.71 lakh to expedite the reclamation of land in the Tungabhadra project area. A tractor workshop to provide servicing facilities in this area was set up at Holagundi.

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was vigorously propagated in the State in 1954. On an average, this method resulted in an increase of 700 lb. in the output of paddy per acre.

Industry

A scheme for the manufacture of cardboard at the rate of a quarter ton per day has been taken up in the Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry. The State Government is considering a scheme for the reorganisation of the Government Ceramic Factory at Gudur in order to increase its capacity and manufacture material for electrical insulation.

A diploma course in radio engineering was introduced in the Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada, in July 1954. The Ceramic School at Gudur imparts training in (*i*) pottery and refractories, and (*ii*)glass and enamel work.

The Glass Bangle and Bead Training Centre at Gudur, the Pottery Training Centre at Rajahmundry and the Coir Industrial School at Buruya are being run by the Government to serve as model cottage industries.

In 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 1.16 lakh was sanctioned as aid to three industrial concerns under the State Aid to Industries Act.

Education

Under the Central Government's scheme for providing relief to the educated unemployed, the State Government opened 1,000 single-teacher schools in the rural areas.

Hindi was made a compulsory subject of study as a third language in Forms I to IV from the academic year 1955-56, to be continued in Forms V and VI in the succeeding years.

A Senior Division N.C.C. unit, a Girls' Division unit, Six Junior Division units for boys and four Junior Division units for girls were raised at a total cost of Rs. 4.5 lakh.

Public Health

There are 160 hospitals and 497 dispensaries in the State, besides 11 special hospitals and dispensaries. In 1954-55, 204 beds were added to the State hospitals.

A school for training health visitors was established at Vishakhapatnam. Eight maternity and child welfare centres were establish-

ed in the backward areas. In addition to the 13 primary health centres functioning outside the Community Project areas, 4 health centres were established in the N.E.S. blocks.

A survey of the incidence of beri-beri has been initiated in Vishakhapatnam town. Under the National Filaria Control Programme, one treatment unit and two survey units were set up in the endemic area of Mandapet.

The Government approved the formation of 4 units for intensive operations under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme in Vishakhapatnam, Palnad, Kadiri and Patikonda taluks. The scheme is to cost Rs. 80 lakh.

Local Self-government

There are 35 municipalities and 11 district boards in the State. In 1954, the number of *panchayats* was 3,753, and there were 11,332 villages where these had yet to be constituted.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

In 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 50.30 lakh was provided for various welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 13.38 lakh was to be spent on the award of scholarships and Rs. 14.41 lakh on boarding grants to students. The State Government constituted a special fund of Rs. 10 lakh for providing house plots to *harijans* who did not already possess them. A provision of Rs. 3.8 lakh was made for the construction and repair of wells and a sum of Rs. 4 8 lakh was earmarked for public health schemes specially meant for *harijans*. Also, Rs. 20 57 lakh were provided for welfare schemes for the Scheduled Tribes and for the development of Scheduled and Tribal areas.

ASSAM

Area: 85,012 sq. miles *Population*: 9,043,707 *Capital*: Gauhati
Languages spoken: Assamese and Bengali

Governor:	Jairamdas Daulatram
Ministers	
1. Chief Minister, and Minister for Home, Appointments, Co-ordination, Tribal Welfare, etc.	Bishnuram Medhi
2. Finance and Revenue	Motiram Bora
3. Public Works and Transport	Siddhinath Sarma
4. Labour, Education, Publicity, Development of Backward Classes and Areas	Omeo Kumar Das
5. Judicial, Rehabilitation, Supply, Trade, Commerce and Industries	Baidyanath Mookerjee
6. Medical, Public Health and Cottage Industries	Rupnath Brahma
7. Forests, Legislative, Electricity, Food and Agriculture	Ramnath Das
8. Excise, Jails, Registration and Stamps	J. J. M. Nichols Roy
9. Local Self-government, Veterinary and Livestock	Abdul Matlib Mazumdar
Deputy Minister	
1. Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation	Hareswar Das
2. Labour and Education	Purnananda Chetia

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Kuladhar Chaliha

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	A. Alley	Nongpoh (R)	Cong.
2.	Aaran Sangma	Daianadubi (R)	Cong.
3.	Abdul Matlib Mazumdar	Hailakandi	Cong.
4.	Abdul Jalil	Badarpur	Cong.
5.	Ajit Narayan Deb	Kokrajhar-Sidli	Ind.
6.	A. S. Khongphai	Nongstoin (R)	Ind.
7.	Akshoy Kumar Das	Sorbhog	Cong.
8.	Ananda Chandra Bazharua	Nazira	Cong.
9.	Baidyanath Mookherjee	Ratabari-Patharkandi	Cong.
10.	Baikuntha Nath Das	Patacharkushi-Barama (R)	Cong.
11.	Baliram Das	Marigaon-Dhing (R)	Cong.
12.	Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati	Sootea	Cong.
13.	Bimala Kanta Borah	Jamunamukh	Cong.
14.	Bishnuram Medhi	Hajo	Cong.
15.	Biswadeb Sarma	Tespur-North	Cong.
16.	Chanoo Kheria	Golaghat-West	Cong.
17.	Dalbir Singh Lohar	Digboi	Cong.
18.	Dandiram Dutta	Kalaigaon	Soc.
19.	Davidson Bhobora	Panery (R)	Cong.
20.	Debeswar Rajhowa	Dergaon	Cong.
21.	Dharanidhar Basumatari	Rangiya (R)	Cong.
22.	Emonsing Sangma	Phulbari (R)	Cong.
23.	Emerson Momin	Tura (R)	Cong.
24.	Faiznur Ali	Dibrugarh-West	Cong.
25.	Gahan Chandra Goswami	Gohpur	Cong.
26.	Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya	Gauhati	Cong.
27.	Gauri Sankar Roy	Katlicherra	Cong.
28.	Ghana Kanta Gogoi	Moran	Ind.
29.	Girindranath Gogoi	Sibsagar	Cong.
30.	Hakim Chandra Rabba	Goalpara (R)	Cong.
31.	Hareswar Das	North Salmara	Cong.
32.	Hareswar Goswami	Palashbari	Soc.
33.	Harihar Choudhury	Doom Dooma	Cong.
34.	Harinarayan Baruah	Teok	Cong.
35.	Harison Momin	Baggmara (R)	Cong.
36.	Hem Chandra Chakravarty	Hailakandi-Silchar	Cong.
37.	Hem Chandra Hazarika	North Lakhimpur	Cong.
38.	Indreswar Khound	Tinsukia-North	Cong.
39.	Jadab Chandra Khaklari	Digboi (R)	Cong.
40.	Jadunath Bhuyan	Tinsukia-South	Cong.
41.	Jatindra Narayan Das	Gossaigaon	Cong.
42.	Joybhadra Hagjer	North Cachar Hills (R)	Cong.
43.	J. J. M. Nichols Roy	Shillong	Cong.
44.	Jogakanta Baruah	Jaipur	Cong.
45.	Kamala Prosad Agarwal	Tezpur South	Cong.
46.	Karka Chandra Doley	North Lakhimpur (R)	Cong.
47.	Khagendra Nath Nath	Goalpara	Cong.
48.	Khorsing Terang	Mikir Hills-East	Cong.
49.	Kistobin Rymbai	Jowai (R)	Cong.
50.	Kobab Hussain Ahmed	Mankachar	Cong.
51.	Krishnananda Bramachari	Bijni	Cong.
52.	Kuladhar Chaliha	Jorhat-South	Cong.
53.	Lila Kanta Borah	Kaliabar	Cong.
54.	Mahadev Das	Barpeta North-East (R)	Cong.
55.	Maham Singh	Cherra (R)	K.J.D.
56.	Md. Idris	Rupahihat	Cong.
57.	Mahmud Ali	Patharkandi-Karimganj	Cong.
58.	Mohendra Mohan Choudhury	Barpeta North-East	Cong.
59.	Mahendra Hazarika	Nowgong-Raha (R)	Cong.
60.	Mal Chandra Pegu	Golaghat-West (R)	Cong.
61.	Manik Chandra Das	Bordubi	Cong.
62.	Mehrab Ali Laskar	Silchar	Ind.
63.	Mohendra Nath Deka	Kamalpur	Cong.
64.	Mohi Kanta Das	Dhekaijuli-South	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
65.	Moinul Haque Chaudhury	Silchar-Sonai	Cong.
66.	Motiram Bora	Marigaon-Dhing	Cong.
67.	Md. Pahar Khan	Tarabari	Ind.
68.	Muhammad Umaruddin	Bilaspara	Ind.
69.	Namwar Ali Barbhuiya	Katigora	Cong.
70.	Nanda Kishore Sinha	Sonai	Cong.
71.	Nikang Rengpyar	Mikir Hills-West	Cong.
72.	Nilmani Phookan	Jorhat-North	Cong.
73.	Nurul Islam	Laharighat	Cong.
74.	Omeo Kumar Das	Dhekiajuli-North	Cong.
75.	Prabhat Chandra Goswami	Nalbari-North	Cong.
76.	Pratap Chandra Sharma	Nowgong-Raha	Cong.
77.	Profulla Goswami	Nalbari-South	Cong.
78.	Pu. Ch. Saprawanga	Aijal-West (R)	Cong.
79.	Pu. R. Benthuama	Lungleh (R)	Cong.
80.	Pu. Lalbuaia	Aijal-East (R)	Cong.
81.	Purandar Sarma	Mangaldai	Cong.
82.	Purnananda Chetia	Sonari	Cong.
83.	Robin Kakati	Amguri	Cong.
84.	Radhacharan Choudhury	Boko	Soc.
85.	Radhika Ram Das	Pub-Bangsar-Silasundari Ghopa	Cong.
86.	Raghunandan Dhubi	Lakhipur (R)	Cong.
87.	Raichand Nath	Barkhola	Cong.
88.	Rajendra Nath Barua	Golaghat-East	Cong.
89.	Ramesh Chandra Das Chaudhury	Ratabari-Patharkandi (R)	Cong.
90.	Ramesh Chandra Das Borooah	Diburgarh-East	Cong.
91.	Ramnath Das	Jorhat-North (R)	Cong.
92.	Ramprasad Chaudhury	Lakhimpur	Cong.
93.	Ranendra Mohan Das	Karimganj	K.M.P.P.
94.	Rupnath Brahma	Kokrajhar-Sidli (R)	Cong.
95.	Sahadat Ali Mandal	South-Salmara	Ind.
96.	Santosh Kumar Barua	Golkganj	Cong.
97.	Sarju Prosad Singh	Titabar	A.P.P.
98.	Sarveswar Boruwa	Bihpuria	Cong.
99.	Sashadhar Ghose	Panery	Cong.
100.	Siddhinath Sarma	Rangiya	Cong.
101.	Tajuddin Ahmed	Barpeta-West	P.S.P.
102.	Tamizuddin Prodhani	Dhubri	Ind.
103.	Thanuram Gogoi	Nazira-Sonari	Cong.
104.	Usha Barthakur	Samaguri	Cong.

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus(+) or Deficit(—)
1951-52 (Accounts)	10.81	10.45	+0.36
1952-53 (Accounts)	13.85	12.15	+1.70
1953-54 (Accounts)	13.90	13.31	+0.59
1954-55 (Revised)	16.88	18.84	—1.96
1955-56 (Budget)	18.45	20.87	—2.42

The deficits on revenue account in the State budgets for 1954-55 and 1955-56 were due mainly to substantial contributions for the imple-

mentation of the first Five Year Plan. No new taxation measures were adopted.

Food and Agriculture

Some 19,280 maunds of improved seed were distributed during the year and these resulted in an additional production of 13,439 tons from 31,777 acres. In addition, 56,942 plants and grafts of different varieties of fruit were supplied to growers. Double-cropping with rotation, introduced in 83,000 acres, yielded an estimated additional output of 21,000 tons. Through reclamation in Kamrup, Nowgong, Darrang and Cachar districts, 1 31 lakh acres were brought under cultivation by the tea estates as part of the Grow More Food Campaign.

Soil conservation measures like the construction of contour bunds, planting of trees, shrubs and grasses and plugging of gullies were continued in the hill areas. In all, 310 terrace projects, benefiting 816 acres of land were executed in the Khasi, Jaintia, Lushai, Naga and Garo hills.

Industry

Handloom weaving, the largest cottage industry in the State, provides part-time and whole-time employment to 12 5 lakh persons. A State Handloom Advisory Board has been formed to advise the Government on its development. The production of handloom cloth increased from 2 9 crore yards in 1953 to 3.0 crore yards in 1954.

The State *Khadi* Board, constituted in 1953, is at present engaged in the development of *khadi*, vegetable oil and hand pounding of rice in lustries. Other industries intended to be taken up by the Board, include: (*i*) hand-made paper, (*ii*) bee-keeping, (*iii*) pottery making, (*iv*) *gur*-making, (*v*) manufacture of soap and non-edible oils, and (*vi*) leather.

In 1954-55, the Industries Department loaned Rs. 3·18 lakh to individuals for the development of cottage industries such as brass and bell metal work, soap-making, brick-making, printing and fruit preservation. Grants were made for the development of bee-keeping, carpentry, weaving, blacksmithy, book-binding, soap-making, etc. Assam has a Sericultural Training Institute at Titabar. A Sericultural Research Station has been established here, at a cost of Rs. 1 46 lakh. In order to meet the growing demand for quality seeds, a sericultural farm and a seed store have been added to the 9 farms and 3 grainages already in existence. High yielding varieties of silk-worm and about 4,000 mulberry saplings have been imported from Japan. Another 4,000 mulberry saplings have been brought from Madras and planted at Shillong and Jowai.

Education

In 1954-55, the State Primary Education Board took over 100 schools with 678 teachers bringing the total number of schools and teachers under its control to 10,060 and 16,112 respectively.

The compulsory primary education scheme covers 12 towns and 4,799 villages with 3,514 schools, 6,441 teachers and 2 69 lakh students. The Assam Basic Education Act, 1954, which aims at the gradual conver-

sion of primary and middle vernacular schools into junior and senior basic schools, respectively, came into force in 1954-55.

The work on the scheme for the improvement of existing technical and engineering institutions and the establishment of new ones, made progress during the year. Courses for the All India National Certificate in mechanical and electrical engineering were introduced in the Institute of Engineering and Technology at Jorhat. Additional class rooms, laboratories and workshops are being provided at the Assam Civil Engineering Institute, Gauhati, to meet the needs of the increasing number of students.

Public Health

In 1954-55, there were 434 hospitals and dispensaries in the State with 2,542 beds. An 11-bed T.B. hospital at Dhubri, run by a private organisation, was taken over by the Government. A 20-bed T.B. ward at the Silchar Civil Hospital and a 56-bed T.B. hospital at Dibrugarh are under construction.

Three kala-azar hospitals and 2 wards with 147 beds, 88 public health dispensaries and 3 mobile units provide treatment for kala-azar patients. Seven mobile units are engaged in fighting the hookworm scourge.

Local Self-government

The establishment of *panchayats* was started in 1949, and 98 *panchayats* have been established so far. A rural *panchayat* covers a population of 15 to 20 thousand. During the four years of the administration of the Panchayat Act, office buildings worth Rs. 3 lakh were constructed in 50 *panchayat* areas. During the same period, 1,510 miles of roads, 234 wells and tanks and 46,078 ft. of bridges and culverts were constructed.

Co-operative Movement

In 1953-54, there were 2,647 co-operative societies in the State with 3 47 lakh members and a working capital of Rs. 2 52 crore. Of the total number of societies, 826 were agricultural and 1,790 non-agricultural societies. Besides, there were 15 central banks and unions and 16 agricultural non-credit societies.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

A sum of Rs. 3 lakh was proposed to be spent by the State Government on schemes for the removal of untouchability. In addition to Rs. 40 lakh which are paid annually to the State Government, the Central Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1 08 crore for the Autonomous Districts and Rs. 23.99 lakh for the Plains Tribal Areas in 1954-55 for various welfare schemes for the Scheduled Tribes and the development of Scheduled and Tribal areas.

For persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the maximum age limit for entry into government service has been relaxed by three years for gazetted posts and by five years for non-gazetted posts, while the application fee for any government post is reduced to half the usual rate.

BIHAR

Area: 70,330 sq. miles *Population*: 4,02,25,947 *Capital*: Patna

Languages spoken: Hindi and Bengali

Governor: R. R. Diwakar

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister, Political and Appointments	Sri Krishna Sinha
2.	Finance, Agriculture and Labour	Anugraha Narayan Sinha
3.	Land Revenue, Forests and Excise	Krishna Ballabh Sahay
4.	Education	Badri Nath Varma
5.	Irrigation and Electricity	Ram Charitra Singh
6.	Civil Supplies, Health and Medical	Harinath Mishra
7.	Industries, Transport and Information	Mahesh Prasad Sinha
8.	Judicial and Legislative	Shivanandan Prasad Mandal
9.	Co-operation and Veterinary	Dip Narayan Sinha
10.	Local Self-government and Welfare of Backward Classes	Bhola Paswan
11.	Jails, Relief and Rehabilitation	S. Mohammad Ozair Munemi
12.	Public Works	A. Q. Ansari

Deputy Ministers

1. Nirapada Mukherji
2. Birchand Patel
3. Abdul Ahad Muhammad Noor

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Vindhyeshwari Prasad Varma

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Afaque, Mohammad	Islampur	Cong.
2.	Agrawal, Rautmal	Kishanganj	Cong.
3.	Agrawala, Satyendra Narain	Bhagalpur Town	Cong.
4.	Ahmad, Manzur	Pakribarawan-cum-Warsaliganj	Cong.
5.	Ahmad, Saiyed Maqbool	Bhagalpur Mufassil	Cong.
6.	Ahmad, Sakoor	Khajauli	Cong.
7.	Ansari, Abdul Qaiyum	Gomia	Cong.
8.	Aquil, Saiyad Mohammad	Bihar, South	Cong.
9.	Arya, Rajaram	Itarhe	Cong.
10.	Bage, S.K.	Kolebira (R)	Jharkhand
11.	Baitha, Dumarlal	Narpatganj-cum-Dharahar (R)	Cong.
12.	Baitha, Raghuni	Shikarpur-cum-Lauriya (R)	Cong.
13.	Banerji, Sirish Chandra	Baghumundi	L.S.S.
14.	Basu, Anath Kant	Thakurganj	Cong.
15.	Besra, Madan	Masalia (R)	Jharkhand
16.	Besra, Satrughna	Jamtara (R)	Jharkhand
17.	Bhagat, Balia	Sesai (R)	Jharkhand
18.	Bhagat, Bhola Nath	Silli	Cong.
19.	Bhagat, Shital Prasad	Belhar-cum-Katoria	Cong.
20.	Bhagat, Shoma	Mandar (R)	Cong.
21.	Birua, Surendra Nath	Manjari (R)	Jharkhand
22.	Chakravarty, Annada Prasad	Kashipur-cum-Raghunathpur	Ind.
23.	Chamar, Deodhari	Sherghaty-cum-Immamganj (R)	Cong.
24.	Chamar, Govind	Sesaram-cum-Rohtas (R)	Cong.
25.	Chamar, Guru	Lachmipur-cum-Jamui (R)	Cong.
26.	Charmakar, Dinu	Purulia-cum-Hura (R)	L. S. S.
27.	Chaudhary, Chandramani Lal	Lalganj (R)	Cong.
28.	Chaudhary, Ram Narain	Bariap"r	Soc.
29.	Chaube, Bhabneshwar	Lesliganj-cum-Chattarpur	Cong.
30.	Chaudhary, Mahabir	Rajauli-cum-Wazirganj (R)	Cong.
31.	Choudhary, Mithan	Bachhwara	Cong.
32.	Chauhah, Purushottam	Dhanbad	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
33.	Chowdhary, Hirdaya Narain	Darbhanga, North	Cong.
34.	Chowdhary, Jaglal	Chopra Mufasil-cum-Gorkha (R)	Cong.
35.	Chowdhary, Lathan	Suphaul	Cong.
36.	Chaudhary, Radha Kant	Darbhanga, South	Cong.
37.	Chowdhary, Saraswati	Punpun-cum-Massurhi (R)	Cong.
38.	Dass, Bhola Nath	Dhuraiya-cum-Amarpur (R)	Cong.
39.	Das, Kishan Ram	Kamua-cum-Gawan (R)	Cong.
40.	Das, Rajeshwari Saroj	Nagar Untari	Cong.
41.	Das, Mahanth Shyam Nandan	Pupri, South	Cong.
42.	Das, Narendra Nath	Bahera, North-East	Cong.
43.	Das, Krishna Gopal	Narainpur	Ind.
44.	Dayal, Paul	Ranchi	Jharkhand
45.	Debi, Parvati	Azamnagar	Cong.
46.	Deo, Tapeshwar	Bagodar	Cong.
47.	Deogam, Subhnath	Manoharpur (R)	Jharkhand
48.	Devi, Janak Kishore	Harlakhi	Cong.
49.	Devi, Jyotiramayee	Pakaur	Cong.
50.	Devi, Ketki	Bettiah	Cong.
51.	Devi, Krishna	Bahera, South	Cong.
52.	Devi, Manorma	Bihta	Cong.
53.	Devi, Parvati	Nautan	Cong.
54.	Devi, Sumitra	Jagdishpur	Cong.
55.	Devi, Sundari	Bakhtiarpur	Cong.
56.	Dikshit, Awadh Behari	Koderma	Cong.
57.	Dubey, B.	Peterbar	Cong.
58.	Dusadh, Chullhai	Sheohar-cum-Belsand (R)	Cong.
59.	Dutte, Harihar Saran	Paru, South	Cong.
60.	Ehasan, Mohammad	Bahadurganj	Cong.
61.	Ghosh, Amiya Kumar	Daltonganj	Cong.
62.	Ghosh, Jageshwar	Laukaha	Cong.
63.	Giri, Vivekanand	Runisaidpur	Ind.
64.	Gupta, Kamta Prasad	Nirmali	Cong.
65.	Gupta, Prabhabati	Kesaria	Cong.
66.	Haq, Sayeedul	Darbhanga	Cong.
67.	Hazara, Jogeshwar	Sawar Bazar-cum-Sonbarsa (R)	Cong.
68.	Hembrom, Chunka	Paraiyahat-cum-Jarmundi (R)	Cong.
69.	Hembrom, Sidiu	Kolhan (R)	Cong.
70.	Hembrom, William	Sikarepara (R)	Jharkhand
71.	Ho, Ankura	Jamda (R)	Jharkhand
72.	Ho, Ujendra Lal	Kharsawan (R)	Jharkhand
73.	Ilyas, Mohammad	Begusarai, North	Cong.
74.	Jadav, Deo Narain	Ladania	Cong.
75.	Jha, Binodanand	Mahgama	Cong.
76.	Jha, Damodar	Sitamarhi	Soc.
77.	Jha, Deoki Nandan	Dalsingasrai, West	Cong.
78.	Jha, Jainarain 'Vineet'	Bahera, North	Cong.
79.	Jha, Punyanand	Palasi	Cong.
80.	Jha, Ramesh	Dharhara	Soc.
81.	'Kairab' Budhinath Jha	Godda	Cong.
82.	'Khalish' Jogeshwar Prasad	Bodh Gaya-cum-Paraiya	Cong.
83.	Kisku, Jetha	Rajmahal Damin (R)	Jharkhand
84.	Kisku, Jitu	Maheshpur (R)	Jharkhand
85.	Kisku, Ramcharan	Pakaur Damin (R)	Jharkhand
86.	Khan, Muhammad Barhanuddin	Rajmahal	Cong.
87.	Kujur, Ignes	Lohardaga (R)	Jharkhand
88.	Kumar, Shakti	Nawadah-cum-Hausa (R)	Cong.
89.	Kumar, Tribeni	Parbatta	Soc.
90.	Kurmi, Jagannath Mahto	Sonahatu	Jharkhand
91.	Lakra, Harman	Bero (R)	Jharkhand
92.	Lal, Jagat Narain	Dinapur	Cong.
93.	Lal, Mungari	Patna City West-cum-Naubatpur (R)	Cong.
94.	Lal, Rash Behari	Sultanganj	Cong.
95.	Mahabal, Kumar	Jainagar	Cong.
96.	Mahata, Devendra Nath	Jhalda	Cong.
97.	Mahatha, Bhim Chandra	Barabazar-cum-Chandil	L. S. S.
98.	Mahaton, Babuyalal	Darbhanga, South (R)	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
99.	Mahra, Gokul	Madhupur-cum-Sarath (R)	Jharkhand
100.	Mahtha, Rameshwar	Barhi	Janta
101.	Mahtha, Sukhdeo Narain Singh	Masrakh, South	Cong.
102.	Mahto, Jaglal	Sherghati-cum-Imamganj	Cong.
103.	Mahto, Jogendra	Jamalpur Town	Cong.
104.	Mahto, Khublal	Partapganj	Cong.
105.	Mahto, Ramjanam	Colgong	Cong.
106.	Mahto, Ram Krishna	Madhubani (R)	Cong.
107.	Mahton, Nathuni Lal	Patepur	Soc.
108.	Mahton, Shahdeo	Dalsingsarai, East	Cong.
109.	Mahton, Sundar	Samastipur (R)	Cong.
110.	Mahton, Tildhari	Sonharsa Frontier	Ind.
111.	Mandal, Virdeshwari Prasad	Tribeniganj-cum-Madhepura	Cong.
112.	Mandal, Bokai	Foresganj	Cong.
113.	Mandal Durga	Lachmipur-cum-Jamui	Cong.
114.	Mandal, Jagdish Narain	Paraiyahat-cum-Jarmundi	Cong.
115.	Mandal, Jiyalal	Bakhtiarpur-cum-Chautham	Cong.
116.	Mandal, Ram Narain	Narpatganj-cum-Dharahara	Cong.
117.	Mandal, Shiva Nandan Prasad	Murliganj	Cong.
118.	Manjhi, Babulal	Katihar-cum-Barari (R)	Cong.
119.	Manjhi, Budhan	Kathihar-cum-Raghunathpur (R)	Cong.
120.	Manjhi, Deocharan	Chainpur (R)	Janta
121.	Manjhi, Lakshman	Giridih-cum-Dumri (R)	Cong.
122.	Manjhi, Piru	Belhar-cum-Katoria (R)	Cong.
123.	Manjhi, Rameshwar	Bodh Gaya-cum-Paraiya (R)	Cong.
124.	Manjhi, Sukhdeo	Chakradharpur (R)	Jharkhand
125.	Manjhi, Tikaram	Tundi-cum-Nirsa (R)	Cong.
126.	Mashood, Maulvi	Dhaka	Cong.
127.	Mehdi, Saiyid Muhammad	Patna City, East	Cong.
128.	Mehta, Satya Kinkar	Manbazar-cum-Patamda	L. S. S.
129.	Mian, Abdul Gafoor	Barauli	Cong.
130.	Mihir, Kabi	Seraikella	Ind.
131.	Mishra, Bishwanath Prasad	Baniapur	Cong.
132.	Mishra, Deo Chandra	Biroul	Cong.
133.	Mishra, Harinath	Madhubani	Cong.
134.	Mishra, Kashinath	Phulparas	Cong.
135.	Mishra, Sudama	Dhanha	Cong.
136.	Mochi, Sarat	Para-cum-Chas (R)	Cong.
137.	Mokhtar, Mohiuddin	Karandighi	Cong.
138.	Morris, M.	Nominated	—
139.	Mukherji, Nirapada	Monghyr Town	Cong.
140.	Munda, Lucas	Khunti (R)	Jharkhand
141.	Munda, Niyaran	Tamar	Jharkhand
142.	Murmu, Supai	Ramgarh (R)	Jharkhand
143.	Musahar, Misri	Bakhtiarpur-cum-Chautham (R)	Cong.
144.	Nadir, Abdul Sami	Jale	Cong.
145.	Narain, Nand Kishore	Katea-cum-Bhore	Cong.
146.	Nath, Shakar	Siwan	Cong.
147.	Noor, Abdul Ahad Mohammad	Baisi	Cong.
148.	Ojha, Samarendra Nath	Purulia-cum-Hira	L. S. S.
149.	Panday, Bhudneshwar	Deoghar	F. B. (M)
150.	Pandey, Kedar	Bagha-cum-Ramnagar	Cong.
151.	Pandey, Radha	Raxaul	Cong.
152.	Pandey, Sheodhari	Govindganj	Cong.
153.	Pandit, Mohit Lal	Rupauli	Soc.
154.	Paswan, Bhola	Damdaha-cum-Korha (R)	Cong
155.	Pashwan, Dhanpati	Warisnagar (R)	Soc.
156.	Pasi, Deochand Ram	Husainabad-cum-Garhwa (R)	Cong.
157.	Patel, Birchand	Mahua	Cong.
158.	Pathak, Shiva Kumar	Kuchaikot	Cong.
159.	Prasad, Bhagwat	Surajgar-cum-Lakhisarai (R)	Cong.
160.	Prasad, Dwarika	Khagaria	Cong.
161.	Prasad, Gadadhar	Mairwa	Cong.
162.	Prasad, Harikishore	Basantpur, East	Cong.
163.	Prasad, Jainarain	Sagauli	Cong.
164.	Prasad, Kailash	Jugsalai-cum-Potka (R)	Soc.
165.	Prasad, Kesho	Gaya Town	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
166.	Prasad, Kumar Raghunandan	Naugachia-cum-Bihpur	Cong.
167.	Prasad, Mahabir	Islampur-cum-Silao (R)	Cong.
168.	Prasad, Murlimanohar	Chapra Town	Cong.
169.	Prasad, Phudoni	Mahua (R)	Jharkhand
170.	Prasad, Raghunandan	Seikhpura-cum-Sikandra (R)	Cong.
171.	Prasad, Ram Ayodhya	Ghorasahan	Soc.
172.	Prasad, Rangbahadur	Arrah Town	Cong.
173.	Prasad, Sadanand	Jamua-cum-Gawan	Cong.
174.	Prasad, Saryu	Hajipur	Cong.
175.	Prasad, Sheochandrika	Jamshedpur	Cong.
176.	Prasad, Sheo Mahadeo	Fatwa	Soc.
177.	Rahman, Hazi Ziaur	Araria	Ind.
178.	Rahman, Taizul	Sikta	Cong.
179.	Rahman, S.M. Latifur	Rafiganj	Cong.
180.	Rahman, Mohammad Habibur	Pupri	Cong.
181.	Rai, Basukinath	Tarapur	Cong.
182.	Rai, Daroga Prasad	Parsa	Cong.
183.	Rai, Kai♦la	Goplaganj	Cong.
184.	Rai, Punit	Dhanwar	Cong.
185.	Rai, Radha Mohan	Tarai-cum-Piro	Soc.
186.	Rai, Ramchandra	Ramgarh	Cong.
187.	Ram, Baleshwar	Rosera (R)	Cong.
188.	Ram, Bigan	Ramgarh-cum-Hazaribagh (R)	Janta
189.	Ram, Chandrika	Katea-cum-Bhore (R)	Cong.
190.	Ram, Chetu	Pakribarwan-cum-Warsaliganj	Cong.
191.	Ram, Devi Dayal	Tara-cum-Piro (R)	Soc.
192.	Ram, Dularchand	Bhabua-cum-Mohania (R)	Cong.
193.	Ram, Jamuna	Motihari-cum-Pipra (R)	Cong.
194.	Ram, Jitu	Lesliganj-cum-Chattarpur (R)	Cong.
195.	Ram, Ram Basawan	Siwan (R)	Cong.
196.	Ram, Ram Ratan	Ranchi (R)	Cong.
197.	Ram, Shivanandan	Musaffarpur-cum-Sakra (R)	Cong.
198.	Ramdulari	Majorganj	Cong.
199.	Routh, Mahabir	Rosera	Cong.
200.	Roy, Ram Rup Prasad	Mohiuddinnagar	Cong.
201.	Sahay, Haribans	Harsidih	Cong.
202.	Sahay Krishna Ballabh	Giridih-cum-Dumari	Cong.
203.	Sahay, Vadunandan	Samastipur	Cong.
204.	Saheb, Shah Mustaque	Sheikhpura-cum-Sikandra	Cong.
205.	Sahi, Laliteshwar Prasad	Lalganj	Cong.
206.	Sahi, Ram Chandra Prasad	Baruraj	Jharkhand
207.	Santhal, Ghaniram	Ghatsila-cum-Baharagora (R)	Jharkhand
208.	Saran, Ramsewak	Sitamarhi, South	Ind.
209.	Sardar, Bholi	Tribeniganj-cum-Medhepura (R)	Cong.
210.	Sah, Ganesh Prasad	Motihari-cum-Pipra	Cong.
211.	Shah, Raghunath Prasad	Nokha	Cong.
212.	Sharma, Braj Bihari	Madhuban	Cong.
213.	Sharma, Dhanraj	Chandi	Cong.
214.	Sharma, Jagdish	Sonepur	Cong.
215.	Sharma, Jibats Himanshu	Kadwai	Cong.
216.	Sharma, Ram Narain	Tundi-cum-Nirsa	Cong.
217.	Sharma, Sheosharan Prasad	Islampur-cum-Silao	Cong.
218.	Shastri, Kapileshwar	Jhanjharpur	Cong.
219.	Shastri, Rameshwar Prasad	Maner	Cong.
220.	Sheikh Tahir Hussain	Benipatti, West	Cong.
221.	S ıukla, Ramayan	Darauli	Cong.
222.	Singh, Ambica	Arrah Muffasil	Cong.
223.	Singh, Bajnath	Masrakh, North	Cong.
224.	Singh, Basant Narain	Ramgarh-cum-Hazaribagh	Janta
225.	Singh, Bashishth Narain	Warisnagar	Soc.
226.	Singh, Bhagirathi	Latehar-cum-Manatu (R)	Cong.
227.	Singh, Bhagwati Parshad	Berharia	Cong.
228.	Singh, Bhuyia Atul Chandra	Barabazar-cum-Chandil (R)	L.S.S.
229.	Singh, Braj Mandan Prasad	Shahebganj	Cong.
230.	Singh, Chandra Shekhar	Jhajha	Cong.
231.	Singh, Deo Narain	Sahar	Cong.
232.	Singh, Deo Shankari Prasad	Para-cum-Chas	Ind.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
233.	Singh, Dipnarain	Mahnar	Cong.
234.	Singh, Ghanshayam	Gogri	Cong.
235.	Singh, Girjanandan	Latehar-cum-Manatu	Cong.
236.	Singh, Girwardhari	Bihar, North	Cong.
237.	Singh, Godani	Arwal	Soc.
238.	Singh, Gupta Nath	Chainpur	Cong.
239.	Singh, Haribans Narain	Raghopur	Cong.
240.	Singh, Harihar Prasad	Dumraon	Cong.
241.	Singh, Haripada	Jugsalai-cum-Potka	Jharkhand
242.	Singh, Jagannath	Sasaram-cum-Rohtas	Cong.
243.	Singh, Janak	Minapur	Cong.
244.	Singh, Jankinandan	Madhaipur	Cong.
245.	Singh, Janki Prasad	Madhupur-cum-Sarath	Cong.
246.	Singh, Kamakshya Narain	Barkagaon	Janta
247.	Singh, Krishna Kant	Basantpur, West	Cong.
248.	Singh, Krishna Mohan Pearey	Barbigha	Cong.
249.	Singh, Lakshmi Narain	Ekma	Cong.
250.	Singh, Lallan	Barhampur	Cong.
251.	Singh, Mathura Prasad	Katra, North	Cong.
252.	Singh, Mithleshwar Prasad	Tekari	Cong.
253.	Singh, Mundrika	Goh	Soc.
254.	Singh, Nand Kishor	Chauparan	Janta
255.	Singh, Nawal Kishore Prasad	Paru, North	Cong.
256.	Singh, Niteshwar Prasad	Katra, South	Cong.
257.	Singh, Padarath	Obra	Soc.
258.	Singh, Pashupati	Dhuraiya-cum-Amarpur	Cong.
259.	Singh, Prabhunath	Chapra Mufassil-cum-Garkha	Cong.
260.	Singh, Purnendu Narain	Topchanchi	Janta
261.	Singh, Raghabendra Narain	Banka	Cong.
262.	Singh, Raja Kali Prasad	Baliapur	Janta
263.	Singh, Rajeshwari Prasad	Surajgarha-cum-Lakhisarai	Cong.
264.	Singh, Rambinod	Dighwara	Cong.
265.	Singh, Ramcharan	Kurtha	Soc.
266.	Singh, Ram Nagina	Bhabhua-cum-Mohania	Cong.
267.	Singh, Ram Naresh	Daudnagar	Soc.
268.	Singh, Rana Sheolakhpat	Barh	Cong.
269.	Singh, Sardar Nitai	Manbazar-cum-Patamda (R)	L. S. S.
270.	Singh, Sheobhajan	Jehanabad	Soc.
271.	Singh, Siaram	Pirpainti	Cong.
272.	Singh, Sukhdeo Narain	Kathihar-cum-Barari	Cong.
273.	Singh, Sukhlal	Chattra	Cong.
274.	Singh, Girjanandan	Sheohar-cum-Belsand	Cong.
275.	Singh, Upendra Narain	Sawar Bazar-cum-Sonbarsa	Cong.
276.	Sinha, Anugrah Narayan	Nabinagar	Cong.
277.	Sinha, Basawan	Dehri	Soc.
278.	Sinha, Bishwanath	Shikarpur-cum-Lauria	Cong.
279.	Sinha, Brahma Deo Narain	Balia	Cong.
280.	Sinha, Gadadhar	Patahi	Cong.
281.	Sinha, Gajendra Narain	Singhia	Cong.
282.	Sinha, Jagdish Narain	Mokamah	Cong.
283.	Sinha, Jamuna Prasad	Marhaura	Soc.
284.	Sinha, Janardan	Mirganj	Cong.
285.	Sinha, Kamaldeo Narain	Purnea	Cong.
286.	Sinha, Kapildeo Narayan	Kurhani	Cong.
287.	Sinha, Mahamaya Prasad	Maharajganj	K. M. P.
288.	Sinha, Mahesh Prasad	Mazaffarpur-cum-Sakra	Cong.
289.	Sinha, Manorma	Katras	Cong.
290.	Sinha, Priyabarat Narain	Aurangabad	Cong.
291.	Sinha, Radhakrishna Prasad	Rajauli-cum-Wajirganj	Cong.
292.	Sinha, Rajkishore	Husainabad-cum-Garhwa	Cong.
293.	Sinha, Rambilash	Barhara	R. R. P.
294.	Sinha, Ramcharitra	Teghra	Cong.
295.	Sinha, Ram Khelawan	Punpun-cum-Masaurhi	Cong.
296.	Sinha, Ramkishun	Nawadah-cum-Hasua	Cong.
297.	Sinha, Saryoo Prasad	Bagusaria, South	Cong.
298.	Sinha, Shib Brat Narain	Bakhri	Cong.
299.	Sinha, Shri Krishna	Kharpur	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
300.	Soren, Debi	Dumka (R)	Soc.
301.	"Sudhansu" Lakshmi Narain	Dhumdaha-cum-Korha	Cong.
302.	Surin, Junus	Basia (R)	Jharkhand
303.	Swatantra, Jagannath Prasad	Bagha-cum-Ramnagar (R)	Cong.
304.	Tahir, Mohammad	Amour	Cong.
305.	Tajuddin	Asthawan	Cong.
306.	Tanti, Mukundram	Ghatsila-cum-Baharagura	Jharkhand
307.	Tewari, Sirish	Manjhi	Cong.
308.	Tewari, Lakshmir Kant	Buxar	Cong.
309.	Tewari, Ramanand	Shahpur	Soc.
310.	Tewari, Ramsundar	Adapur	Cong.
311.	Teyagi, Lal Singh	Ekangersarai	Cong.
312.	Thakur, Karpuri	Tajpur	Jharkhand
313.	Tripathi, Jamuna Prasad	Kanti	Cong.
314.	Trivedi, Sheobachan	Baikunthpur	Cong.
315.	Tudu, Babulal	Goda Damin (R)	Jharkhand
316.	Upadhya, Ramanand	Dinara	Cong.
317.	Uranon, Alfred	Simdega (R)	Jharkhand
318.	Uraon, Sukra	Gumla (R)	Jharkhand
319.	Verma, Badri Nath	Patna City, West-cum-Naubatpur	Cong.
320.	Yadav, Hemraj	Bikaramgunj	Cong.
321.	Yadav, Kamleshwar Prasad	Kishungunj	Cong.
322.	Yadav, Kuldip Narain	Sitamarhi, West	Cong.
323.	Yadav, Ramanand	Raghunathpur	Cong.
324.	Yadav, Ramchandra	Ghosi	Ind.
325.	Yadav, Ramcharit Rai	Sursand	Ind.
326.	Yadav, Rameshwar	Makhdumpur	Ind.
327.	Yadav, Rameshwar Prasad	Atri	Ind.
328.	Yadav, Ram Lakhan Singh	Paliganj	Cong.
329.	Yadav, Subodh Narayan	Benipatti East	Ind.
330.	Yadav, Tanuk Lal	Alamnagar	Soc.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Shyama Prasad Sinha

S. No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Abdul Hayat Chand	Legislative Assembly
2.	Ajit Prasad Singh Deo	Local Authorities
3.	Anil Kumar Sen	Graduates
4.	Anise Imam	Nominated
5.	Bariar Hambrom	Legislative Assembly
6.	Basanta Chandra Ghosh	Legislative Assembly
7.	Beer Narain Chand	Local Authorities
8.	Bindheshwari Prasad Mishra	Teachers
9.	Braj Behari Prasad	Local Authorities
10.	Brajendra Bahadur	Local Authorities
11.	Brajendra Narain Yadav	Legislative Assembly
12.	Brajnandan Prasad	Nominated
13.	Deva Sharan Singh	Local Authorities
14.	Fateh Narain Singh	Nominated
15.	Gauri Shankar Dalmia	Legislative Assembly
16.	Gita Prasad Singh	Legislative Assembly
17.	Habibul Haque	Legislative Assembly
18.	Harendra Bahadur Chandra	Nominated
19.	Hargouri Tewari	Teachers
20.	Hari Krishna Lal	Local Authorities
21.	Harishankar Prasad	Local Authorities
22.	Indra Narain Singh	Legislative Assembly
23.	Jagannath Prasad Mishra	Nominated
24.	Jagdish Sharma	Teachers
25.	Jageshwar Mandal	Local Authorities

S. No.	Name	Constituency
26.	Jaideva Narain Sinha	Legislative Assembly
27.	Jaideva Prasad	Nominated
28.	Jamuna Prasad Singh	Local Authorities
29.	Jitu Lal	Legislative Assembly
30.	Kamta Prasad Sinha	Legislative Assembly
31.	Krishna Bahadur	Graduates
32.	Kumar Ganganand Sinha	Legislative Assembly
33.	Kumar Kalyan Lal	Local Authorities
34.	Kusheshwar Sinha	Legislative Assembly
35.	Lakhsmi Kant Jha	Local Authorities
36.	Lakshmi Nath Jha	Graduates
37.	Mahant Mahadevanand Giri	Local Authorities
38.	Mahendra Prasad	Teachers
39.	Mathura Prasad Dubey	Teachers
40.	Mathura Prasad Singh	Local Authorities
41.	Mayanand Thakur	Local Authorities
42.	Mohan Lal Mahto 'Viyogi'	Nominated
43.	Narayanji	Nominated
44.	Nayama Khatoon Haider	Legislative Assembly
45.	Niwas Narain Sinha	Local Authorities
46.	Nurullah	Legislative Assembly
47.	Qudratullah	Local Authorities
48.	Radha Govind Prasad	Legislative Assembly
49.	Raghubans Prasad Singh	Legislative Assembly
50.	Rai Brijraj Krishna	Nominated
51.	Ram Bilas Sharma	Local Authorities
52.	Ram Chandra Sinha	Nominated
53.	Rameshwar Prasad Singh	Nominated
54.	Ram Prakash Lal	Local Authorities
55.	Rampyari Devi	Legislative Assembly
56.	Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh	Legislative Assembly
57.	R. Narsingh Rao	Local Authorities
58.	Ravaneshwar Mishra	Graduates
59.	Sagar Mohan Pathak	Local Authorities
60.	Saiyid Amin Ahmed	Legislative Assembly
61.	Sasank Sekhar Ghosh	Teachers
62.	Sawalia Bihari Lal Varma	Graduates
63.	Shah Muhammad Ozair Munem	Legislative Assembly
64.	Shanker Narain	Local Authorities
65.	Shree Krishna Singh	Legislative Assembly
66.	Shyama Prasad Sinha	Legislative Assembly
67.	Singheshwari Prasad	Gruaduates
68.	Sita Ram Yadav	Legislative Assembly
69.	Subodh Kumar Sen	Local Authorities
70.	Tridib Nath Banarji	Nominated
71.	Vishnu Shankar	Local Authorities
72.	Vacant	Local Authorities

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus(+) or Deficit(—)
1951-52 (Accounts)	33.79	32.31	+1.48
1952-53 (Accounts)	35.70	27.73	+7.97
1953-54 (Accounts)	33.17	31.10	+2.07
1954-55 (Revised)	46.36(*a*)	47.73(*b*)	—1.37
1955-56 (Budget)	36.98	51.94	—14.96

(*a*) Includes miscellaneous revenue of Rs. 11 crore of which the main items are transfer from contingency fund (Rs. 7.2 crore) and receipts in connection with relief (famine) operations (Rs. 3.6 crore).

(*b*) Includes expenditure on famine relief (Rs. 5.6 crore).

The budget estimates for 1955-56 revealed a deficit of Rs. 14·96 crore on revenue account. Although no new tax measures or curtailment of expenditure were envisaged, legislation for the imposition of a betterment levy on areas benefiting from major works of irrigation, drainage and flood protection was under the consideration of the Government.

Food and Agriculture

The year 1954-55 brought devastating floods, followed by drought, to large areas of the State.

The Grow More Food Campaign was stepped up. Up to the end of December 1954, work on 1,832 surface wells, 901 open borings, 396 minor irrigation works, 36 medium irrigation works and 7 tube-wells was completed and 1,205 *rahat* pumps and 15 engine pumps were sold. The Revenue Department took up over 5,000 minor irrigation works, of which over 2,000 were completed. The Irrigation Department completed 34 irrigation schemes and 23 drainage and embankment schemes, thus benefiting 7·38 lakh acres.

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was widely publicised and introduced in 44,000 acres in 1954.

Industry

The State Superphosphate Factory is nearing completion and is expected to go into production this year.

Electrification progressed rapidly in the State in 1954-55. Several towns were electrified, while new transmission lines were installed to link up Patna, Gaya and the Dehri, Aurangabad and Bhabhua areas in the Damodar Valley. Power was also supplied to the coal and mica mines.

To promote industrialisation, a State Financial Corporation was established with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crore. By June 1955, about 79,000 weavers were organised into co-operatives and 54 sales emporia were opened.

A College of Civil Engineering was established at Muzaffarpur, while a School of Civil Engineering was opened at Ranchi and a School of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering at Sindri. Schools for the training of overseers were started at Bhagalpur and Patna.

Education

More money is now being spent on education than under any other head. From Rs. 1·25 crore in 1948 the expenditure shot up to Rs. 6·95 crore in 1954-55. A provision of Rs. 7·73 crore was made for 1955-56.

There are 25,248 primary schools, including junior basic schools, with 13·22 lakh pupils. Another 3·68 lakh students are studying in 2,905 middle and senior basic schools, while 864 high and higher secondary schools have 2·34 lakh students on their rolls.

To meet the shortage of trained graduate teachers a training college was started at Bhagalpur. A development grant of Rs. 10 lakh was given to the two universities in the State in addition to the statutory grants. To encourage post-graduate studies and research in Persian and Arabic, it was decided to start an institute at Patna. Under the scheme for the modernisation of Sanskrit colleges, a modified curriculum was introduced and staff appointed in the Sanskrit colleges at the divisional headquarters.

Public Health

A Public Health Institute was established at Patna. It will undertake chemical and bacteriological examinations and research in public health and nutrition, and also impart post-graduate training in public health. An anti-filaria scheme was initiated in collaboration with the Union Government, and the National Malaria Control programme was expanded by the addition of seven control units.

A 75-bed leprosorium and research institute was opened near Ranchi. The Ramakrishna Mission T.B. Sanatorium was given a building grant of Rs. 1·25 lakh. In accordance with a new maternity and child welfare plan, put into operation in collaboration with WHO and UNICEF, 11 new centres were opened for the training of *dais*. Midwifery schools were opened in Gaya, Ranchi and Darbhanga.

Most of the urban and rural water supply schemes under the Five Year Plan were completed and the rest were nearing completion.

Local Self-government

There are 17 district boards, one municipal corporation, 51 municipalities and 16 notified area committees in the State. On March 31, 1955, there were 6,600 *gram panchayats* covering more than half the population of the State. It was proposed to establish 2,085 new *panchayats* during 1955-56.

The *gram panchayats* constructed 99 miles of embankments on the Buri Gandak and 24 miles of embankments on the Kosi project. A new experiment in collecting land revenue through *gram panchayats* was tried out in 121 *gram panchayats* with success.

Co-operative Movement

The co-operative movement is now spreading from credit to other fields. On June 30, 1954, there were 18,368 co-operative societies, banks and unions in the State with 7.99 lakh members and Rs. 6.44 crore as working capital.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

There has been a progressive increase in the expenditure on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. From Rs. 9.2 lakh in 1946-47, the figure rose to Rs. 83 lakh in 1955-56.

The number of grain *golas*, which are centres of welfare activities for the *adivasis*, increased from 194 in 1950-51 to 355 in 1954-55. Twenty-eight hostels in four districts have been constructed for providing accommodation to 1,441 *adivasi* students and 11 more hostels are under construction. In addition, 38 hostels are being run in rented buildings. A sum of Rs. 6.35 lakh was provided in the 1955-56 budget for the award of stipends to *adivasi* students.

For Scheduled Caste students there are 35 hostels, and a sum of Rs. 5.50 lakh was provided for their maintenance in 1955-56. A provision of Rs. 10 lakh was made for the award of stipends to *harijan* students.

In 1954-55, 2,690 stipends were awarded to students belonging to other Backward Classes. For Muslim students belonging to backward communities a sum of Rs. 2.02 lakh was earmarked for stipends in 1955-56.

BOMBAY

Area: 1,11,434 sq. miles *Population*: 3,59,56,150 *Capital*: Bombay
Languages spoken: Gujarati, Marathi and Kannada

Governor:	Harekrushna Mahtab

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister, and Minister for Home, Political and Services	Morarji R. Desai
2.	Revenue and Agriculture	B. S. Hiray
3.	Education and Law	Dinkarrao N. Desai
4.	Finance, Prohibition and Industries	Jivraj N. Mehta
5.	Co-operation	M. P. Patil
6.	Public Works	M. M. Naik Nimbalkar
7.	Rehabilitation, Fisheries and Backward Classes	G. D. Tapase
8.	Labour and Health	Shantilal H. Shah
9.	Civil Supplies, Forests and Local Self-government	Y. B. Chavan

Deputy Ministers

1.	Education	Srimati Indumati Chamanlal
2.	Public Works	B. J. Patel
3.	Backward Classes	D. N. Wandrekar
4.	Agriculture and Forests	K. F. Patil
5.	Public Health	B. D. Jatti
6.	Local Self-government and Co-operation	B. D. Deshmukh
7.	Revenue	M. G. Faki
8.	Civil Supplies	V. K. Sathe

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: D. K. Kunte

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Ambli, Chaubasappa Jagadevappa	Tikota-Bilgi	Cong.
2.	Aragavi, Basappa Shidlingappa	Khanapur	Cong.
3.	Atara, Bhikhabhai Jinabhai	Dharampur	Cong.
4.	Auti, Bhaskar Tukaram	Ahmednagar-Parner	Communist
5.	Awate, Annasaheb Gopalrao	Ambegaon	Cong.
6.	Babar, Sarojini Krishnarao	Shirala-Walwa	Cong.
7.	Babaria, Alabhai Nathubhai	Matar-Cambay.	Cong.
8.	Bagade, Rajaram Tukaram	Shirol	Cong.
9.	Bandukwala, Ishaqbhai Abbasbhai	Kharatalao-Kumbharwada	Cong.
10.	Banker, Lilawati Dhirajlal	Girgaum and Khetwadi	Cong.
11.	Barad, Bhagwan Bhadhabhai	Gogho-Kokinar	Cong.
12.	Baralay, Balvant Dhondo	Kolhapur City	W.P.P.
13.	Barhate, Jagannath Shankar	Kopargaon	Cong.
14.	Bhabhor, Tersinh Motisinh	Lunawada-Santrampur	Cong.
15.	Bhangare, Gopala Shrawana	Akola-Sangamner	Cong.
16.	Bharaskar, Baburao Mahadeo	Shrigonda	Cong.
17.	Barde, Trimbak Shivaram	Sheogaon	Cong.
18.	Bharucha, Naushir Cursetji	Chaupati-Grant Road-Tardeo	Ind.
19.	Bhimra Radka Rupji	Dahanu-Umbergaon	Cong.
20.	Bhingardeve, Laxman Babajee	Khanapur	Cong.
21.	Bhoir, Ladku Nau	Mokhada-Wada-Shahapur	W. P. P.
22.	Bhonsale, Prataprao Deorao	Sawantwadi	Cong.
23.	Bhosle, Raje Nirmala Devi Vijaysinh	North Sholapur	
24.	Birje, Madhav Narayan	Worli-Prabhadevi	Cong.
25.	Birla, Sitaram Hirachand	Erandol	Cong.
26.	Bonde, Dhanji Maharu	Raver	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
27.	Borole, Yeshvant Mansaram	Yawal	P. S. P.
28.	Buchar, Dalpat alias Damji	Nandod-Dediapada-Sagbara	Cong.
29.	Chaudhari, Vanmali Tangania	Songadh-North Vyara	Cong.
30.	Chaugule, Bhaurao Govindrao	Shrirampur-Newasa	Cong.
31.	Chauhan, Chaturbhai Jethabhai	Balasinor-Kapadwanj	Cong.
32.	Chauhan, Mithabhai Ramjibhai	Baroda-Waghodia	Cong.
33.	Chavan, Yeshwant Blawant	Karad North	Cong.
34.	Chavda, Ishwarbhai Khodabhai	Borsad No. II.	Cong.
35.	Chavda, Khemchandbhai S.	Chanasma-Harij-Patan	Cong.
36.	Chhippa, Mahamadsherif Alarakhji	Ahmedabad City No. 4	Cong.
37.	Chodhary, Galba Nanji	Palanpur-Abu-Vadgaon Danta	Cong.
38.	Chokhawalla, Gordhandas Ranchhoddas	Surat City East	Cong.
39.	Dabhade, Veerdhaval Yeshwantrao	Maval-North Mulshi	Ind.
40.	Dafle, Vijayasinghrao Ramrao	Jath	Ind.
41.	Dalvi, Bhujang Keshav	Belgaum Urban	Ind.
42.	Desai, Amul Maganlal	Bulsar Chikhli	P. S. P.
43.	Desai, Basavraj Ayyappa	Dharwar	Ind.
44.	Desai, Daulatrao Shripatrao	Patan	Cong.
45.	Desai, Dinkerrao Narbheram	Broach	Cong.
46.	Desai, Induben Nanubhai	West Baria	Cong.
47.	Desai, Madhav Dattatraya	Lalbaug-Parel	Cong.
48.	Desai, Malharrao Rajaramrao	Kagal	Ind.
49.	Desai, Morarji Ranchhodji	Ahmedabad City No. 6-7	Cong.
50.	Desale, Yeshwant Sakharam	Navapur-Sakri	Cong.
51.	Deshmukh, Bhagwantrao Damodar	Parola	Cong.
52.	Deshmukh Datta Appaji	Akola-Sangamner	K. K. P.
53.	Deshmukh, Dattajirao Bhansatal	Khanapur	Cong.
54.	Deshmukh, Narsing Tatya	Barsi North	W. P. P.
55.	Deshmukh, Prabhakar Ramkrishna	Mangaon-Mhasla-Mahad	Cong.
56.	Deshpande, Madhav Krishna	Borivli	Cong.
57.	Dhanshetti, Shivashankar Mallappa	Sholapur City North	W. P. P.
58.	Dhoble, Dattatraya Amrutrao	Junnar	Cong.
59.	Dhodia, Khushalbhai Dhanabhai	Bardoli-Valod-Palsana-Mahuva	Cong.
60.	Dhond, Jagannath Sitaram	Kudal	Cong.
61.	Dighe, Bhaskar Narayan	Murud-Shriwardhan	Cong.
62.	Divgi, Bhavanishankar Padmanabha	Umerkhadi-Dongriwadi Bunder	Cong.
63.	Faki, Mustafa	Bhiwandi-Murbad-EAST Kalyan	Cong.
64.	Godag, Kuberappa Parappa	Gadag	Cong.
65.	Garasia, Khemji Rupaji	Himatnagar	Cong.
66.	Gavit, Tukaram Huraji	East Shahade-Sindkheda-Nandurbar	Cong.
67.	Gharge, Shankarrao Ganpatrao	Koregaon	Cong.
68.	Ghate, Vithal Dattatraya	Sirur	Cong.
69.	Ghorpade, Baburao Balasaheb	West Satara	Cong.
70.	Gillespie, Irene Lillian	Nominated	Ind.
71.	Golandaz, Mahmadhusen Abdulsamad	Surat City West	Cong.
72.	Gunjal, Padamappa Hiriyappa	Athani-Chikodi	Cong.
73.	Halliker G.V.	Haveri	Cong.
74.	Hegde, Madhav Vinayak	Thana	Cong.
75.	Hegde, Timmappa Manjappa Motansar	Siddapur-Sirsi-Mundgod	Cong.
76.	Hiray, Bhausaheb Sakharam	South Malegaon-cum-North Nandgaon	Cong.
77.	Hulkoti, Chanabasappa Sadashivappa	Gadag-Mundargi	Cong.
78.	Huralikoppi, Mallappa Basappa	Shiggaon	Cong.
79.	Indumati Chimanlal	Ahmedabad City No. 3	Cong.
80.	Jadhav, Anant Lahanu	Deng-Surgana-Peint-Dindoro	Cong.
81.	Jadhav, Madhavrao Laxmanrao	Chandor-Kalwan-Baglan	Cong.
82.	Jadhav, Pandurang Dharmaji	Bhiwandi-Mrubad-East-Kalyan	Cong.
83.	Jadhav, Tatya Anandrao	Khatav	Cong.
84.	Jadhav, Tulshidas Subhanrao	Barsi-Madha	Cong.
85.	Jagtap, Dadasaheb Khasherao	Wai-Khandala	W. P. P.
86.	Jagtap, Namdeo Mahadeo	Karmala	Cong.
87.	Jamindar Fazle-Abass Taiyabali	Thasra	Cong.
88.	Jatti, Basappa Danappa	Jamkhandi	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
89.	Jha, Bhagirath Sadanand	Chinchopokli-Lower Parel-Love Grove	P.S.P.
90.	Jivanbhai Khodidas	Dehgam	Cong.
91.	Joshi, Popatlal Mulshanker	Deesa-Dhanera	Ind
92.	Joshi, Shridhar Mahadeo	Poona City South West	P.S.P.
93.	Kaadi, Jetteppa Laxman	Indi-Sindgi	Cong.
94.	Kabirbuwa, Pandharinath Ramdas	Khed	Cong.
95.	Kabadi, Madiwalappa Bandappa	Akalkot-cum-South Sholapur	Cong.
96.	Kadam, Balso Purso	Ankola-Karwar	P.S.P.
97.	Kalambate, Vi5hal Ganesh	Lanja	Cong.
98.	Kalantre, Shrimatibai Charudatt	Miraj	Cong.
99.	Kale, Dattatraya Tulshiram	Nasik-Igatpuri	Cong.
100.	Kamat, Ramchandra Gopal	Haliyal-Yellapur-Supa	Cong.
101.	Kamat, Ramkrishna Narashinha	Honavar	Cong.
102.	Kamble, Bapu, Chandrasen	Chinchpokli-Lower Parel-Love Grove	S.C.F.
103.	Kamble, Maruti Mahadeo	Pandharpur-Mangalwedha	Cong.
104.	Kamble, Andaneppa Shiddappa	Hubli	Ind.
105.	Kandare, Bhagwan Budhaji	Jalgaon-Mhasavad	Cong.
106.	Kanthi, Shivalingappa Rudrappa	Hungund	Cong.
107.	Kerson, Kanji Govind	Kalyan West	Cong.
108.	Khanchand-Gopaldas	Kalyan Central Kalyan Camp	Ind.
109.	Khandekar, Dnyandeo Santaram	Radhanagari	W.P.P.
110.	Khanjire, Babasaheb Bhausaheb	Hatkanangle	Cong.
111.	Kharat, Ganpat Sambhaji	Haveli-Dhond	Cong.
112.	Khedekar, Sudkoji Baburao	Chiplun-cum-Khed	Cong.
113.	Kilachand, Ramdas Kilachand	Chanasma-Harij Patan	Ind.
114.	Kokani, Bakaram Sukaram	Navapur-Sakri	Cong.
115.	Kothawale, Shankar Dadoba	Chikodi	Cong.
116.	Koujalgi, Hemappa Veerabhadrappa	Parasgad	Cong.
117.	Kunte, Dattatraya Kashinath	Alibag	Cong.
118.	Kureshi, Gulam Rasul Miyasaheb	Dhandhuka	Cong.
119.	Kute, Vithal Ganpat	Ahmednagar	Cong.
120.	Latif M.A.	Mahim-Dharavi	Cong.
121.	Madan Mohan Mangaldas	Ahemedabad City No. 8	Cong.
122.	Magadi, Venkatesh Timmanna	Shishatti	Cong.
123.	Magar, Marand Dhondiba	Haveli- Dhond	Cong.
124.	Mahajan, Shripad Sadashiv	Malvan	Cong.
125.	Maharajkumar, Daljitsinhji Himatsinhji	Idar	Ind.
126.	Mahida, Harisinhji Bhagubhai	Ankleshwar -Honsot Jhagadia Valia	Cong.
127.	Mali, Gajamal Dalpat	Shripur	Cong.
128.	Mane, Madhav Ganpatrao	Sewri Kalachowki and Naigaum-Wadala	P.S.P.
129.	Mascarenhas. M. U.	Mazagaon-Ghadapdeo	Cong.
130.	Meher, Maruti Padmakar	Palghar-Jawhar	P.S.P.
131.	Mehria, Dalpatbhai Jethabhai	Ahemdabad City No.6-7	Cong.
132.	Mehta, Bhavanishankar Bapuj	Ahemedabad City	Cong.
133.	Mehta Jivraj Narayan	Amreli-Damnagar	Cong.
134.	Mehta, Kalyanji Vithalbahi	Chorasi	Cong.
135.	Mehta, Retilal Bechardas	Chembur, Ghatkipar and Villages and Sion North	Cong.
136.	Mehta, Vrajlal Keshavlal	Ahmedabad City No. 1	Cong.
137.	Memane, Madhavrao Narayanrao	Purandhar	Cong.
138.	Metgud, Holibasappa Shivalingappa	Bailhongal	Cong.
139.	Modi, Maneklal Chunilal	Mehmedabad	Cong.
140.	Mohammad Taher Habib	Agripada-Madanpura Foras Road Chunabhatti	Cong.
141.	Mohite, Shankarrao Narayanrao	Malsiras	W.P.P.
142.	Mohite, Yeshwantrao Jigabha	Karad South	W.P.P
143.	Mohol, Namdeo Sadashiv	Bhor-Velhe South-Mulshi	Cong.
144.	Mohomed Sabir Abdul Sattar	North Malegaon	Cong.
145.	More Dongar. Rama	Chandor Kalwan Beglan	Ind.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
146.	More, Jayawant Ghanasham	Pandharpur-Mangalwedha	Cong.
147.	Mulik, Gulabrao Dadasaheb	Baramati	Cong.
148.	Mukane, Trimbak Bhau	Palghar-Jawhar	Cong.
149.	Mumbaraddi, Hanamanta Yallappa	Ramdurg	Cong.
150.	Murkute, Pandurang Mahadeo	Nasik-Igatpuri	Cong.
151.	Murnal, Besappa Tammanna	Bagalkot	Cong.
152.	Naik, Kikubhai Gulabbhai	Gandevi	Cong.
153.	Naik Nimbalkar, Malojirao alias Nanasaheb	Phaltan-Man	Cong.
154.	Naik, Ramkrishna Biranna	Kumta Honavar	Cong.
155.	Naik Vasant Narayan	Sinnar-Niphad	Cong.
156.	Naravane, Trimbak Ramchandra	Dadar-Saitan Chowky	Cong.
157.	Narola, Kailasnarian Shivnarian alias Kailas	Boribunder-Marine Lines	Cong.
158.	Mohan Narsi	Ankleshwar-Nansot Jhagadia-Valia	Cong.
159.	Ninama, Lalchand Dhulabhai	Jhalod	Cong.
160.	Nirhali, Madhav Maruti	Pathardi	Cong.
161.	Nisarta, Virsingh Kanjibhai	Shehera-Limkheda East Baria	Cong.
162.	Oza, Indravandan Manmohanrai	Kurala-Bandra Ezast	Cong.
163.	Padir, Manchar Kushaba	Panwel-Karjat Matheran Khalapur	Cong.
164.	Panchagavi, Appanna Ramappa	Gokak	Cong.
165.	Parikh, Manibhai Prabhudas	Petlad South	Cong.
166.	Parikh, Nathalal Dayabhai	Colaba Fort	Cong.
167.	Parkar, Wajuddin Ahmed	Dapoli-Khed	Cong.
168.	Patel, Babubhai Jashbhar	Nadiad South	Cong.
169.	Patel, Bhaskar Rambhai	Petland North	Cong.
170.	Patel, Bhulabhai Naranbhai	Bulsar-Chikhli	Cong.
171.	Patel, Chhotabhai Makanbhai	Jambusar	Cong.
172.	Patel, Chhotalal Jivabhai	Daskroi	Cong.
173.	Patel, Chootubhai Vanmalidas	Olpad-Mangrol Mandvi-Kamrej	Cong.
174.	Patel,Chinubhai Kishorbhai	Karjan-Sinor	Cong.
175.	Patel, Dayalji Tribhovan	West Sidhpur-East Patan	Cong.
176.	Patel, Gopaldas Venidas	Prantij-Bayad-Malpur	Cong.
177.	Patel, Hargavanabhai Dhanbhai	Mehsana North-cum-Patan	Cong.
178.	Patel-Ibrahim Ali	Vagra-Amod	Cong.
179.	Patel, Jayantilal Zaverbhai	Lunawada-Santrampur	Cong.
180.	Patel, Jaykrishna Harivallabhadas	Ahmedabad City No. 2	Cong.
181.	Patel, Kachrabhai Kanjidas	Vijapur North	Cong.
182.	Patel, Keshavlal Bholidas	Mehsana South	Cong.
183.	Patel, Lallubhai Makanji	Navsari	Cong.
184.	Patel, Madhubhai Jaysinh	Bandsda-South Vyara	Cong.
185.	Patel, Maftlal Motilal	East Sidhpur	Cong.
186.	Patel , Maganbhai Ranchbodbhai	Viramgam	Cong.
187.	Patel, Maganbhai Shankarbhai	Baroda-Waghodia	Cong.
188.	Patel, Makanji Purshottam	Bardoli-Valod Palsana Mahuva	Cong.
189.	Patel, Mansinh Pruthviraj	Vijapur South	Cong.
190.	Patel, Prabhubhai Dhanbhai	Olpad-Mangrol Mandvi Karmrej	Cong.
191.	Patel, Pratapsing Hirabhai	Shehera-Limkheda East Baria	Ind.
192.	Patel, Pushottamdas Ranchhoodas	Kadi	Ind.
193.	Patel, Rewla Sukar	Pardi	P.S.P.
194.	Patel, Shanubhai Mahijibhai	Anand North	Cong.
195.	Patel, Shivabhai Prabhudas	Visnagar	Cong.
196.	Patel, Shrivabhai Ranchhodbhai	Borsad No. 1	Cong.
197.	Pathak, Manilal Hargovinddas	Savli	Cong.
198.	Patil, Adveppagouda Shiddangouda	Navalgund-Nargund	Cong.
199.	Patil, Ambaji Tukaram	Pen-Uran	Cong.
200.	Patil, Baburao Bajirao	Madha-Mohol	W.P.P.
201.	Patil, Ekananthrao Sampatrao	Edlabad	Cong.
202.	Patil, Gundu Dashrath	Kavathe-Mahankal (Miraj) Pasgaon (East)	Cong.
203.	Patil, Julalsing Shankarrao	Pachora	Cong.
204.	Patil, K.F.	Ranibennur	Cong.
205.	Patil, Laxmanrao Madhavrao	Rahuri	Cong.
206.	Patil, Madhav Gotto	Chopda	Cong.
207.	Patil, Malagouda Punagouda	Hukeri	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
208.	Patil, Namdev Yadav	Amalner	Cong.
209.	Patil, Narasangouda Yellagouda	Athani	Cong.
210.	Patil Narayan Sahadeo	Sindkheda	Cong.
211.	Patil, Nawal Ananda	Dhulia	Cong.
212.	Patil, Rangarao Namdeo	Shahuwadi	W.P.P.
213.	Patil, Sadashivrao Daji	Islampur	Cong.
214.	Patil, Shamrao Ramchandra	Dahanu-Umbergaon	Cong.
215.	Patil, Shankaragouda Yashawantagouda	Hippargi-Bagewaci	Cong.
216.	Patil, Shankarrao Bajirao	Indapur	Cong.
217.	Patil, Shivappagouda Bapugouda	Mangoli- Bableshwar	Cong.
218.	Patil, Vasantrao Bandu	Sangli	Cong.
219.	Patil, Vasantrao Lakhagouda	Chikodi-Ribag	Ind.
220.	Patil, Venkangouda Hanamantgouda	Badami	Cong.
221.	Vishram Hari	Mewas-Taloda-Akrani-West Shahada	Cong.
222.	Patil, Vishwanath Tukaram	Bhudargad-Ajra	Cong.
223.	Patil, Vithalrao Nanasaheb	East Satara	K.K.P.
224.	Patil, Vithal Sitaram	Chandgad	W.P.P.
225.	Patil V.V.	Hirekerur	Cong.
226.	Pattanashetti, Madiwalappa Ruddrappa	Guledgud-Kamatgi	Cong.
227.	Pawar, Amrita Ragho	Mokhada Wada Shahapur	Cong.
288.	Pawar, Bhika Trimbak	Nasik-Igtpuri	Cong.
229.	Peje, Shantaram Laxman	Mandangad-Dapoli	Cong.
230.	Powar, Dattatraya Santaram	Hatkanangle	Cong.
231.	Powar, Mahadev Ramchandra	Chuhagar	Cong.
232.	Puja, Neelegangayya Basayya	Ron	P.S.P.
233.	Purohit, Digambar Vinayak	Poladpur-Mahad	P.S.P.
234.	Rajpur, Dahyabhai Lallubhai	Godhra	Ind.
235.	Rane, Keshav Vyankatesh	Kankavli	Cong.
236.	Rane, Waman Nagoji	Degad	Cong.
237.	Rankhambe, Amrutrao Dhondiba	Sinnar-Niphad	Cong.
238.	Rathod, Naranbhai Madhavbhai	Navsari	Cong.
239.	Rathod, Mohanbhai Manabhai	Kalol	Ind.
240.	Raul, Jaysing Daulatsingh	East Shahada-Sindkheda-Nandurbar	Cong.
241.	Raut, Keshavrao Shripatrao	Sangola	Cong.
242.	Salebhai Abdul Kadar	Chakla-Mandvi Chinchbunder	Cong.
243.	Salivateeswaran, Subramanain	Matunga-Sion-Koliwada	Cong.
244.	Sambrani, Dharamappa Yallappa	Hubli	Cong.
245.	Sane, Govind Dattatraya	Sholapur City South	Ind.
246.	Sane, Nilkantha Ganesh	Bhusawal-Jamner	Cong.
247.	Sarnaik Narayan Tukaram	Karvir	Cong.
248.	Sathe, Vinayak Krishna	Poona City Central	Cong.
249.	Savant, Maruti Sitaram	Roha-Sudhagad	Cong.
250.	Sawant, Atmaram Pandurang	Bawda-Panhala	Cong.
251.	Sawant, Parsharam Krishnaji	Vengurla	Cong.
252.	Senjlia, Mohanlal Virjibhai	Okhmandal-Dhar Khambha	Cong.
253.	Shah, Ambalal Chhotalal	Dabhoi	Cong.
254.	Shah, Hiralal Bandulal	Mudhol	Cong.
255.	Shah, Jaswantlal Saubhagyachand	Padra	Cong.
256.	Shah, Kodardas Kalidas	Bhuleswhwar-Maket	Cong.
257.	Shah, Madhvlal Bhailo!bhai	Matar-Cambay	Cong.
258.	Shah, Maneklal Chunilal	Dholka	Cong.
259.	Shah, Popatlal Ramchnad	Poona City South East	Cong.
260.	Shah, Shankerlal Harijivandas	Kapadwanj	Cong.
261.	Shah, Shantilal Harjivan	Vile Parle Andheri-Versova	Cong.
262.	Sh h, Sbantilal Swarupchand	Deodhar- Kankrej-Wav-Tharad	Cong.
263.	Shaikh, Gulam Rasul Haji Hasan	Jalgaon-Mhasavad	Cong.
264.	Shantilal Trikamlal	Sanand	Cong.
265.	Sheikh, Khadirsab Abdulsab	Konnur	Cong.
266.	Sheth, Bhagwandas Mayachand	Kalol	Cong.

S.No.	Name	Constituency	Party
267.	Shetye, Tukaram, Kirishna	Chiplun-cum- Khed	Cong.
268.	Shinde Babasaheb Jabdeorao	Jaoli-Mahableshwar	Cong.
269.	Shinde, Madhavrao Trimbak (Patil)	Yeola-Nandgaon	Cong.
270.	Shirke, Ramdas, Bhausaheb	Sangmeshwar	Cong.
271.	Shirole, Malti Madhav	Poona City North West	Cong.
272.	Shivtarkar, Sitaram Namdeo	Sewri-Kalachowky and Naigaum-Wadala	Cong.
273.	Shreshti, Mahadeo Dundappa	Gadhinglaj	Cong.
274.	Shreyakar, Radhabai Maruti	Chikodi	Cong.
275.	Sidhanti Vakil Pranesh Gurubhant	Muddebihal	Cong.
276.	Silam Sayaji Lakshman	Tank Pakhadi-Byculla West a. Kalachowki West.	Cong.
277.	Sindhur, Siddappa Chanbasappa	Hangal	Cong.
278.	Solanaki, Jaysing Mansing	Dohad	Cong.
279.	Solanki, Joita Ajaji	Deodar-Kankrej-Wav-Tharad	Cong.
280.	Solanki,Natwarsinhji Kesarisinhji	Anand South	Cong
281.	Solanki, Purushottam Jethabhai	Prantij-BayadMalpur	Cong
282.	Sonawane, Ganpat Laxman	Akalkot-cum-South Sholapur	Cong.
283.	Soni, Ramlal Pitambardas Modasa-	Meghraj	Cong.
284.	Subhedar, Sitaram Murari	Rajapur	Cong.
285.	Surpur, Mallappa Karabasappa	Indi-Sindgi	Cong.
286.	Surve, Sitaram Nana	Ratangiri	Cong.
287.	Suryavanshi, Motiram Sharmrao	Bhadgaon-Chalisgaon	Cong.
288.	Suryawanshi, Dattajirao Bhaurao	Tasgaon-West	Cong.
289.	Sutaria, Chhotabhai Zaverbhai	Baroda City	Cong.
290.	Tadvi Bhajibhai Garbadbhai	Chhota Udepur	Cong.
281.	Tadvi, Bhanabhai Galabhai	Sankheda	Cong.
292.	Tadvi-Bulabhai Dulabhai	Naswadi	Cong.
292.	Tadvi- Jalamkha Sandebajkha	Bhadgaon-Chalisgaon	Cong
294.	Talegaonkar, Dattatraya Maloji	Mangaon-Mhasla-Mahad	Cong.
295.	Taleyarkhan, Homi Jehangirji	Walkeshwar-Mahalaxmi	Cong.
296.	Tambakad, Basavaneeppa Rama-ppa	Dharwar-Kalghatgi	Cong.
297.	Ta'ase, Ganpatrao Devaji	Phaltan-Man	Cong.
298.	Thakore, Shankerji Okhaji	Kheralu	Cong.
299.	Thorat, Raosaheb Bhausaheb	Dang-Sargana-Peint Dindori	Cong.
300.	Thorat, Shivrao Bhavanroao	Shrigonda	Cong.
301.	Thosar, Narhar Parshram	Panwel-Karjat-Matheran-Khala-pur	Cong.
302.	Trivedi, Parsotam Jaduram	Himatnagar	Cong.
303.	Tulla, Vishwanathrao Rajanna	Kamathipura and Nagpada	Cong.
304.	Vadodia, Udaisinh Virsinh	Nadiad North	Cong.
305.	Vakharia, Maneklal Nathalal	Santalpur-Radhanpur-Sami	Cong.
306.	Valvi Janardhan Poharya	Mewas-Taloda-Akrani West Shaha-Shahada	Cong
307.	Vankhedkar, Sonuji Devram	Dhulia	Cong.
308.	Vasavda, Shamprasad Rupshanker	Ahmedabad City No. 5	Cong.
309.	Vasia, Gama Fata	Palanpur-Abu-Vadgam Danta	Cong.
310.	Wankhede, Keshav Raghav	Bhusa-wal Jamner	Cong.
311.	Wandrekar, Dattatraya Nathoba	Bandra-Khar-Juhu	Cong.
312.	Warty, Sadanand Gopal	Bassein	P.S.P.
313.	Yagnik, Bhanushankar Manchha-ram	Chira Bazar -Thakurdwar -Fanas-wadi	Cong.
314.	Yusuf Miyaji	Palanpur -Deesa	Cong.
315.	Vacant	Balgaum Rural	Cong.
316.	Vacant	Bajapur	Cong.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: R.S. Hukerikar

S. No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Agarwal, Dayashankar Biharilal	Local Authorities
2.	Agrawal, Kashinath Mannalal	Elected by Assembly
3.	Ambekar, G.D.	Nominated
4.	Barfivala, Chunilal Damodar	Local Authorities
5.	Belawadi, Gavishiddappa Shiddappa	Legislative Assembly
6.	Benadikar, Sadashiv Laxman	Legislative Assembly
7.	Bhat, Atmaram Raoji	Legislative Assembly
8.	Bhatt, Premshanker Keshavram	Local Authorities
9.	Bhave, Ramchandra Narayan	Local Authorities
10.	Bhirud, Dattatraya Senu	Local Authorities
11.	Chavan, Dajisaheb Ramrao	Legislative Assembly
12.	Chinai, Babubhai Maneklal	Legislative Assembly
13.	Daboo, Dinshawji Ratanji	Legislative Assembly
14.	Dahanukar, Shantaram Mahadeo	Legislative Assembly
15.	Dalal, Bejonji Aderji	Local Authorities
16.	Desai, Lilavati Harilal	Legislative Assembly
17.	Desai, Maganbhai P.	Nominated
18.	Deshmukh, Vasantrao Balvant	Local Authorities
19.	Deshpande, Ramabai Narayan	Legislative Assembly
20.	Devji Rattensey	Local Authorities
21.	Done, Moreshwar Vasudeo	Teachers
22.	Dongre, V.S.	Nominated
23.	Edke, Shankarrao Channappa	Local Authorities
24.	Gadgil, Pandurang Vasudeo	Legislative Assembly
25.	Galwankar, Sadanand Keshav	Local Authorities
26.	Ghodke, F.D.	Nominated
27.	Godbole, Madhav Hari	Graduates
28.	Gulam Haider Walimahamed	Legislative Assembly
29.	Hamied, K.A.	Nominated
30.	Hukerikar, Ramrao Shriniwasrao	Legislative Assembly
31.	Kamat, Padmanabh Subraya	Legislative Assembly
32.	Kattimani, Huchaya Fakiraya	Local Authorities
33.	Khair, Gajanan Shripat	Teachers
34.	Khedgikar, Ramchandra Annaji	Local Authorities
35.	Kulkarni, Bidesh Tukaram	Graduates
36.	Kulkarni, Sushila Jayadeo	Nominated
37.	Kumthekar, Jagannath Balwant	Teachers
38.	Lagu, Balkrishna Chintaman	Nominated
39.	Lala, Arjunlal Bhogilal	Legislative Assembly
40.	Lala, Bhogilal Dhirajlal	Local Authorities
41.	Limaye, Vishnu Prabhakar	Nominated
42.	Lingras, Shankar Vithal	Local Authorities
43.	Mahaldar, Gous Mohiuddin Bandagisaheb	Legislative Assembly
44.	Mehta, Chandrakant Chhotalal	Graduates
45.	Munshi, Ramrai Mohanrai	Legislative Assembly
46.	Page, Vithal Sakharam	Legislative Assembly
47.	Pandit, Keshav Gopal	Teachers
48.	Patel, Ambalal Laloobhai	Teachers
49.	Patel, Chunibhai Muljibhai	Local Authorities
50.	Patel, Maganbhai Bhikhabhai	Legislative Assembly
51.	Patel, Maniben Chandubhai	Local Authorities
52.	Patel, Shamaldas Khemchand	Local Authorities
53.	Patil, Sonusing Dhansing	Legislative Assembly
54.	Patil, Uttamrao Laxman	Graduates
55.	Patwari, Prabhudas Balubhai	Local Authorities
56.	Rawandale, Chudaman Ananda	Local Authorities
57.	Rawat, Bachubhai Popatbhai	Nominated
58.	Rebello, Alfred Peter Camillo	Legislative Assembly
59.	Sathaye, Vaman Dinkar	Graduates
60.	Sathe, Ganpatrao Dhondiba	Local Authorities
61.	Shah, Chimanlal Kuberdas	Legislative Assembl
62.	Shaha, Devchand Chaganlal	Local Authorities

S. No.	Name	Constituency
63.	Shukla, Damubhai Chhaganbhai	Graduates
64.	Shukla, Jyotsnaben Bahusukhram	Legislative Assembly
65.	Sipahimalani, Jethi T.	Nominated
66.	Sodhi, D.S.	Nominated
67.	Tawade, Jagannath Ramkrishna	Local Authorities
68.	Thakore, Thakorlal Shripatrai	Teachers
69.	Thete, Gopal Ramji	Local Authorities
70.	Upadhyaya, Ramshankar Jeshankar	Nominated
71.	Vin, Motilal Hargovandas	Local Authorities
72.	Yardi, Vaman Gangadhar	Legislative Assembly

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts)	62.70	62.58	+ 0.12
1952-53 (Accounts)	62.50	68.44	— 5.94
1953-54 (Accounts)	72.27	71.12	+ 1.15
1954-55 (Budget)	71.80	72.19	— 0.39
1955-56 (Budget)	80.11	79.88	+ 0.23

Food and Agriculture

The six major irrigation projects, *viz.*, the Gangapur project, the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal, the Mahi Right Bank Canal, the Ranand Project, the Kolichi Scheme and the Kakrapara Project are progressing satisfactorily. They are expected to irrigate 2,94,800 acres by the end of 1955-56 and 13,23,650 acres on completion. Also, 1,256 minor irrigation works were completed during the period 1951-54. The area irrigated by minor irrigation works in 1953-54 was 3.17 lakh acres.

Industry

There has been a general rise in industrial production. In order to step up the production of sugar, the State Government has decided to set up ten co-operative sugar factories in addition to the factories for which licences have been given to three private parties. The Government proposes to contribute Rs. 10 lakh towards the share capital of each of the co-operative sugar factories.

There are about 2,00,000 handlooms in the State. The handloom weavers are helped by way of loans and subsidies for production activities. Raw materials and improved implements are supplied to them. Training in improved processes and marketing is also provided.

One hundred and eight schools and peripatetic organisations impart training in cottage industries to village artisans.

Education

As part of its programme for the expansion of primary education, the Government of Bombay has decided to recruit 10,000 teachers in the

next three years. The scheme for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education has been initiated in all places with a population of 1,000 and over. At the end of 1954-55, about 38.30 lakh children were studying in 33,213 primary schools.

During the past 7 years, 5 new universities have been established in the State and the number of arts and science colleges has increased from 35 to 79 and that of technical and professional colleges from 29 to 62. The number of secondary schools stands at 1,456 while technical and vocational schools number 498. At present, there are 168 basic schools with 30,683 pupils.

Public Health

The Bombay Government spends nearly 7 per cent of its total revenue on health services.

Several schemes for the expansion of hospitals and medical facilities are in progress. By the end of the first Five Year Plan Bombay will have 1,550 hospitals and dispensaries as against 1,352 in 1951.

The State continues to encourage the *ayurvedic* system of medicine. There is a Board to guide research in *ayurveda*, and proposals to start an *ayurvedic* museum, a laboratory and a library and to survey *ayurvedic* medicinal herbs are under the consideration of the Government.

The malaria control scheme was extended to the entire State in June 1953. About 20 million people out of a total of 36 million have directly benefited by the scheme.

Subsidised medical practitioners' centres and village aid centres have been established in a number of backward areas.

Local Self-government

There are three municipal corporations, 217 municipalities and 28 district boards in the State. The Bombay Corporation's scheme for improving the water supply has made further progress and a loan of Rs. 2 crore has been secured from the Central Government for its execution. The Poona Municipal Corporation maintained a high degree of preventive vigilance against epidemics and other diseases, while the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation spent over 30 per cent of its funds on the provision of health services for its citizens.

Steps have been taken by the Government to augment the financial resources of the district boards by giving them statutory and other grants.

There are more than 5,800 *panchayats* in the State. Most of the functions relating to village administration have now been given to the *panchayats*. *Nyaya panchayats* have been constituted from amongst the the elected members of the local *panchayats*. To begin with, the *nyaya panchayats* have been given powers to try minor offences and settle ordinary disputes, but provision has been made to confer larger powers on the *panchayats* as they gain experience.

Co-operative Movement

In 1954, there were 18,079 co-operative societies with 28.07 lakh members and Rs. 109.25 crore as working capital. The movement served 39 per cent of the population and covered dairying, farming, agricultural credit, housing, insurance, etc.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Education, economic rehabilitation and social welfare are the three main aspects of the Government's policy relating to the welfare of the Backward Classes.

Education at all stages is free for all eligible members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Scholarships are also awarded to them in primary and secondary schools, as well as in arts, science and vocational colleges. Lump sum grants are given to them for the purchase of books and stationery, etc. The two government hostels for the Backward Classes at Poona and Hubli provide free board and lodging. In addition, the Government now gives financial assistance to a large number of such hostels maintained by private agencies. Loans and subsidies are given to backward class housing-co-operatives for the construction of low-cost houses.

More than 61,000 acres of waste land have been given to the Backward Classes for cultivation and there are 101 co-operative joint farming societies formed by these classes.

The State has 33,59,305 people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. The Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies, numbering over 100, are given forest coupes at a concessional price and helped to extract timber. They have replaced the forest contractors who used to exploit the labourers.

MADHYA PRADESH

Area: 1,30,272 sq. miles *Population*: 2,12,47,533 *Capital*: Nagpur
Languages spoken: Hindi and Marathi

Governor:	B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
Ministers	
1. Chief Minister and Minister for Appointments, Police, Publicity, Military, Development and Co-ordination	R. S. Shukla
2. General Administration, Forests, Commerce and Industry	D. K. Mehta
3. Law, Local Self-government and Civil Supplies	P. K. Deshmukh
4. Finance, Separate Revenue, Sales Tax, P.W.D. and Electricity	Brijlal Biyani
5. Revenue and Education	B. A. Mandloi
6. Agriculture, Co-operation, Production, Natural Resources and Irrigation	S. L. Tiwari
7. Public Health and Jails	M. S. Kannamwar
8. Tribal Welfare, Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Rehabilitation	Nareshchandra Singh
9. Social Welfare, Social Education, Physical Education and Sports ; Village Panchayats, Labour, Cottage and Village Industries and Food	Deen Dayal Gupta
Deputy Ministers	
1. Home Affairs	Birendra Bahadur Singh
2. Education	Jagmohan Das
3. Local Self-government	K. L. Gumashta
4. Social Welfare	Prabhavati Jakatdar
5. Public Works Department	M. P. Dube
6. Revenue	Vasantrao Naik
7. Agriculture	Ganeshram Anant
8. Public Health	S. S. Kulkarni
9. Scheduled Castes	N. K. Tripude
10. Social Education	A. S. Siddique
11. Scheduled Tribes	Kirtimantrao Bhujangrao

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Kunjilal Dube

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Abdul Qadir Siddiqui	Burhanpur	Cong.
2.	Aditya Pratap Singh Tribhuvan Pratap Singh	Katghora (R)	Cong.
3.	Akali Basori	Nainpur-Mohgaon (R)	Cong.
4.	Alihasan Mamdani	Digras	Cong.
5.	Amritrao Ganpatrao Sonar	Achalpur	Cong.
6.	Anandrao Marotirao Pawar	Mehkar	Cong.
7.	Anandrao Sonaji Lokhande	Bhainsdehi	Cong.
8.	Anjordas Devdas	Mungeli (R)	Cong.
9.	Arjun Ganaji Samreet	Sakoli	Cong.
10.	Arjun Singh Sisodia	Amarwara	Cong.
11.	Ayodhya Prasad Sharma	Mahasamund	Cong.
12.	Babarao Anandrao Deshmukh	Mangrulpir	Cong.
13.	Babulal Kashiprasad	Amravati (R)	Cong.
14.	Baijnath Modi	Raigarh	Cong.
15.	Bajirao Bihari Miri	Bhatapara-Seetapur (R)	Cong.
16.	Bajrangji Sahanuji Kadu	Kamptee	Cong.
17.	Balaprasad alias Balaji Misra	Raheli	Cong.
18.	Balkrishna Mulchand Bhandari	Melghat	Cong.
19.	Banwarilal Naubat Ram	Katghora	Cong.
20.	Bapurao Marotrao Deshmukh	Sindhi	Cong.
21.	Basantkumar Mishra	Sleemanabad	Cong.
22.	Bhagwantrao Annabhau Mandloi	Khandwa	Cong.
23.	Bhakru Keoji Patel	Multai (R)	Cong.
24.	Bhandari Ram	Pal (R)	Cong.
25.	Bhanupratap Dev Maharajadhiraj	Kanker	Cong.
26.	Bhanrao Gulabrao Jodhao	Talegaon	Cong.
27.	Bhiku Phakira Shelki	Malkapur	Cong.
28.	Bhootanath	Bori-Deokar	Cong.
29.	Bhopalrao Pawar	Kurud	Cong.
30.	Biharilal Devrao Patel	Multai	Cong.
31.	Bijailal	Dongargarh	Cong.
32.	Bijay Bhushansingh Deo	Jashpurnagar	R.R.P.
33.	Birendra Bahadur Singh Raja	Khairagarh	Cong.
34.	Bisahudas Mahant	Baradwara	Cong.
35.	Boda Dada	Dantewara (R)	Ind.
36.	Brijlal Nandlal Biyani	Akola	Cong.
37.	Brijlal Verma	Kosmandi Kasdol	P.S.P.
38.	Budhnath Sai	Dharamajaigarh (R)	Cong.
39.	Chakrapani Shukla	Bhatapara-Seetapur	Cong.
40.	Chandra Bhushan Singh Sheoraj Singh	Takhatpur	Cong.
41.	Chandrachood Prasad Singh Deo	Dharmajaigarh	Cong.
42.	Chintamanrao Govind Titke	Ramtek	Cong.
43.	Dadu Mahendra Singh	Seoni	Cong.
44.	Dagadu Zangoji Palaspagar	Balapur (R)	Cong.
45.	Daranbai	Balod (R)	Cong.
46.	Dattatraya Krishnarao Deshmukh	Pandharkwada	Cong.
47.	Dattatraya Tukaram Thakre	Shankarpur-Sindewahi	Cong.
48.	Daulat Saxman Khadase	Pusad (R)	Cong.
49.	Deepchand Laxmichand Gothi	Betul	Cong.
50.	Deokaran Balchand	Khandwa (R)	Cong.
51.	Deorao Sheoram Patil	Darwha	Ind.
52.	Deorao Yaswantrao Gohokar	Wani	Cong.
53.	Dhannalal Jain	Dongargaon	Cong.
54.	Dharmpal Jaiswal	Pal	Ind.
55.	Din Dayal Gupta	Nagpur-2	Cong.
56.	Doomor	Jagdalpur (R)	Ind.
57.	Doi Dokka	Chitrakoot (R)	Ind.
58.	Durgacharan	Gharghora	Cong.
59.	Durga Shankar Mehta	Lakhnadon	Cong.
60.	Dwarkaprasad Bilthare	Dindori	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
61.	Gajanan Sharma	Chandrakut Birra	Cong.
62.	Ganeshram Anant	Janjgir Palamgarh (R)	Cong.
63.	Gangacharan Biharilal Dixit	Shahpur	Cong.
64.	Gangaprasad Upaddya	Kawardha	R.R.P.
65.	Ganpatrao Dani	Pithora	Cong.
66.	Ghiasuddin Saiyad Nasiruddin Kaji	Balapur	Cong.
67.	Girdharilal Chaturbhaj Sharma	Amgaon	Cong.
68.	Gokaram Singh	Deobhog	Cong.
69.	Govind Prasad Sharma	Murwara	Cong.
70.	Harbhajan Singh	Sitapur (R)	Ind.
71.	Haresingh Bakhat Singh	Baihar (R)	Cong.
72.	Hariprasad Nandlal Chaturvedi	Sohagpur	Cong.
73.	Harishchandra Laxmichandra Marothi	Damoh	Cong.
74.	Hirashah Ramshah	Bijapur (R)	Cong.
75.	Jagdishnarayan Awasthy	Jabalpur-1	Cong.
76.	Jagjivan Ganpatrao Kadam	Arvi	Cong.
77.	Jagmohandas	Khamariya	Cong.
78.	Jaideo Gadhadhar Satpathi	Basna	Cong.
79.	Jalamsingh Supadsingh Ingle	Nandura	Cong.
80.	John	Jashpurnagar (R)	K.M.P.
81.	Jwalaprasad	Manendragarh	Ind.
82.	Jwalaprasad Jyotishi	Surakhi	Cong.
83.	Kadorelal Choudhary	Hatta (R)	Cong.
84.	Kalindiprasad B. Gopaldas	Nainpur-Mohgaon	Cong.
85.	Kalusingh Shersingh	Mundi	Cong.
86.	Kanhaiyalal Bahadursingh	Balaghat	Cong.
87.	Kashiprasad Pande	Sihora	Cong.
88.	Kashiram Tiwari	Kota	Cong.
89.	Kashirao Raibhan Patil	Jalgaon	P.W.P.
90.	Kausalnath Laxmichand	Kamtha	Cong.
91.	Keshaolal Gumashta	Balod	Cong.
92.	Khubchand Baghel	Pachera	P.S.P.
93.	Kirtimantrao Bhujangrao	Godhchiroli-Sironcha (R)	Cong.
94.	Kishan Narayan Khandare	Daryapur (R)	Cong.
95.	Krishnachandra Tarachandra Sharma	Khurai	Ind.
96.	Krishna Ganesh Rekhede	Chhindwara	Cong.
97.	Krishnand Ramcharan Swami	Banda	Cong.
98.	Krishnarao Dagoji Thakur	Lakhandur	Cong.
99.	Krishnarao Gopalrao Naik	Baihar	Cong.
100.	Kokilabai Jagannath Gawande	Daryapur	Cong.
101.	Kunjilal Dube	Jabalpur-2	Cong.
102.	Kunjilal Swarnakar	Rithi	Cong.
103.	Kulpatsingh Suryavanshi	Akaltara-Musturi (R)	Cong.
104.	Lakhanpal Gupta	Arang-Kharora	Cong.
105.	Lakheshwarlal Paliwal	Janjgir-Palmgarh	Cong.
106.	Lal Sham Shah	Chauki (R)	P.S.P.
107.	Lalit Kumar Singh	Gharghora	Cong.
108.	Laxman Krishnaji Wasekar	Chanda	Cong.
109.	Laxman Thakoji Gavai	Mehkar (R)	P.W.P.
110.	Laxminarayandas	Bhatgaon	Cong.
111.	Laxmishankar Govindshankar Bhatt	Bijaydiaghogarh	Cong.
112.	Liladharshing	Sakti	Cong.
113.	Machersha Rustamji Awari	Nagpur-4	P.S.P.
114.	Madangopal Jodhraj Agarwal	Nagpur-1	Cong.
115.	Mahadeorao Nagorao Pawade	Warora	Cong.
116.	Mahadeo Tukaramji Thakre	Deoli	Cong.
117.	Manoharbhai Babarphai Patel	Gondia	Cong.
118.	Manoharrao Jatar	Kanhiwara	Cong.
119.	Maroti Kashiram Khirade	Washim (R)	Cong.
120.	Marotrao Sambsheo Kannamwar	Mul	Cong.
121.	Mathura Prasad Bansidhar Dube	Pendhra	Cong.
122.	Matua	Jabalpur-1 (R)	Cong.
123.	Misrilal Shermal Sand	Harsud	Ind.
124.	Mohan Lal	Durg	Cong.
125.	Mohkamshingh Uike	Chicholi (R)	Cong.

S.No.	Name	Constituency	Party
126.	Mohd. Abdulla Khan Pathan	Hingua	Cong.
127.	Mohd. Masud Khan Akbar Khan	Akaltara-Musturi	Cong.
128.	Mohd. Safi Modhd. Sabrati	Sagar	Cong.
129.	Mulchand Bagdi.	Gadhiyari	Cong.
130.	Mulchind Tikaram Jangade	Chandrapur-Bira	Cong.
131.	Motiram Odkya	Katangi	Cong.
132.	Murarirao Krishnarao Nagmoti	Bramhapuri	Cong.
133.	Naindas Mahilang Mahant	Koshmandi-Kasdol	Cong.
134.	Namdeorao Balaji Parediwar	Gadhchiroli-Sironcha	Cong.
135.	Namdeo Punjaji Pawar	Buldhana	Cong.
136.	Nanhelal Burelal	Hoshangabad	Cong.
137.	Narayan Maniramji Wadia	Amarwada (R)	Cong.
138.	Narayanrao Zinglaji Nandurkar	Kalam	Cong.
139.	Narayan Sambhiji Karemore	Tumsar.	P.S.P.
140.	Narayansingh Dangalsingh Jaiwar	Piparia	Cong.
141.	Narayansingh Sampatsingh Uike	Purade	Ind.
142.	Narendra Mahipati Tidke	Saoner	Cong.
143.	Nareshchandra Singh	Sarangarh	Cong.
144.	Nasik Kantadu Tirpude	Sakoli (R)	Cong.
145.	Neknarayansingh Thakur	Patan	Cong.
146.	Nilkanthrao Bajirao Jhalke	Saunsar	Cong.
147.	Niranjansingh Rithsingh Thakur	Gadarwara	P.S.P.
148.	P. Bernard	Nominated	
149.	Padmrajsingh Raja Raghuraj Singh	Pandraiya	R.R.P.
150.	Padmavatidevi	Bori-Deokar	Cong.
151.	Pandurang Anantram Chunarkar	Shankarpur-Sindewahi	Cong.
152.	Punjabrao Balkrishan Satpute	Morshi	Ind.
153,	Punjabrao Bapurao Yawlikar	Nandgaon	Cong.
154.	Pannalal Biharilal Dube	Jargaon	Cong.
155.	Parashnath Thakur	Ambikapur (R)	Ind.
156.	Parmanandbai Patel	Mozoli-Panghat	Cong.
157.	Phulbhanusah Thakur	Ramaiya-Parasia (R)	Ind.
158.	Peelu Gagru	Sukma (R)	Ind.
159.	Prabhavatibai Jaiwant Jagatdar	Mohadi	Cong.
160.	Preetram Manglooram Kure	Manendragarh (R)	Cong.
161.	Premnath Rishi Washnik	Harda (R)	P.S.M.
162.	Pundlikrao Balkrishna Choure	Chandur	Cong.
163.	Purushottam Govind Ekobte	Khamgaon	Cong.
164.	Purushottam Kashiram Desmukh	Walgaon	Cong.
165.	Pyarelal Khuman	Khurai (R)	P.S.P.
166.	Radhadevi Kishanlal Goenka	Ugwa	Cong.
167.	Raghuvirprasad Modi	Tendukhera	Cong.
168.	Rajkumar Shukla	Nandgaon	Cong.
169.	Rajmal Patlu	Kesnkar (R)	Ind.
170.	Ramanuj Saransingh Deo	Ambikapur	Cong.
171.	Ram Bakaram Lanjewar	Bhandara	Cong.
172.	Ramchandra Panduran Lanjewar	Umrer	Cong.
173.	Ramchandra Wasudeo Kathale	Gondpipri	Cong.
174.	Rameshwarprasad Sharma	Nargoda	Cong.
175.	Rameshar Arjun	Narayanpur (R)	Cong.
176.	Ramgopal Sharma	Dhamtari	Cong.
177.	Ramgopal Banshidhar Tiwari	Mungeli	Cong.
178.	Ramkishnadas Motilal Mohota	Inganghat	Cong.
179.	Ramkrishna Atmaram Belsare	Jarud	Cong.
180.	Ramkrishna Rathor	Champa	Cong.
181.	Ramkrishnasingh	Raipur	P.S.P.
182.	Ramprasad Ghamsan	Kanker (R)	Ind.
183.	Ramrao Krishnarao Patil	Bhadravati	Cong.
184.	Ramrao Ubgade	Barghat	Cong.
185.	Ratnavali Dhagat	Hatta	Cong.
186.	Ravishankar Shukla	Saripalli	Cong.
187.	Rudrasharan Pratapsingh	Rampur (R)	Cong.
188.	Rupnarayan Jhanaklal Chaturvedi	Mandla-Niwas	Cong.
189.	Rupsingh Umraosingh	Dindori (R)	Cong.
190.	Rutupurna Koshardas Mahant	Gandai	Ind.
191.	Sahaju Subhedar	Mandla-Niwas	Cong.
192.	Saki Miyaji Mohd. Subhan	Akot	Cong.

S.No.	Name	Constituency	Party
193.	Sarladevi Dwarkaprasad Pathak	Nardsinghpur	Cong.
194.	Sitaram Jairam Bhambhore	Lakhandur	Cong.
195.	Saligram Ramratan Dixit	Tirora	Cong.
196.	Samrao Deorao Dhotre	Murtizapur	Cong.
197.	Shankarlal Tiwari	Katangi	Cong.
198.	Shankarpratapsingh Raja Saheb	Chikhali	Cong.
199.	Shankarrao Daulatrao Gedang	Katol	Cong.
200.	Shankar Sadashiv Kulkarni	Washim	Cong.
201.	Shankar Vithal Sonvane	Delhi (R)	Cong.
202.	Shantabai Naralurkar	Wardha	Cong.
203.	Shantilal Sabshukhlal Jain	Laldbrar	Cong.
204.	Shantiswarup Sharma	Rama-iyya Parasia	Cong.
205.	Sheobaxram	Samari (R)	Cong.
206.	Shedulari Mishra	Bilaspur	Cong.
207.	Sheolal	Bemetara (R)	Cong.
208.	Sheorai Krishnayya Gangshetiwar	Moregaon	Cong.
209.	Sheorao Krishnaji Wankhede	Sawargaon	Cong.
210.	Shridhar Nathuba Jawade	Wadona	Cong.
211.	Shyamkumaridevi	Rajim	Cong.
212.	Shyamsunder Narayan Mishra	Gotegaon	Cong.
213.	Shukhchaindas	Arang-Kharora (R)	Cong.
214.	Tarachand Sahu	Panduka	Cong.
215.	Tarachand Shermal Surana	Yeotmal	Cong.
216.	Tejlal Harichand Tembhre	Lanji	Cong.
217.	Tensingh Tikaram Bisen	Waraseoni	Cong.
218.	Tilochansingh Sahu	Kuthrer	P.S.P.
219.	Trimbak Bhikaji Khedkar	Chikhali	Cong.
220.	Tukaram Ganpat Khumkar	Sheagon	Cong.
221.	Udayaram	Pandhar	Cong.
222.	Vamanrao Gopalrao Joshi	Amravati	Cong.
223.	Vasantrao	Lakhnadon (R)	Cong.
224.	Vedram	Sarangarh (R)	Cong.
225.	Vidyanath Thakur	Jagdalpur	Ind.
226.	Vidyavatibai Pannalal Devadia	Nagpur-3	Cong.
227.	Vinayak Jagannath Changole	Nagpur-4 (R)	Cong.
228.	Vishwnath Yadeorao Tamaskar	Bemetara	P.SP.
229.	Vitthalsingh Jaisingh Thakur	Karanja	Cong.
230.	Vasantrao Phulsingh Naik	Pusad	Cong.
231.	Zhinru Atmaram Puse	Saunsar (R)	Cong.
232.	Vacant		

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus+ or Deficit (—)
1951-52(Accounts)	22.42	17.04	+5.38
1952-53 (Accounts)	22.95	18.30	+4.65
1953-54 (Accounts)	24.02	23.77	+0.25
1954-55(Revised)	28.11	30.03	—1.92
1955-56 (Budget)	31.24	34.06	—2.82

The budget estimates for 1955-56 showed a deficit on revenue account of Rs. 2.82 crore. The expenditure on revenue account for 1955-56 was estimated at Rs. 34.06 crore, which was Rs. 4.03 crore more than the revised estimate for 1954-55. The rise in expenditure was due largely to increased expenditure under the Five Year Plan, which amounted to Rs. 13.01 crore in 1955-56 as against Rs. 8.42 crore in 1954-55.

Food and Agriculture

The figures of food production exceeded the targets laid down in the Five Year Plan. This was made possible by the expansion of irrigation facilities, reclamation of *kans*-infested land, use of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation and the distribution of better seeds, manures and fertilisers.

In 1954-55, 1.52 lakh maunds of improved seeds of wheat and paddy worth Rs. 1.14 crore were distributed. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was tried out on 13,190 acres.

Industry

The Nepa Mills, which have a rated manufacture capacity of 100 tons of newsprint daily, went into production in January 1955. The Ballarpur Paper and Strawboard Mill, inaugurated in November 1953, attained full production.

The State Government has plans to organise cottage industries on a co-operative basis in the community project areas, N.E.S blocks and tribal areas. In the tribal areas, 40 training-cum-production centres in useful cottage industries were started in 10 zones.

A provision of Rs. 6.50 lakh for loans and Rs. 50,000 for subsidies has been made for disbursement to the educated unemployed, bona fide craftsmen and co-operative societies of cottage industries.

Education

In 1954-55, 1,250 new primary schools were started and 92 secondary schools were converted into senior basic schools.

A Home Science College for Women has been established at Jabalpur. Additional facilities have also been provided in the Jabalpur Engineering College and the Nagpur Engineering School. Polytechnic institutions have been opened at Raigarh, Amravati and Jabalpur. Among other institutions for higher technical education opened recently are two Agricultural Colleges at Jabalpur and Akola, the Medical College at Jabalpur and the Sanskrit and Ayurvedic Colleges at Raipur.

Public Health

There are 918 hospitals (418 allopathic and 500 *ayurvedic*) and dispensaries in the State. Of these, 545 (109 allopathic and 436 *ayurvedic*) are rural dispensaries. There are 613 beds for T.B. patients in the various hospitals. Three mass BCG vaccination teams, 3 anti-yaws teams and one Plague Control Unit continued to work during 1954-55. The anti-malaria operations were intensified.

Local Self-government

There are two municipal corporations, 114 municipalities, 96 *janapadas* and one notified area committee in the State. The *janapada* is a local administrative authority for a *tahsil* and has representatives of both the rural and urban areas. The *janapada* inspects and supervises the affairs of the *gram panchayats*. There are at present 8,561 *gram panchayats* and 1,287 *nyaya panchayats* in the State. The Government proposes to train and appoint a number of village assistants who will guide the *panchas* in the efficient discharge of their duties.

Co-operative Movement

In 1953-54, there were 11,414 co-operative societies, banks and banking unions in the State with 5.20 lakh members and Rs. 15.33 crore as working capital. Though the large majority of the co-operatives continue to be credit societies, there are 1,610 non-credit societies. The government marketing society functions as the sole agency for the purchase and distribution of fertilisers. Similarly, the weavers' co-operative societies handle the marketing of handloom products.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

A provision of Rs. 78.94 lakh was made in 1954-55 for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and for the development of Scheduled and Tribal areas. The Central Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.10 lakh for the removal of untouchability.

Under the Tribal Welfare Scheme, 40 welfare centres have been organised. The number of primary and middle schools in the tribal areas increased from 285 in 1953-54 to 856 in 1954-55. A special Normal School for tribal boys was opened at Sijhora. Thirty-nine multi purpose co-operative societies have been organised for improving the economic condition of the tribal people. Medical facilities are being provided by 968 centres and about 1.41 lakh people were supplied with medicines during the year.

MADRAS

Area: 60,362 sq. miles *Population*: 3,57,34,489 *Capital*: Madras
Language spoken: Tamil

Governor:	Sri Prakasa
Ministers	
1. Chief Minister and Minister for Public and Police	Kamaraj Nadar
2. Public Health and Medical	A.B. Shetty
3. Finance, Information and Publicity and Elections	C. Subramaniam
4. Agriculture, Forests and Community Projects	M. Bhaktavatsalam
5. Land Revenue	M.A. Manickavelu Naiker
6. Public Works	Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi
7. Transport, Religious Endownments and Prohibition	B. Parameswaran
8. Local Administration	S.S. Ramaswami Padayachi

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: N. Gopala Menon

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Adityan S.T.	Tiruchendur	D.P.P.
2.	Ahmed Kutti. C.	Kottakkal	M.L.
3.	Aiyanar, A.	Nilakattai (R)	Cong.
4.	Anandan, L.	Kallakurichi (R)	Cong.
5.	Anantha Pai., T.	Udipi	Cong.
6.	Anthony Peter	Manapparai	Cong.
7.	Anthony Pilliai, S.C.C.	Choolai-Madras City	Soc.
8.	Appu, A.	Chevayur	Cong.
9.	Aranagnathan K.	Gingee	Cong.
10.	Ari Gowder, H.B.	Nilgiris	Ind.
11.	Ardanareswara Gounder, K.S.	Edapadi	Cong.
12.	Ardhanari, T.S.	Tiruchengode	Com.

S. No.		Constituency	Party
13.	Arumugam, R.S.	Tirunelveli (R)	Cong.
14.	Arumugam Pillai. S.	Tiruchengode (R)	Cong.
15.	Arumugem. S.R.	Tiruppur (R)	Cong.
16.	Arumugam, V.	Tiruchendur (R)	Cong.
17.	Ayyaru A.	Jayankondan (R)	T.N.T.
18.	Balakrishna, V.	Pudukeettai	Ind.
19.	Bhakthavatsalu Naidu, B.	Arkonam	Ind.
20.	Bomman, K. H.	Nilgiris (R)	Cong.
21.	Chadayan, M.	Malappuram (R)	M.L.
22.	Chellapandian , S.	Cheranmahadevi	Cong.
23.	Chellathurai, P.	Tiruvadanai	Cong.
24.	Chengam Pillai, O.	Penneri (R)	Cong.
25.	Chinnakaruppa Thevar, S.	Melur	Cong.
26.	Chinnasami Naidu, V.S.	Vadamathurai	Cong.
27.	Chinnathambi Thevar, M.	Alangulam	Cong.
28.	Chinnayya, V.	Tirumayam (R)	Cong.
29.	Chitrambalam, G.	Srirangam	Com.
30.	Chokkalingam, P.	Ambassamudram	Com.
31.	Chokalingam Chettiar, AR. A.R. M.	Karaikudi	Cong.
32.	Darmalinga Nayakar, V.	Cheyyar	C.W.
33.	Dasarathan, D.	Wandiwash (R)	S.C.F.
34.	Deivasasigamany, S.	Kancheepuram	D.P.P.
35.	Dharmalingam, M.	Tiruvallur (R)	Cong.
36.	Dorasami Gounder ,A.	Harur	D.P.P.
37.	Elumalai, T. P.	Saidapet (R)	Cong.
38.	Fernandez, W.J.	Nominated	Cong.
39.	Ganapathi Reddy, K.	Pynneri	D.P.P.
40.	Ganapathy, T.	Palavoor	Cong.
41.	Gopala Gounder, V.	Melmalayanur	D.P.P.
42.	Gopalkrishna, P. K.	Nattikka	Com.
43.	Gopala Menon, N.	Pennani	Cong.
44.	Gopalan K.P.	Payyanur	Com.
45.	Gopalan Unni K.C.	Mannarghat	Com.
46.	Govindan, G.	Paramakudi	Cong.
47.	Govindasamy Nayagar, A.	Vikaravandi	D.P.P.
48.	Govindaswamy Naidu, V.	Tiruvallur	Cong.
49.	Hanumantharaya Gounder, A.K.	Vaniyambadi	D.P.P.
50.	Ishwara, K.	Puttur (R)	Cong.
51.	Jagannatham, H. M.	Vellur (R)	Cong.
52.	Jagannathan, M.	Tindivanam (R)	Cong.
53.	Jayarama Reddiyar, S.	Aruppukottai	Cong.
54.	Jeevanandam, P.	Washermanpet -Madaras City	Com.
55.	Kaliannan, T. M.	Rasipuram	Cong.
56.	Kalyanasundram M.	Tiruchirappali (N)	Com.
57.	Kamaraj Nadar, K.	Gudiyattam	Cong.
58.	Kandasami. C.	Mannargudi	Com.
59.	Kandasamy Gounder, P.	Velapady	D.P.P.
60.	Kandasawami Kandar, M.	Mecheri	D.P.P.
61.	Kandasamy Padayachi, M.	Ulundurpet	Cong.
62.	Kandasawamy Gounder, S.	Pennagaram	Cong.
63.	Konnan, V.K.	Arni	C.W.
64.	Kanaran, C. H.	Tellicherry	Com.
65.	Karuthiruman, P. G.	Nambiyur	Cong.
66.	Kattimuthu, M.	Vriddhachalam (R)	Cong.
67.	Kempai Gounder, M.K.	Mettupalayam	Cong.
68.	Kolkebail, S.S.	Brahmawar	P.S.P.
69.	Koran O.	Alathur (R)	P.S.P.
70.	Krishana Ayyar, V,R.	Kuthuparamba	C/m.
71.	Krishnamurthy Gounder, D.	Krishnagiri	D.P.P.
72.	Krishna, R.	Alathur	Com.
73.	Krishna Rao, U.	Harbour Madras City	Cong.
74.	Krishnaswami Gopalan, R.	Pattukottai	Cong.
75.	Krishnaswami Ayyangar, P. S.	Manamathurai	Cong.
76.	Krishnassamy Padayachi. V.	Bhuvanagiri	Cong.
77.	Krishnaswami Naidu, R.	Edirkottai	Cong.
78.	Kunhan E.T.	Ponnani (R)	Com.
79.	Kunhi Muhamed Shafee, K.	Perlintalamanna	M.L.

In Lora V

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
80.	Kunhirama Kidav, P.	Perambra	P.S.P.
81.	Kunhirama Kurup, C.	Quilandy	P.S.P.
82.	Kuppususwamy, R.	Madukarai	Cong.
83.	Kuttikrishna Nayar, K. P.	Kozhikode	Cong.
84.	Lakshmana Gounder, S.	Salem-Rural	Cong.
85.	Lakshmipathi Naicker, K. S.	Ottanchattram	D.P.P.
86.	Madanagopal, V.	Vedasandur	Com.
87.	Madhavan Nambiar, K.	Mattanur	Com.
88.	Mahalingam, N.	Pellachi	Cong.
89.	Mahamed Salih Maraikayar	Arantangi	Cong.
90.	Mangala Gounder. M.P.	Palni	D.P.P.
91.	Manickasundaram, M.	Karur	Com.
92.	Manickavelu M.A.	Pelur	C.W.
93.	Manickkam, P. G.	Namibyur (R)	Cong.
94.	Manjava Shetty, Y.	Coondapoor	Cong.
95.	Manavalam, T.	Gudiyattam (R)	Cong.
96.	Marimuthu, M.	Tanjore (R)	Cong.
97.	Masilamany Chettiar, A. K.	Vellore	Cong.
98.	Menon, K. B.	Trithala	P.SP.
99.	Mogral, M. S.	Kasaragod	Cong.
100.	Moidu, K.	Badagara	P.S.P.
101.	Mookkiah Thevar, K.	Periakulam	F.B. (M)
102.	Mottyan, M.	Muddukullatur (R)	F.B. (M)
103.	Mounagurswami Naidu, N.	Udamlpet	Cong.
104.	Muni Reddi, M.	Hosur	Cong.
105.	Munisamy Pillay, M. S.	Dindigul	Cong.
106.	Muniswami Gounder, K. G.	Ranipet	Cong.
107.	Munuswamy Gownder P. M.	Uddanpalli	Cong.
108.	Muthaiah Chettiar, Raja M.A.	Tiruppatur (Ramanathapuram)	Cong.
109.	Muthiah Pillai. C.	Sirkali	Cong.
110.	Muthu, V.	Periyakulam (R)	Cong.
111.	Muthukumaraswamy, M.C.	Nannilam (R)	Cong.
112.	Muthukumaraswamy Naidu, T.D.	Tirukkeyilur	Cong.
113.	Muthuramalinga Thevar, U.	Muddukulathur	F.B. (M)
114.	Muthuswamy, A.	Tirukkeyilur (R)	Cong.
115.	Muthu Thevar, B.R.M.	Nilakoettai	Cong.
116.	Nagarajan, V.R.	Villupuram	Cong.
117.	Nalla Gounder, P. S.	Gobichettipalayam	Cong.
118.	Nallasivam, K. R.	Kodumudi	P.S.P.
119.	Nallaswami, B. K.	Bhavani	Cong.
120.	Nanjappa, O. A.	Haruur (R)	Cong.
121.	Narayana Kurup, M.	Ottapalam	P.S.P.
122.	Narayana Nambiar, M.	Hosdrug	P.SP.
123.	Narayana Nambiar, T. C.	Taliparamba	Com.
124.	Narayanswami Naidu, G.	Aduturai	Cong.
125.	Nataraja Mudaliar, R. A.	Kalasapakkum	Cong.
126.	Pakkiriswami Pillai, S.	Perambur, Madras City	Soc.
127.	Padamaprabha Gounder, M. K.	Wyanaad	P.S.P.
128,	Pais, L. C.	Mangalore	Cong.
129.	Palaniappan, R. M.	Tirumayam	Cong.
130.	Palanimuthu, M.	Perambalur (R)	Cong.
131.	Palanisami. N. K.	Utuhukli	Com.
132.	Palanisami Gounder V .C.	Tondamuttur	Cong.
133.	Palanisami Gounder, V. K.	Kiolpalayan	Cong.
134.	Palanisami Gounder, K. G.	Kangayam	Cong.
135.	Palani andi, M.	Ariyalur	Com.
136.	Panchakshram, S.	Arcot	Cong.
137.	Paramasiv Udayar, N.	Perambalur	Cong.
138.	Parameswaram, B.	Madurantakam (R),	Cong.
139.	Parthasarathy, K.	Kallakurichi	Cong.
140.	Periyaswamy, M. P.	Namakkal (R)	Cong.
141.	Ponnambala Gounder, P.	Tiruchirappalli	Cong.
142.	Radakrishnan, S.	Panruti	Cong.
143.	Raghava Mudaliar, E. L.	Tiruppatur	D.P.P.
144.	Rajachidambaram. P. B.K.	Lalgudi	Cong.
145.	Raju, D. K.	Srivilliputtur	Ind.
146.	Rajagopal, N.	Manchanallur	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
147.	Rajagopala Gounder, P. R.	Dharmapuri	D.P.P,
148.	Rajam Ramasami. C.	Mylapore-Madras City	Cong.
149.	Rajan, P. T.	Cumbum	J.P.
150.	Rajaram, K.	Tirumangalam	Cong.
151.	Raju, K. T.	Erode	Com.
152.	Rama, T. K.	Madurai (S)	Cong.
153.	Ramchandran, M. R.	Tirrupporur	Cong.
154.	Ramchandra Reddiar, A.	Tiruvananmalai	Cong.
155.	Ramakrishana Ayyar, N.	Saidapet	Cong.
156.	Ramakrishna, K.	Palghat	Ind.
157.	Ramalingam, S.	Tanjore	Com.
158.	Ramamurthi, P.	Madurai (N)	Com.
159.	Ramasamy Doss, K.	Kevilpatti	Cong.
160.	Ramsamy Kander, N. C.	Chengam	C. W.
161.	Ramasamy Naidu, S.	Settur	Cong.
162.	Ramasamy Padayachi, S. S.	Cuddallore	Cong.
163.	Ramaswami, K.V.	Namakkal	Com.
164.	Ramaswamy Mudaliar, V. K.	Uthiramerur	Cong.
165.	Ramasundara Karunalaya Pandian, A.	Sankaranainarkoil	Cong.
166.	Rangasamy Naidu. P. S.	Tiruppur	Cong.
167.	Rangasamy Gounder, R.	Paramathi	D.P. P.
168.	Rangasami Reddiar, P.	Turaiyur	D. P. P.
169.	Rathina Gounder, N.	Aravakurichi	D.P.P.
170.	Rathinam A.	Cuddalore (R)	S. C.F.O.
171.	Rathinaswami Pillai, P.	Omalur	D. P. P.
172.	Rathnaswamy A. N.	Thousand Lights—Madras City (R)	Cong.
173.	Roche Victoria, J. L. P.	Tuticorin	Cong.
174.	Sahajananda, A.S.	Chidambaram (R)	Cong.
175.	Sambandam. A. M.	Triplicane -Madras City	Cong.
176.	Sambandam, K. R.	Mayram	D. P.P.
177.	Sambasivam, A.	Talavasal	Cong.
178.	Samia Koorayar, G.	Salimangalam	Cong.
179.	Sankaranarayana Menon V.	Pattambi	P. S. P.
180.	Sankara Varma Raja, E.K.	Nadapuram	Cong.
181.	Sannasi, T. V.	Karur (R)	Cong.
182.	Seethi Sahib, K. M.	Mallapuram	H. L.
183.	Selvaraj, P.	Vilathikulam	Cong.
184.	Selvarajan, M. S.	Satankulam	Cong.
185.	Senpati Gounder, A.	Dharapuram	D. P. P.
186.	Shanker, M. G.	Nanguneri	Cong.
187.	Shanmuga Rajeshwara Sethupathi (Raja of Ramnad)	Ramanathapuram	Cong.
188.	Shanmugam, T.	Sriperumbudur	D. P. P.
189.	Shetty, A. B.	Karkal	Cong.
190.	Shunmugam, K.	Virudhunagar	Cong.
191.	Sivaprakasam V. S.	Melur (R)	Cong.
192.	Sivaraj, N.	Nagappattinam	Com.
193.	Somasundara Gounder, S.	Wandiwash	C.W.
194.	Somayajulu, S. N.	Tirunelveli	Cong.
195.	Soundaram Ramchandran Srimati T.S.	Authoor	Cong.
196.	Sreedharan, K. T.	Cannanore	P. S. P.
197.	Subbaraj, A.S.	Uthamaalayam	Cong.
198.	Subbiah, A. K.	Mannargudi (R)	Com.
199.	Subramaniam C.	Coimbatore	Cong.
200.	Subramanyam, M.P.	Attur	D. P. P.
201.	Subramania Pillay, I. K.	Tenkasi	Cong.
202.	Subramania Nayakar, M.	Sholinghur	C.W.
203.	Suvarna, N. N.	Mulki	Cong.
204.	Swamikannu, S.	Vridhachalam	Cong.
205.	Swaminathan, R. V.	Sivaganga	Cong.
206.	Swayamprakasam, S.	Papanasam	D. P. P.
207.	Thangavelu, R.	Tiruvannamali (R)	Cong.
208.	Thangavelu, S. P.	Musiri	D. P. P.
209.	Thiagaraj Pillay M. D.	Nannilam	Cong.
210.	Thinakarasami Thevar, S.	Sedappatti	Cong.
211.	Thirumurti, P. K.	Pollachi (R)	Cong.
212.	Uppi K.	Tirur	M. L.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
213.	Urkavalan, P.	Sankaranainarkoil (R)	Cong.
214.	Vadivelu, S.	Nagappatinam (R)	Com.
215.	Vagheesam Pillay, G.	Chidambaram	Cong.
216.	Vaikunta Baliga, B.	Panemangalore	Cong.
217.	Vaikuntam, A.	Srivilliputtur (R)	Cong.
218.	Varadan, T. R.	Kumbakonam	Cong.
219.	Varadarajulu Naidu, P.	Salem Town	Cong.
220.	Veloo, A.	Mayuram (R)	D. P. P.
221.	Velukkan, C.	Wynaad (R)	P. S. P.
222.	Venkatasubba Reddi, O.	Madurantakam	Cong.
223.	Venkatesha Sholagar, P.	Nidamangalam	Com.
224.	Vekatarama Ayyar, S.	Adirampatnam	Cong.
225.	Venkataramana Gowda, K.	Puttur	Cong.
226.	Venkataswamy Naidu, K.	Thousand Lights, Madras City	Cong.
227.	Venugopala Gounder, M.	Tindivanam	Cong.
228.	Venugopalakrishnasami V.	Kadambur	Cong.
229.	Vinayagam, K.	Chingleput	T. P. P.
230.	Virupakshayya, S. C.	Kollegal	Cong.
231.	Viswanathan, K. R.	Jayankondan	Cong.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: P. V. Cherian

S. No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Abdul Salam, M. K. M.	Local Authorities
2.	Alexander Gnanamuttu	Teachers
3.	Allepichai, A. M.	Legislative Assembly
4.	Annamalai Pillai, N.	Legislative Assembly
5.	Balasubramania Iyer, K.	Graduates
6.	Bhashyam, K.	Graduates
7.	Bhashyam Iyengar, V.	Nominated
8.	Bhakthavatsalam, M.	Legislative Assembly
9.	Chakkarai Chetty, V.	Legislative Assembly
10.	Cherian, P. V.	Graduates
11.	Chidambara Mudaliar, A.	Local Authorities
12.	Daivasikhamani Achariar, T. M.	Nominated
13.	Devaraja Mudaliar, T. V.	Local Authorities
14.	Ethirajulu, M.	Legislative Assembly
15.	Gajapathi Nayagar, A.	Legislative Assembly
16.	Gopalan, K.	Local Authorities
17.	Govinda Menon M. P.	Legislative Assembly
18.	Gurunandan Row, V.	Legislative Assembly
19.	John, V. K.	Graduates
20.	Krishna Moorthi, T. G.	Legislative Assembly
21.	Krishnamoorthi, G.	Teachers
22.	Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, A.	Graduates
23.	Manjubhashini, S.	Nominated
24.	Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav	Nominated
25.	Marudavanam Pillai, C.	Local Authorities
26.	Mohamed Raza Khan	Legislative Assembly
27.	Mohamed Usman	Nominated
28.	Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar, N.	Legislative Assembly
29.	Narasapaya, S.	Legislative Assembly
30.	Narayanswami Pillai, T. M.	Legislative Assembly
31.	Palaniswami Gounder K. N.	Local Authorities
32.	Ponn swami Chettiar, S. R. P.	Local Authorities
33.	Parameswaran E. H.	Teachers
34.	Perumalswami Reddi C.	Local Authorities
35.	Purushotham, T.	Local Authorities
36.	Rajagopalachari, C.	Nominated

S. No.	Name	Constituency
37.	Ramaswami Reddiar, O. P.	Nominated
38.	Ranganathan, V. R.	Teachers
39.	Ramaswami, V. V.	Legislative Assembly
40.	Sankaranarayana Pillai, T. S.	Local Authorities
41.	Sivasubramanya Nadar, S. P.	Local Authorities
42.	Somasundara Reddiar, A.	Local Authorities
43.	Sreenivasan, A.	Graduates
44.	Srinivasa Rao, S.	Legislative Assembly
45.	Sumbramanyam, B. V.	Legislative Assembly
46.	Subramanyam, A.	Legislative Assembly
47.	Subbalakshmi, R. S.	Nominated
48.	Thiagaraja Reddiar, P. B. K.	Local Authorities
49.	Ummer Koya, P. P.	Local Authorities
50.	Vencatachellum, Jothi	Legislative Assembly
51.	Venkatachallam, G.	Nominated

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus(+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	58.09	63.10	—5.01
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	57.05	67.03	—0.98
1953-54 (Accounts) ..	64.38	64.38	..
1954-55 (Revised) ..	44.19	46.68	—2.49
1955-56 (Budget) ..	45.22	48.53	—3.31

The budget estimates for 1955-56 showed a deficit on revenue account of Rs. 3.31 crore. Two main taxation measures—a flat surcharge of 2 annas in the rupee on land revenue and cancellation of the exemption hitherto allowed on tobacco and its derivatives—were proposed to bring down the deficit to Rs. 1.66 crore. At the same time, relief to a large number of petty dealers and co-operative societies, mainly in the form of exemption from sales tax, was announced.

Food and Agriculture

In recent years important legislative measures have been passed in the State to protect the interests of the cultivating tenants. These include the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1948, the Reduction of Rent Act of 1947, the Ryots' and Tenants' Protection Act of 1949, the Tanjore Tenants' and Pannayal Protection Act of 1951, the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act of 1954, the South Kanara Tenants' Protection Act of 1954 and the Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act of 1955.

In addition to the numerous minor irrigation works and tank improvement schemes in progress all over the State, the Government has undertaken the execution of major irrigation projects like the Lower Bhavani, Malampuzha, Manimuthar and Amaravathi projects at a total estimated cost of Rs. 31 crore. The projects will benefit more than

3.85 lakh acres Water for irrigation is already available from the Lower Bhavani and Malampuzha projects.

Another measure for providing increased irrigation facilities to the ryots is the installation of oil engines, pumping sets and electric motors. The Agricultural Department now owns 1,726 oil engines and 411 electric motors, capable of irrigating 16,600 acres.

Industry

In recent years, a cycle factory, two motor factories and a factory for the fabrication and manufacture of heavy machinery required for sugar, cement and other industries have been set up in the suburbs of Madras city. The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur has gone into production.

The State has 89 textile mills, 4 sugar factories, 3 cement factories, 6 glass factories, 8 match factories, 9 soap factories, 21 chemical factories and 4 plywood (tea chest) factories. Out of the 80 big tanneries in India, 50 are located here, mainly in North Arcot and Madura districts. Madras also has a near monopoly in the manufacture of cigars and cheroots. There are more than 400 factories for their manufacture, while more than 50 factories are engaged in the manufacture of *bidis*, chewing tobacco and snuff.

The handloom industry is the biggest cottage industry in the State and there are about 5.6 lakh handlooms. The Cottage Industry Research Institute at Madras is engaged in designing improved implements and tools for the cottage industries. The Glass Training Centres at Madura and Kasargod provide training in the manufacture of glass bangles and beads, and the Government Coir School at Beypore imparts training in coir handicrafts.

Education

In 1954-55, Madras had 21,552 elementary schools attended by 318.55 lakh boys and 11.09 lakh girls. In addition, 79,013 boys and 48,063 girls were enrolled in 938 basic schools. The 827 secondary schools for boys and 205 schools for girls had 3.79 lakh boys and 1.19 lakh girls. Excluding the Arts and Science Departments of Annamalai University, there are 40 colleges for general education for men and 16 colleges for women affiliated to Madras University. There are 10 training colleges, 6 medical colleges, 6 engineering and technological colleges and a college each for agriculture, veterinary science and forestry. In the budget estimates for 1955-56, a provision of Rs. 10.20 crore was made for education.

Public Health

There are 226 hospitals in the State, of which 133 are run by the Government, 51 by local bodies and 42 by private agencies. Also, there are 110 subsidised rural dispensaries. There are 11,545 beds in Government hospitals and 2,792 in non-Government hospitals. There is a hospital of indigenous medicine in Madras City, run by the Government, and a number of indigenous dispensaries all over the State. Of the latter, one is run by the Government, 209 are subsidised by the Government, 47 are run by the municipalities and 58 by local funds.

Most of the public health activities are devoted to the prevention and control of epidemics. Plague has practically disappeared from the State, while small-pox has been controlled.

In 1955-56, 52 anti-filaria schemes were carried out by local bodies with financial assistance from the Government. Eight new municipal water supply projects are under execution, 12 are being improved and 6 are under investigation. Six drainage schemes for municipal towns are under execution and another 6 are under investigation.

Local Self-government

Apart from the Corporation of the City of Madras, there are 61 municipal councils and 13 district boards in the State.

Under the Madras Village *Panchayat* Act of 1950, a *panchayat* must be constituted for every village with a population of 500 and above. There are about 288 class I *panchayats* and 4,308 class II *panchayats* in the State. The president of the *panchayat* is elected by the entire electorate of the village. If the president of a first class *panchayat* is unable to devote adequate attention to administration, the work of the *panchayat* is carried out by an executive officer appointed for the purpose.

Co-operative Movement

The Madras State Co-operative Bank has a total membership of 173, including 16 central co-operative banks. There are 10,295 rural credit societies in the State covering 49.37 per cent of the villages and serving about 21 per cent of the rural population. There are, in addition, 841 non-agricultural credit societies, of which 172 are urban banks, 475 employees' societies and 194 other credit societies. There are 120 co-operative marketing societies, including two co-operative marketing federations.

The State has a large number of co-operative organisations serving special interests such as milk supply, house construction, handloom weaving, resettlement of ex-servicemen, etc.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

In the first Five Year Plan period a sum of Rs. 4.14 crore was proposed to be spent on various welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Backward Classes and ex-Criminal Tribes.

There are 964 *harijan* welfare schools and 242 *kallar* reclamation schools with 83,000 and 19,000 students respectively. About 75,000 *harijan* pupils studying in the former are supplied with mid-day meals. In the first four years of the Plan, 10 new Government hostels were established for *harijan* students, bringing the total to 24. About 11,000 scholarships were sanctioned for *kallars* and *koravars* and 4,500 scholarships for other backward classes. As many as 213 hostels with 6,616 *harijan* and 2,014 Backward Class boarders are subsidised by the Government. In the last four years, 32,474 *harijan* families have been provided with house-sites.

ORISSA

Area: 60,136 sq. miles *Population*: 14,645,946 *Capital*: Bhubaneswar
Language spoken: Oriya

Governor:	P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister and Minister for Cabinet Development, Works, Rehabilitation and Public Relations	Nabakrushna Chaudhuri
2.	Finance and Education	Radhanath Rath
3.	Home, Law and Health	S. P. Mohanty
4.	Revenue, Excise and Supply	Sadasiba Tripathi
5.	Industries and Transport	Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj
6.	Tribal and Rural Welfare, Labour and Commerce	Sunaram Soren

Deputy Ministers

1.	Health	Basanta Manjari Devi
2.	Works	Bhairab Chandra Mohanty
3.	Home	Nilamani Routray
4.	Transport and Forests	Tirthabasi Pradhan
5.	Supply and Agriculture	Krupanidhi Naik
6.	Local Self-government and Co-operation	Santanu Kumar Das
7.	Public Relations and Rehabilitation	Anup Singh Deo

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Nanda Kishore Das

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Achutananda Mahakur	Biramaharajpur	G. P.
2.	Achut Mahananda	Bolangir (R)	G. P.
3.	Agpit Lakra	Raj-Gangpur (R)	Cong.
4.	Anirudha Misra	Padampur	Ind.
5.	Anantaram Nanda	Sonepur	G. P.
6.	Anup Singh Deo	Nawapara	Cong.
7.	Appana Dora Viswassani	Parlakimedi	Ind.
8.	Arkshit Naik	Angul-Hindol (R)	Cong.
9.	Arjun Das	Patnagarh	G.P.
10.	Baidhar Naik	Pal-Lahara-K. Nagar	Cong.
11.	Baikuntha Nepak	Binka	G.P.
12.	Baishnab Charan Patnaik	Dhenkanal	C.P.I.
13.	Bepinbehari Das	Attabira	Cong.
14.	Bhagvan Khemundu Nayaka	Nandapur	Cong.
15.	Bhagirathi Gomango	Gunupur	G.P.
16.	Bhaiga Sethi	Anandapur (R)	Ind.
17.	Bhikari Ghasi	Sambalpur-Rairakhol (R)	G.P.
18.	Bhaikari Sahu	Sohella	Cong.
19.	Bijoy Kumar Pani	Jhasuguda-Rampella	Cong.
20.	Bisi Bibhar	Sohella	Cong.
21.	Biswanath Sahu	Panchpir	G. P.
22.	Brundaban Das	Chandbali	Cong.
23.	Basanta Manjari Devi	Ranpur	Cong.
24.	Bhairab Chandra Mohanty	Cuttack (Rural)	Cong.
25.	Bijayananda Patnaik	J. Prasad	Cong.
26.	Biren Mitra	Cuttack Town	Cong.
27.	Biswanath Parida	Brahmagiri	Ind.
28.	Bonamali Maharana	Kudala	Soc.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
29.	Brundaban Naik	Berhampur	Cong.
30.	Brundaban Sahu	Narsingpur	G.P.
31.	Chaitan Majhi	Nawapara (R)	Cong.
32.	Chaitanya Sethi	Niligiri (R)	Cong.
33.	Chakradhar Behera	Chandbali	Cong.
34.	Dayanidhi Naik	Junagarh (R)	G.P.
35.	Dibakar Patnaik	Patrapur	F.B. (M)
36.	Dinabandhu Behera	Russelknda	Cong.
37.	Dwarikanath Kusum	Sundergarh (R)	G.P.
38.	Fakir Charan Das	Puri	Soc.
39.	Gadadhar Dutta	Jajpur	Cong.
40.	Ganesh Ram Bariha	Patnagarh (R)	G.P.
41.	Ganeswar Mahapatra	Padua	G.P.
42.	Gangadhar Paikara	Begunia	C.P.I.
43.	Ghasiram Sandil	Panchpir (R)	Ind.
44.	Giris Chandra Roy	Baripada	Soc.
45.	Godavarish Mishra	Banpur	I.P.P.
46.	Gokulananda Mohanty	Banth	Cong.
47.	Gokulananda Praharaj	Banki	Soc.
48.	Gonga Mudili	Koraput (R)	G.P.
49.	Gourishyama Naik	Ersama	Cong.
50.	Govind Chandra Sethi	Kakatpur-Nimapara (R)	Cong.
51.	Govind Munda	Keonjhar (R)	G.P.
52.	Govind Pradhan	Pattapur	C.P.I.
53.	Guru Charan Naik	Champua	G.P.
54.	Harachand Hansada	Kaptipada (R)	Soc.
55.	Haradev Triya	Rairangpur	Cong.
56.	Himansu Sekhar Padhi	Bandh	Ind.
57.	Harihar Das	Purusottampur	Cong.
58.	Harihar Das	Aska	C.P.I.
59.	Harihar Misra	Jeypore	G.P.
60.	Harihar Singh Mardaraj Bharamar Deo	Khandapara	Ind.
61.	Hrushikesh Tripathi	Angul-Hindol	Cong.
62.	Indu Bhushan Mohanty	Bamra	G.P.
63.	Jadab Majhi	Bangriposi (R)	Cong.
64.	Jadab Padra	Balliguda (R)	Cong.
65.	Jagannath Misra	Parlakimedi	C.P.I.
66.	Janardhan Bhanj Deo	Anandapur	Ind.
67.	Janardhan Majhi	Bhawanipatna (R)	G. P.
68.	Jaya Krishna Mahanti	Pipli	Cong.
69.	Jhajaru Jhodia	Jaipatna-Kasipur (R)	Cong.
70.	Jogesh Chandra Singh Deo	Bhawanipatna	G. P.
71.	Joydeb Thakur	Bamra (R)	G. P.
72.	Kanhu Malik	Bhubaneswar (R)	Cong.
73.	Kamaya Mandangi	Rayagada (R)	Cong.
74.	Karunakar Panigrahi	Jaleswar	Cong.
75.	Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj	Daspalla	Cong.
76.	Kishore Chandra Deo Raja	Athamallik	Cong.
77.	Krupanidhi Naik	Sundergarh	Cong.
78.	Krushna Chandra Singh Mandhata	Nayagarh	Ind.
79.	Laichan Naik	Jeypore (R)	G.P.
80.	Laksman Goudo	Malkangiri	G.P.
81.	Lakshman Malik	Cuttack Rural (R)	Cong.
82.	Laxminarayan Bhanj Deo	Keonjhar	Ind.
83.	Lokanath Misra	Patkura	Cong.
84.	Madan Dehuri	Dhenkanal (R)	C.P.I.
85.	Madan Mohan Amat	Bisra (R)	Cong.
86.	Madhabchandra Rautra	Kuhrda	Cong.
87.	Maheshchandra Subahusingh	Pal-Lahara-K. Nagar	Cong.
88.	Makardhwaj Padan	Ambabhona-Mura	Soc.
89.	Manohar Naik	Jharsuguda-Rampella (R)	G.P.
90.	Mohammed Haneef	Bhadrak	Cong.
91.	Mohan Naik	Berhampur (R)	Cong.
92.	Mohan Nayak	Aska (R)	C.P.I.
93.	Mudi Naik	Nowrangpur (R)	Cong.
94.	Muralidhar Panda	Titlagarh	G.P.

S. No.		Constituency	Party
95.	Naba Kishore Malik	Binjharpur (R)	Cong.
96.	Nabakrushna Chaudhuri	Barchana	Cong.
97.	Nanda Kishore Das	Soro	Cong.
98.	Nanda Kishore Misra	Bolangir	G.P.
99.	Naryan Chandra Pati	Sukinda	P.S.P.
100.	Nilamani Pradhan	Jagatsinghpur	Cong.
101.	Nilamber Das	Niligiri	Cong.
102.	Nilamony Routray	Dhamnagar	Cong.
103.	Nilkantha Das	Satyabadi	Ind.
104.	Nilmoni Singh Dandpat	Bonai (R)	G.P.
105.	Nishamoni Khuntia	Tirtol	Soc.
106.	Pabitramohan Pradhan	Talcher	Cong.
107.	Padmanabh Ray	Binjharpur	Cong.
108.	Paramananda Mahanty	Dharamsala	Soc.
109.	Pattu Maliko	Udayagiri-Mohana (R)	Cong.
110.	Pradipta Kishore Das	Mahanga	P.S.P.
111.	Pran Krushna Parija	Balikuda	Ind.
112.	Prasanna Kumar Dash	Muruda	Soc.
113.	Partap Kesai Deo Maharaja	Junagarah	G.P.
114.	Purnananda Samal	Salepur (R)	Cong.
115.	Purshottam Nayak	Kendrapara	Cong.
116.	Radhanath Rath	Athgarh	Cong.
117.	Raj Krishna Bose	Kesannagar	Cong.
118.	Ramesh Chandra Bhoi	Titlagarh (R)	G.P.
119.	Ram Chandra Mardaraj Deo	Khalikote	Ind.
120.	Ram Raj Kumari	Pattamundai	Ind.
121.	Sadananda Sahu	Phulbani-Udayagiri	Ind.
122.	Sadasib Tripathi	Nowrangpur	Cong.
123.	Sailendra Naryan Bhanj Deo	Aul	Ind.
124.	Santanu Kumar Das	Jajpur (R)	Cong.
125.	Saraswati Dei	Jajnagar (R)	Cong.
126.	Satyapriya Mahanty	Bhubaneswar	Cong.
127.	Shakila Shoen	Khunta (R)	Soc.
128.	Shashikanta Bhanj	Bhograi	Ind.
129.	Sonaram Soren	Bahalda (R)	Cong.
130.	Sradhakar Supakar	Sambalpur-Rairakhol	G.P.
131.	Surendra Nath Das	Balasore	Cong.
132.	Surendra Nath Patnaik	Salepur	Cong.
133.	Surendra Singh	Baripada (R)	Cong.
134.	Syamaghana Ulaka	Bissemkatak (R)	G.P.
135.	Tirthabasi Pradhan	Bargarh	Cong.
136.	Trilochan Senapati	Basta	Cong.
137.	Upendra Mahanty	Kakatpur-Nimapara	Cong.
138.	V. Sitaramayya	Chatrapur	Ind.
139.	Vacant	Phulbani-D Udayagiri (R)	Ind.
140.	Vacant	Padampur (R)	Cong.

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year			Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit(—)
1951-52	(Accounts)	..	11.64	10.54	+ 1.10
1952-53	(Accounts)	..	12.24	11.14	+ 1.10
1953-54	(Accounts)	..	11.89	12.83	— 0.94
1954-55	(Revised)	..	14.22	16.15	— 1.93
1955-56	(Budget)	..	16.15	18.03	— 1.88

No new taxes were proposed in the budget for 1955-56, which showed a deficit on revenue account of Rs. 1.88 crore. A major portion of the

outstanding loan, amounting to Rs. 53.59 crore on April 1, 1955, was for the Hirakud Dam project.

Food and Agriculture

All *zamindaris*, excepting a few in Sundargarh district, have been abolished. Over 400 minor irrigation projects, which will irrigate about 1.39 lakh acres, are under execution.

Industry

The most notable event of the year in the sphere of heavy industry was the decision of the Central Government to set up a steel plant at Rourkella with an annual capacity of 1 million tons. The Government also plans to establish a fertiliser factory in or near Rourkella for the utilisation of the by-products of the steel plant.

A sum of Rs. 10 lakh has been set aside for aid to industries. A State Finance Corporation is also planned to facilitate the growth of industries and the establishment of medium and small-scale industries.

It is proposed to give statutory status to the Cottage Industries Board, which is to be renamed the Orissa Khadi and Village and Cottage Industry Board. A Bill for this purpose will be shortly introduced in the State Legislature.

Education

There are 14,186 primary schools in Orissa with 6.08 lakh students. To provide relief to the educated unemployed, 2,550 new primary schools have been opened. It is proposed to upgrade 64 lower primary schools to upper primary schools.

Orissa has 940 high and middle schools with 1,11,057 students. To reorganise secondary education a Board has been constituted.

Public Health

There are 145 hospitals and 245 dispensaries in the State. A sum of Rs. 1.92 crore was provided in the budget for 1955-56 for medical relief and public health. Another sum of Rs. 30.30 lakh was provided for water supply schemes in the rural areas. Rs. 21.74 lakh will be spent in the current year on urban water supply schemes at Cuttack, Sambalpur, Rayagoda and Parlakimedi.

Co-operative Movement

In 1953-54, there were 6,544 co-operative societies of all types in the State, with 3.51 lakh members and Rs. 6.24 crore as working capital. Of the total number of societies, 5,078 or 90 per cent were agricultural credit societies.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

The expenditure on tribal and rural welfare schemes increased from Rs. 29.53 lakh in 1952-53 to Rs. 71.80 lakh in 1955-56.

There are 35 *ashram* schools and 625 *sevasharams* with 2,230 and 27,056 students, respectively. Compared with the provision of Rs. 4.89 lakh in 1953-54, a sum of Rs. 10 lakh was earmarked for awarding stipends and scholarships to Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students. Tribal families numbering 1,698 were settled in 71 colonies in the plains.

PUNJAB

Area: 37,378 sq. miles *Population*: 12,641,205 *Capital*: Chandigarh
Languages spoken: Punjabi and Hindi

Governor: C.P.N. Singh

Ministers

1. Chief Minister, and Minister for General Administration, Law and Order, Transport, Panchayats, Community Projects and Planning, Anti-Corruption Department, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes — Pratap Singh Kairon
2. Irrigation, Electricity, Co-operative Societies, Land Revenue, Consolidation of Holdings, Local Government, Stationery and Printing — Sher Singh
3. Education, Health, Development Agriculture, Forests, Veterinary, Public Works Department and Capital Projects — Gurbachan Singh Bajwa
4. Finance, Jails and Justice, Industries, Labour, Food and Civil Supplies, Excise and Taxation, Relief and Rehabilitation — Mohan Lal

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Gurdial Singh Dhillon

S.No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Abdul Ghaffar Khan	Ambala City	Cong.
2.	Abdul Ghani Dar	Nuh	Cong.
3.	Abhai Singh	Rewari	Cong.
4.	Achhar Singh China	Ajnala	Com.
5.	Ajmer Singh	Samrala	A. D.
6.	Amar Singh	Hoshiarpur	Cong.
7.	Amir Chand Gupta	Amritsar City	Cong.
8.	Babu Dayal	Sohna	Cong..
9.	Bachan Singh	Bagha Purana	Lal Com.
10.	Badlu Ram	Kalanaur	Cong.
11.	Baloo Ram	Balachaur	Cong.
12.	Balu	Fatehabad	P. S. P.
13.	Balwant Rai Tayal	Hissar City	Cong.
14.	Balwant Singh	Khalra	Cong.
15.	Benarsi Dass Gupta	Thanesar	Cong.
16.	Bhag Singh, Bawa	Muktsar	A. D.
17.	Bhag Singh	Kot Bhai	A. D.
18.	Bhim Sen Sachar	Ludhiana City S.	Cong.
19.	Bishana Ram	Nawanshahar	Cong.
20.	Chanan Singh	Tanda	Com.
21.	Chanan Lal	Amritsar City, North	Cong.
22.	Chand Ram Ahlawat	Jhajjar	Cong.
23.	Chandi Ram Verma	Abohar	Cong.
24.	Chuni Lal	Rewari	Cong.
25.	Darbara Singh	Nurmahal	Cong.
26.	Darshan Singh	Tarn Taran	Com.
27.	Daulat Ram	Kaithal	Cong.
28.	Daulat Ram Sharma	Hamirpur	Cong.

S.No.	Name	Constituency	Party
29.	Devinder Singh	Moga Dharamkot	A. D.
30.	D.D. Puri	Jagadhri	Cong.
31.	Devi Lal	Sirsa	Cong.
32.	Dev Raj Anand	Ambala Cantt.	Cong.
33.	Dev Raj Sethi	Rohtak City	Cong.
34.	Dharam Vir Vasisht	Hassanpur	Cong.
35.	Gajraj Singh	Gurgaon	Cong.
36.	Gopal Singh	Jagraon	A. D.
37.	Gopi Chand	Pundri	Cong.
38.	Gorakh Nath	Narot Jaimal Singh	Cong.
39.	Guran Das Hans Bhagat	Hoshiarpur	Cong.
40.	Gurbachan Singh Atwal	Nawanshahar	Cong.
41.	Gurbachan Singh Bajwa	Batala	Cong.
42.	Gurbanta Singh	Adampur	Cong.
43.	Gurdhan Singh	Mehna	Cong.
44.	Gurdatt	Palwal	Cong.
45.	Gurdial Singh Dhillon	Jhabal	Cong.
46.	Gurdial Singh	Kartarpur	Cong.
47.	Gurmej Singh	Serah	Cong.
48.	Harbhajan Singh	Garhshankar	Cong.
49.	Hari Ram	Dharamsala	Cong.
50.	Hari Singh	Dasuya	Cong.
51.	Harkishan Singh Surjit	Nakodar	Com.
52.	Harnam Singh Sethi	Ferozepore	Cong.
53.	Iqbal Singh	Jagraon	A. D.
54.	Jagat Narain	Chandigarh	Cong.
55.	Jagdish Chander	Shahabad	Cong.
56.	Jagdish Chander	Ludhiana City, North	Cong.
57.	Jogindar Singh	Dera Baba Nanak	Cong.
58.	Kanhaya Lal Butail	Palampur	Cong.
59.	Kartar Singh	Garhshankar	Cong.
60.	Kasturi Lal Goel	Asandh	Cong.
61.	Kedar Nath Saigal	Ballabgarh	Cong.
62.	Kesho Das	Pathankot	Ind.
63.	Khem Singh	Amritsar	Cong.
64.	Khushi Ram Gupta	Amb	Cong.
65.	Krishna Gopal Dutt	Panipat	Cong.
66.	Lahri Singh	Ganaur	Cong.
67.	Lajpat Rai	Hansi	Cong.
68.	Lal Chand Prarthi	Kulu	Ind.
69.	Mam Chand	Gohana	Cong.
70.	Mam Raj	Bhiwani	Cong.
71.	Mani Ram	Fatehabad	P. S. P.
72.	Mansa Ram Kuthiala	Una	Cong.
73.	Maru Singh Malik	Sampla	Zamindar
74.	Mehar Singh	Hamirpur	Cong.
75.	Mehar Singh	Haripur	Cong.
76.	Mohan Lal	Anandpur	Cong.
77.	Mohan Singh	Tarn Taran	Cong.
78.	Mohd. Yasin Khan	Firozpur-Jhirka	Cong.
79.	Mool Chand Jain	Sambhalka	Cong.
80.	Mota Singh Anandpuri	Adampur	Cong.
81.	Mukhtar Singh	Moga Dharamkot	A. D.
82.	Nand Lal	Karnal	Cong.
83.	Nahnu Ram	Gohana	Cong.
84.	Naranjan Dass Dhiman	Phillaur	Cong.
85.	Naurang Singh	Samrala	A. D.
86.	Parkash Kaur	Ramdas	Cong.
87.	Partap Singh Bakshi	Sujanpur	Cong.
88.	Partap Singh Kairon	Patti	Cong.
89.	Partap Singh	Rupar	A.D.
90.	Partap Singh Rai	Guru Har Sahai	Ind.
91.	Partap Singh	Mallanwala	Ind.
92.	Phaggu Ram	Butana	Cong.
93.	Prabodh Chandra	Gurdaspur	Cong.
94.	Puran Singh	Kot Bhai	A. D.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
95.	Raghuvir Singh Rai	Seraj	Ind.
96.	Rajinder Singh Gyani	Rupar	Cong.
97.	Rala Ram	Mukerian	Cong.
98.	Ram Chandra Comrado	Nurpur	Cong.
99.	Ram Dayal Vaid	Dabwali	Cong.
100.	Ram Kishan	Jullundur City, North West	Cong.
101.	Ram Kumar Bidhat	Bhiwani	Cong.
102.	Ram Parkash	Molana	Ind.
103.	Ram Sarup	Butana	Cong.
104.	Ranjit Singh	Hissar Sadar	Cong.
105.	Rattan Amol Singh	Mohana	Cong.
106.	Rizaq Ram	Rai	Cong.
107.	Sadhu Ram	Naraingarh	Cong.
108.	Samar Singh	Garaunda	Cong.
109.	Sant Ram	Nakodar	Cong.
110.	Sarup Singh	Amritsar City, East	A. D.
111.	Sarup Singh	Narnaund	Cong.
112.	Shamsher Singh	Ludhiana Sadar	Ind.
113.	Shanno Devi	Amritsar City, West	Cong.
114.	Sher Singh	Jhajjar	Cong.
115.	Shib Singh	Rania	Cong.
116.	Shri Ram Sharma	Sonepat	Cong.
117.	Sita Devi	Jullundur City, South East	Cong.
118.	Sohan Singh	Beas	Cong.
119.	Som Datt	Simla	Cong.
120.	Sri Chand	Bahadurgarh	Zamindar
121.	Sundar Singh	Gurdaspur	Cong.
122.	Teg Ram	Khuian Sarwar	Cong.
123.	Uttam Singh	Sri Gobindpur	Cong.
124.	Wadhawa Ram	Fazilka	Ind.
125.	Waryam Singh	Amritsar	Cong
126.	Wazir Singh	Delhon	A.D.
127.	Vacant	Hoshiarpur	..

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Kapur Singh

S.No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Abnash Chand	Legislative Assembly
2.	Amar Nath	Local Authorities
3.	Balwant Kaur	Nominated
4.	Bashir-ud-Din	Nominated
5.	Birender Singh	Local Authorities
6.	Chaman Lal	Teachers
7.	Darbari Lal	Local Authorities
8.	Dina Nath	Local Authorities
9.	Gulab Singh	Legislative Assembly
10.	Gurbakhsh Singh	Local Authorities
11.	Gurcharan Singh	Teachers
12.	Hans Raj	Legislative Assembly
13.	Harinder Singh	Legislative Assembly
14.	Hari Singh	Local Authorities
15.	Jodh Singh	Graduates
16.	Kapur Singh	Legislative Assembly
17.	Kartar Singh	Legislative Assembly
18.	Kartar Singh	Legislative Assembly
19.	Kishori Lal	Legislative Assembly
20.	Krishan Chand	Local Authorities
21.	Mohan Lal	Local Authorities
22.	Mohan Lal	Nominated
23.	Mohar Singh	Local Authorities
24.	Naginder Singh	Local Authorities

S. No.	Name	Constituency
25.	Narain Singh	Local Authorities
26.	Premsukh Dass	Local Authorities
27.	Ram Chandra	Graduates
28.	Ram Dayal	Local Authorities
29.	Ram Dhan Sharma	Nominated
30.	Sahib Ram	Legislative Assembly
31.	Sohan Singh	Legislative Assembly
32.	Suraj Bhan	Graduates
33.	Surya Kant	Nominated
34.	Teja Singh	Legislative Assembly
35.	Ude Singh	Teachers
36.	Ujjal Singh	Legislative Assembly
37.	V.G. Bhan	Nominated
38.	Vir Singh	Nominated
39.	Yash Pal	Legislative Assembly
40.	Yashwant Rai	Nominated

Finance

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit(—)
1951-52 (Accounts)	17.09	15.37	+ 1.72
1952-53 (Accounts)	17.55	15.71	— 1.84
1953-54 (Accounts)	19.76	18.90	+ 0.86
1954-55 (Revised)	20.31	20.38	— 0.07
1955 56 (Budget)	27.61	20.38	— 0.77

The budget estimates on revenue account for 1955-56 showed a deficit of Rs. 77 lakh. An analysis of the expenditure on revenue and capital accounts for the years 1950-51 and 1955-56 shows that the total development expenditure has gone up from Rs. 22.96 crore to Rs. 51.96 crore. On the other hand, the expenditure on civil administration, which was 31 per cent of the total in 1950-51, came down to 22 per cent in the budget estimates for 1955-56.

Food and Agriculture

Between 1950-51 and 1954-55, the output of major foodgrains has increased by 12.8 lakh tons, while there was an increase of 45 per cent in the case of oilseeds. The output of cotton rose from 1.43 lakh bales in 1949-50 to 4.33 lakh bales in 1954-55, the corresponding figures for long staple cotton being 51,000 bales and 3,49,000 bales, respectively.

Up to the end of May 1955, 42.76 lakh acres in 4,525 villages in the State were consolidated. The irrigated area increased from 40.79 lakh acres in 1947-48 to 51.27 lakh acres in 1953-54. Apart from the provision of *kharif* irrigation through the Bhakra Canal System from July 1954, several minor irrigation schemes have been executed during the past two years and a dozen more are under execution.

Industry

The total number of registered factories, which was below 600 soon after partition, has since increased to 2,000. Paper production in

the State advanced by 15 per cent in 1953 and by 24 per cent in 1954. The two cotton textile factories at Bhiwani produced 42 per cent more cloth, while the production of the woollen mills was 17 per cent higher than in 1953.

The main achievements in the sphere of smal -scale industries were the development of the sports goods industry at Jullundur and Batala, hosiery, cycle and sewing machine parts manufacture at Ludhiana, the agricultural implements industry at Batala, scientific instruments manufacture at Ambala, the furnishing fabrics industry at Panipat and utensil-making at Rewari and Jagadhri. Between 1952 and 1954, the value of cycle parts manufactured in the State rose from Rs. 80 lakh to Rs. 150 lakh, while that of hosiery goods rose from Rs. 4 crore to Rs. 6.5 crore.

In 1954-55, the State Government gave loans amounting to Rs. 11 lakh for the exp nsion of small-scale and cottage industries. Another sum of Rs. 3 lakh was given as loans to industries in the community project areas.

Education

About 800 new primary schools were opened in 1952-53 and 1,400 schools in 1953-54. The number of primary schools now stands at 9,132. The number of high schools for boys increased from 429 in March 1952 to 660 in April 1955. During the same period the number of high schools for girls rose from 41 to 93. In the past five years, the number of colleges has increased from 36 to 70.

In 1954, 111 new basic schools were opened, bringing the total number to 243, with 22,061 pupils. A Senior Basic Training College has been set up at Chandigarh to cope with the growing demand for teachers trained in the basic system.

In 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 12.72 lakh was set aside for stipends to deserving displaced students.

Public Health

The budget provision for medical and public health services increased from Rs. 97.99 lakh in 1952-53 to Rs. 126.41 lakh in 1954-55. In the past five years, the number of hospitals and dispensaries has increased from 520 to 657 and that of maternity and child welfare centres from 71 to 104. Twenty additional ayurvedic and unani dispensaries were opened in 1954-55, bringing the total to 40. It was proposed to set up another 25 dispensaries in 1955-56.

Three malaria control units were set up in 1954-55, in addition to the four already functioning. Over 20 lakh rooms in 5,008 villages were sprayed with DDT, thus affording protection to about 34 lakh people.

There is a T.B. clinic at every district headquarters except Kangra. Six BCG vaccination teams are working in the State.

Local Self-government

A Local Government (Urban) Enquiry Committee, consisting of officials and non-officials, was set up to reform the system of local government.

There are 9,194 *gram panchayats* covering 16,455 villages. The opening of primary schools was the first task entrusted to the *panchayats.*

In 1954, 400 new schools were opened. The *panchayats* constructed and repaired 524 school buildings and spent Rs. 5.46 lakh on the provision of buildings and furniture.

Co-operative Movement

The Punjab has over 16,000 co-operative societies, against 10,562 after partition. The Provincial Co-operative Bank has 2,028 members, share capital of Rs. 26.55 lakh and working capital of Rs. 1.22 crore. Credit societies constitute 58 per cent of the total.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

The Scheduled areas in the Punjab comprise the Lahaul and Spiti tracts of Kangra district, at a height of 10,000 to 14,000 feet beyond the Rohtang pass. The development of communications is the first prerequisite for the economic uplift of the people there. Accordingly, a 30-mile road from Gramphoo to the Kunzam pass is being constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.60 lakh. Another 26½-mile road from Koksar to Zing Zing Bar is being made motorable. A team consisting of medical and sanitary staff toured the area to provide medical aid to the people. A dispensary is under construction at Sainsha. There are 33 schools in the Scheduled areas. One of these is a high school, 3 middle and the remainder primary schools. Four new primary schools were opened in 1954-55. In 1954-55, the Government Wool Spinning and Weaving Demonstration Party imparted training to about 50 students.

About a fifth of the total population in the State consists of Scheduled Castes, ex-Criminal Tribes and other Backward Classes. In 1954-55, Rs. 22 lakh were provided for the grant of stipends and other educational facilities to *harijan* pupils. In the same year, 35 new wells were constructed and 80 wells repaired.

UTTAR PRADESH

Area: 113,409 sq. miles *Population*: 63,215,742 *Capital*: Lucknow
Languages spoken : Hindi and Urdu

Governor:	K. M. Munshi
Ministers	
1. Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration and Home	Sampurnanand
2. Finance, Power and Co-operation	Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim
3. Agriculture, Relief and Rehabilitation	Hukum Singh
4. Excise and Registration	Girdhari Lal
5. Planning, Health, Industries and Supplies	Chandra Bhanu Gupta
6. Revenue and Transport	Charan Singh
7. Justice and Local Self-government	Syed Ali Zaheer
8. Education and Harijan Sahayak	Hargovind Singh
9. Information and Irrigation	Kamlapati Tripathi
10. Public Works	Vichitra Narain Sharma
11. Labour and Social Welfare	Acharya Jugal Kishore
Deputy Ministers	
1. Co-operation	Mangla Prasad
2. Forests	J gmohan Singh Negi
3. Police	Jagan Prasad Rawat
4. Jails	Muzaffar Hasan
5. Revenue and Transport	Chatrubhuj Sharma
6. Irrigation	Ram Murti
7. Planning	Pool Singh
8. Education	Sita Ram
9. Local Self-government	Kailash Prakash
10. Public Works	Lakshmi Raman Acharya

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: A. G. Kher

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Abdul Latif	Bijnor North-cum-Najibabad West	Cong.
2.	Abdul Moiz Khan	Khalilabad Central	Cong.
3.	Abdul Rauf Khan	Fatehpur North East-cum-Khaga	Cong.
4.	A. C. Grice	Nominated	
5.	Achhaibar Singh	Gorakhpur South-East	Cong.
6.	Ali Zaheer	Locknow City Central	Cong.
7.	Amresh Chandra Pandey	Mirzapur North	Cong.
8.	Amrit Nath Misra	Utraula South	Cong.
9.	Anant Sarup Singh	Fatehpur South South-cum-Khaga	Cong.
10.	Ansman Singh	Basti East	Cong.
11.	Athar Hasan Khwaja	Roorkee South	Cong.
12.	Atma Ram Govind Kher	Jhansi East	Cong.
13.	Ashraf Ali Khan	Sadabad East	Cong.
14.	Avadhesh Chandra Singh	Chhibramau East-cum Farrukhabad East	Cong.
15.	Avadh Saran Verma	Fatehpur North	P.SP.
16.	Avadhesh Pratap Singh	Bikapur East	United Front
17.	Aizaz Rasul	Shahabad West	—
18.	Aziz Imam	Mirzapur South	Cong.
19.	Babu Lal	Ramsanehighat (R)	Cong.
20.	Babu Lal Mittal	Agra City North	Cong.
21.	Babu Nandan	Shahganj East (R)	Cong.
22.	Babu Ram Gupta	Kasganj West	Cong.
23.	Badri Narain Misra	Salimpur South	Cong.
24.	Baijnath Singh	Bansdi Central	Cong.
25.	Baiju Ram	Sidhauli West (R)	Cong.
26.	Balbhadra Prasad Shukla	Utraula North	Cong.
27.	Baldeo Singh	Tarabganj South-East-cum Gonda South	—
28.	Baldeo Singh	Banaras Central	Cong.
29.	Baldeo Singh Arya	Pauri South Cum Chamoli East (R)	Cong.
30.	Balendu Shah	Tehri South-cum-Partapnagar	United Front
31.	Balwant Singh	Muzaffarnagar East-cum-Jansath	Cong.
32.	Banarsi Das	Bulandshahr Central	Cong.
33.	Bansidhar Misra	Lakhimpur South	
34.	Bansnarain Singh	Gyanpur (North-West)	Cong.
35.	Basant Lal	Kalpi-cum-Jalaun North (R)	Cong.
36.	Basant Lal Sharma	Nanpara North	Cong.
37.	Bashir Ahmed	Sitapur East	Cong.
38.	Bechan Ram	Gayanpur North West (R)	Cong.
39.	Bechan Ram Gupta	Gyanpur East	Cong.
40.	Beni Singh	Kanpur Tahsil	Cong.
41.	Bhagwan Din Balmiki	Fatehpur South South-Cum-Khaga (R)	Cong.
42.	Bhagwan Sahai	Tilhar South	Cong.
43.	Bhagwati Din Tewari	Jaunpur North-cum-Shahganj West	Cong.
44.	Bhagwati Prasad Dubey	Bansgaon East-cum-Gorakhpur South	Cong.
45.	Bhagwati Prasad Shukla	Partapgarh East	Cong.
46.	Bhansidas Dhangar	Karhal West-cum-Shikohabad East	P.S.P.
47.	Bhim Sen	Khurja (R)	Cong.
48.	Bhola Singh Yadav	Ghazipur South-West	P.S.P.
49.	Bhrigunath Chaturvedi	Bansgaon South-East	Cong.
50.	Bhuarji	Phulpur East-cum-Handia North West	Cong.

So. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
51.	Bhupal Singh Khati	Almora North	Cong.
52.	Birendra Bikram Singh	Nanpara East	
53.	Bishamber Singh	Sardhana East	Cong.
54.	Bishrama Rai	Sagri East	P.S.P.
55.	Braham Dutt Dikshit	Kanpur City South	Cong.
56.	Braj Behari Mehrotra	Ghatampur-cum-Bhognipur East	Cong.
57.	Brij Basi Lal	Bikapur Central	Cong.
58.	Brij Behari Misra	Phulpur North	Cong.
59.	Brij Bhooshan Misra	Budhi cum-Robertsganj	Cong.
60.	Chandra Bhanu Gupta	Lucknow City East	Cong.
61.	Chandra Has	Hardoi East	Cong.
62.	Chandra Singh Rawat	Pauri, South-cum-Chamoli, East	Cong.
63.	Charan Singh	Baghpat West	Cong.
64.	Chaturbhuj Sharma	Orai-cum-Jalaun South	Cong.
65.	Chheda Lal	Shahhabad East-cum-Hardoi North-West	Cong.
66.	Chheda Lal Choudhari	Lakhimpur South (R)	Cong.
67.	Chiranji Lal Jatav	Jalesar-cum-Etah North (R)	Cong.
68.	Chiranjilal Paliwal	Chhibramau South-cum-Kanauj South	Cong.
69.	Chittar Singh Naranjan	Konch	Cong.
70.	Chuuni Lal Sagar	Bisauli-cum-Gunnaur East (R)	Cong.
71.	C. V. Mahajan	Agra City West	Cong.
72.	Dal Bahadur Singh	Salon South	Cong.
73.	Dal Chand	Mat-cum Sadabad West (R)	Cong.
74.	Dalla Ram	Misrikh (R)	
75.	Darshan Ram	Mau-cum-Karwi-cum-Baberu East (R)	Cong.
76.	Data Ram	Nakur South	Cong.
77.	Dau Dayal Khanna	Moradabad North	Cong.
78.	Dayal Dass Bhagat	Ghatampur-cum-Bhognipur (R)	Cong.
79.	Deep Narain Verma	Jaunpur West	Cong.
80.	Deo Datt Sharma	Bulandshahr South-cum-Anupshahr South	Cong.
81.	Deo Dutt Misra	Purwa South	Cong.
82.	Deo Murti Sharma	Banaras West	Cong.
83.	Deoki Nandan Jibhav	Agra	Cong.
84.	Dev Ram	Saidpur (R)	Cong.
85.	Deva Nandan Shukla	Salimpur West	Cong.
86.	Devandera Pratap Narain Singh	Gorakhpur West	Cong.
87.	Dewan Sunder Das	Kaisarganj North	Cong.
88.	Dhanushdhari Pande	Khalilabad South	Cong.
89.	Dharam Dutt Vaid	Baheri South-West-cum-Bareilly West	Cong.
90.	Dharma Singh	Bulandshar South-cum-Anupshahr South (R)	Cong.
91.	Din Dayal Sastry	Roorkee East	Cong.
92.	Din Dayal Sharma	Anupshahr North	Cong.
93.	Dwaraka Prasad Maurya	Mariaha North	Cong.
94.	Dwarka Prasad	Muzaffarnagar Central	Cong.
95.	Dwarika Prasad Pandey	Pharenda South	Cong.
96.	Fateh Singh Rana	Sardhana West	Cong.
97.	Fazal-ul-Haq	Rampur City	Cong.
98.	Gajendra Singh	Bidhuna East	P.S.P.
99.	Gajoo Ram	Mau-cum-Moth South-cum-Jhansi West-cum-Lalitpur North (R)	Cong.
100.	Ganesh Chandra Kachhi	Mainpuri North-cum-Bhogaon North	Cong.
101.	Ganesh Prasad Jaiswal	Allahabad City East	Cong.
102.	Ganesh Prasad Pandey	Bangoan South-West	Cong.
103.	Gangadhar Jatav	Firozabad-cum-Fatehabad (R)	Cong.
104.	Ganga Dhar Maithani	Chamoli West-cum-Pauri, North	P.S.P.

So. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
105.	Ganga Dhar Sharma	Misrikh	Cong.
106.	Ganga Prasad	Tarabganj South East-cum-Gonda South (R)	Cong.
107.	Ganga Prasad Singh	Rasra West	Cong.
108.	Gauri Ram Gupta	Pharendra Central	Cong.
109.	Genda Singh	Padrauna East	S.P.
110.	Ghasi Ram Jatav	BidhunaWest-cum-Bharthana North-cum Etawah North (R)	Cong.
111.	Girdhari Lal	Dhampur North-East-cum-Nagina East (R)	Cong.
112.	Girja Raman Shukla	Patti South	Cong.
113.	Gobardhan Tewari	Almora South	Cong.
114.	Gopi Nath Dixit	Etawah South	Cong.
115.	Gulzar	Masafirkhana North-cum-Sultanpur North (R)	Cong.
116.	Guptar Singh	Dalmau South-West	Cong.
117.	Gur Prasad Pandey	Khajuha West	Cong.
118.	Gur Prasad Singh	Musafirkhana South -cum-Amethi West	Cong.
119.	Habibur Rahman Azmi	Mohammadabad North- cum-Ghosi South	Cong.
120.	Habibur Rahman Khan	Shahjahanpur Central	Cong.
121.	Hamid Khan	Kanpur City Central-East	Cong.
122.	Har Dayal Singh Pippal	Hathras (R)	Cong.
123.	Hardewa	Deoband (R)	Cong.
124.	Har Govind Pant	Ranikhet South	Cong.
125.	Har Govind Singh	Jaunpur East	Cong.
126.	Har Khial Singh	Baghpat East	Cong.
127.	Har Sahai	Bilari	Cong.
128.	Hari Prasad	Bisalpur Central	P.S.P.
129.	Hari Singh	Hapur North (R)	Cong.
130.	Harish Chandra Asthana	Sitapur North West	Cong.
131.	Harish Chandra Bajpeyi	Lucknow Central	Cong.
132.	H. M. Ibrahim	Nagina South West-cum-Dhampur North-West	Cong.
133.	H.N. Bahuguna	Karchhana North-cum-Chail South	Cong.
134.	Hukum Singh Visen	Kaiserganj South	Cong.
135.	Irtaza Husain	Bulandshahr North-West	Cong.
136.	Israrul Haq	Firozabad-cum-Fatehabad	Cong.
137.	Istafa Husain	Gorakhpur Central	Cong.
138.	Jagannath Bux Dass	Ramsanehighat	Cong.
139.	Gagannath Mall	Padrauna North	P.S.P.
140.	Jagannath Prasad	Nighasan-cum-Lakhimpur North (R)	Cong.
141.	Jagannath Singh	Ballia North East-cum-Bansdih South-West	Cong.
142.	Jagan Prasad Rawat	Khairgarh	Cong.
143.	Jagat Narain	Nawabganj North	Cong.
144.	Jagdish Prasad	Hasanpur South-cum Sambhal West	Cong.
145.	Jagdish Saran	Bareilly Municipality	Cong.
146.	Jagdish Saran Rastogi	Sambhal East	Cong.
147.	Jagmohan Singh Negi	Lansdowne West	Cong.
148.	Jagpati Singh	Mau-cum-Karwi-cum-Baberu East	Cong.
149.	Jaipal Singh	Roorkee West-cum-Saharanpur North (R)	Cong.
150.	Jai Ram Verma	Akbarpur West	Cong.
151.	Jamuna Prasad	Bahraich West (R)	P.S.P.
152.	Jata Shankar Shukla	Purwa North-cum-Hasanganj (R)	Cong.
153.	Jawahar Lal	Karchhana North-cum-Chail South (R)	Cong.
154.	Jawahar Lal Rohatgi	Kanpur City East	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
155.	Jayendra Singh Bist	Rawain-cum-Tehri North	United Front
156.	Jharkhandey Rai	Ghosi West	C. P.I.
157.	Jorawar Verma	Mahoba -cum-Kulpahar-cum Charkhari (R)	Ind.
158.	Jugal Kishore	Mathura South	Cong.
159.	Jwala Prasad Sinha	Gonda West	United Front
160.	Kailash Prakash	Meerut Municipality	Cong.
161.	Kali Charan Tandon	Kanauj North	Cong.
162.	Kalika Singh	Lalganj South	Cong.
163.	Kalyan Chand Mohile	Allahabad City Central	P.S.P.
164.	Kalyan Rai	Hazur-cum-Milak North	Cong.
165.	Kamal Ahmad Rizvi	Mohmadi East	
166.	Kamalapati Tripathi	Chakia-cum-Chandauli South-East	Cong.
167.	Kamla Singh	Saidpur	P.S.P.
168.	Kamta Prasad Vidyarthi	Chandauli North	Cong.
169.	Kanhaiya Lal Valmiki	Shababad East-cum Hardoi North-West (R)	Cong.
170.	Karam Singh Yadav	Gunnaur North	Cong.
171.	Karam Singh	Nighasan-cum-Lakhimpur North	Cong.
172.	Kedar Nath	Moradabad South	Cong.
173.	Kesh Bhan Rai	Bangaon Central	Cong.
174.	Keshava Pandey	Gorakhpur North -East	Cong.
175.	Keshab Gupta	Kairana North	Cong.
176.	Keshav Ram	Sahaswan East	Cong.
177.	Kewal Singh	Sikandrabad East	Cong.
178.	Khiali Ram	Amroha East	Cong.
179.	Khub Singh	Dhampur North-East-cum-Nagina East	Cong.
180.	Khushi Ram	Pithoragarh-cum-Champawat (R)	Cong.
181.	Kinder Lal	Hardoi East	Cong.
182.	Kishan Swarup Bhatnagar	Khurja	Cong.
183.	Kripa Shankar	Harriaya East-cum- Basti West West	Cong.
184.	Krishan Chandra Gupta	Sitapur South -East	Cong.
185.	Krishna Chandra Sharma	Lalitpur South	Cong.
186.	Krishna Saran Arya	Milak South-cum-Shahabad	Cong.
187.	Kunwar Balbir Singh	Ghaziabad South	Cong.
188.	Kunwar Krishan Verma	Sultanpur West	Cong.
189.	Kunwar Rananjai Singh	Amethi Central	Ind.
190.	Lal Bahadur Singh	Kerakat-cum-Jaunpur South	Cong.
191.	Lal Bahadur Singh	Banaras North	Cong.
192.	Lakshman Datt Bhatt	Naini Tal South	Cong.
193.	Lakshman Rao Kadam	Mau-cum-Moth South-cum-Jhansi West-cum-Lalitpur North	Cong.
194.	Lakshmi Raman	Mat Sadabad West	Cong.
195.	Latafat Hussain	Hasanpur North	Cong.
196.	Laxmi Shankar Yadav	Shahganj East	Cong.
197.	Lekhraj Singh	Sambhal East (R)	Cong.
198.	Lila Dhar Asthana	Unnao South	Cong.
199.	Lutf Ali Khan	Hapur South	Cong.
200.	Madan Gopal Vaidya	Faizabad East	Cong.
201.	Madan Mohan Upadhyaya	Ranikhet North	P.S.P.
202.	Mahabir Prasad Shukla	Handia South	Cong.
203.	Mahabir Prasad Srivastava	Mohanlalganj	Cong.
204.	Mahabir Singh	Hatta North	Cong.
205.	Mahadeo Prasad	Gorakhpur North-East (R)	Cong.
206.	Mahi Lal	Bilari (R)	Cong.
207.	Mahmood Ali Khan	Sumar-cum-Tanda-cum-Bilaspur	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
208.	Mahmud Ali Khan	Saharanpur North-West-cum-Nakur North	Cong.
209.	Mahraj Singh	Shikohabad West	Cong.
210.	Malkhan Singh	Koil Central	P.S.P.
211.	Mandhata Singh	Rasra East-cum-Ballia South West	Cong.
212.	Mangla Prasad	Meja-cum- Karchhana South	Cong.
213.	Manni Lal Gurudeva	Mahoba-cum-Kulpahar-cum Charkhari	Cong.
214.	Manzurul Nabi	Saharanpur City	Cong.
215.	Mathura Prasad Pandey	Bansi North	Cong.
216.	Mathura Prasad Tripathi	Farrukhabad West-cum- Chhibramau	Cong.
217.	Maqsood Alam Khan	Pilibhit West	Cong.
218.	Mazaffar Hasan	Chail North	Cong.
219.	Meharban Singh	Bidhuna West Bharthana North-cum- Etawah North	Cong.
220.	Mijaji Lal	Karhal East-cum-Bhogaon South	Cong.
221.	Mohamad Nasir	Tanda	Cong.
222.	Mohammad Abdul Samad	Banaras City North	Cong.
223.	Mohammad Adil Abbasi	Domariaganj South	Cong.
224.	Mohammd Farooq Chishti	Deoria North-East	Cong.
225.	Mohammad Habibur Rahman	Safipur-cum-Unnao North	Cong.
226.	Mohammad Nabi	Budhana East-cum-Jansath South	Cong.
227.	Mohammad Rauf Jafri	Machhlishahr South	Cong.
228.	Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan	Nanpara South	Cong.
229.	Mohammad Shahid Fakhri	Utraula Central	Cong.
230.	Mohammd Suleiman Adhami	Domariaganj North-West-cum-Bansi West	Cong.
231.	Mohammad Taqi Hadi	Amroha West	Cong.
232.	Mohan Lal	Safipur-cum-Unnao North (R)	Cong.
233.	Mohan Lal Gautam	Kahir-cum-Koil North-West	Cong.
234.	Mohan Singh	Bulandshahr North-East	Ind.
235.	Mohan Singh Shakya	Aliganj South	Cong.
236.	Munindrapal Singh	Puranpur-cum-Bisalpur East	P.S.P.
237.	Munnu Lal	Biswan-cum-Sidhauli East (R)	Cong.
238.	Murlidhar	Bilhaur-cum-Akbarpur (R)	Cong.
239.	Mustaq Ali Khan	Sahaswan West	Cong.
240.	Nageshwar Dewivedi	Machhlishahr North	Cong.
241.	Nand Kumar Deo Vashisth	Hathras	Cong.
242.	Narain Das	Faizabad East (R)	Cong.
243.	Narain Din Valmiki	Puwayan-cum-Shahajahanpur East (R)	Cong.
244.	Narain Dutt Tewari	Naini Tal North	P.S.P.
245.	Nardeo Shastri	Western Doon South-cum-Eastern Doon	Cong.
246.	Narendra Singh Bist	Pithoragarh-cum- Champawat	Cong.
247.	Narottam Singh	Dataganj South-cum-Budaun South-East	Cong
248.	Nathu Singh	Aonla East-cum- Faridpur	Cong.
249.	Naurang Lal	Nawabganj	Cong.
250.	Nawal Kishore	Aonla West	Cong.
251.	Nazim Ali	Musafirkhana North-cum-Sultanpur North	Cong.
252.	Nek Ram Sharma	Sikandra Rao South	Cong.
253.	Netrapal Singh	Sikandra Rao North-cum-Koli South-East	Cong.
254.	Niranjan Singh	Pilibhit East cum-Bilsapur West	Cong.
255.	Padma Nath Singh	Mohammad bad Gohana South	Cong.
256.	Pahalwan Singh Chaudhary	Banda	Cong.
257.	Paripurnanand	Maharajganj North	Cong.
258.	Parmanand Sinha	Soraon South	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
259.	Parmeshwari Dayal	Kerakat-cum-Janupur South (R)	Cong.
260.	Pati Ram	Chhibramau East-cum-Farrukhabad East (R)	Cong.
261.	Phool Singh	Deoband	Cong.
262.	Prabhakar Shukla	Harraiya North West	Cong.
263.	Prabhu Dayal	Basti West	Cong.
264.	Pratipal Singh	Shahjahanpur West-cum-Jalalabad East	Cong.
265.	Prem Kishan Khanna	Puwayan-cum- Shahjahanpur East	Cong.
266.	Puddan Ram	Bansi North (R)	Cong.
267.	Pulin Behari Banerji	Lucknow City West	Cong.
268.	Puttu Lal	Etmadpur-cum-Agra East (R)	Cong.
269.	Radha Mohan Singh	Ballia East	Cong.
270.	Raghubir Singh	Bhaghpat South	Cong.
271.	Raghunath Prasad	Meja-cum-Karchhana South (R)	Cong.
272.	Raguraj Singh	Tarabganj West	Cong.
273.	Ragvendra Pratap Singh	Utraula Sough-West	Cong.
274.	Raj Banshi	Padrauna South-West-cum-Deoria South-East	P.S.P.
275.	Raj Kishore Rao	Bahraich East (R)	Cong.
276.	Raj Kumar Sharma	Chunar North	Cong.
277.	Raj Narain	Banaras South	P.S.P.
278.	Raj Narain Singh	Chunar South	Cong.
279.	Raja Ram	Atrauli South-cum-Koil East	Cong.
280.	Rajaram Kisan	Partapgarh West-cum-Kunda North	Cong.
281.	Raja Ram Misra	Faizabad West	Cong.
282.	Raja Ram Sharma	Khalilabad North	Cong.
283.	Rajendra Dutt	Muzaffarnagar West	Cong.
284.	Rajeshwar Singh	Budaun South-West	P.S.P.
285.	Ram Adhar Tewari	Pratapgarh North-West-cum-Patti North-West	Cong.
286.	Ramadhin Singh Yadav	Purwa Central	Cong.
287.	Ram Anant Pande	Ballia Central	Cong.
288.	Ram Avadh Singh	Pharenda North	Cong.
289.	Ram Asre	Fatehpur South	P.S.P.
290.	Ram Bachan Yadav	Phulpur South	Cong.
291.	Ram Bali Misra	Sultanpur East-cum-Amethi East	Cong.
292.	Ram Bhajan Sharma	Mohmadi West	Cong.
293.	Ram Chandra	Sikandrabad West	Cong.
294.	Ram Charan Lal Gangwar	Bareilly West	Cong.
295.	Ram Das	Akbarpur West (R)	Cong.
296.	Ram Das Arya	Budhana East-cum- Jansath South (R)	Cong.
297.	Ram Dulare Misra	Akbarpur South	Cong.
298.	Ram Harsh Yadav	Bikapur West	Cong.
299.	Ram Het Singh	Chhatta	Cong.
300.	Ramesh Chandra Sharma	Mariahu South	Cong.
301.	Ramesh Verma	Kiraoli	Cong.
302.	Rameshwar Lal	Deoria South	P.S.P.
303.	Rameshwar Prasad	Maharajganj West (R)	Cong.
304.	Ram Gulam Singh	Jalalabad West	Cong.
305.	Ramji Lal Sahayak	Mawana (R)	Cong.
306.	Ramji Sahai	Deoria South-West-cum- Hata South West	Cong.
307.	Ram Kinker	Pratapgarh North-West-cum-Patti North-West (R)	Cong.
308.	Ram Krishna Jaiswal	Mirzapur South (R)	Cong.
309.	Ram Kumar Shastri	Bansi South	Cong.
310.	Ram Lakhan	Chakia-cum-Chandauli South East (R)	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
311.	Ram Lakhan Misra	Domariaganj North-West	Cong.
312.	Ram Lal	Basti West (R)	Cong.
313.	Ram Murti	Baheri North-East	Cong.
314.	Ram Narain Tripathi	Akbarpur East	P.S.P.
315.	Ram Naresh Shukla	Kunda South	Cong.
316.	Ram Nath Khaira	Mahrauni	
317.	Ram Prasad	Rae Bareli-cum-Dalmau North (R)	Cong.
318.	Ram Prasad Deshmukh	Khair-cum-Koil North-West	Cong.
319.	Ram Prasad Nautiyal	Landsdowne East	Cong.
320.	Ram Prasad Singh	Maharajganj South	Cong.
321.	Ramraj Shukla	Patti East	Cong.
322.	Ram Rattan Prasad	Rasra East-cum-Ballia South-West (R)	Cong.
323.	Ram Sahai Sharma	Garotha-cum-Moth North	Cong.
324.	Ram Sanehi Bhartiya	Baberu West	Cong.
325.	R. Sewak Yadava	Fatehpur South	P.S.P.
326.	Ram Shanker Dwivedi	Rae Bareli-cum-Dalmau North	Cong.
327.	Ram Shanker Ravivasi	Lucknow Central (R)	Cong.
328.	Ram Subhag Verma	Padrauna West	P.S.P.
329.	Ram Sumer	Tanda	Cong.
330.	Ram Sundar Pandey	Ghosi East	P.S.P.
331.	Ram Sunder Ram	Khalilabad South (R)	Cong.
332.	Ram Saroop	Dudhi-cum-Robersganj (R)	Cong.
333.	Ram Swarup Bhartiya	Kunda South (R)	Cong.
334.	Ram Swarup Gupta	Bhognipur West-cum-Derapur South	Cong.
335.	Ram Swarup Misra	Maharajganj West	Cong.
336.	Rattan Lal Jain	Najibabad North-cum-Nagina North	Cong.
337.	Sachchidanand Tripathi	Salimpur East	Cong.
338.	Sahedeo Singh	Jalesar-cum-Etah North	Cong.
339.	Salig Ram Jaiswal	Sirathu-cum-Manjhanpur	P.S.P.
340.	Sampurnanand	Banaras City South	Cong.
341.	Sangram Singh	Soraon North-cum-Phulpur West	Cong.
342.	Sardar Shivamangal Singh	Domariaganj West	Cong.
343.	Satya Narain	Auraiya-cum-Bharthana South	Cong.
344.	Seva Ram	Purwa North-cum-Hasanganj	Cong.
345.	Shambu Nath Chaturvedi	Bah	Cong.
346.	Shankar Lal	Kadipur (R)	Cong.
347.	Shanti Prapanna Sharma	Chakrata-cum-Western Doon	Cong.
348.	Sharda Baksha Singh	Bilgram West	
349.	Sheo Bachan Rao	Salimpur North	Cong.
350.	Sheo Bux Singh Rathor	Karhal East-cum-Bhagaon South	Cong.
351.	Sheo Kumar Misra	Tilhar North	Cong.
352.	Sheo Mangal Singh	Bansdih West	Cong.
353.	Sheo Narain	Harraiya East-cum- Basti West (R)	Cong.
354.	Sheo Prasad	Hata Central	Cong.
355.	Sheo Saram Lal Srivastava	Bahraich East	Cong.
356.	Shivadhan Singh	Iglas	Cong.
357.	Shiva Kumar Sharma	Bijnor South-cum-Dhampur South West	Cong.
358.	Siva Nath Katju	Phulpur Central	Cong.
359.	Shivapoojan Rai	Mohommadabad North East	P.SP.
360.	Shivaraj Bali Singh	Khajuha Eat-cum-Fatehpur South West	Cong.
361.	Shivaraj Singh Yadav	Bisauli-cum-Gunnaur East	
362.	Shiv Ram Rai	Sadar Azamgarh North	Cong.
363.	Shiva Ram Pande	Derapur North	Cong.
364.	Shiva Swarup Singh	Thakurdeara	Cong
365.	Shri Niwas	Atrauli North	Cong
366.	Shugan Chand	Roorkee West-cum-Saharanpur	Cong

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
367.	Shukdeo Prasad	Maharajganj South (R)	Cong.
368.	Shyam Charan Bajpai	Narain	Cong.
369.	Shyam Manohar Misra	Malihabad-cum-Bara Banki North-West	Cong.
370.	Siam Lal	Utraula North (R)	Cong.
371.	Sia Ram Choudhuri	Kaisarganj Central	Cong.
372.	Sia Ram Gangwar	Farrukhabad Central-cum-Kaimganj East	Cong.
373.	Sita Ram	Deoria South-West-cum-Hate South-West (R)	Cong.
374.	Sita Ram Shukla	Harraiya South-West	Cong.
375.	Smt. Asha Lata Vyas	Phulpur South (R)	Cong.
376.	Smt. Brij Rani Misra	Bilhaur-cum-Akbarpur	Cong.
377.	Smt. Chandravati	Bijnor Central	Cong.
378.	Smt. Laxmi Devi	Sandila-cum-Bilgram South-East	Cong.
379.	Smt. Prakashwati Sood	Hapur North	Cong.
380.	Smt. Safia Abdul Wajid	Bareilly East	Cong.
381.	Smt. Said Jehan B. Mukhfi	Kasganj-East-cum-Aliganj North	Cong.
382.	Smt. Sajjan Devi Mahnot	Gonda East	Cong.
383.	Smt. Savitri Devi	Musafirkhana Central	Cong.
384.	Smt. Vidyawati Rathore	Etah East-cum-Aliganj West cum-Kasganj South	Cong.
385.	Smt. Yashoda Devi	Bansgaon South-West (R)	Cong.
386.	Sri Chandra	Budhana West	Cong.
387.	Srinath	Mohammadabad North-cum-Ghosi South (R)	Cong.
388.	Sri Nath Bhargava	Mathura North	Cong.
389.	Sripati Sahai	Rath	Cong.
390.	Sukhi Ram Bharatiya	Sirath-cum-Manjhanpur (R)	Cong.
391.	Sultan Alam Khan	Kaimganj West	Cong.
392.	Sunder Lal	Aonla East-cum-Faridpur (R)	Cong.
393.	Suraj Prasad Avasthi	Kanpur City North	Cong.
394.	Suruju Ram	Sadar Azamgarh North (R)	Cong.
395.	Surendra Dutta Bajpeyi	Hamirpur-cum-Maudaha North	Cong.
396.	Suresh Prakash Singh	Biswan-cum-Sidhauli East	Cong.
397.	Surta Bali Pandey	Hata Central	Cong.
398.	Tarachand Maheshwari	Sidhauli West	Cong.
399.	Teja Singh	Ghaziabad North-west	Cong.
400.	Tej Bahadur	Lalganj North	C.P.I.
401.	Tej Pratap Singh	Maudaha South	Ind.
402.	Tika Ram	Budaun North	Ind.
403.	Tika Ram	Sandila-cum-Bilgram South-East (R)	Cong.
404.	Tirmal Singh	Kasganj North	Cong.
405.	Triloki Nath Kaul	Bahraich West	Cong.
406.	Tula Ram	Auraiya-cum-Bharthana South (R)	Cong.
407.	Tula Ram Rawat	Malihabad-cum-Bara Banki North-West (R)	Cong.
408.	Udai Bhan Singh	Dalmau East	Cong.
409.	Ulfat Singh Chauhan	Etmadpur-cum-Agra East	Cong.
410.	Uma Shankar	Sagri West	P.S.P.
411.	Uma Shankar Tewari	Chandauli South-West-cum-Ramnagar	Cong.
412.	Uma Shankar Misra	Nawabganj South-cum-Haidergarh-cum-Ramsanehighat	Cong.
413.	Ummed Singh	Utraula North-East	United Front
414.	Vashisth Narayan Sharma	Ghazipur South-East	Cong.
415.	Vasudeva Misra	Kanpur City Central West	
416.	Vichitra Narian Sharma	Ghaziabad North-East	Cong

S.No.		Constituency	Party
417.	Vijay Shanker Prasad	Mohommadabad South	Cong.
418.	Virendra Pati Yadava	Mainpuri South	Cong.
419.	Virendra Shah	Kalpi-cum-Jalaun North	United Front
420.	Virendra Varma	Kairana South	Cong.
421.	Virsen	Hapur South (R)	Cong.
422.	Vishnu Dayal Verma	Jasrana	P.S.P.
423.	Vishnu Saran Dublish	Mawana	Cong.
424.	Viswa Nath Singh Gautam	Ghazipur West	Cong.
425.	Wasi Naqvi	Maharajganj East-cum-Salon North	Cong.
426.	Yamuna Singh	Ghazipur Central-cum-Mohommadabad North-West	Cong.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : Chandra Bhal

S. No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Abdul Majid	Local Authorities
2.	Abdul Shakoor Najmi	Local Authorities
3.	Ajay Kumar Basu	Legislative Assembly
4.	Ambika Prasad Bajpai	Nominated
5.	Badri Prasad Kacker	Legislative Assembly
6.	Balak Ram Vaish	Legislative Assembly
7.	Balbhadra Prasad Vajpai	Teachers
8.	Banshi Dhar Shukla	Local Authorities
9.	Beni Prasad Tandon	Graduates
10.	Bir Bhan Bhatia	Nominated
11.	Brijendra Swarup	Graduates
12.	Brij Lal Verman	Local Authorities
13.	Chandra Bhal	Legislative Assembly
14.	Deep Chandra	Local Authorities
15.	Govind Sahai	Graduates
16.	Guru Narain	Legislative Assembly
17.	Har Govind Misra	Nominated
18.	Hayatullah Ansari	Nominated
19.	Hridaya Narain Singh	Teachers
20.	Indra Singh Nayal	Local Authorities
21.	Ishwari Prasad	Graduates
22.	Jagannath Acharya	Local Authorities
23.	Jagdish Chandra Verma	Local Authorities
24.	Jamilur Rahman Kidwai	Local Authorities
25.	Jyoti Prasad Gupta	Local Authorities
26.	Kanhaiya Lal Gupta	Teachers
27.	Kashi Nath Pande	Nominated
28.	Kedar Nath Khetan	Legislative Assembly
29.	Khushal Singh	Legislative Assembly
30.	Krishna Chandra Joshi	Legislative Assembly
31.	Lal Suresh Singh	Local Authorities
32.	Lalta Prasad Sonakar	Legislative Assembly
33.	Lallu Ram Dwivedi	Local Authorities
34.	Mahabir Singh	Legislative Assembly
35.	Mahadevi Verma	Nominated
36.	MaharajKumar Vijaya of Vizianagram	Nominated
37.	Mahmood Aslam Khan	Local Authorities
38.	M. J. Mukerjea	Legislative Assembly
39.	Mohammed Naseer	Nominated
40.	Narottam Das Tandon	Local Authorities
41.	Nirmal Chandra Chaturvedi	Graduates
42.	Nizamuddin	Local Authorities

S. No.	Name	Constituency
43.	Panna Lal Gupta	Local Authorities
44.	Parmatma Nand Singh	Local Authorities
45.	Piare Lal Srivastava	Teachers
46.	Prabha Narain Singh	Local Authorities
47.	Pratap Chandra Azad	Legislative Assembly
48.	Prasidh Narain Anand	Local Authorities
49.	Prem Chandra Sharma	Local Authorities
50.	Puran Chand Vidyalankar	Legislative Assembly
51.	Ram Kishore Rastogi	Local Authorities
52.	Ram Lagan Singh	Legislative Assembly
53.	Ram Lakhan	Local Authorities
54.	Ram Nandan Singh	Legislative Assembly
55.	Ram Narain Pande	Legislative Assembly
56.	Rana Shiv Amber Singh	Legislative Assembly
57.	Ruknuddin Khan	Legislative Assembly
58.	Sabhapati Upadhyaya	Nominated
59.	Santokh Singh	Nominated
60.	Savitari Shyam	Legislative Assembly
61.	Shanti Devi Agarwal	Legislative Assembly
62.	Shanti Devi	Legislative Assembly
63.	Shanti Swarup Agarwala	Teachers
64.	Shiv Amber Singh	Legislative Assembly
65.	Shiva Kumar Lal Shrivastava	Teachers
66.	Shiva Prasad Sinha	Graduates
67.	Shiv Sumran Lal Johri	Local Authorities
68.	Shyam Sunder Lal	Legislative Assembly
69.	Tara Agarwal	Nominated
70.	Telu Ram	Local Authorities
71.	Uma Nath Bali	Nominated
72.	Vishwa Nath	Legislative Assembly

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts)	51.39	51.33	+0.06
1952-53 (Accounts)	60.72	60.72	..
1953-54 (Accounts)	71.39	68.56	+2.83
1954-55 (Revised)	73.97	73.97	..
1955-56 (Budget)	77.34	82.84	—5.50

The budget for 1955-56 showed a deficit on revenue account of Rs. 5.50 crore. The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 9.46 crore in 1954-55 to Rs. 10.21 crore in 1955-56. Larger allotments were made under other social service heads like medical, public health and co-operation.

Food and Agriculture

The area under cultivation increased from about 3 crore acres in 1946 to 4.51 crore acres in 1955-56. The output of jute increased from 40,000 bales in 1950-51 to 65,000 bales in 1954-55.

The scheme for the consolidation of holdings, which was introduced in two districts in April 1954, was extended to another 16 in 1955.

Under the U.P. Bhoodan Yagna Act 1951, 2.29 lakh acres of land were received up to June 30, 1955, of which 73,243 acres were distributed to landless people.

The irrigated area in the State increased from 76.80 lakh acres in 1946 to 96 lakh acres in 1955. In the first Five Year Plan period several dams were completed, notable among them being the Lalitpur, Saprar, Rangawan, Arjun, Ahraura, Sirsi, Baraundha, Kabrai, Nagwa and Khajuri. dams. Among the major schemes completed were the Tons Aqueduct, the biggest in Asia, the Banganga canal and Chandra Prabha and the Navgarh dams. The Ganga, Eastern Yamuna and Agra canals have also been remodelled and their capacity increased.

Industry

In addition to the two government-owned factories already in existence, a fruit processing factory has been established at Ramgarh. The cement factory at Churk produced about 1.66 lakh tons of cement during the eleven months ending December 1955. The Precision Instruments Factory at Lucknow produced 10,000 water meters from January to November, 1955. Under the handloom development scheme, 68 sales depots and 35 dye houses were established up to the end of August 1955.

A dyeing and finishing factory was established at Mau, in Azamgarh district. Till the end of August 1955, 114 co-operative production centres comprising 99,233 weavers were organised. They produced handloom goods worth Rs. 1.47 crore in 1954-55 and Rs. 86.54 lakh from April to August 1955. In accordance with the recommendations of the Small-scale and Village Industries Board, a training-cum-production centre was set up at Meerut to give technical advice to the razor and scissors industries. The State has promoted the paints, varnish, chemicals, bone-meal, button, sand-paper, tin containers, plastics, carbon paper, bicycle and perambulator, glass bangles, and sports goods, industries on a small scale. A number of schemes to train educated young men in arts and crafts have also been launched.

Education

The expenditure on education has steadily increased from Rs. 2.53 crore in 1946 to Rs. 9.68 crore in 1954-55. A provision of Rs. 10.21 crore was made in the State budget for 1955-56.

Uttar Pradesh has 31,619 primary schools with about 27.80 lakh students, 3,319 high schools with 6.39 lakh students and 1,600 higher secondary schools with over 5.45 lakh students. Besides, there are 66 degree colleges with about 52,000 pupils and 1,137 institutions for oriental studies with over 50,000 students. There are 4,580 students in 76 technical and industrial schools of different types.

Compulsory primary education for boys has so far been enforced in 86 municipal areas.

The scheme for the reorientation of education was introduced in July 1954. So far, 2,147 junior high schools have been brought under the scheme and arrangements for the teaching of agriculture made in them. Crafts have been introduced in 98 schools. About 24,477 acres of agricultural land have been secured for these schools.

The scheme of intensive education has been introduced in three areas, namely, the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Allahabad and Lucknow. In each area, the scheme covers 100 villages with 75 basic primary schools, one *Janata* College, 5 integrated library services, 5 community centres and a junior training college.

Public Health

The State's expenditure on medical relief and public health increased from Rs. 1.86 crore in 1946-47 to Rs. 5.07 crore in 1955-56. The number of State-managed allopathic dispensaries in the rural areas increased from 69 in 1947 to 360 in 1955 and that of *ayurvedic* and *unani* dispensaries from 226 to 578. The number of child welfare and maternity centres rose from 335 in 1946 to 546 in 1955. Since 1947, 371 child welfare centres have been opened with the help of WHO and UNICEF. Between 1947 and 1955, 52 new dispensaries were opened by the district boards.

The number of women's hospitals increased from 89 in 1947 to 120 in 1955.

There are 21 anti-malaria units and four anti-kala azar units in 22 and 9 districts respectively. Filaria control has recently been undertaken with 3 survey units and a control unit.

In addition to the opening of T.B. wards in hospitals, there has been an increase of 11 T.B. sanatoria and clinics and 730 beds since 1947.

There are 16 leprosy asylums with a total bed strength of 1,300.

Local Self-government

There are 50 district boards, 120 municipalities, 271 town area committees and 31 notified area committees in the State. During the past three years. the State Government appointed three committees to suggest ways and means of increasing the revenues of the district boards. On the recommendations of the High Power Committee, the U.P. District Boards Reorganisation Bill is being drafted. The U.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Act of 1955 provides for the election of the presidents of the municipalities from among the members.

At the end of 1946, Uttar Pradesh had 27 towns with waterworks. Between 1947-55, waterworks were opened in many more towns, and by March 1956 the number of towns served is likely to be 720.

A separate housing department has been set up to speed up the construction of houses.

Co-operative Movement

The emphasis in the co-operative movement is now on multi-purpose societies. There are at present 42,000 societies of all types with a membership of 34 lakhs and working capital of Rs. 32 crore. The co-operative movement now covers 33,000 villages and meets 75 per cent of the credit needs of the people.

The number of primary societies, which was 13,039 in 1946-47, increased to over 33,000 in 1955. During the same period, the number of development unions increased from 257 to 1,800 and the number of co-operative milk unions from 2 to 7.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Harijans comprise more than a fifth of the total population of the State. Besides, there are a large number of backward communities and those formerly called Criminal Tribes.

The State Government's main work in connection with the uplift of the *harijans* has been the provision of free education to *harijan* students from the primary to the university stage. Out of a budget of Rs. 74.26 lakh for their welfare in 1955-56, a sum of Rs. 51·75 lakh was set apart for education only. In addition to stipends, aid is also given to students for the purchase of books and stationery and to meet examination fees.

Subsidies are also given to the *harijans* for house-building and for sinking wells.

WEST BENGAL

Area: 30,779 sq. miles *Population*: 2,48,60,217 *Capital*: Calcutta
Language spoken: Bengali

Governor:	H.C. Mookerjee
Ministers	
1. Chief Minister, and Minister for Home, Commerce and Industries and Development	Bidhan Chandra Roy
2. Cottage and Small-scale Industries	Jadabendra Nath Panja
3. Forests and Fisheries	Hem Chandra Naskar
4. Irrigation and Waterways	Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee
5. Excise	Shyama Prasad Burman
6. Works and Buildings	Khagendranath Das Gupta
7. Tribal Welfare	Radhagobinda Roy
8. Local Self-government	Iswar Das Jalan
9. Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation	Smt. Renuka Ray
10. Food, Relief and Supplies	Prafulla Chandra Sen
11. Education	Pannalal Bose
12. Agriculture and Co-operative Credit	Rafiuddin Ahmed
13. Labour	Kalipada Mukerjee
14. Judicial, Legislative, Land and Land Revenue	Satyendra Kumar Basu
Ministers of State	
1. Medical and Public Health	Amulyadhan Mukhopadhyaya
2. Jails	Jiban Ratan Dhar
Deputy Ministers	
1. Transport	S.C. Roy Singha
2. Defence Branch of Home Department	S.C. Ghosh Maulik
3. Publicity and Public Relations	Gopika Bilas Sen Gupta
4. Townships and Relief	Tarun Kanti Ghosh
5. Commerce and Industry	Sourindra Mohan Misra
6. Tribal Welfare and Excise	Tenzing Wangdi
7. Rehabilitation	Bijesh Chandra Sen
8. Food	Samarjit Bandopadhyaya
9. Supplies	Rajanikanta Pramanik
10. Agriculture	Abdus Shakur
11. Co-operation	Chittaranjan Roy
12. Women's Education	Smt. Purabi Mukherjee
13. Labour	Shiva Kumar Rai

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Saila Kumar Mukherjee

S.No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Abdul Hameed, Hajee Sk.	Hariharpara	Cong.
2.	Abdullah, S.M.	Garden Reach	Cong.
3.	Abdus Shokur	Baruipore	Cong.
4.	Abul Hashem	Magrahat	Cong.
5.	Atawal Ghani, Abul Barkat	Kaliachack North	Cong.
6.	Baguli, Haripada	Sagor	P.S.P.
7.	Bandopadhya, Khagendra Nath	Khayrasole	Cong.
8.	Bandyopadhyay, Smarajit	Chapra	Cong.
9.	Bandyopadhyay, Tarapada	Petugram	N.D.P.
10.	Banerjee, Biren	Howrah North	Com.
11.	Banerjee, Profulla	Basirhat	Cong.
12.	Banerjee, Srikumar	Rampurhat	Cong.
13.	Banerjee, Subodh	Joynagar	Ind.
14.	Barman, Syama Prasad	Raiganj	Cong.
15.	Basu, Ajit Kumar	Singur	Com.
16.	Basu, Amarendra Nath	Jorasanko	Com.
17.	Basu, Hemanta Kumar	Shampukur	F.B.
18.	Basu, Jatindra Nath	Raipur	Cong.
19.	Basu, Jyoti	Baranagar	Com.
20.	Basu, Satindra Nath	Gangarampur	Cong.
21.	Basu, Satyendra Kumar	Alipore	Cong.
22.	Bera, Sasabindu	Shyampur	F.B.
23.	Beri, Dayaram	Bhatpara	Cong.
24.	Bhagat, Mangaldas	Central Duars	Cong.
25.	Bhandari, Sudhir Chandra	Maheshtola	Com.
26.	Bhattacharjee, Shyamapada	Sagardighi	Cong.
27.	Bhattacharjya, Mrigendra	Daspur	Com.
28.	Bhattacharya, Kanailal	Sankrail	F.B.
29.	Bhattacharyya, Syama	Panskura, South	Cong.
30.	Bhowmick, Kanai Lal	Moyna	Com.
31.	Biswas, Raghunandan	Tehatta	Cong.
32.	Bose, Atindra Nath	Asansol	P.S.P.
33.	Bose, Maitreyee	Bijpur	Cong.
34.	Bose, Pannalal	Sealdah	Cong.
35.	Brahamamandal, Debendra	Alipur Duars	Cong.
36.	Chakrabarty, Ambica	Tollygunge South	Com.
37.	Chakravarty, Bhabataran	Sonamukhi	Cong.
38.	Chatterjee, Bijoylal	Krishnagar	Cong.
39.	Chatterjee, Haripada	Karimpur	Ind.
40.	Chatterjee, Rakhahari	Bankura	N.D.P.
41.	Chatterjee, Satyendra Prasanna	Mekliganj	Cong.
42.	Chatterji, Dhirendra Nath	Gangajalghati	Cong.
43.	Chattopadhay, Hirendra Kumar	Chandernagore	Com.
44.	Chattopadhya, Brindabon	Balagarh	Cong.
45.	Chattopadhyay, Sarojranjan	Balurghat	Cong.
46.	Chattopadhyaya, Ratanmoni	Bally	Cong.
47.	Chaudhury, Jnanendra Kumar	Dantan	N.D.P.
48.	Choudhury, Subodh	Katwa	Com.
49.	Chowdhury, Benoy Krishna	Burdwan	Com.
50.	Dal, Amulya Charan	Ghatal	Com.
51.	Dalui, Nagendra	Keshpur	Com.
52.	Das, Banamali	Itahar	Cong.
53.	Das, Bhusan Chandra	Mathurapur	Cong.
54.	Das, Jogendra Narayan	Murarai	P.S.P.
55.	Das, Kanailal	Ausgram	Cong.
56.	Das, Kanai Lal	Dum Dum	Cong.
57.	Das, Natendra Nath	Contai South	P.S.P.
58.	Das, Radhanath	Chinsurah	Cong.
59.	Das, Raipada	Malda	Ind.
60.	Das, Sudhir Chandra	Contai North	P.S.P.
61.	Das Adhikary, Gopal Chandra	Sabang	Cong.
62.	Das Gupta, Khagendra Nath	Jalpaiguri	Cong.
63.	Dass, Alamohan	Amta North	N.D.P.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
64.	Dey, Haridas	Santipur	Cong.
65.	Dey, Tarapada	Domjur	Com.
66.	Dhar, Jiban Ratan	Bongaon	Cong.
67.	Digar, Kiran Chandra	Vishnupur	Cong.
68.	Dutt, Beni Chandra	Howrah South	Cong.
69.	Dutt, Probodh	Chhatna	N.D.P.
70.	Dutta Gupta, Mira	Bhowanipur	Cong.
71.	Fazlur Rahman, S.M.	Kaliganj	Cong.
72.	Gahatraj, Dalbahadur Singh	Darjeeling	Cong.
73.	Garga, Kumar Deba Prasad	Mahisadal	Cong.
74.	Gayen, Brindaban	Mathurapur	Cong.
75.	Ghosal, Hemanta Kumar	Haroa-Sandeskhali	Com.
76.	Ghose, Bibhuti Bhushen	Uluberia	F.B.(M)
77.	Ghose, Joytish Chandra	Chinsurah	F.B.(M)
78.	Ghose, Kshitish Chandra	Beldanga	Cong.
79.	Ghosh, Amulya Ratan	Khatra	N.D.P.
80.	Ghosh, Bejoy Kumar	Berhampur	Cong.
81.	Ghosh, Ganesh	Belgachia	Com.
82.	Ghosh,Jatish	Ghatal	Com.
83.	Ghosh, Narendra Nath	Goghat	F.B.(M)
84.	Ghosh, Tarun Kanti	Habra	Cong.
85.	Ghosh Maulik, Satyendra Chandra	Burwan-Khargram	Cong.
86.	Giasuddin, Md.	Farakka	Cong.
87.	Golam Hamidur Rahman	Raiganj	Cong.
88.	Goswamy, Bijoy Gopal	Salbani	Cong.
89.	Gupta, Jogesh Chandra	Beniapukur-Ballygunge	Cong.
90.	Gupta, Nikunja Behari	Malda	Cong.
91.	Gurung, Narbahadur	Kalimpong	Cong.
92.	Haldar, Kuber Chand	Sagardighi	Cong.
93.	Haldar, Nalini Kanta	Kulpi	P.S.P.
94.	Halder, Jagadish Chandra	Diamond Harbour	Cong.
95.	Hansda, Jagatpati	Gopiballavpur	Cong.
96.	Hansdah, Bhusan	Bolpur	Cong.
97.	Hasda, Lakshan Chandra	Balurghat	Cong.
98.	Hasda, Loso	Dhaniakhali	Cong.
99.	Hazra, Amrita Lal	Jagatballavpur	Cong.
100.	Hazra, Monoranjan	Uttarpara	Com.
101.	Hazra, Parbati	Tarakeswar	Cong.
102.	Hembram, Kamala Kanta	Chhatna	Cong.
103.	Jalan, Iswar Das	Barabazar	Cong
104.	Jana, Prabir Chandra	Nandigram South	Cong.
105.	Jha, Pashu Pati	Manikchak	Cong.
106.	Joarder, Jyotish	Tollygunge	F.B.(M)
107.	Kamar, Prankrishna	Kulpi	Cong.
108.	Kar, Bankim Chandra	Howrah West	Cong.
109.	Kar, Dhananjoy	Gopiballavpur	P.S.P.
110.	Kar, Sasadhar	Western Duars	Cong.
111.	Karan, Koustuv Kanti	Khejri	Cong.
112.	Kazim Ali Meerza,	Lalgola	Cong.
113.	Khan, Madan Mohan	Jhargram	N.D.P.
114.	Khatick, Pulin Behary	Beniapukur-Ballygunge	Cong.
115.	Kuar, Gangapada	Keshpur	P.S.P.
116.	Lahiri, Jitendra Nath	Serampore	Cong.
117.	Let, Panchanon	Rampurhat	Cong.
118.	Lutfal Hoque,	Suti	Cong.
119.	Mahapatra, Balailal Das	Ramnagar	P.S.P.
120.	Mahata, Mahendra Nath	Jhargram	Cong.
121.	Mahbert, George	Kurseong-Siliguri	Cong
122.	Maiti, Abha	Khejri	Cong.
123.	Maiti, Pulin Behari	Pingla	Cong.
124.	Maiti, Subodh Chandra	Nandigram North	Cong.
125.	Majhi, Nishapati	S ri	Cong.
126.	Majumdar, Byomkes	Bhadreswar	Cong.
127.	Mal, Basanta Kumar	Bishnupur	Cong'
128.	Maliah, Pashupatinath	Raniganj	Cong.
129.	Mallick, Ashutosh	Khatra	Cong.
130.	Mandal, Annada Prosad	Manteswar	Cong.
131.	Mandal, Umesh Chandra	Dinhata	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
132.	Massey, Reginald Arthur	Nominated	Cong.
133.	Maziruddin Ahmed	Cooch Behar	Cong.
134.	Misra, Sowrindra Mohan	Kaliachak South	Cong.
135.	Mitra, Keshab Chandra	Ranaghat	Cong.
136.	Mitra, Nripendra Gopal	Binpur	N.D.P.
137.	Mitra, Sankar Prasad	Muchipara	Cong.
138.	Modak, Niranjan	Nabadwip	Cong.
139.	Mohammad Hossain	Khandaghosh	Cong.
140.	Mohammad Mumtaz	Kharagpur	Cong.
141.	Mohammed Israil,	Nowada	Cong.
142.	Mojumder, Jagannath	Nakashipara	Cong.
143.	Mondal Baidyanath	Kulti	Cong.
144.	Mondal, Bijoy Bhusen	Ulberia	F.B.(M)
145.	Mondal, Dhajadhari	Raniganj	Cong.
146.	Mondal, Rajkrishana	Hasnabad	Cong.
147.	Mondal, Sishuram	Sonamukhi	Cong.
148.	Mondal, Sudhir	Burwan-Khargram	Cong.
149.	Moni, Dintaran	Joynagar	Cong.
150.	Muhammad Ishaque	Sarupnagar	Cong.
151.	Mookerjee, Naresh Nath	Entally	Cong.
152.	Mukerji, Dhirendra Narayan	Dhaniakhali	Cong.
153.	Mukharji Amulyadhan	Baraset	Cong.
154.	Mukherjee, Ananda Gopal	Ausgram	Cong.
155.	Mukherjee, Kali	Watgunge	Cong.
156.	Mukherjee, Saila Kumar	Howrah East	Cong.
157.	Mukherjee, Sambhu Charan	Bagnan	Cong.
158.	Mukherji, Ajoy Kumar	Tamluk	Cong.
159.	Mukherji, Bankim	Budge-Budge	Com.
160.	Mukherji, Pijush Kanti	Alipur Duars	Cong.
161.	Mukhopadhayay, Purabi	Taldangra	Cong.
162.	Mukhopadhaya, Phanindranath	Barrackpore	Cong.
163.	Mullick Chowdhury, Suhrid Kumar	Beliaghata	Com.
164.	Munda, Antoni Topno	Western Duars	Cong.
165.	Murarka, Basant Lall	Nanur	Cong.
166.	Murmu, Jadu Nath	Raipur	Cong.
167.	Naskar, Ardhendu Sekhar	Magrahat	Cong.
168.	Naskar, Gangadhar	Bhangar	Com.
169.	Naskar, Hem Chandra	Bhangar	Cong.
170.	Pal, Radharkrishna	Arambagh	Cong.
171.	Panda, Rameswar	Bhagawanpur	N.D.P.
172.	Panigrahi, Basanta Kumar	Mohonpur	Cong.
173.	Panja, Jadabendra Nath	Galsi	Cong.
174.	Paul, Suresh Chandra	Naihati	Cong.
175.	Platel, R.E.	Nominated	Cong.
176.	Poddar, Anandilall	Colootola	Cong.
177.	Pramanik, Mrityunjoy	Raina	Cong.
178.	Pramanik, Rajani Kanta	Panskura North	Cong.
179.	Pramanik, Sarada Prasad	Mathabhanga	Cong.
180.	Pramanik Surendra Nath	Narayangarh	P.S.P.
181.	Pramanik, Tarapada	Amta Central	Cong.
182.	Rafiuddin Ahmed,	Deganga	Cong.
183.	Rai, Shiva Kumar	Jore Bungalow	Cong.
184.	Raikut, Sarojendra Deb	Jalpaiguri	Cong.
185.	Ray, Jajneswar	Central Duars	Cong.
186.	Ray, Jyotish Chandra	Falta	Com.
187.	Ray, Jyotish Chandra	Haroa-Sandeshkhali	Cong.
188.	Ray, Narayan Chandra	Vidyasagar	Com.
189.	Ray, Renuka	Ratua	Cong.
190.	Ray Chaudhuri, Sudhir Chandra	Burtola	P.S.P
191.	Roy, Arabinda	Amta South	Cong.
192.	Roy, Bhakta Chandra	Mangalkot	Cong.
193.	Roy, Bidhan Chandra	Bowbazar	Cong.
194.	Roy, Bijoyendu Narayan	Bharatpur	Cong.
195.	Roy, Biren	Behala	Ind.
196.	Roy, Biswanath	Cossipur	Cong.
197.	Roy, Hanseswar	Bolpur	Cong.
198.	Roy, Nepal Chandra	Kumartuli	Cong.
199.	Roy, Prafulla Chandra	Barjera	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
200.	Roy, Provash Chandra	Bishnupur	Cong.
201.	Roy, Radhagobinda	Vishunupur	Cong.
202.	Roy, Ramhari	Harischandrapur	Cong.
203.	Roy, Saroj	Garbetta	Com.
204.	Roy, Surendra Nath	Madinaguri	Cong.
205.	Roy Singh, Satish Chandra	Dinhata	Cong.
206.	Saha Madan Mohan	Arambagh	Com.
207.	Saha, Saurendra Nath	Singur	Com.
208.	Saha, Sisir Kumar	Nanur	Cong.
209.	Sahu, Janardan	Patashpur	N.D.P.
210.	Santal, B idya Nath	Kalna	Cong.
211.	Saren, Mangal Chandra	Binpur	Cong.
212.	Sarkar, Bejoy Krishna	Ranaghat	Cong.
213.	Sarkar, Dharani Dhar	Gazole	Com.
214.	Satpathi, Krishna Chandra	Narayangarh	N.D.P.
215.	Sen, Bijesh Chandra	Hasnabad	Cong.
216.	Sen, Mani Kuntala	Kalighat	Com.
217.	Sen, Narendra Nath	Fort	Cong.
218.	Sen, Priya Ranjan	Tollygunge North	Cong.
219.	Sen, Ranendra Nath	Manicktola	Com.
220.	Sen, Rashbhari	Kalna	Cong.
221.	Sen Gupta, Bopika Bilas	Suri	Cong.
222.	Shamsul Huq,	Taltola	Cong.
223.	Sharma, Joynarayan	Kulti	Cong.
224.	Shaw, Kripa Sindhu	Sankrail	Cong.
225.	Shaw, Mahitosh	Galsi	Cong.
226.	Shukla, Krishna Kumar	Titagarh	Cong.
227.	Sikder, Rabindra Nath	Dhupguri	Cong.
228.	Singh, Ram Lagan	Jorabagan	Cong.
229.	Singha Sarker, Jatindra Nath	Cooch Behar	Cong.
230.	Sinha, Durgapada	Murshidabad	Cong.
231.	Sinha, Lalit Kumar	Baruipore	Com.
232.	Tafazzal Hossain,	Kharba	Cong.
233.	Tah, Dasarathi	Raina	P.S.P.
234.	Tarkatirtha, Bimalananda	Purbasthali	Cong.
235.	Tripathi Harishikesh	Sutahata-Midnapore	Cong.
236.	Trivedi, Goalbadan	Kandi	Cong.
237.	Wangdi, Tenzing	Kurseong-Siliguri	Cong.
238.	Yeakub Hossain, Md.	Nalhati	Cong.
239.	Zainal Abedin, Kazi	Raninagar	Cong.
240.	Zaman, A.M.A.	Jallangi	Cong.
241.	Ziaul Haque, M.	Gaighata	Cong.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Suniti Kumar Chatterji

S.No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Abdul Halim	Legislative Assembly
2.	Abdur Rashi Mirza	Legislative Assembly
3.	Bagchi, Narendranath	Legislative Assembly
4.	Bandopadhyaya, Tarakdas	Local Authorities
5.	Banerjee, Sunil Kumar	Local Authorities
6.	Banerjee, Tara Sankar	Nominated
7.	Banerji, Bankim Chandra	Legislative Assembly
8.	Banerji, Sankar Das	Nominated
9.	Basu, Gurugobinda	Nominated
10.	Bhattacharya, Bijanhari	Teachers
11.	Bhattacharyya, Nirmal Chandra	Graduates
12.	Bhuwalka, Ram Kumar	Legislative Assembly

S. No.	Name	Constituency
13.	Bose, Subodh Kumar	Legislative Assembly
14.	Chakrabarty, Monindra Mohan	Legislative Assembly
15.	Chakravarty, Hridoy Bhusan	Local Authorities
16.	Chatterjee, Devprasad	Local Authorities
17.	Chatterji, Suniti Kumar	Graduates
18.	Chattopadhyay, K.P.	Legislative Assembly
19.	Choudhuri, Annanda Prosad	Local Authorities
20.	Das, Santi	Nominated
21.	Deb, Narasingha Malla Ugal Sanda	Nominated
22.	Debi, Anila	Teachers
23.	Dutt, Labanyaprova	Nominated
24.	Ghose, Kamini Kumar	Teachers
25.	Guha, Prafulla Kumar	Local Authorities
26.	Guha Ray, Pratap Chandra	Legislative Assembly
27.	Mahanty, Charu Chandra	Local Authorities
28.	Mazumdar, Sudhirendra Nath	Local Authorities
29.	Misra, Sachindra Nath	Local Authorities
30.	Mohammad Jan, Shaikh	Nominated
31.	Mohammad Syeed Mia	Legislative Assembly
32.	Mookerjee, Kali Pada	Local Authorities
33.	Mookerjee, Kamala Charan	Legislative Assembly
34.	Mukherjee, Kamada Kinkar	Legislative Assembly
35.	Musharruf Hossain	Nominated
36.	Nahar, Bijoy Singh	Legislative Assembly
37.	Prasad, R.S.	Local Authorities
38.	Prodhan, Lakshman	Legislative Assembly
39.	Raj Choudhuri, Mohitosh	Legislative Assembly
40.	Roy, Chittaranjan	Graduates
41.	Roy, Satya Priya	Teachers
42.	Roy, Surendra Kumar	Legislative Assembly
43.	Sanyal, Charu Chandra	Graduates
44.	Saraogi, Pannalal	Nominated
45.	Sarkar, Pranabeswar	Local Authorities
46.	Sawoo, Sarat Chandra	Local Authorities
47.	Sen, Debendra	Legislative Assembly
48.	Sen, Prafulla Chandra	Local Authorities
49.	Singha, Biman Behari Lall	Local Authorities
50.	Sinha, Kali Narayan	Local Authorities
51.	Sinha, Rabindralal	Local Authorities

Finance

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts)	38.05	36.77	+ 1.28
1952-53 (Accounts)	36.91	38.39	— 1.48
1953-54 (Accounts)	37.46	44.35	— 6.89
1954-55 (Revised)	40.88	54.80	—13.92
1955-56 (Budget)	44.96	62.08	—17.12

The budget estimates for 1955-56 revealed a revenue deficit of Rs. 17.12 crore. The increase of Rs. 4.13 crore in revenue receipts over the revised estimates for 1954-55 was largely accounted for by a rise (Rs. 2.73 crore) in land revenue on account of larger collections direct from the ryots after the acquisition of estates. The biggest increase of expenditure (Rs. 2.49 crore) was under education.

Food and Agriculture

The West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953, was enforced from February 12, 1954.

The bumper crop of 1954 greatly improved the food situation and, for the first time in its agricultural history, the State had a comfortable surplus of cereals. Steps were taken to maintain the upward trend of production. By December 1954, 189 small irrigation schemes were completed and 335 tanks improved. Forty-three pumping sets were sold and 1,195 acres of wasteland were reclaimed. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was tried out on 39 lakh acres. To improve the quality of jute fibre and increase its output, 1,000 old retting tanks were renovated.

Out of 169 irrigation and drainage schemes estimated to cost Rs. 19.89 crore, 146 schemes were completed by March 1955. Another eight minor schemes costing Rs. 7.74 lakh were nearing completion. Besides this, the Mayurakshi Project (excluding the hydro-electric works) and the first phase of the Sonarpur-Arapan-Matala Drainage scheme were completed at a cost of Rs. 44 lakh. These two schemes benefit about 6.23 lakh acres of land.

Industry

West Bengal has four industrial centres, one each at Bankura, Midnapore, Fulia and Nabadwip, maintained for the demonstration of better methods of handloom cloth production. Since 1948, when the scheme for the development of *khadi* was introduced, 31,842 villagers in 1,170 villages have been trained. About 7·65 lakh yards of cloth and 3,451 maunds of yarn were produced by these centres up to December 1954. Seventeen co-operative societies for promoting the mat industry have been formed. The total membership of these societies is 815. A loan of Rs. 20,000 has been given to the five mat co-operatives of Midnapore for the purchase of raw materials. Efforts are being made by the Govenment to revive the hand-made paper industry. A production centre equipped with up-to-date machinery has been opened in Calcutta and high grade paper from rag pulp is manufactured there. Envelopes, file flaps and file covers are also produced at the centre. In 1954-55, 3,900 lb. of pulp and 2,973 lb. of paper were produced, besides other stationery articles. The *gur* industry is one of the oldest cottage industries in the State and there are now 118 *gur* making training centres. In 1954-55, 11,405 maunds of *gur* were produced in the government and other production units. A training-cum-production centre for the manufacture of sports goods has been opened near Calcutta. A scheme for the revival of the brass and bell-metal industry has been formulated with assistance from the Government of India and a production centre is being opened at Bankura. A training centre for horn products has been started at Baisna *chak*, Midnapore, where 25 artisans are being trained. A loan of Rs. 5,000 has been given to each of the conch-shell co-operatives at Nadia, Bankura and Midnapore for the purchase of raw materials. Among the other important cottage industries of the State are: coir, *jamdani* saris, toys, pottery, block-printing, *daris* and carpets and bee-keeping.

Education

The expenditure on education in the State has been progressively increasing and now stands at Rs. 7 crore, an increase of nearly 300 per cent over the expenditure in 1948-49. In 1954-55, 3,499 new primary schools were opened and 10,381 additional teachers recruited under a

scheme to relieve unemployment among the educated. Besides, there are 462 junior basic and 10 senior basic schools in the State.

It was decided that all teachers in aided schools should be allowed the privilege of free schooling for their children. An annual provision of Rs 9·60 lakh was earmarked for this scheme.

A school of printing technology has been established in Calcutta in co-operation with the Government of India .

Health

The percentage of expenditure on medical relief and public health to the total revenue in the State works out to 15.4, while the per capita expenditure is Rs. 2/11/11. In May 1955, there were 1,139 hospitals with 33,771 beds as against 1,075 hospitals and 32,922 beds in 1954. In Government hospitals, special beds were provided for maternity and child welfare (3,417), tuberculosis (2,430), leprosy (1,355), mental diseases (1,012), infectious diseases (1,620) and venereal diseases (110). There were also special clinics for maternity and child welfare (97), tuberculosis (76), leprosy (98), venereal diseases (18), and school health (214). In 1954, 1.35 lakh children were medically examined. Up to April 1955, 7.22 lakh people were given the tuberculine test and 3.34 lakhs vaccinated.

The number of mobile units for the control of epidemic diseases stood at 210 in May 1955.

Since 1948, 3,169 new tubewells have been sunk, 3,558 old tubewells re-sunk and 477 masonry wells dug for the improvement of water supply in the rural areas.

Local Self-government

Minor amendments were made in the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1951, while the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, was extensively amended. The provisions of the Calcutta Port Act of 1890 relating to the assessment of the properties of the port for municipal taxation was radically amended, as a result of which local bodies will derive bigger revenues by way of property-tax. The Calcutta Improvement Act of 1911 was also amended and its scope widened.

The erstwhile French settlement of Chandernagore was formally merged with the State in October 1954 and a Municipal Corporation was set up under the Municipal Act of 1955.

A draft *Panchayat* Bill is under the consideration of the State Legislature. Pending legislation, 406 non-statutory *panchayats* were set up between 1950 and March 1955 in selected areas as an experimental measure.

Co-operative Movement

Between 1947 and 1954, the number of co-operative societies increased from 12,946 to 16,005, that of members from 6·35 lakh to 10·17 lakh and the amount of working capital from Rs. 13·86 crore to Rs. 20·13 crore. Apart from the quantitative progress there has also been a gradual diversification of functions, which in 1947 related largely to credit activities. Apart from the multipurpose societies there are now co-operatives for such diversified activities as farming, marketing, industry, insurance, etc.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

In 1954-55, Rs. 20·77 lakh were spent on various schemes of tribal welfare, the highest amount being on education (Rs. 5·18 lakh), followed by that on agriculture (Rs. 5·16 lakh), public health (Rs. 3·47 lakh), water supply and the construction of huts (Rs. 1·90 lakh). Some 3,600 students in the secondary stage were given free tuition and 2,442 students were granted stipends, scholarships, boarding charges, etc. Two hostels and a school were constructed and the construction of 12 basic schools taken in hand.

Expenditure of Rs. 5·57 lakh was incurred during the year on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. Of this amount, Rs. 2.97 lakh were spent on work concerning the removal of untouchability. Under the various schemes for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes, 2,957 students in the primary, secondary and post-secondary stages were given grants for the purchase of books and for examination fee. Two hundred and sixty common wells were dug in *harijan* areas. Financial assistance was given to 12 non-official agencies working for the uplift of the *harijans*.

Another sum of Rs. 6·59 lakh was spent on the welfare of all backward classes, including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Out of this amount, 360 schools and hostels in the backward areas were given grants and stipends were awarded to 1,100 students.

CHAPTER XXXII

PART B STATES

HYDERABAD

Area: 82,168 sq. miles *Population*: 1,86,55,108 *Capital*: Hyderabad
Languages spoken: Telugu, Marathi, Urdu and Kannada

Rajpramukh:	H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad
Ministers	
1. Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Information, Social Services, Land Reform, Court of Wards and Treasure Troves and Planning and Development	B. Ramakrishna Rao
2. Home and Law	D.G. Bindu
3. Revenue, Excise and Forests	K.V. Ranga Reddy
4. Finance, Commerce and Industries	Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar
5. Public Works and Labour	G.S. Melkote
6. Public Health and Rural Reconstruction	Mehdi Nawaz Jung
7. Agriculture, Supplies and Rehabilitation	M. Chenna Reddy
8. Education, Local Self-government and Legislative Assembly	Gopal Rao Ekbote
Deputy Ministers	
1. Social Services	Shanker Deo Vedalankar
2. Home	Srinivas Rao Ram Rao Ekhelikar
3. Revenue and Excise	P. Hanumanth Rao
4. Commerce and Industries, Customs and Sales Tax	Virupakshappa
5. Public Works and Labour	M.S. Rajalingam
6. Planning and Development	Bhagwantrao Gambhir Rao Gadhe
7. Supply and Agriculture	Arigay Ramaswamy
8. Education	Laxmi Bai Sangam

HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Kashinath Rao Vaidya

S.No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Abdul Rahman	Malakpet	P.D.F.
2.	Achut Rao Kavade	Kallam	U.P.P.
3.	Ambadas Rao	Yadgiri (R)	Cong.
4.	Anadanappa	Kushtagi	U.P.P.
5.	Anandrao Joganpalli	Sirsilla	P.D.F.
6.	Anantharama Rao K.	Devarkonda	P.D.F.
7.	Anantha Ram Chandra Reddy	Kolapur	P.D.F.
8.	Ananth Reddy K.	Balkonda	U.P.P.
9.	Ananth Reddy	Tandur	Cong.
10.	Ankushrao Venkatrao	Partur	U.P.P.
11.	Annajui Rao Gawane	Prabhani	U.P.P.
12.	Annarao Basappa	Afzalpur	Cong.
13.	Apparao Shetkar	Narayankhed	Cong.
14.	A. Ram Chandra Reddy	Ramayanpet	P.D.F.
15.	Arige Ramaswami	Vikaraad (R)	Cong.
16.	Arutla Kamla Devi	Aler	P.D.F.
17.	Arutla Laxminraismha Reddy	Wardhannapet	P.D.F.
18.	Ashatai Waghmare	Vaijapur	Cong.
19.	Ayyangowda Nigangowda	Yelburga	Cong.
20.	Baddam Malla Reddy	Jagtial	P.D.F.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
21.	Bapuji Mansingh	Paithan-Gangapur	U.P.P
22.	Bapurao Kishanrao Deshpande	Hulsur	Cong.
23.	Basangowda	Lingsugur	Cong.
24.	Basappa, E.	Makhtal-Atmakur (R)	Cong.
25.	Bhagwanrao Ganjane	Nanded	Cong.
26.	Bhagwanrao Gopalrao	Basmath	U.P.P
27.	Bhagwanthrao Gambhirrao Gadhe	Ambad	Cong.
28.	Bhaurao Dagdurao Deshmukh	Bhokardham	P.D.F
29.	Bhommagani Dharma Bhiksham	Suryapet	P.D.F
30.	Bhujangrao Naga Rao	Jintur	U.P.P.
31.	Brahma Reddy	Naga Kurnool	Cong.
32.	Buchia M.	Sirpur	U.P.P.
33.	Butti Rajaram	Jagtial (R)	Cong.
34.	Chander Rao B.M.	Mahbubadad (R)	Cong.
35.	Chandersekhar	Kamlapur	Cong.
36.	Chenna Reddy M.	Vikarabad	Cong.
37.	Daji Shankerrao	Adilabad	P.D.F.
38.	Devi Singh Venkat Singh Chowhar	Awsa	Cong.
39.	Dhondi Raj Kamble	Bhokardhan (R)	Cong.
40.	Digambar Rao Bindu	Bhokar	Cong.
41.	Dwarka Prasad Chaudhary	Mominabad (R)	Cong.
42.	Gandhi Phoolchand Ramchand	Omerga	Cong.
43.	Ganga Ram	Nirmal (R)	U.P.P.
44.	Gangula Bhumiah	Metpalli	Cong.
45.	Ganpathrao Manikyarao	Deglur	U.P.P.
46.	Gautam M.B.	Ibrahimpatnam (R)	Cong.
47.	Ghonsekar Medhavrao Venkatrao	Udgir	Cong.
48.	Goka Ramligam	Bhongir	Cong.
49.	Gopal Rao Ekbote	Chaderghat	Cong.
50.	Gopal Rao G.	Pakhal	P.D.F.
51.	Gopal Sastri Dev	Mudhol	Cong.
52.	Gopidi Ganga Reddy	Nirmal	U.P.P.
53.	Govindrao Keroji Gaikwad	Paithan-Gangapur (R)	Cong.
54.	Govindrao Narsingrao More	Kandhar	Cong.
55.	Gunderao Yeshwanthrao	Zaheerabad	Cong.
56.	Gurvareddy A.	Siddipet	P.D.F.
57.	Hanumantha Rao G.	Mulug	P.D.F.
58.	Hanumantrao P.	Mahbubnagar	Cong.
59.	Hiremath K.R.	Gangawathi	U.P.P.
60.	Jagannathrao	Yadgir	Cong.
61.	Jaywanthrao Dhyaneshwar Rao More	Deglur	Cong.
62.	Juvvadi Damodar Rao	Elgandal	P.D.F.
63.	Kalyanrao	Osmanabad (R)	Cong.
64.	Kamble Tulsiram Dashrath	Udgir (R)	Cong.
65.	Kamtikar Murlidhar Rao	Bhalki	Cong.
66.	Karibasappa Gurubasappa	Deodurg	U.P.P.
67.	Kashinathrao Vaidya	Begumbazar	Cong.
68.	Kasi Ram Gangji	Asifabad (R)	Cong.
69.	Katangur Keshva Reddy	Parkal	Cong.
70.	Katta Ram Reddy	Nalgonda	P.D.F.
71.	Kondal Reddy M.	Kunaram	Ind.
72.	Krishniah B.	Khammam	P.D.F.
73.	Laxman Bapuji Konda	Asifabed	Cong.
74.	Laxman Kumar	Andole (R)	Cong.
75.	Laxmayya P.	Nalgonda (R)	P.D.F.
76.	Laxmi Bai Sangam	Banswada	Cong.
77.	Limbaji Mukhtaji Pansambal	Manjligaon	Cong.
78.	Madhava Rao Patil	Hadgaon	U.P.P.
79.	Madhavrao Deoba	Hingoli (R)	S.C.F.
80.	Madhavrao Swami	Kandhar (R)	U.P.P.
81.	Mahadevamma Basan Gowda	Koppal	U.P.P.
82.	Makdoom Mohiuddin	Huzurnagar	P.D.F.
83.	Mallappa Kollur	Shorapur	Cong.
84.	Vacant	Phulmarri	Cong.
85.	Masooma Begum	Shalibanda	Cong.
86.	Mehdi Nawaz Jung	Somajiguda	Cong.
87.	Melkote G. S.	Musheerabad	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
88.	Mirza Shakur Baig	Hasanparthi	Cong.
89.	Mohmhad Ali	Gulbarga	Cong.
90.	Mohammad Ali Moosavi	Jalna	Cong.
91.	Mohammad Davar Hussain	Nizamabad	Cong.
92.	Muttayya L.	Peddapalli	P.D.F.
93.	Mutyal Rao J. B.	Secunderabad (R)	Cong.
94.	Naganna K.	Alampur-Gadwal	Cong.
95.	Nagorao Vishwanath Pathak	Sillod	Cong.
96.	Narayanrao Narsingrao	Biloli	Cong.
97.	Narayan Reddy K. V.	Rajgopalpet	Ind.
98.	Narendra	Karwan	Cong.
99.	Narsimharao K. L.	Yellandu	P.D.F.
100.	Narimloo T.	Huzurnagar (R)	P.D.F.
101.	Narsingrao M.	Kalvakurthi	Cong.
102.	Nivarthi Reddy Namdeo Reddy	Ahmedpur	Cong.
103.	Paga Pulla Reddy	Alampur-Gadwal	Cong.
104.	Pampan Gowda Sakrappa	Manvi	U.P.P.
105.	Papi Reddy	Ibrahimpatria	Ind.
106.	Pendum Vasudeo	Gajwal	P.D.F.
107.	Ponamoni Narayanrao	Huzarabad	Cong.
108.	Pranesh Chari J.K.	Tandur-Serum	Cong.
109.	Rajalingam M.S.	Warangal	Cong.
110.	Rajamani Devi J.H.	Sirsilla (R)	Cong.
111.	Raja Ram G.	Armoor	U.P.P.
112.	Rajmallu, K.	Laxettipet	U.P.P.
113.	Raj Reddy A.	Sultanabad	P.D.F.
114.	Raju V.B.	Secunderabad	Cong.
115.	Rukhmaji Dhondiba Gowade	Ashti	Cong.
116.	Ramakrishna Rao B.	Shadnagar	Cong.
117.	Ramalingaswami	Kaij	Cong.
118.	Ramarao Balkrishanrao Deshpande	Pathri	Cong.
119.	Ramarao V.	Kamareddy (R)	Cong.
120.	Rama Reddy J.	Narsapur	Cong.
121.	Ramaswami D.	Nagarkurnool (R)	Cong.
122.	Ram Chandra Reddy A.	Ramannapet	P.D.F.
123.	Ramgopal Ramkishn	Kannad	Cong.
124.	Ramkrishna Rao K.	Vemsur	P.D.F.
125.	Ram Rao	Georai	P.D.F.
126.	Rangarao Deshmukh	Gangakhed	U.P.P.
127.	Ratanlal Kotecha	Patoda	Cong.
128.	Rentala Bala Gurumurthy	Khammam (R)	P.D.F.
129.	Rudrappa, S.	Chitapur	Cong.
130.	Sastri S.L.	Bodhan	Cong.
131.	Servadeva Bhatla Ramnadam	Hanamkonda	P.D.F.
132.	Shafiuddin	Bidar	Cong.
133.	Shah Jahan Begum	Pargi	Cong.
134.	Shamrao Bhikaji Jadav	Basmath (R)	U.P.P.
135.	Shamrao Naik	Hingoli	U.P.P.
136.	Shanker Deo	Humnabad (R)	Cong.
137.	Shanta Bai	Makhtal-Atmakur	Cong.
138.	Sharangowda Inamdar	Jewagi-Andola	U.P.P.
139.	Sheshrao Medhorao	Nilanga	Cong.
140.	Shiva Basan Gowda	Sindhanoor	U.P.P.
141.	Sri Hari	Adilabad	Cong.
142.	Shroff L. K.	Raichur	Cong.
143.	Singi Reddy Venkat Reddy	Nustulapur	P.D.F.
144.	Srinivasrao Ramrao Ekheliker	Humnabad	Cong.
145.	Srinivasa Rao K.	Mehbubabad	P.D.F.
146.	Srinivasa Rao	Dichpalli	U.P.P.
147.	Sripathrao Kadam	Bhir	U.P.P.
148.	Sripathrao Laxmanrao	Aurangabad	Cong.
149.	Sriramuloo G.	Manthani	Cong.
150.	Syed Akhtar Hussain	Jangaon	P.D.F.
151.	Syed Hassan	Hyderabad City	Ind.
152.	Udhavrao Patil	Osmanabad	U.P.P.
153.	Uppal Malchar	Suryapet (R)	P.D.F.
154.	Vamanrao Ramrao	Mominabad	U.P.P.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
155.	Varkantam Gopal Reddy	Medchal	Cong.
156.	Veeraswami K.R.	Kalvakurthi (R)	U.P.P.
157.	Veeraswami Banam	Kodangal (R)	U.P.P.
158.	Venkata Ramarao Ch.	Karimnagar	P.D.F.
159.	Venkata Ramarao K.	Chinnakondur	P.D.F.
160.	Venkateshwar Rao	Medak	Cong.
161.	Venkatesam, J.	Huzurabad (R)	U.P.P.
162.	Venkat Rajeshwar Joshi	Andole	Cong.
163.	Venkat Ram Rao K.	Peddamungal	Cong.
164.	Venkat Ranga Reddy	Shahabad	Cong.
165.	Venkiah K.	Madhira	P.D.F.
166.	Vinayak Rao Koratkar	Latur	Cong.
167.	Virendra Patil	Aland	Cong.
168.	Virupakshappa	Shahpur	Cong.
169.	Vishwanath Rao	Laxettipet	U.P.P.
170.	Vishwasrao Patil	Parenda	U.P.P.
171.	Vithal Rao Deshpande	Ippaguda	P.D.F.
172.	Vithal Reddy	Kamareddy	Cong.
173.	Voke Nagiah	Yellandu (R)	U.P.P.

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus(+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts)	29.58	27.90	+1.68
1952-53 (Accounts)	26.46	25.04	+1.42
1953-54 (Accounts)	25.35	26.49	—1.14
1954-55 (Revised)	28.51	30.04	—1.53
1955-56 (Budget)	30.21	32.42	—2.21

Food and Agriculture

The Agriculture Department of the State has adopted a two-pronged programme of research and extension. It evolved 18 varieties of rice and tried out the Japanese method of paddy cultivation on 1,27,898 acres. An improved variety of castor seed capable of yielding 15 to 20 per cent more than the local variety has been introduced. In 1954-55, 130 model farms were established, and about 3,218 demonstration plots organised. Some 28·27 lakh acres of extra land were brought under cultivation. The departmental tractors ploughed 28,205 acres and 1,200 acres were cleared of forests.

The Department also distributed about 3·24 lakh maunds of improved seed and 1·44 lakh tons of fertilisers and manures. To improve irrigational facilities 1,268 new wells were dug and 1,778 old ones repaired; also 557 oil engines and 141 *rahats* were supplied to the cultivators. About 800 extension units, each covering a group of five to ten contiguous villages, operate in the State.

Industry

The State has an Industrial Trust Fund (1929) which has shares worth Rs. 162·58 lakh in the local industry and Rs. 2·25 lakh in firms outside the State. The State Financial Corporation was set up in 1954 with a capital of Rs. 2 crore.

The cottage and small units in the State numbered 2,22,785 of which 74,861 were textile establishments. They provide employment to about 6 92 lakh persons. To promote cottage and small industries, a Handloom Industry Board and a Village Industries Advisory Board were set up in the State.

To impart training in the use of improved appliances and modern methods of production in various cottage and small-scale industries, six arts and crafts centres and nine industrial centres were set up in the State. The Commerce and Industries Department has formulated schemes for a large-scale industrialisation of the State.

Education

The State has about 14,524 educational institutions including a university. The 14,476 schools, including 12,644 primary schools, have 11·29 lakh students. There are three polytechnics and three technical training centres in the State.

Public Health

The 31 hospitals and 196 dispensaries in the State treated about 1.43 lakh in-patients and 62.60 lakh out-patients in 1955. Hyderabad has 26 maternity wards and 814 T.B. beds. Leprosy clinics have been established at all the existing hospitals and dispensaries and there are two private leprosy hospitals in the State. Two leprosy pilot schemes were inaugurated on March 1, 1955 with the help of the Government of India. Anti-malaria operations are in progress in the State. B.C.G. vaccination and anti-filaria operations are also being carried out.

A Bureau of Environmental Hygiene was established in 1955 to help and advise the local bodies to prepare schemes for water supply, housing, etc.

Local Self-government

There are two corporations: one at Hyderabad and the other at Secunderbad, 38 municipalities, 119 town municipalities and 17 district boards in the State.

Co-operative Movement

The State has 13,205 co-operative societies with 11·29 members and a capital of Rs. 11·96 crore.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

During 1954, 55,420 acres of agricultural land were allotted to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. A sum of Rs. 9 38 lakh was earmarked for the welfare of *harijans* in 1954-55. The State awarded 1,015 scholarships to students belonging to these classes and opened 10 adult education centres.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area : 92,780 sq. miles *Population*: 40,21,615 (*a*) *Capital*: Srinagar

Languages spoken: Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu and Bodhi

Sadr-i-Riyasat:	Yuvraj Karan Singh
Ministers	
1. Prime Minister and Minister for General Administration, Law and Judiciary, Planning, Police, Transport, Information, Forests, Tourism, Emporia, Community Projects, etc.	Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad
2. Education, Health, Publicity and Jails	G. M. Sadiq
3. Finance, Audit and Accounts, Customs and Excise, Income Tax and Banking	G. L. Dogra
4. Development, Local Self-government, Water Supply	Shamlal Saraf
5. Land Revenue, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food, Community Projects and Co-operation, Relief and Rehabilitation	Mir Qasim
Deputy Ministers	
1. Home	D. P. Dhar
2. Frontier Affairs	Kushak Bakula
3. Development	A. U. Mir
4. Revenue	Piyara Singh

JAMMU AND KASHMIR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Speaker: G. R. Renzu

S. No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Abdul Aziz Shawl	Rajouri
2.	Abdul Aziz Zargar	Devasar
3.	Abdul Gani Goni	Bhalesa-Bunjwah
4.	Abdul Gani Trali	Rajpora
5.	Abdul Kabir Khan	Bandipore-Gurez
6.	Abdul Khaliq Butt	Saniwara
7.	Abdul Qadus Azad	Birwa
8.	Ali Shah Safvi	Badgam
9.	Allah-ud-Din Gillani	Handwara
10.	Asad Ullah Mir	Ramban
11.	Bakshi Abdul Rashid	Charari-Sharif
12.	Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad	Safa-Kadal
13.	Bhagat Ram Shrarma	Lander Tikri
14.	Bhagat Chajju Ram	Ranbirsinghpura
15.	Chela Singh	Chhamp
16.	Chuni Lal Kotwal	Bhadrawah
17.	D. P. Dhar	Kulgam
18.	Ghulam Ahmed	Haveli
19.	Ghulam Ahmed Dew	Dola
20.	Ghulam Ahmed Mir	Duchhinpur
21.	Ghulam Jeelani	Rampore
22.	Ghulam Hussain Khan	Narawaw
23.	Ghulam Mohammad Beg	Naubug-Brang Valley
24.	Ghulam Mohammed Jalib	Pattan
25.	Ghulam Mohammad Masoodi	Tral
27.	Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq	Tankipora
28.	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Hamadani	Khanyar
29.	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Khan	Khansahib
30.	Ghulam Nabi Hamadani	Zadibal

(*a*) According to the census of 1941. Statutory estimates of the Registrar General placed the population of the State at 43·7 lakh and 44.1 lakh as on March 1, 1950 and 1951 respectively.

S. No.	Name	Constituency
31.	Ghulam Nabi Wani Sogami	Lollb
32.	Ghulam Nabi Wani Badgami	Darihagam
33.	Ghulam Qudir Masala	Daragmullah
34.	Ghulam Rasool Kar	Hamal
35.	Ghulam Rasool Kraipak	Kishtwar
36.	Ghulam Rasool Raina	Nandi
37.	Ghulam Rasool Renzu	Amirakadal
38.	Ghulam Rasool Sheikh	Shopian
39.	Girdhari Lal Dogra	Jasmi Garh
40.	Habib Ullah	Sopore
41.	Harbans Singh Azad	Baramulla
42.	Hem Raj Jandial	Ramnagar
43.	Ibrahim Shah Aga	Kargil
44.	Ishwar Devi Maini	Jammu Northern
45.	Jamal-ud-Din Dar	Darhal
46.	Jamiat Ali Shah	Meandhar
47.	Janki Nath Kakroo	Kothar
48.	Krishen Dev Sethi	Nowshehra
49.	Kulbir Singh	Poonch City
50.	Kushak Bakula	Leh
51.	Mansukh Rai	Reasi
52.	Mahant Ram Sharma	Basohli
53.	Mohammad Abdullah	Hazratbal
54.	Mohammad Afzal Beg	Anantang
55.	Mohammad Afzal Khan	Uri
56.	Mohammad Akbar	Tangmarg
57.	Mohammad Anwar Shah	Karnah
58.	Mohammad Ayub Khan	Arnas
59.	Moti Ram Baigra	Udhampur
60.	Mir Qasim	Duroshahabad
61.	Mubarik Shah	Magam
62.	Nahar Singh	Bishna
63.	Nazam-ud-Din	Kangal
64.	Nur-ud-Din Soofi	Ganderbal
65.	Nur-ud-Din Dar	Khowarpara
66.	Piara Singh	Kathua
67.	Ram Chand Khajooria	Billawar
68.	Ram Devi	Jammu Southern
69.	Ram Lal	Akhnoor
70.	Ram Piara Saraf	Samba
71.	Ram Rakha Mal	Kahna Chak
72.	Ram Saran Das	Jandrah-Gharota
73.	Saga Singh	Parmandal
74.	Sana Ullah Sheikh	Pulwama
75.	Sham Lal Saraf	Habba Kadal

Finance

The revenue receipts for 1955-56 were estimated at Rs. 582.62 lakh as against Rs. 550.22 lakh for the previous year. The expenditure figures for these periods were Rs. 550.22 lakh and Rs. 501.37 lakh respectively. The surplus of Rs. 32.40 lakh for 1955-56 was to be utilised for financing the Five Year Plan.

Food and Agriculture

The area under food production is 13.13 lakh acres. There are 14 main irrigation canals and five of them irrigate an area of 10.35 lakh acres. About 8,000 acres benefit from lift-irrigation.

The system of compulsory procurement (*mujawaza*) was abolished. The quantity of paddy ration per head in Srinagar was increased from 4 to 5 *traks*.[1]

1. A *trak* is equal to about 6 seers.

The water tax levied on lands irrigated by canals, which were built before 1948-49, was abolished and concessions to the tune of 12.35 per cent were allowed to cultivators who are served by the old irrigation system.

Industry

To promote trade and industry the customs barrier between Kashmir and the rest of India was abolished in 1954, and improved facilities for marketing were made available to producers and manufacturers.

The industrial targets envisaged under the first Five Year Plan have been realised. A paints and minerals factory has been started in Jammu. A carpet factory and a modern tannery have been started in the Kashmir valley. The famous *pashmina* industry received an interest-free loan of Rs. 5 lakh from the Government for the purpose of organising a *pashmina* syndicate. Small traders and craftsmen received a loan of Rs. 15 lakh from the Government.

A joinery mill has been set up in Kashmir. It has an installed capacity for manufacturing 36,000 doors and 36,000 windows. A drug manufacturing factory has been started at Srinagar, and the State Government has decided to undertake farm cultivation of herbs on an extensive scale. At present a farm comprising over 300 acres is being run on an experimental basis.

To provide relief to artisans and craftsmen, the purchase system in the State Emporia has been liberalised. The Emporium has over 150 production centres, which employ about 2,000 workers, and 12 showrooms in important cities and towns in the country.

Education

Since August 1953, education in the State from the primary to the university stage has been free. Consequently, the number of educational institutions has increased by 23 per cent and the expenditure on education by 70 per cent.

Co-education has been abolished in primary and secondary schools and separate institutions have been provided for women. The State has 1,520 primary, 199 middle, 98 high schools and 8 colleges. Besides, there are 2 training colleges, 3 training schools and 2 attached training classes at Poonch and Kargil.

Public Health

There are six hospitals (including 2 sanatoria) and 165 dispensaries in the State. Campaigns against malaria, typhus, chest diseases, etc., have been intensified and the expenditure on health in the State has increased to Rs. 43.17 lakh.

A mobile opthalmological unit of the Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh, has been functioning in the rural areas of the State since June 1955. It has benefited over 26 thousand persons.

Local Self-government

There are 33 local bodies—three municipalities, 26 town area committees and four notified area committees—in the State. Besides providing amenities for the citizens, some of them afford amenities to the tourists also.

With the implementation of the *Panchayats* Act, municipal functions have been delegated to the *panchayats*. Tehsil *panchayat* boards have been set up and the people's judicial committees have also come into being at the tehsil level. In areas where *panchayats* have come into being, the management of plantations, roads, etc., has been vested in the *panchayats*.

Co-operative Movement

There are 3,148 co-operative societies in the State with 1.91 lakh members. A sum of Rs. 13 lakh has been advanced to the peasants through multipurpose co-operative societies and old debts to the tune of Rs. 36 lakh have been remitted.

MADHYA BHARAT

Area: 46,478 sq. miles *Population*: 79,54,154 *Capital*: Gwalior
Languages spoken: Hindi and Marathi

Rajpramukh:	H.H. the Maharaja of Gwalior
Ministers	
1. Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration and Appointments, Planning and Community Development	Takhtmal Jain
2. Finance and Separate Revenue	Mishrilal Gangwal
3. Commerce and Industries, Co-operation and Information	Shyamlal Pandiya
4. Education and Law	Manohar Singh Mehta
5. Public Works, *Harijan* and Tribal Welfare	Sitaram Jajoo
6. Development and Labour	V. V. Dravid
7. Public Health, and *Panchayats*	Prem Singh Rathore
8. Home and Transport	Narsingh Rao Dixit
9. Revenue and Local Self-government (Urban)	Saubhagyamal Jain
Deputy Ministers	
1. Food and Civil Supplies, Relief and Rehabilitation	Sawai Singh Sisodia
2. Roadways and Forests	Radhaballabh Vijayavargiya
3. *Harijan* Uplift	Sajjan Singh Vishnar
Parliamentary Secretary:	Shivbhanusingh Solanki

MADHYA BHARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: A. S. Patwardhan

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Anant Sadashiv Patwardhan	Dewas	Cong.
2.	Baburam Sanadhya	Ater	Cong.
3.	Badridatt Bhatta	Jawad	Cong.
4.	Bal Bhadra Singh	Raghogarh	Ind.
5.	Bal Mukund Mudgal	Bijapur	Cong.
6.	Bapulal Kishanlal Malaviya	Bagli	Cong.
7.	Barjor Singh Diwan	Pichhore-South	H. M. S.
8.	Barku Mahadu Chauhan	Sendhwa	Cong.
9	B. C. Chawri	Sitamau	Cong.
10.	Bhagwan Das Chaturvedi	Karera	H. M. S.
11.	Bhawandas Kuwarji Jain	Mandsaur-North	H. M. S.
12.	Bhanwarlal Jiwan	Narsingarh	Cong.
13.	Bherulal Sewaji	Khachrad Mahidpur	Cong.
14.	Bhima Bhil	Alirajpur	Soc.
15.	Bhema Kirat Singh	Manawar-South	H. M. S.
16.	Chandanlal Misra	Gona	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
17.	Chaudhari Faizullah	Jaura	Cong.
18.	Deolal Rudra	Pichhore-Batwar	Cong.
19.	Devi Singh	Batlam Tehsil	Cong.
20.	Dhaniram Sagar	Sitamau	Cong.
21.	Duli Chand Harijan	Pachhar	Cong.
22.	Durgadas Suryawanshi	Ujjain Tehsil	Cong.
23.	Dwarkadas Ramnarain Garg	Chachora	H. M. S.
24.	Gokul Prasad Katrolia	Lahar	Cong.
25.	Gopal Prasad Khatri	Dhar-Badnawar	Cong.
26.	Hari Sewak Mishra	Lahar	Cong.
27.	Har Kishor Vaishya	Lashkar	H. M. S.
28.	Hira Lal Sharma	Rajpur	Jan Sangh
29.	H.L. Masurkar	Shajapur	Cong.
30.	Hiralal Pippal	Bhilsa	Cong.
31.	Jadav Chand Jain	Barwaha	Cong.
32.	Jagannath Sitholiya	Dhar-Badnawar	Cong.
33.	Jamuna Bai	Jhabua	Soc.
34.	Jamuna Prasad Singh	Ambah	R. R. P.
35.	Jeta Bhagga	Sailana	Cong.
36.	Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala	Debalpur	Cong.
37.	Karan Singh	Morena	Cong.
38.	Kishanlal Nagaji Malviya	Shajapur	Cong.
39.	Kishan Singh Dhir Singh	Badwani	Cong.
40.	Kishorilal Sukkaram	Pichhore Bhatwar	Cong.
41.	Kundanlal Basoriya	Mungaoli	Cong.
42.	Kusumkant Jain	Alot	Cong.
43.	Lal Singh	Thandla	Soc.
44.	Laxmi Chand Vaishya	Sablagarh	Cong.
45.	Laxmi Narain Gupta	Pichhore-North	H. M. S.
46.	Madanlal Agarwal	Biaora	Cong.
47.	Manjulabai Wagle	Khatigaon	Cong.
48.	Manohar Singh Mehta	Indore City	Cong.
49.	Maulana Masud Ahmad	Ujjain Tehsil	Cong.
50.	Mishrilal Gangwal	Bagli	Cong.
51.	Murlidhar Singh	Morena	Soc.
52.	Murlidhar Vishwanath Ghule	Ghatigaon	Cong.
53.	Narhari Prasad	Shivpuri-Kolaras	Cong.
54.	Narsingh Rao Dixit	Bhind	Cong.
55.	Niranjan Verma	Basoda	H. M. S.
56.	Prabhu Dayal Chaube	Khilchipur-West	Cong.
57.	Prabhu Dayal Jatav	Gohad Mehgaon	Cong.
58.	Pratibha Datta	Rajgarh	Cong.
59.	Prem Singh Rathore	Ratlam City	Cong.
60.	Prem Singh Solanki	Jhabat	Cong.
61.	Purshottam Rao Laxman Rao Inamadar	Gwalior	H. M. S.
62.	Radhavallabh Vijayavargiya	Narsingarh	Cong.
63.	Raghuraj Singh	Khilchipur-East	Ind.
64.	Ramakant Khode	Khargone	Cong.
65.	Ram Chandra Vithalbade	Sendhwa	Jan Sangh
66.	Ram Chandra Vilasiram Nanal	Khachrod	Cong.
67.	Ram Charan Mishra	Jora	Cong.
68.	Ram Dayalsingh Raghuvanshi	Pachhar	Cong.
69.	Ram Dhan Singh	Gohad Mehgaon	Cong.
70.	Rameshwar Dayal Totla	Tarana	Cong.
71.	Ram Lal Pokharna	Manasa	Cong.
72.	Ram Singh	Kurwai	Cong.
73.	Ram Singh Varma	Indore City	Cong.
74.	Rana Man Singh	Susner	Cong.
75.	Ran Vijay Singh Raja	Umri	R. R. P.
76.	Ratu Singh Ram Singh	Kukshi	Cong.
77.	Rustamji Kavasji Lal	Mhow	Cong.
78.	Sajjan Singh Kishnar	Debalpur	Cong.
79.	Sawai Singh Mandloi	Khargone	Cong.
80.	Sawai Singh Sisodia	Badnagar	Cong.
81.	Shankarla Garg Vakil	Sardoo	Cong.
82.	Shivbhanu Solanki	Manawar-North	Cong.
83.	Shyamlal Pandiya	Morar	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
84.	Shyamsukh Garg	Mandsaur-South	Cong.
85.	Sitaram S. Jajoo	Neemuch	Cong.
86.	Sitaram Sadhau	Barwah	Cong.
87.	Sobhagyamal Jain	Agar	Cong.
88.	Soma	Sheopur Pohri	Cong.
89.	Takhmal Jain	Bhilsa	Cong.
90.	Trimbak Sadashiv Gokhaley	Shujalpur	Cong.
91.	Tula Ram	Shivpuri-Kolaras	Cong.
92.	Udaybhan Singh Chauhan	Sheopur Pohri	Cong.
93.	Vallabhdas Sitaram Mahajan	Bhikangaon	Cong.
94.	Vankatesh Vishnu Dravid	Indore City	Cong.
95.	Vijay Singh	Sonkatch	Cong.
96.	Vimal Kumar Munnalal Chordia	Bhanpura	Jan Sangh
97.	Vishnu Vinayak Sarwate	Indore City	Cong.
98.	Vishwanath Vasudev Ayachit	Ujjain City	Cong.
99.	Vrindawan Prasad Tiwari	Guna	H. M. S.

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus(+) or Deficit(—)
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	11.07	10.89	+0.18
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	11.36	11.81	—0.45
1953-54 (Accounts) ..	14.05	12.41	+1.65
1954-55 (Revised) ..	13.59	15.36	—1.77
1955-56 (Budget) ..	18.07	18.25	—0.18

Food and Agriculture

On completion, the Chambal Valley Scheme will irrigate seven lakh acres of land and generate 75,000 kw. of electricity. Work on Mola, Jasaiya and Ramua dams and Kalora tank has been started. Besides, lift-irrigation is being encouraged in the Nimad district and a number of wells have been completed in the community project areas of Rajpur.

In 1955-56, the State earmarked Rs. 68.77 lakh for increasing the output of food. About 8 lakh acres of *kans*-infested land have been cleared and brought under cultivation.

Industry

At the end of 1954, the State had about 824 registered factories, including sixteen textile mills, five sugar mills, two cement factories, a match factory and a biscuit factory. It accounts for six per cent of the total cloth output of the country.

The Staple Fibre Factory at Nagda, the first of its kind in India, the Glass Factory at Morena, the Silicate Factory at Indore, a factory for manufacturing photo frames from salar wood and two bone mills at Dabra and Ratlam were started during the year. A cement tile making factory and a cold storage factory at Indore are under construction. The output of the razor blade industry now stands at 49 lakh blades.

To give financial assistance to industry, the Government has sanctioned the setting up of an Industrial Finance Corporation with a paid up capital of Rs. 1 crore.

A comprehensive five-year programme for the development of the hand loom industry, comprising above 15,000 handlooms, was drawn up during the year. The programme envisages the substitution of all the throw-shuttle looms by fly-shuttle ones, the organisation of 150 weavers' co-operative societies and the establishment of 150 dye houses. A central silk farm of 35 acres with 26 cultivators is functioning at Badarkha.

Education

Madhya Bharat has 7,513 educational instututions, including eight degree colleges, 21 intermediate colleges, two training colleges, 4 medical colleges, 512 secondary schools, 6,453 primary schools, 28 nursery schools, 43 oriental studies schools, 394 adult centres and 12 music and other fine arts schools, with a total of about 4,44,397 students. In 1954-55, Rs. 1.78 crore were sanctioned for the development of education in the State. With a view to establishing a university in the State, the Madhya Bharat University Bill was passed by the legislature.

Under the social education scheme, over 100 libraries and reading rooms were started and 40 social education centres opened. Five community centres and six school-cum-community centres were started in 1954-55.

Public Health

In 1955-56, the Government provided a sum of Rs. 1.91 crore for public health and the per capita expenditure on health worked out to Rs. 1/12 . There are 739 medical institutions in Madhya Bharat, including 303 allopathic and 338 *ayurvedic* hospitals and dispensaries, 61 maternity homes, 16 T.B. clinics, 14 leprosy homes and clinics and 6 family planning centres. Special emphasis has been laid on the provision of medical facilities in the rural areas, and village *panchayats* have been supplied with medicine chests.

Local Self-government

Since the introduction of the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954, a uniform system of administration obtains in all the municipalities of the State.

There are 4,111 village *panchayats*, 225 *kendra panchayats* and 255 *nyaya panchayats* in the State. All the 16 districts have *mandal panchayats*. The *nyaya panchayats* are empowered to deal with civil cases involving a sum of Rs. 100 and in special cases that of Rs. 500. About 86 *panchayat* buildings and 93 approach roads have so far been constructed and 87 radio sets installed.

Co-operative Movement

Some 7,715 co-operative societies with 2,09,830 members and a capital of over Rs. 549 lakh were functioning in the State in 1953-54.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

A Tribal Welfare Department was set up on May 1,1953. Legislation like the Madhya Bharat *Harijan* Removal of Disabilities Act, 1949, and the Madhya Bharat Scheduled Area (Allotment and Transfer of Land)

Regulation, 1953, aim at improving the social and economic condition of the *harijans*. A sum of Rs.3.64 lakh was spent during 1953-54 on scholarships for *harijan* students and aid amounting to Rs. 6,400 was given to 9 *harijan* co-operative societies. A sum of Rs. 1.98 lakh was spent by the Government on the maintenance of industrial training centres for *harijans*. The Government is running 10 *adivasi* boarding houses with 208 students. In addition, there are 14 aided *harijan* welfare societies, 52 *adivasi* adult education centres and 12 *adivasi* welfare centres in the State.

MYSORE

Area:3 3,310 sq. miles *Population*: 98,48,684 *Capital*: Mysore
Language spoken: Kannada

Rajpramukh:	H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore
Ministers	
1. Chief Minister, and Minister for Finance, Civil Services, Palace, High Court, Planning and Welfare of Depressed Classes	K. Hanumanthaiya
2. Law, Legislation, Education, Labour and Rehabilitation	A. G. Ramchandra Rao
3. Public Health, Local Self-government, Excise and Rural Development	T. Chenniah
4. Revenue, Public Works, Stamps and Registration	K. Manjappa
5. Home, Iron and Steel, Road Transport, Food, Civil Supplies, and Information	H. Siddaveerappa
6. Agriculture, Forests, Veterinary, Co-operation, Community Projects, etc.	R. Nagan Gowda
7. Industries and Commerce, Posts and Electricity	H.M. Channabasappa

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: H. Siddaiya

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	A. Bheemappa Naik	Molakalmuru	Cong.
2.	A.G. Ram Chandra Rao	Hole-Narsipur	Cong.
3.	A. Muniyappa	Sidlaghata-Chikballapur (R)	Cong.
4.	A. V. Narsimha Reddy	Bengalore-South	Cong.
5.	Ballary S ddamma	Devangere	Cong.
6.	B. Chikkanna	Javagel	Cong.
7.	B. C. Nanjundaiya	Kora	Cong.
8.	B. Hutche Gowda	Turuvekere	K.M.P.P.
9.	B. L. Subbamma	Chikmagalur-Mudigere	Cong.
10.	B. Madhvachar	Bhadravati	Cong.
11.	B. M. Seenappa	Cubbonpet	Cong.
12.	B. Narayanaswamy	Mysore City-South	Cong.
13.	B. N. Boranna Gowda	Belur	Cong.
14.	B. N. Rame Gowda	Sira	Ind.
15.	B. P. Nagaraja Murthy	Malavalli	K. M. P. P.
16.	B. Rachaiah	Yelendur (R)	K. M. P. P.
17.	B. T. Kempa Raj	Bengalore-South (R)	Cong.
18.	B. V. Narayana Reddy	Bagepalli-Gudibanda	Soc.
19.	B. Y. Neela Gowda	Pandvapura	Cong.
20.	C. H. Lingadevaru	Chiknaikanahalli	Cong.
21.	C. M. Annayyappa	Gubbi	Cong.
22.	C. T. Hanumanthaiya	Pavagada (R)	Cong.
23.	D. Devaraje Urs	Hunsur	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
24.	D. M. Govindaraju	Nelamangala	Cong.
25.	D. R. Kari Gowda	Hassan	Cong.
26.	D. Venkatesh	Gandhinagar	Cong.
27.	G. A. Thimmappa Gowda	Arkalgud	Cong.
28.	G. Basappa	Hosadurga	Cong.
29.	G. Duggappa	Holalkere (R)	Cong.
30.	G. Narayana Gowda	Mulbagal-Srinivaspur	Cong.
31.	G. Papanna	Sidlaghata-Chikballapur	Cong.
32.	G. Puttaswamy	Chikmagalur-Mudigere (R)	Cong.
33.	G. S. Bomme Gowda	Mandya	Cong.
34.	G. Sivappa	Holakere	Cong.
35.	H. C. Linga Reddy	Malur	Cong.
36.	H. K. Shivarudrappa	Gundlupet-Heggaddevankote	Ind.
37.	H. K. Siddaiya	Belur (R)	Cong.
38.	H. K. Veeranna Gowda	Maddur	Cong.
39.	H. M. Chena ibasappa	Periyapatna	Cong.
40.	H. Siddaveerappa	Harihar	Cong.
41.	H. S. Rudrappa	Honnali	Cong.
42.	H. T. Puttappa	Hoskote-Anekal (R)	Cong.
43.	J. Mohammad Imam	Jagalur	K.M. P. P.
44.	Kadidal Manjappa	Thirthhallikoppa	Cong.
45.	K. G. Thimme Gowda	Kanakahalli	Cong.
46.	K. Hanumanthaiya	Ramanagaram	Cong.
47.	L. Lakkappa	Chintamani (R)	Cong.
48.	Konta Basarama Gowda	Kudligi	Ind.
49.	K. Panchakshriah	Arsikere	Cong.
50.	K. Pattabhi Raman	Kolar	Ind.
51.	K. Prabhakar	Nelamangala (R)	Cong.
52.	K. Putta›wami	Srirangapatna	Cong.
53.	K. Singari Gowda	Nagamangala	Cong.
54.	K. S. Vasan	Kolar Gold Fields	Commu.
55.	K. V. Byre Gowda	Bengalore-North	Cong.
56.	Laxmi Devi Ramann	Hoskote-Anekal	Cong.
57.	L. Siddappa	Chinnagiri	K. M. P. P.
58.	Mali Mariyappa	Pavagada	Cong.
59.	Mallikarjunappa Gowda	Sorab-sikaripur (R)	Cong.
60.	Mallikkaraj Unnappa	Sorab-shikaripur	Cong.
61.	M. C. Anjaneya Reddy	Chintamani	Ind.
62.	M. Chikkalingiah	Malavalli (R)	S. C. F.
63.	M. Gangappa	Bellary	Ind.
64.	M. K. Narayanappa	Chintamani (R)	Cong.
65.	M. Linganna	Nanjangud	Ind.
66.	M. Madiah	Nanjangud (R)	Cong.
67.	M. Palaniyappan	Ulsoor	Cong.
68.	M. Rajasekhara Murthy	Yelandur	Ind.
69.	Mudduramiah	Koratagere-Madhugiri	Cong.
70.	Mulka Govinda Reddy	Chitaldrug	Soc.
71.	M. V. Rama Rao	Tumjur	Cong.
72.	N. C. Nagaiah Reddy	Goribidnur	Cong.
73.	N. Huchmasthy Gowda	Huliyurdurga	Cong.
74.	P. M. Swamidorai	Kolar Gold Fields (R)	S. C. F.
75.	P. R. Ramaiya	Bhsavangudi	Cong.
76.	R. Anantarman	Chamarajpet	Cong.
77.	R. Channigaramiah	Kortagere-Madugiri (R)	Cong.
78.	R. K. Prasad	Bangarpet	Cong.
79.	R. Muniswamiah	Bengalore-North (R)	Cong.
80.	R. Nagan Gowda	Hospet	Cong.
81.	S. A. Thomas	Nominated	
82.	S. Gopala Gowda	Sagar-Hosanagar	Soc.
83.	Shivananje Gowda	Mysore Taluk	Cong.
84.	S. H. Thammiah	Krishnarajanagar	Ind.
85.	Siddiah alias Kunniah	Gundlupet-Heggaddevankote (R)	Ind.
86.	Sira Sappa Ijari	Harapanahalli	Cong.
87.	S. Kariappa	Virupakshapura	Cong.
88.	S. M. Lingappa	Krishnarajpet	Cong.
89.	S. Parmeshwarappa	Siriguppa	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
90.	S. R. Nagapasetty	Shimoga	Cong.
91.	S. Siddappa	Magadi	Cong.
92.	S. Srinivasa Iyengar	T. Narsipur	K.M.P.P.
93.	T. C. Basappa	Tarekere	K.M.P.P.
94.	T. C. Channiah	Mulbagal-Srinivaspur (R)	Cong.
95.	T. G. Thimme Gowda	Tiptur	Cong.
96.	T. Hanumiah	Hiriyur (R)	Cong.
97.	T. Mariappa	Mysore City-North	Cong.
98.	T. N. Mudalagiri Gowda	Kunigal	Cong.
99.	T. Siddalingaiya	Dodballapur	Cong.
100.	U. M. Madappa	Chamarajanagar	K.M.P.P.
101.	V. Mariyappa	Hiriyur	Cong.
102.	V. M. Mascaraphas	St. John's Hils	Cong.
103.	V. R. Naidu	Mallesvaram	Cong.
104.	V. Venkatappa	Channapatna	Cong.
105.	Y. M. Chandrasekhariah	Kadur	Cong.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: K. T. Bhashyam

S. No.	Name	Constituency
1.	A. N. Rama Rao	Graduates'
2.	B. K. Puttaramiah	Elected by Assembly
3.	C. H. Venkataramappa	Kolar District
4.	C. J. Devanath	Nominated
5.	D. Venkataramiah	Kolar District
6.	G. H. Veeranna	Nominated
7.	G. Ramaswami Iyengar	Nominated
8.	G. Veerappa	Graduates'
9.	H. M. Gangadhariah	Elected by Assembly
10.	H. R. Abdul Gaffar	Teachers'
11.	J. Deviah	Mandya District
12.	K. Sanjevva Reddy	Chitaldrug District
13.	K. T. Bhashyam	Elected by Assembly
14.	L. A. Themma Bovi	Elected by Assembly
15.	Mahadevaswamy	Teachers'
16.	Maniswamiah Maedar Patel	Elected by Assembly
17.	M. N. Jois	Elected by Assembly
18.	M. N. Mahanta Devaru	Elected by Assembly
19.	M. P. L. Sastry	Teachers'
20.	M. R. Lakshamma	Elected by Assembly
21.	M. Shankariah	Elected by Assembly
22.	M. Velluri	Elected by Assembly
23.	N. A. Iyengar	Nominated
24.	N. P. Govinda Gowda	Chikmagalur District
25.	B. Gopala Krishna Setty	Nominated
26.	P. Sitharamiah	Mysore District
27.	P. Thirumale Gowda	Elected by Assembly
28.	R. Subbamma	Bengalore District
29.	Rumale Chinnabasaviah	Nominated
30.	S. R. Guru	Bengalore District
31.	S. Sivappa	Elected by Assembly
32.	Veerabasappa	Elected by Assembly
33.	Syed Ghouse Mohiyuddin	Nominated
34.	T. Chowdiah	Nominated
35.	T. N. Kempa Honniah	Tumkur District
36.	T. S. Rajagopala Iyengar	Graduates'
37.	T. Veeranna	Chitaldrug District
38.	T. Venkataramiah	Mysore District
39.	U. P. Shankar Rao	Shimoga District
40.	Y. Dharmappa	Hassan District.

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	13.91	13.95	— 0.04
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	14.47	13.72	+ 0.75
1953-54 (Accounts) ..	15.13	15.24	— 0.11
1954-55 (Revised)	15.23	17.22	— 1.99
1955-56 (Budget)	16.67	20.77	— 4.10

Food and Agriculture

About 1.30 lakh acres have been brought under irrgation by improving 1,386 tanks and a number of river channels. Work on the Bhadra Reservoir, the Tunga Anicut, the Nugu Reservoir, and the Tungabhadra Project in Bellary district has made considerable progress. These projects are designed to irrigate over 3.67 lakh acres. The Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-electric Project has been completed and serves over 229 villages and 3,721 irrigation pumps. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was tried out on more than 90,000 acres.

Industry

Two schemes, *viz.*, (*i*) the installation of Spun Ripe Plant and (*ii*) the installation of a Sintering Plant at Kemmangundi, each costing Rs. 45 lakh, have been taken in hand for the development of the Mysore Iron and Steel works. The production of pig iron, cement and ferro-silicon increased from 23,000, 24,000 and 2,700 tons, respectively, to 52,000, 75,000 and 4,000 tons. The erection of ferro-alloy furnaces at Bhadravati is in progress. A scheme, wh ch will cost Rs. 7.4 crore, has been finalised to manufacture alloy, tool and stainless steel. In 1954-55, the output of transformers in the Government Electric Factory increased to 65,000 KVA.

The Central Government has sanctioned four new sugar factories for the State. The rural industrialisation scheme embraces the entire State, and till the end of 1954, 1,147 new industrial units were started and 1,187 units expanded or improved. The working capital of the Rural Industrial Finance Bank stands at Rs. 12 lakh.

Education

A new system of education was inaugurated in the State in January 1955. It was decided to open 233 primary schools, 150 basic schools, 16 new-type middle schools, 31 *pucca* middle schools and 4 high schools, and appoint 200 additional teachers in 1955-56. A sum of Rs. 5 lakh was sanctioned by the Government in 1955-56 for the construction of hostel buildings.

A movement called *Bhoodan-Vidyadan* was started by the Government and this resulted in the collection of Rs. 48,648 and 27,687 acres of land till August 1955.

Public Health

To the existing 509 hospitals and dispensaries in the State, nine local fund dispensaries, one maternity hospital and one combined hospital were

added during the year. In addition, 254 *ayurvedic* and *unani* dispensaries are functioning under district boards. Anti-malaria and anti-tuberculosis measures have benefited 60 and 15.49 lakhs of people respectively.

Local Self-government

There were 4 city municipalities and 105 town municipalities in the State in 1954-55. The revival of about 12,269 *panchayats* under the Act of 1952 was scheduled for completion during the later half of 1955. A Bill to amend the District Boards and the *Panchayats* Village Act, 1952, was under the consideration of the State Legislature.

Co-operative Movement

Mysore has 5,575 co-operative societies with 6.56 lakh members. The paid up share capital was Rs. 1.86 crore and the working capital Rs. 9.29 crore. A scheme to grant short-term credit to agriculturists was launched during the year and 125 primary co-operative societies selected for the purpose.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

A fifth of the land available for disposal has been reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Hostels for students belonging to these classes were built at Kolar, Tumkur, Nanjangud and Sirigere.

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

Area: 10,119 sq. miles *Population*: 34,93,685 *Capital*: Patiala
Languages spoken: Punjabi and Hindi

Rajpramukh: H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Political, Justice, Press, Police, Information, Industry, Labour, Transport, Jails, Law and Legislation, Backward Classes and *Dharmarth*	Brish Bhan
2.	Public Works, Local Self-government, Health and Education	Shivdev Singh
3.	Revenue, Rehabilitation, Survey and Settlement	Harcharan Singh
4.	Finance, Development, Excise, Supply, Planning Agriculture, Sales Tax, Co-operatives and Museums	Surindra Singh

PEPSU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Ram Saran Chand Mithal

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Albel Singh	Narwana	S.M.
2.	Amir Singh	Dadri	Cong.
3.	Arjan Singh	Phul	S.M.
4.	Atma Singh	Sultanpur	U.F.
5.	Balwant Singh	Sirhind	Cong.
6.	Beant Singh	Bassi	U.F.
7.	Bhagwant Singh	Bhadson	Cong.
8.	Brish Bhan	Kalayat	Cong.
9.	Chanda Singh	Ahmadgarh	Cong.
10.	Chandrawati	Badhra	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
11.	Chet Singh	Nahianwala-Raman	Cong.
12.	Dal Singh	Jind	Cong.
13.	Devinder Singh	Sangrur	Cong.
14.	Dhanna Singh	Phul (R)	S.M.
15.	Dharam Singh	Budhlada	S.M.
16.	Fakiria	Narwana (R)	Cong.
17.	Ghasi Ram	Julana	Cong.
18.	Gian Singh Rarewala	Amloh	U.F.
19.	Gurbakhshish Singh	Sherpur	Cong.
20.	Hans Raj Sharma	Phagwara	Cong.
21.	Harchand Singh	Banur (R)	Cong.
22.	Harcharan Singh	Bhatinda	Cong.
23.	Hardit Singh	Dhanaula	S.M.
24.	Harindar Singh	Faridkot	Ind.
25.	Harnam Singh	Bholath	U.F.
26.	Hira Singh	Jaitu	Cong.
27.	Jangir Singh	Mansa	S.M.
28.	Jangir Singh Phaguwalia	Bhawanigarh	U.F.
29.	Kali Ram	Safidon	Cong.
30.	Kartar Singh	Nahianwala Raman (R)	U.F.
31.	Kartar Singh Dewana	Barnala	U.F.
32.	Kirpal Singh	Banur	Cong.
33.	Kirpal Singh	Budhlada (R)	S.M.
34.	Lal Singh	Kanina	Cong.
35.	Lehna Singh	Dhuri (R)	Cong.
36.	Mahesh Indra Singh	Sunam	Cong.
37.	Mangal Singh	Mahendergarh	Cong.
38.	Manjitinder Singh	Kotkapura	Cong.
39.	Man Mohan Kaur	Patiala City	U.F.
40.	Mihan Singh	Amloh (R)	U.F.
41.	Mohammed Iftikhar Ali Khan	Malerkotla	Cong.
42.	Nihal Singh	Nangal Chaudhry	Cong.
43.	Parduman Singh	Dhuri	Cong.
44.	Prem Singh	Rajpura	Cong.
45.	Pritam Singh	Samana (R)	U.F.
46.	Pritam Singh Gojran	Lehra	U.F.
47.	Pritam Singh Dhillon	Sardulgarh	U.F.
48.	Pritam Singh Sahoke	Lehra (R)	U.F.
49.	Vacant	New Patiala Sadar	—
50.	Ram Chand	Dadri (R)	Cong.
51.	Ram Saran Chand Mital	Narnaul	Cong.
52.	Ranjit Singh	Kandaghat (R)	Ind.
53.	Sadhu Ram	Phagwara (R)	Cong.
54.	Sham Manohar	Ateli	Cong.
55.	Shamsher Singh	Maur	Cong.
56.	Shivdev Singh	Nabha	Cong.
57.	Surendra Nath	Samana	U.F.
58.	Surindra Singh	Kandaghat	Ind.
59.	Thakur Singh	Kapurthala	Cong.

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	6.05	4.62	+ 1.43
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	6.10	5.34	+ 0.76
1953-54 (Accounts) ..	6.88	6.72	+ 0.16
1954-55 (Revised)	7.52	7.86	— 0.34
1955-56 (Budget)	8.01	10.01	— 2.05

Food and Agriculture

Of the total cultivable area of 64 lakh acres in the State, about 51 lakh acres are under cultivation. Over 40 per cent of the cultivated area is irrigated.

In 1954-55, 49,385 acres were cleared of jungle. After reclamation and ploughing, the land was returned to the owners or village *panchayats*. Also, 3,500 tons of fertilisers and 12,000 tons of improved seed were distributed.

With financial assistance from the Government, 8,352 new wells and 141 tube-wells were sunk, 1,600 pumping sets installed, and 1,833 old wells repaired. Besides, 100 new wells were sunk and 27 repaired in Mahendargarh area. These measures yielded about 30,000 tons of additional foodgrains.

Industry

Of the 245 registered large and small-scale factories in Pepsu, 102 have a capital investment of Rs. 4.87 crore and produce goods worth Rs. 7.26 crore annually.

Two sugar factories are being established at Hamira and Dhuri with crushing capacities of 1,000 and 1,500 tons of sugarcane per day. Rajpura is developing into an important industrial centre with a bone and glue factory, a cycle factory and a scrap melting furnace. A factory to produce electric fans, electric motors, chokes, moonlight lamps, etc., is being set up at Patiala.

Education

With a budget provision of Rs. 1.61 crore in 1955-56, the per capita expenditure on education worked out to Rs. 4/9/10. There are 13 colleges, 202 high schools, 320 middle schools and about 2,578 primary schools in the State, besides three model schools and a number of teachers' training schools and colleges.

The scheme of basic education has been adopted in the State and about 50 primary schools have been converted into basic ones. To staff these schools, three institutions to train teachers have also been set up. For the training of secondary school teachers, a staff college has recently been started at Patiala.

Public Health

With 48 civil hospitals, 92 dispensaries and 51 *aushadhalayas*, the State incurs a per capita expenditure of Rs. 2/11/1 on medical and public health. This excludes the expenditure on the *ayurvedic* department which treated over 14.92 lakh patients in 1954-55. The civil hospitals and dispensaries have 1,643 beds.

The new hospital at Rajpura and the T.B. Hospital at the Hermitage (Sangrur) were taken over by the State from the Central Government in April 1955.

Anti-malaria operations have benefited 20.27 lakh people. Over 20 lakhs were tested and 6.39 lakhs vaccinated under the B.C.G. campaign.

Local Self-government

The Municipal (Executive Officers) Amendment Act, 1954, has brought Pepsu almost in line with the Punjab. The Pepsu Small Towns Act, 1954, has completely eliminated the provision for the nomination of members to the small town committees.

There are 1,705 *nagar panchayats* and 378 *panchayati adalats* in the State. Over 46 thousand cases have been settled through the conciliation boards or *nagar panchayats* and 8,028 cases decided and 8,700 conciliated by the *panchayati adalats*.

Co-operative Movement

The State has 3,877 co-operative societies with 62,827 members and Rs. 1.72 crore as working capital.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

The Scheduled Castes formed 19·5 per cent of the population. In 1954, approximately 14,205 acres were leased out to *harijans* for agricultural purposes. A sum of Rs. 6.55 lakh was spent on the welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes. A budget provision of Rs. 7.76 lakh was made for the special benefit of backward classes during 1955-56.

RAJASTHAN

Area: 1,30,207 sq. miles *Population*: 1,52,90,797 *Capital*: Jaipur

Languages spoken: Rajasthani and Hindi

Rajpramukh: H.H. the Maharaja of Jaipur

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Political, Appointments, Revenue, Planning and Development, Education, Public Works Department, *Jagir* Resumption, and Famine Relief ..	Mohan Lal Sukhadia
2.	Commerce and Industries, Food and Civil Supplies, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. ..	Bhogi Lal Pandia
3.	Home, Judicial Department, Legal Remembrancer's Office and Community Projects	Ram Kishor Vyas
4.	Finance, Labour and Forests ..	Brij Sunder Sharma
5.	Refugee and Rehabilitation, Separate Revenue and Co-operation ..	Amrit Lal Yadava
6.	Agriculture, Irrigation and Transport ..	Ram Niwas Mirdha
7.	Revenue and *Devasthan* Department ..	Damodarlal Vyas
8.	Medical and Public Health, Local Self-government, Legislative Assembly and Elections and Printing Presses and Stationery ..	Badri Prasad Gupta
9.	..	Ramchandra Singh

Deputy Ministers

1. Shrimati Kamla Beniwal
2. Sampat Ram
3. Shah Alimuddin
4. Khet Singh
5. Bhim Singh

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Narottam Lal Joshi

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Abani Kumar Mookerjee	Phagi	S.D.
2.	Amar Singh	Shahpura-Banera	S.D.
3.	Amrit Lal Yadava	Rajsamand-Relmagra	Cong.
4.	Angad Ram	Amber (B '	Cong.
5.	Arjun Singh	Sheogunj	Ind.
6.	Badri Lal	Partapgarh-Nimbahera	Cong.
7.	Badri Prasad Gupta	Bansur	Cong.
8.	Balvir	Lachhmangarh	Cong.
9.	Bhagwan Singh Tarangi	Jhalrapatan	Cong.
10.	Bhairon Singh	Sojat-Desuri	S.D.
11.	Bhairon Singh	Bali-Desur	S.D.
12.	Bhairon Singh	Rajasamand Relmagra	S.D.
13.	Bhairon Singh	Danta Ramgarh	S.D.
14.	Bhanu Pratap Singh	Roopnagar	S.D.
15.	Bhawani Sahai Sharma	Thanagazi	Cong.
16.	Bhim Singh	Nawalgarh	S.D.
17.	Bhogi Lal Pandia	Sagwara	Cong.
18.	Bhola Nath	Lachmangarh-Rajgarh	Cong.
19.	Bhopal Singh	Merta East	S.D.
20.	Bishambar Nath Joshi	Bandikui	Cong.
21.	Bishan Singh	Pali-Sojat	S.D.
22.	Brijendra Pal	Karauli	S.D.
23.	Brij Sunder Sharma	Sironj	Cong.
24.	Chandan Mal Baid	Sardarshahar	Cong.
25.	Chand Mal Mehta	Parbatsar	Cong.
26.	Chandra Kant Rao	Atru-Mangrol	S.D.
27.	Chhanga	Hindaun	Cong.
28.	Chhatar Singh	Jaswantpura	S.D.
29.	Chhotu Singh	Alwar	Cong.
30.	Chittar Lal Sharma	Bundi	S.D.
31.	Chuni Lal	Mandal	Cong.
32.	Dalip Singh	Ladpura	Cong.
33.	Damodar Lal Vyas	Malpura	Cong.
34.	Deen Bandhu Parmar	Saira	Cong.
35.	Devi Singh	Udaipur	S.D.
36.	Dharam Chandar	Sapotra	S.D.
37.	Dharam Pal	Raisinghnagar Karanpur	Cong.
38.	Dhulji Bhai Bhavsar	Ghatol	Cong.
39.	Dileep Singh	Unthala	S.D.
40.	Durlabh Singh	Ramgarh	Cong.
41.	Dwarka Das Purohit	Jodhpur City ' A '	Cong.
42.	Ganpat Singh	Jaswantpura-Sanchore	S.D.
43.	Ghasi Ram	Tijara	Cong.
44.	Ghasi Ram Yadava	Mandawar	Cong.
45.	Ghisi Singh Katala	Weir	Cong.
46.	Gopi Lal Yadava	Nagar	Ind.
47.	Gulab Chand Kasliwal	Jaipur City ' C '	Cong.
46.	Gurdayal Singh	Raisinghnagar-Karanpur	Ind.
49.	Hansraj Arya	Bhadra	Cong.
50.	Hansraj Jatia	Bari	Cong.
51.	Hanwant Singh	Jaisalmer	S.D.
52.	Hari Dev Joshi	Dungarpur	Cong.
53.	Hari Dutt	Bharatpur	S.D.
54.	Hari Krishna Vyas	Jodhpur ' B '	Com.
55.	Hari Ram Ninama	Bagidora	Cong.
56.	Hari Shanker	Jaipur-Chaksu	Cong.
57.	Hari Singh	Jalore ' B '	S.D.
58.	Har Lal Singh	Chirawa	Cong.
59.	Hazari Lal Sharma	Kotputli	Cong.
60.	Himmat Singh	Phalodi	S.D.
61.	Himmat Singh	Atru	S.D.
62.	Ishwar Singh	Sikar Tehsil	S.D.
63.	Jagat Singh Jhala	Badisadri-Kapasin	S.D.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
64.	Jai Chandra	Badisadri-Kapasin	Cong.
65.	Jai Narain Vyas	Kishangarh	Cong.
66.	Jai Singh	Asind	Cong.
67.	Jaswant Singh	Bikaner Tehsil	S.D.
68.	Jawan Singh	Sirohi	S.D.
69.	Jeyendra Singh	Manoharthana	S.D.
70.	Jujhar Singh	Khanpur	S.D.
71.	Kamla Kumar	Amber 'A'	Cong.
72.	Kan Singh	Nokha	S.D.
73.	Kanwar Lal	Ladpura	Cong.
74.	Kapil Deo	Neem-ka-thana 'C'	Cong.
75.	Kastoor Chand	Shahpura-Banera	Cong.
76.	Keshri Singh	Sojat Main	S.D.
77.	Kesri Singh	Patan	S.D.
78.	Keshri Singh	Nagaur West	S.D.
79.	Kesri Singh Bejolia	Mandalgarh	S.D.
80.	Khet Singh	Shergarh	Ind.
81.	Kishan Lal	Nawan	Cong.
82.	Kumbha Ram	Churu	Cong.
83.	Ladu Ram	Neem-ka-thana 'A	Cong.
84.	Lal Bahadur	Sangod	Cong.
85.	Lal Sinha Saktawat	Girwa	S.D.
86.	Laxman Hirat	Sarada-Salumber	Cong.
87.	Laxman Singh	Bali	Ind.
88.	Madhav Prasad	Ratangarh	Cong.
89.	Madho Lal	Jhalrapatan	Cong.
90.	Madho Singh	Barmer 'C'	S.D.
91.	Madho Singh	Jalore 'A'	Ind.
92.	Mahadev Prasad	Khetri	Cong.
93.	Mangal Singh Kachwaha	Jodhpur Tehsil North	S.D.
94.	Mangal Singh	Bari	Cong.
95.	Manna Bhil	Parbatsar-Nimbahera	Cong.
96.	Manphool Singh	Nohar	Cong.
97.	Man Singh	Jamwa-Ramgarh	R.R.P.
98.	Man Singh	Kumher	K.S.
99.	Mathura Das	Deedwana	Cong.
100.	Mohabat Singh	Bhavri	S.D.
101.	Mohammad Abdul Hadi	Sanchore	Cong.
102.	Mohammad Ibrahim	Kaman	Cong.
103.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia	Udaipur	Cong.
104.	Mohan Singh	Jaitaran East-Sojat East	S.D.
105.	Mota Ram	Sewana	Cong.
106.	Moti Chand	Bikaner City	Cong.
107.	Moti Lal	Deedwana-Parbatsar	Cong.
108.	Moti Ram	Ganganagar	Cong.
109.	Mukti Lal Modi	Bairath	Cong.
110.	Narayan Chaturvedi	Jaipur-Chaksu	Cong.
111.	Narayan Lal	Lachhmangarh	Cong.
112.	Narottam Lal Joshi	Jhunjhunu	Cong.
113.	Narsingh Kachhawaha	Jodhpur Tehsil South	Cong.
114.	Nathu Ram Mirdha	Merta West	Cong.
115.	Nathu Singh	Barmer 'B'	S.D.
116.	Partap Singh	Chittor	S.D.
117.	Prabhu Dayal	Churu	Cong.
118.	Pratap Singh	Sujangarh	S.D.
119.	Radha Krishana	Sikar Town	Cong.
120.	Raghubir Singh	Khetri	S.D.
121.	Raghuraj Singh	Kishangunj	S.D.
122.	Ram Chander	Sadulgarh	Cong.
123.	Ram Dayal	Jahazpur	Cong.
124.	Ramji Lal Yadava	Behror	Cong.
125.	Ram Karan Joshi	Lalsot-Dausa	Cong.
126.	Ram Kishor Vyas	Jaipur City 'B'	Cong.
127.	Ram Lal Bansiwal	Lalsot-Dausa	Cong.
128.	Ram Niwas Mirdha	Nagaur-East	Cong.
129.	Ridhi Chand	Hindaun	Cong.
130.	Roshan Lal	Saira	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
131.	Rup Narain	Neem-ka-thana 'B'	R.R.P.
132.	Sajjan Singh	Hindoli	S.D.
133.	Sambau Singh	Sahada	S.D.
134.	Sampat Ram	Lachhmangarh-Rajgarh	Cong.
135.	Sangram Singh	Bhim	S.D.
136.	Santosh Singh	Bilara	S.D.
137.	Sardar Singh	Uniara	S.D.
138.	Shah Alimuddin Ahmed	Jaipur City 'A'	Cong.
139.	Sheo Dan Singh	Khamnor	S.D.
140.	Shyam Lal	Nadoti	Cong.
141.	Sri Bhan Singh	Rupbas	S.D.
142.	Sri Dass	Sawai Madhopur	Cong.
143.	Sri Gopal	Dholpur	Cong.
144.	Sohan Lal	Sarada-Salumber	Cong.
145.	Soma Walu Bhil	Dungarpur	Cong.
146.	Sugan Chand Jain	Begun	Cong.
147.	Tan Singh	Barmer 'A'	R.R.P.
148.	Tej Mal	Bhilwara	Cong.
149.	Tej Pal	Weir	Cong.
150.	Tej Raj Singh	Pipalda	S.D.
151.	Tika Ram Paliwal	Mahuwa	Cong.
152.	Triveni Shayam Sharma	Sikrai	Cong.
153.	Udai Lal	Lasadia	Cong.
154.	Ummed Singh	Jaitaram North West	S.D.
155.	Ved Pal Tyagi	Chhabra	Cong.
156.	Vijai Sinha	Kumbalgarh	S.D.
157.	Virendra Singh	Malarna-Chour	Cong.
158.	Yashoda Devi	Banswara	P.S.P.

Finance (*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	15.22	15.47	— 0.25
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	17.90	15.69	+ 2.21
1953-54 (Accounts) ..	18.51	17.98	+ 0.53
1954-55 (Revised)	21.41	21.21	+ 0.20
1955-56 (Budget)	22.30	24.69	— 2.39

Food and Agriculture

More stress is being laid on increasing the production of foodgrains, and the State, which was so often frequented by famines, has now been assured of a sound food position. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation covered about 4,293 acres in 1954.

Under a scheme to raise the output of cotton, 6,483 maunds of improved seeds were distributed in 1954-55. The target of 1.66 lakh bales of cotton in 1955-56 has been exceeded.

Industry

The new industrial policy adopted by the Government offers concessions to industrialists and about 580 industrial units were sanctioned in 1954.

The handloom industry occupies a significant position in the cottage industries of the State and the Government has formulated a comprehensive scheme for its development. In order to give scientific training to the workers, three cottage industries institutes and one school of crafts have been opened at Jaipur.

Education

The State has a university of its own with 14 affiliated degree colleges. There are 27 intermediate colleges, 212 high schools, 799 middle schools, 6,188 primary schools and about 91 Sanskrit *pathshalas*. Since August 1955, over 20 high schools have been converted into basic ones and 800 new primary schools have been opened all over the State. Fifteen middle schools have been raised to high school standard, while 25 primary schools have been upgraded.

In May 1955, a social eduction organisers' training camp was held at Sanganer in which 100 teachers participated.

Public Health

In July 1955, Rajasthan had 238 hospitals and 172 dispensaries with 5,620 beds. In addition, it has 6 tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria with 274 beds. About 30 hospitals provide facilities for X-ray examination and treatment. Six B.C.G. teams are functioning in the State.

Local Self-government

The State has one corporation, four city municipalities, 142 municipalities, two town area committees and 10 district boards.

A distinctive feature of the Rajasthan District Board Act, enforced in January 1955, is that elections to the district boards will be through an electoral college composed of village *panchayats*.

Panchayats have been established in over three-fourths of the State. Elections to these were held recently.

Co-operative Movement

In 1953-54, there were 3,939 co-operative societies with over 1,39,540 members and Rs. 2.98 crore as working capital.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Facilities are given to members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the purchase of improved seed and manure. In 1954-55, the Government earmarked a sum of Rs. 7,76,132 for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. Another sum of Rs. 3,89,500 was set aside for the welfare of ex-criminal tribes.

SAURASHTRA

Area: 21,451 sq. miles *Population*: 41,37,359 *Capital*: Rajkot
Language spoken: Gujarati

Rajpramukh: H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister and Minister for Home and Services, Cabinet and Co-ordination, Transport and Information ..	R. U. Parikh
2.	Finance, Industry and Planning, Communications, Prohibition and Excise ..	M. M. Shah
3.	Education and Public Works ..	J. K. Modi
4.	Law and Justice, Public Health, Forests and Rehabilitation ..	D. T. Dave
5.	Revenue, Labour, Local Self-government and Town Planning ..	G. C. Oza
6.	Agriculture, Development, Co-operation, Backward Classes, Rural Industry and *Gram Panchayat* ..	R. M. Adani

Deputy Ministers

1. Agriculture .. K. A. Patel
2. Education .. Shrimati Jayaben Shah

SAURASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Magan Lal B. Joshi

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Abadullabhai Hamir Kajadiya	Morvi-Malia	Cong.
2.	Ajitrai Manshanker Oza	Bhavnagar City-West	Cong.
3.	Alarakha Hasan Hamirka	Jamnagar City, East	Cong.
4.	Amulakhrai Kushalchand Khimani	Kundla	Cong.
5.	Babubhai Pranjivan Vaidya	Jetpur	Cong.
6.	Balkrishna Dinmanishanker Shukla	Paddhari-Lodhika-Kotda	Cong.
7.	Bhagvanji Premji Patel	Upleta	Cong.
8.	Bhimji Rudabhai Changela	Kandorna-Bhayavadar	Cong.
9.	Bhupatbhai Vrajlal Desai	Dasada-Lakhatar	Cong.
10.	Chandrasinhji Dipsinhji Jadeja	Kalawad-Dhrol	Ind.
11.	Chhaganlal Laljibhai Gopani	Songadh-Umrala	Cong.
12.	Chimanlal Nagardas Shah	Rajkot-City North	Cong.
13.	Chittranjan Rugnath Raja	Junagadh City	Cong.
14.	Dayashanker Trikamji Dave	Kutiyana-Ranavav	Cong.
15.	Gajanan Bhavanishanker Joshi	Babra	Cong.
16.	Ghanshyamlal Chhotalal Oza	Limbdi-Wadhwan	Cong.
17.	Girdharilal Bhavanbhai Kotak	Rajkot City, South	Cong.
18.	Govindji Keshavji Patel	Gondal-Kunkavav	Cong.
19.	Hamir Sarman Solani	Talala	Cong.
20.	Hamir Jiva Vankar	Limbdi-Wadhwan	P.S.P.
21.	Hansraj Jivandas Vaghani	Dhrol-Jodia	Cong.
22.	Haribhai Ranabhai Bhaskar	Gondal-Kunkavav	Cong.
23.	Harilal Ramji Nakum	Khambhalia	Cong.
24.	Jadavji Keshavji Mody	Mahuva Taluka	Cong.
25.	Jasvantrai Nanubhai Mehta	Mahuva Town	P.S.P.
26.	Jayaben Vajubhai Shah	Mangrol	Cong.
27.	Jivraj Vishram Gohil	Vanthali-Manavadar-Bantwa	Cong.
28.	Jorsing Kasalsinh Indrani	Palitana-Chok	Cong.
29.	Kalyanji Harji Vasant	Kalyanpur	Cong.
30.	Kanji Kachra Mhori	Malia-Hatina-Mendarda	Cong.
31.	Kanji Savji Rewar	Vallabhipur-Gadhada	Cong.
32.	Kanubhai Jivanlal Laheri	Jafrabad-Rajula	Cong.
33.	Karsan Jeram Kanbi	Bhavnagar Dascroi Sihor	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
34.	Keshavji Arjan Patel	Bhanvad-Jamjodhpur	Cong.
35.	Kurji Jadavji Vekaria	Rajkot Taluka	Cong.
36.	Labhshanker Devshanker Acharya	Limbdi-Lakhtar	Cong.
37.	Labhshanker Maganlal Shukla	Halvad-Malia	Cong.
38.	Limba Jasmat Savani	Lathi	Cong.
39.	Maganlal Bhagwanji Joshi	Jamnagar Taluka	Cong.
40.	Maldevji Mandalikji	Porbandar Taluka Cong.	Cong.
41.	Manoharlal Mansukhlal Shah	Dharangadhra	Cong.
42.	Mathuradas Gordhandas Bhupta	Porbandar City	Cong.
43.	Mohan Dharmashi Vaghani	Liliya	Cong.
44.	Motilal Gordhandas Joshi	Patan Veraval Taluka	Cong.
45.	Parmananddas Jivanlal Kathrecha	Junagadh-Bhesan	Cong.
46.	Phulchand Purshotam Tamboli	Jamnagar City, West	Cong.
47.	Prabhatgiri Gulabgiri Gonsai	Jasdan	Cong.
48.	Prabhudas Ramji Mehta	Talaja-Data	Ind.
49.	Premchand Maganlal Shah	Vallabhipur-Gadhada	Cong.
50.	Pushpaben Janardanrai Mehta	Veraval Town	Cong.
51.	Rajendra Rugnath Raya	Morvi Malia	Cong.
52.	Ramji Parbat Vikani	Vanthali Manavadar-Bantwa	Cong.
53.	Rasiklal Umedchand Parikh	Sayla-Chotila	Cong.
54.	Ratanshi Bhanji Patel	Jamjodhpur-Lalpur	Cong.
55.	Ratubhai Mulshanker Adani	Keshod	Cong.
56.	Shantilal Rajpal Shah	Wankaner	Cong.
57.	Suragbhai Kalubhai Varu	Una	Cong.
58.	Vajubhai Manilal Shah	Dhoraji	Cong.
59.	Velji Narshi Borad	Visavadar	Cong.
60.	Vrajlal Gokaldas Vora	Bhavnagar City-East	Cong.

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	7.47	8.58	— 1.11
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	9.77	11.68	— 1.91
1953-54 (Accounts) ..	10.56	8.42	+ 2.14
1954-55 (Revised)	11.98	12.63	— 0.65
1955-56 (Budget)	12.74	13.88	— 1.14

Food and Agriculture

About 7,172 tons of manure mixture, 7,800 maunds of improved cotton seed, 1,000 maunds of improved groundnut seed and over 6,000 grafts and seedlings were distributed during 1954-55. *Taccavi* loans were sanctioned for constructing 1,500 new wells and repairing 1,000 old ones. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation and the Russian method of *bajri* cultivation were tried out. A 2-year diploma course has been started at Manavadar to impart training to the farmers' boys in scientific agriculture.

Considerable progress has been made in animal husbandry, and dairy development. Five key village centres are functioning in the State. The number of the certified bulls has increased to 873 and 351 calves are being reared.

Of the 816 lakh acres of land under cultivation, 45 lakh acres require to be contour-bunded or treated for moisture conservation. For this specific purpose the Saurashtra Land Improvement Act has been passed and the State Soil Conservation Board and District Boards constituted.

Industry

The soda ash plant at Dhrangadhra has been expanded and its capacity, doubled.

The Central Government has issued a licence for a 200-ton soda ash and caustic soda plant at Porbandar. Licences for seven groundnut cake solvent extraction plants have also been issued. The Digvijay Cement Company at Sika was given a licence to raise its production capacity from 2.25 lakh tons to 4.25 lakh tons per annum.

A scheme to start an ammonium sulphate fertiliser factory of 500 to 1,000-ton capacity has been submitted to the Central Government.

Education

There are 4,400 primary schools with 3.25 lakh students and 191 secondary schools with 59,000 students. There are 11 institutions for higher education, besides twelve for technical and vocational training. The policy of converting the primary schools into basic ones is being pursued. During 1954-55, diversified courses of studies were introduced in high schools.

Public Health

Of the 2,386 medical institutions in the State, six are first class hospitals, 22 second class hospitals, 135 allopathic dispensaries and 167 *ayurvedic* dispensaries.

A new maternity hospital with 50 beds has been constructed at Bhavnagar and 150 beds are being added to the Irwin Hospital to meet the requirements of a new medical college at Jamnagar.

The number of beds in the K.J. Mehta T. B. Hospital at Amargadh was raised to 243. Twenty-bed T.B. wards were added to the hospitals at Rajkot and Bhavnagar.

Malaria control measures were extended to about 4,000 villages and 44 towns, protecting a total of 31 lakh persons. Under the B.C.G. campaign about 4.40 lakh persons were tested and 2.05 lakhs vaccinated. About 8,100 medical chests were distributed in the rural areas under the *ayurvedic* Village Medical Relief Scheme.

Local Self-government

There are three borough municipalities, six city municipalities, three notified areas and 67 district municipalities in the State.

During 1954, the number of *gram panchayats* rose to 2,480 and covered 75 per cent of the rural population inhabiting 59 per cent of the villages.

Co-operative Movement

Of the 1,217 co-operative societies, there were 32 central, 707 agricultural and 478 non-agricultural societies. These had 58,042 members and a working capital of Rs. 3.47 crore.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

As a result of the State Government's adoption of the Saurashtra Land Reforms Act, 1951, the Bharkhalli Abolition Act, 1951, and the Estates Acquisition Act, a number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes tenants were able to acquire occupancy rights. Lands in the villages were sold to them at concessional rates. The *harijans* also recieved priority over landless labour in the grant of waste land.

In 1954-55, the State Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1.95 lakh on schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and for the development of Scheduled and Tribal areas.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Area: 9,144 sq. miles *Population*: 92,80,425 *Capital*: Trivandrum
Languages spoken: Malayalam and Tamil

Rajpramukh: H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore

The Congress Ministry in the State resigned on March 11, 1956, following the defection of six members from its ranks. Since no other party was in a position to form an alternative ministry, the Legislative Assembly was dissolved and President's rule proclaimed in the State on March 22, 1956, under Article 356 of the Constitution. Shri P.S. Rau, I.C.S. was appointed Adviser to the Rajpramukh. The names of the Council of Ministers and members of the Legislative Assembly functioning prior to that date are shown below:

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Education, Planning and Labour	.. Govinda Menon
2.	Home, Finance, Land Revenue, Food and Forest	.. A. J. John
3.	Municipalities	.. K. Kochukuttan
4.	Public Health, Prohibition, Fisheries and Agriculture and Industries	.. A. A. Rahim
5.	Public Works, Transport and Electricity	.. K. I. Velayudhan

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: V. Gangadharan

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	A. A. D. Luiz	Nominated	—
2.	A. A. Rahim	Karunagappally	Cong.
3.	A. Achuthan	Karthikappally	P.S.P.
4.	A. C. Chacko	Thodupuzha	Cong.
5.	A. Chidambaranatha Nadar	Neendakara	Cong.
6.	A. H. Simon	Kollancode	Cong.
7.	A. J. John	Poonjar	Cong.
8.	A. R. Menon	Chittoor	Cong.
9.	A. Thankiah	Devicolam (R)	Cong.
10.	A. Thanu Pillai	Trivandrum II	P.S.P.
11.	Baby John	Chavara	R.S.P.
12.	B. B. Pandarathil	Kottarakara	R.S.P.
13.	C. A. Mathew	Kumaramangalam	Cong.
14.	Chandrasekharan	Eravipuram (R)	R.S.P.
15.	C.C. Ayyappan	Vadakkancharry (R)	Com.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
16.	C.G. Sadasivan	Thuravoor	Com.
17.	C. Kochukunju	Varkala (R)	P.S.P.
18.	C.K. Ramachandran Nair	Chengannoor	P.S.P.
19.	C.K. Viswanathan	Vaikom	Com.
20.	D. Anantharaman	Negercoil	Cong.
21.	D. Damodaran Potti	Veliyam	P.S.P.
22.	J. Alexander Parambithara	Palliviruthy	Cong.
23.	J. Anantha Bhatt	Mattancherry	Cong.
24.	Joseph Chazhikadan	Ramapuram	Ind.
25.	Joseph Mundassery	Cherpu	Ind.
26.	K. A. Balan	Parur	Com.
27.	K. A. Sivarama Bharathi	Nemmara	P.S.P.
28.	K. Balakrishanan	Trivandrum III	R.S.P.
29.	K. C. Abraham	Narackal	Cong.
30.	K. C. George	Alleppey I	Com.
31.	K. I. Velayudhan	Viyyur	Cong.
32.	K. Karunakaran	Maraloor	Cong.
33.	K. K. Balkrishnan	Irinjalakuda	Cong.
34.	K. Kochukuttan	Kunnathunad (R)	Cong.
35.	K. Krishna Pillai	Kunnathukal	P.S.P.
36.	K. Kunjan Nadar	Parassala	Cong.
37.	K. M. Chacko	Kunnathunad	Cong.
38.	K. M. Chandy	Meenachil	Cong.
39.	K. M. George	Kaduthuruthy	Cong.
40.	K. M. Korah	Manimala	Cong.
41.	K. Narayanan Kurup	Thakazhi	Cong.
42.	K. P. Gopla Menon	Alengad	Cong.
43.	K. P. Hormis Tharakan	Perumbavoor	Cong.
44.	K. R. Gouri	Sherthalai	Com.
45.	K. Sattanatha Karayalar	Shencottah	Ind.
46.	K. S. Krishna Sastri	Kunnathoor (R)	R.S.P.
47.	K. T. Thomas	Kanjirapally	Cong.
48.	Kuttappan Koickal	Bharanikavu (R)	Com.
49.	K. Velayudhan Nair	Pathanapuram	Cong.
50.	M. A. Antony	Kothakulangara	Cong.
51.	Manjanatha Prabhu	Kothamangalam	P.S.P.
52.	M. Bhaskaran Nair	Neyyattinkara	Cong.
53.	M. P. Chandrasekhara Pillai	Thiruvella	Cong.
54.	M. P. Menon	Elamkulam	Ind.
55.	M. V. Cherian	Muvattupuzha	Cong.
56.	M. William	Vilavancodu	Cong.
57.	N. A. Noor Mohammad	Padmanabhapuram	Cong.
58.	N. B. Chacko	Omalloor	Cong.
59.	N. Chandrasekharan Nair	Palode	P.S.P.
60.	N. K. Kumaran	Katnayannoor	Cong.
61.	N. Narayana Kurup	Vazhoor	P.S.P.
62.	N. Neelakandaru Pandarathil	Nedumangad	Com.
63.	N. Parameswaran Pillai	Changanacherry	Cong.
64.	N. Raghava Kurup	Thriruvarpu	Cong.
65.	O. R. Chummar	Ernakulam	Cong.
66.	P. Bhaskaran Nair	Kottayam	Com.
67.	P. Goplan	Punaloor	Ind.
68.	P. Govinda Menon	Chalakudi	Cong.
69.	P. J. Sebastian	Kurichi	Cong.
70.	P. K. Abdul Khadir	Cranganore	Cong.
71.	P. K. Chathan	Irinjalakuda (R)	Com.
72.	P. Kesava Menon	Kodakara	P.S.P.
73.	P. K. Kunjachan	Chengannoor (R)	Cong.
74.	P. Kunjan	Ulloor (R)	P.S.P.
75.	P. K. Kunju	Krishnapuram	P.S.P.
76.	P. K. Sukumaran	Eravipuram	Com.
77.	P. K. Yasodharan	Pathiuoor	R.S.P.
78.	P. M. Markos	Vijayapuram	Cong.
79.	P. Narayanan Potti	Ambalapuzha	R.S.P.
80.	Ponanappan Nadar	Killiyoor	Cong.
81.	Prakulam Bhasi	Thrikadavoor	R.S.P.
82.	P. Ramaswamy Pillai	Thiruvattar	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
83.	P. Ravindran	Paravur	Com.
84.	P. R. Krishnan	Ollur	Cong.
85.	P. R. Madhavan Pillai	Kunnathoor	Com.
86.	P. S. Nataraja Pillai	Trivandrum I	P.S.P.
87.	P. S. Vasudevan Pillai	Pathanamthitta	Cong.
88.	P. Thanulingam Nadar	Agastheeswaram	Cong.
89.	P. T. Thomas	Puthupally	Cong.
90.	P. V. Aviratharakam	Aroor	Ind.
91.	P. Viswambharan	Nemom	P.S.P.
92.	R. Balkrishna Pillai	Karakulam	Com.
93.	R. Prakasam	Attingal	Com.
94.	R. Saugathan	Mararikulam	Com.
95.	R. Sankaranarayanan Thampi	Mavelikara	Com.
96.	Seasadrinath Sharma	Devicolam	Cong.
97.	Smt. Leela Devi Amma	Trichur	Cong.
98.	T. A. Majeed	Varkala	Ind.
99.	T. Bhaskaran Pillai	Bharanikavu	Com.
100.	T. K. Diwakaran	Quilon	R.S.P.
101.	T. K. Krishnan	Kunnamkulam	Cong.
102.	T. N. Verghese	Ezhumattoor	Cong.
103.	T. O. Bava	Alway	Cong.
104.	T. P. Sitaraman	Puthukaud	Cong.
105.	T. S. Ramaswamy Pillai	Thovala	P.S.P.
106.	T. T. Daniel	Colachel	Cong.
107.	T. T. Kesvan Sastri	Kaduthuruthy (R)	Cong.
108.	T. V. Thomas	Alleppey II	Com.
109.	U. Neelakanthan	Chirayainkil	Ind.
110.	V. N. Indiculla	Chedayamangalam	P.S.P.
111.	V. I. Indiculla	Ranni	P.S.P.
112.	V. J.. Joseph	Pallivasal	Cong.
113.	Vtvekanandan	Koitukal	Ind.
114.	V. K. Acnutha Menon	Vadakkancherry	Cong.
115.	Parmeswaran Namboothiri	Kadapra	P.S.P.
116.	V. Sreedharan	Ulloor	Com.
117.	V. V. Sebastian	Et umanoor	Cong.

Finance

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts)	17.24	12 96	+4.28
1952-53 (Accounts)	15.46	15.46	+0 47
1953-54 (Accounts)	16.18	13.86	+2.32
1954-55 (Revised)	16.42	16.24	—0.18
1955-56 (Budget)	16.48	20.86	—4.38

Food and Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture distributed 11,000 tons of fertilisers, 20,000 tons of urban compost, two tons of green manure seed, 2,000 maunds of improved seed of paddy and 36 tons of insecticides, besides agricultural implements, pumping sets, sprayers, etc. About 20,000 acres were brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, and the outturn of paddy increased from 6.25 lakh tons in 1950-51 to 7.46 lakh tons in 1954-55.

Six major irrigation schemes, which will cost Rs. 9.30 crore and benefit 3 lakh acres, have been taken up by the Government. The inau-

guration of the Thottapally Spillway during 1954-55 will make possible the cultivation of about 1.21 lakh acres by regulating the flow of flood water in the Vembanad lake. The Peechi, the Perinchani and the Chalakudy dams have been completed, while the Nayyar and the Vazhani dams are nearing completion.

Industry

In 1954-55, an Ammonium Chloride Factory was opened at a cost of Rs. 10 lakh. The establishment of a D.D.T. factory at Alwaye is under the consideration of the Government of India. The State Finance Corporation advanced loans to the value of Rs. 37.46 lakh to various industrial concerns.

In 1954-55, the Government took over the Electrical and Allied Industries, Kundara. A separate directorate has been set up to plan and co-ordinate the development of small-scale industries. The Government of India has placed at the disposal of the State a sum of Rs. 5.06 lakh by way of grant and Rs. 5 lakh as loan for the development of small-scale industries.

Coir and handloom weaving are the most important cottage industries in the State. One-hundred and twenty primary, 25 husk and two central societies have been organised on a co-operative basis and administer the Cess Fund Scheme. The Government of India has allotted a sum of Rs. 20.37 lakh for the development of the handloom industry.

Education

The literacy figure in the State is 53.76 per cent. Tranvancore-Cochin provides free education up to the middle school standard. It has 50 colleges, including a medical college, an engineering college, an agricultural college and a veterinary college. The number of other educational institutions, including primary and secondary schools, was 5,800. There are institutions for giving training in social and basic education. The number of students in colleges and schools was over 32,000 and 18.6 lakhs respectively.

Public Health

There are 52 major hospitals, 166 dispensaries, and 35 other institutions in the State. The number of beds in these institutions is 7,050. Besides, there are 16 *ayurvedic* hospitals, 81 dispensaries and 320 institutions which receive grants-in-aid from the Department of Indigenous Medicine.

Malaria control units have been set up in the State. Under the B.C.G. vaccination programme, about 12.5 lakh persons have been vaccinated.

There are about 260 maternity and child welfare centres in the State. Four maternity and child health centres have been sponsored by the WHO and UNICEF.

The Public Health Department has also taken up the rural water supply and sanitation programme and started projects at Kuttanad, Nanjinad, Mavelikara-Thiruvella and Vypeeu.

Local Self-government

There are 550 *panchayats* in the State. The *panchayats* have now been entrusted with the construction and upkeep of minor irrigation and lift irrigation works. To augment their financial resources, the *panchayats* are

allowed to organise public markets and collect taxes. In addition to the grant of Rs. 1,200 to each *panchayat*, the State Government has sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 2,750 for each urgent work. About 250 *panchayats* have been provided with radio sets.

Co-operative Movement

In 1953-54, there were 2,689 co-operative societies in the State with over 3.97 lakh members. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 3.25 crore.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

The State Government maintains 187 colonies with 1,947 houses for *harijans*. The *harijans* are also given land at concessional rates.

Besides fee concession, the Backward Class students are given grants for the purchase of books and clothes. About 1,800 college students and 16,000 secondary school students receive these benefits which cost the Government Rs. 12 lakh annually.

The hill tribes are supplied clothes, seeds, seedlings and agricultural implements. Two co-operative societies, two mobile medical units, two major and 13 minor welfare centres have been started for their benefit.

CHAPTER XXXIII

PART C STATES AND PART D TERRITORIES

AJMER

Area: 2,417 sq. miles *Population*: 6,93,392 *Capital*: Ajmer
Languages spoken: Rajasthani and Hindi

Chief Commissioner: M. K. Kripalani

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister and Minister for Agriculture, Co-operation, *Harijan* Welfare, Information and General Administration	Haribhau Upadhyaya
2.	Home, Finance, P.W.D., Health, Excise and Registration of Stamps	Bal Krishna Kaul
3.	Education, Revenue, Rehabilitation Transport, Law, Food and Labour	Brij Mohan Lal Sharma

AJMER LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Ramesh Chandra Bhargava

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Arjandas Tulsidas	Ajmer-I, South-West	P. P.
2.	Amba Lal	Ajmer-V, Naya-Bazar	J. S.
3.	Abbas Ali	Dhai-Din-Ka-Jhonpra	Cong.
4.	Bhimandas L. Manwani	Ajmer-IV, Town Hall	P. P.
5.	Bhagirath Singh	Jethana	Cong.
6.	Bal Krishna Kaul	Ajmer-II, East	Cong.
7.	Brij Mohan Lal Sharma	Beawar City North	Cong.
8.	Chhagan Lal Gena	Deolia Kalan	Cong.
9.	Chimmansinghji Bhati	Jawaja	Ind.
10.	Fateh Singh	Gagwana	Ind.
11.	Ganpati Singhji	Nayanagar	J. S.
12.	Harjit Lal Kavibhooshan	Ajmer-II, East (R)	Cong.
13.	Hazari Lal Powar	Jethana Res.	Ind.
14.	Himmat Ali	Derathu	Cong.
15.	Hari Bhau Upadhyaya	Srinagar	Cong.
16.	Jethmal	Kekri	Cong.
17.	Jai Narain Sharma	Pushkar South	Cong.
18.	Jagan Nath Sharma	Beawar City South	Cong.
19.	Kalyan Singh	Bhinai	J. S.
20.	Laxmi Narayan	Nasirabad (R)	Cong.
21.	Laxman Singh	Sawar	Ind.
22.	Mahendra Singh Powar	Nasirabad	Ind.
23.	Narayan Singh	Masuda	J. S.
24.	Parsram Gangaram	Ajmer-I, South-West (R)	P. P.
25.	Premsingh	Todgarh	Cong.
26.	Ramesh Chandra Bhargava	Ajmer-III Kalabagh	Cong.
27.	Shiv Narayan Singh	Pushkar North	Cong.
28.	Sewadas Rishi	Kekri (R)	Cong.
29.	Surya Mal Maurya	Masuda (R)	Cong.
30.	Wali Mohammad	Shamgargh	Cong.

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus(+) or Deficit(—)
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	2.11	2.08	+0.03
1953-54 (Accounts) ..	1.60	1.45	+0.15
1954-55 (Revised) ..	1.92	2.03	—0.11
1955-56 (Budget) ..	2.70	2.70	..

Food and Agriculture

To increase the productivity of cultivated land, greater attention was paid to irrigation. New tanks were built at Kalesra, Bithoor, Bhavanikhera, Kaika Chaura and Lolla to irrigate 572 acres. Nearly four miles of feeder drains were also constructed. During the past three years, 692 new wells were sunk and another 2009 wells deepened at a cost of Rs. 5,76,000.

Industry

Some of the important cottage industries of the State are hosiery, lac work, *gota kinari*, dyeing and painting, manufacture of *biri* and brassware, *durry* making and cotton spinning. A sum of Rs. 2 lakh was provided in the State budget for 1955-56 for grants to small-scale and cottage industries. Progress was made in the palm-gur industry and the State won the first prize in the All-India Palm-Gur Exhibition held at Tuticorin in Madras in 1955.

Education

During the last four years, the State's expenditure on education amounted to about half the total expenditure. In 1955, the per capita expenditure on education worked out to Rs. 20. The entire rural area has been covered with a network of 582 primary schools. By July 1955, a programme of compulsory education covered the entire State and no child had to walk more than two miles to attend a school. At the end of 1955, there were 582 primary schools, 30 middle schools, 32 high schools and 9 colleges in the State.

Public Health

Ajmer has two Government hospitals and 16 dispensaries. A building for the nurses' school and hospital was opened in April 1954. In the community project areas, five small hospitals have been opened. Also, two-thirds of the population in the project areas has been medically examined and given tuberculin test. Regular D.D.T. spraying has considerably reduced the incidence of malaria.

Local Self-government

The Ajmer State *Gram Panchayat* Act, 1953, seeks to establish and develop self-government in the rural areas of the State.

Co-operative Movement

At the end of June 1954, the State had 857 co-operative societies with a working capital of Rs. 15·77 lakh. They embraced a fifth of the population.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Scheduled Castes and Tribes comprise 16 per cent of the population. In 1953-54, the *Harijan* Welfare Department spent Rs. 3 lakh on the welfare of the tribes. In 1955, a provision of Rs. 8 lakh was made for the purpose. One hundred and seventeen *harijan* co-operatives, which help 3,100 families, and 12 voluntary agencies are working in co-operation with the Government for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes.

BHOPAL

Area: 6,833 sq. miles *Population*: 8,38,107 *Capital*: Bhopal
Languages spoken: Hindi and Urdu

Chief Commissioner:	K. P. Bhargava
Ministers	
1. Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Home, Education, Revenue, Planning and Co-ordination, Finance, Commerce and Industry, Excise and Agriculture, Information and Elections	Shankar Dayal Sharma
2. Food, Civil Supplies, Public Works and Irrigation, Health, Local Self-government and Central Stores	Inayatullah Khan Tarzi Mashriqi
3. Forests, Co-operatives, *Harijan* Uplift, Commerce and Industry, *Panchayat Raj*, Excise, Rehabilitation, Animal Husbandry and Housing	Umrao Singh

BHOPAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Sultan Mohammad Khan

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Babulal Bhartiya	Bairagarh (R)	Cong.
2.	Babulal Agrawal	Shyampur	Cong.
3.	Babulal Chanwariya	Raisen (R)	Cong.
4.	Baboolal Kamal	Sultanganj	Ind.
5.	Bansidhar Parashar	Nasrullaganj	Cong.
6.	Chandanmal Banwat	Ashta	Cong.
7.	Dalip Singh	Goharganj (R)	P. S. P.
8.	Daulat Singh	Silwani (R)	Cong.
9.	Gopi Das Goel	Ashta (R)	Cong.
10.	Gulab Chand	Goharganj	P. S. P.
11.	Harikishan Singh	Shyampur (R)	Cong.
12.	Inayatullah Khan Tarzi Mashriqi	Jehangirabad	Cong.
13.	Jalaluddin Qureishi	Shahjehanabad	Cong.
14.	Kumari Lila Rai	Bairagarh	Ind.
15.	Kesrimal Jain	Ichhawar	Cong.
16.	Kamta Prasad	Raisen	Ind.
17.	Kundan Lal	Begumganj	Cong.
18.	Laxmi Narain Agrawal	Budhni	Cong.
19.	Liladhar Rathi	Silwani	Cong.
20.	Smt. Maimoona Sultana	Kotri	Cong.
21.	Narbada Charan Lal	Amravad	Cong.
22.	Nitya Gopal Sharma	Udaipura	Cong.
23.	Ram Karan Lal	Deori	Cong.
24.	Syed Aijazuddin	Shish Mahal	Cong.
25.	Sardarmai Lalwani	Huzur	J. S.
26.	Shankar Dayal Sharma	Berasia	Cong.
27.	Sankar Dayal Sarma	Nazirabad	H. M. S.
28.	Sultan Md. Khan	Sehore	Cong.
29.	Shyam Sunder Upadyaya	Bareli	Cong.
30.	Umrao Singh	Sehore (R)	Cong.

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus(+) or Deficit(—)
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	1.98	1.85	+0.13
1953-54 (Accounts) ..	2.18	2.21	—0.03
1954-55 (Revised) ..	2.82	2.95	—0.13
1955-56 (Budget) ..	3.22	3.29	—0.07

Food and Agriculture

During the last three years, 3·51 lakh acres of land were reclaimed. Under the first Five Year Plan, 42,831 acres were brought under irrigation against a target of 59,000 acres. The Plan target of additional production of 6,500 bales of cotton was more than trebled in 1954-55 when additional 21,000 bales of cotton were produced.

Industry

In addition to a textile mill, a cardboard factory, a sugar factory and a flour mill were recently started.

To promote cottage industries, 8 training centres were opened in the State. Fourteen production-cum-sale co-operative societies for the handloom industry have been formed with a Central Weavers' Co-operative Union at the apex. During 1954-55, 1,660 yards of *khadi* were produced out of hand-spun yarn.

Education

A medical college and an agricultural degree college were opened at Bhopal and Sehore respectively. In addition to the two basic training colleges, a post-graduate basic college was inaugurated in 1955. In the rural areas, free education has been introduced up to the matriculation standard. The number of high, middle and primary schools is 20,65 and 1,317 respectively. The number of students in the schools increased from 17,227 in 1951 to 45,000 in 1955.

Public Health

The number of beds in the hospitals increased from 557 in 1954 to 1,474 by the end of 1955. A surgical operation theatre with 220 beds is under construction at a cost of Rs. 6 lakh. The Gandhi Medical Hospital was inaugurated in 1955.

Local Self-government

There are two municipal boards at Bhopal and Sehore. The Bhopal *Panchayat Raj* Act was enforced on August 15, 1953, and 507 *gaon panchayats* were established during the two subsequent years.

Co-operative Movement

The long-felt need of an apex financing society was fulfilled in 1955 with the establishment of the Bhopal State Co-operative Bank. The

number of primary societies in 1953-54 was 7,933 covering a population of 87 lakhs. In 1955, 83 co-operative societies with a total membership of 1,649 were registered.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

In 1954-55, the Government of India spent Rs. 3,46,500 for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the State and Rs. 1,81,600 for the removal of untouchability. The State Government granted Rs. 5 lakh for the construction of *harijan* tenements in Bhopal and Sehore. Education is imparted free to pupils belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

COORG

Area: 1,568 sq. miles *Population*: 2,30,000 *Capital*: Mercara
Language spoken: Kannada

Chief Commissioner: Daya Singh Bedi

Ministers

1. Chief Minister and Minister for Revenue, Excise, Forests, Agriculture, Planning and Development — C. M. Poonacha
2. Education, Law and Order, Co-operation, Public Health and Local Self-government — K. Mallappa

COORG LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: B.S. Kushalapa

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	A. C. Thimmaya	Napoklu	Ind.
2.	B. S. Kushalapa	Mercara Town	Cong.
3.	B. Kala	Siddapur (R)	Cong.
4.	C. M. Poonacha	Bettiath Nad	Cong.
5.	C. A. Mandanna	Murnad	Cong.
6.	C. K. Kalappa	Somwarpet North	Cong.
7.	G. M. Manjnathayau	Sunticoppa	Cong.
8.	G. Lingarajayya	Fraserpet	Cong.
9.	G. Subbaya	Srimanagala Nad (R)	Cong.
10.	H. T. Muthanna	Somwarpet South	Ind.
11.	H. Nanja	Virajpet Nad (R)	Cong.
12.	K. M. Devaya	Bhagamandla	Cong.
13.	K. Malla pa	Shanivarsanthe	Cong.
14.	K. P. Karumbaya	Srimangala	Ind.
15.	K. K. Ganapathy	Hudikeri	Ind.
16.	M. D. Machaya	Siddapur	Cong.
17.	N. G. Ahamed	Virajpet Town	Cong.
18.	P. K. Chennaya	Shanivarsanthe (R)	Cong.
19.	P. Lakka	Sunticoppa (R)	Cong.
20.	P. D. Subbaya	Mercara Nad	Cong.
21.	P. M. Na amaya	Ponnampet Nad	Cong.
22.	P. I. Belliappa	Ammathi Nad	Ind.
23.	P. C. Utaich	Virajpet Nad	Ind.
24.	Y. Belli	Pennampet Nad (R)	Cong.

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus(+) or Deficit(—)
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	0.74	0.65	+0.09
1953-54 (Accounts) ..	0.91	0.86	+0.05
1954-55 (Revised) ..	1.05	1.21	—0.16
1955-56 (Budget) ..	1.05	1.33	—0.28

Food and Agriculture

The major crops of the State are rice, coffee, citrus and cardamom. The Japanese method of rice cultivation was tried out on 11,000 acres with success, and the average normal yield of paddy in the State rose to 2,500 lb. per acre in 1955 as against the previous average of less than 1500 lb. In the State Crop Competition, the highest recorded yield was 7,126 lb. per acre.

Industry

Cottage industries like bee-keeping and poultry farming are being intensively developed. The State produces about 1·70 lakh lb. of honey annually from about 25,000 bee-pot hives and 4,720 modern box hives. A Progressive Bee-Keepers' Association was organised in 1955 to promote the interests of the bee-keepers in the State. Substantial progress has also been made in developing the handloom industry. One more weaving school at Sanivarsanthe and a handloom sales emporium at Mercara have been opened.

Education

The State is spending a fourth of its total revenue on education. In 1955, there were 11 high schools, 49 middle schools, 77 primary schools and 86 feeder schools with 7,721, 14,961, 8,223 and 2,741 students respectively. There is a first grade college in Coorg which is affiliated to the Madras University. Under the first Five Year Plan a basic training college, an agricultural school and a *janta* college have been established.

Public Health

There are 18 hospitals, 4 permanent, 7 weekly and 5 bi-weekly dispensaries in the State. The B.C.G. vaccination has helped to control tuberculosis, while the incidence of malaria has been reduced as a result of anti-malaria operations.

Local Self-government

With the abolition of the Coorg District Board, the functions of the Board were taken over by the State Government from April 1, 1955. At present, there are two municipalities, 8 notified areas and 3 village *panchayats* in the State.

Co-operative Movement

The number of societies, including the 15 societies registered during 1955, is 417. Steps are being taken to convert the rural co-operative

societies into multipurpose ones. So far, 30 societies have taken up multipurpose activities.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

In 1954-55, welfare measures for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who number about 15,000 and 21,000, cost Rs. 1·20 lakh and Rs. 2 lakh respectively.

DELHI

Area: 578 sq. miles — *Capital*: Delhi
Languages spoken: Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi — *Population*: 17,44,072

Chief Commissioner: A. D. Pandit

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister and Minister for Finance, Education, Press and Publicity, Confidential and Cabinet Appointments and Excise	Gurmukh Nihal Singh
2.	Revenue, Taxation, Development and Planning, Local Self-government, Transport, Law and Judicial, and *Harijans* and Backward Classes	Brahm Perkash
3.	Medical, Relief and Rehabilitation, Industries and Labour, Rationing and Civil Supplies and Jails	Yudhvir Singh

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Sushila Nayar

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Anand Raj Surana	Maliwara	Cong.
2.	Ajit Singh	Najafgarh	Cong.
3.	Amin Chand	Reading Road (R)	Cong.
4.	Bhoop Singh	Kunjhaswala	Cong.
5.	Bhagwan Dass	Kashmere Gate	Cong.
6.	B.D. Joshi	Manakpura	Ind.
7.	Brahm Perkash	Nangloi	Cong.
8.	Chintamani Sharma	Shahdara	Cong.
9.	Dilawar Singh	Naiwala	Ind.
10.	Daya Ram	Rehgarpura-Dev Nagar (R)	Cong.
11.	Daljit Singh	Safdar Jang	Cong.
12.	Fateh Singh	Wazirabad	Cong.
13.	Gurmukh Nihal Singh	Darya Ganj	Cong.
14.	Girdhari Lal Salwan	Jhandewalan	Ind.
15.	Gopi Nath Aman	Tokriwalan	Cong.
16.	Hari Chand	Ajmeri Gate	J. S.
17.	Hukam Singh	Chandrawal	Cong.
18.	Hati Singh	Isapur	Cong.
19.	Hem Chand Jain	Pahari Dhiraj-Basti Julahan	Cong.
20.	Har Kishan Lal Bhagat	Phatak Badash Khan	Cong.
21.	Jang Bahadur Singh	Kingsway Camp	Cong.
22.	Jag Parvesh Chandra	Kishan Ganj-Anand Parbat	Cong.
23.	Kanwar Lal Gupta	Roshanara	Cong.
24.	Kartar Singh Sokhi	Chitra Gupta	Cong.
25.	Smt. Krishna Sethi	Civil Lines	Cong.
26.	K. P. Shankara	Parliament Street	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
27.	Mangal Das	Arya Pura	Cong.
28.	Mustaq Ahmad	Kucha Chelan	Soc.
29.	Mustaq Rai Khanna	Montola	Cong.
30.	Mittal Sain	Mehrauli (R)	Cong.
31.	Mangey Ram	Narela	Cong.
32.	Nur-ud-din Ahmad	Chawri Bazar	Cong.
33.	Prabhu Dayal	Narela (R)	Cong.
34.	Smt. Pushpa Devi	Purana Quila-Vinay Nagar	Cong.
35.	Prafula Ranjan Chakravarty	Reading Road	Cong.
36.	Raghvendra Singh	Delhi Cantonement	Cong.
37.	Ram Singh	Tibbia College	H. M. S.
38.	Sultan Yar Khan	Balimaran	Cong.
39.	Shiam Charan Gupta	Deputy Ganj	J. S.
40.	Smt. Shanta Vasisht	Kotla Feroz Shah	Cong.
41.	Shiv Nandan Rishi	Lodhi Road	Cong.
42.	Sukh Dev	Mehrauli	Cong.
43.	Sheo Nath	Pahari Dhiraj-Basti Julahan	J. S.
44.	Shankar Lal Jain	Ram Nagar	Cong.
45.	Smt. Sushila Nayar	Regharpura-Dev Nagar	Cong.
46.	Shiv Charan Dass	Sitaram Bazar-Turkman Gate	Cong.
47.	Sudershan Singh	Sitaram Bazar-Turkman Gate (R)	Cong.
48.	Yudhvir Singh	Chandni Chowk	Cong.

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus(+) or Deficit (—)
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	3.78	3.37	+0.41
1953-54 (Accounts) ..	4.18	3.81	+0.37
1954-55 (Revised) ..	4.71	5.05	—0.34
1955-56 (Budget) ..	5.56	5.95	—0.39

Food and Agriculture

Many schemes are in progress to develop the agricultural economy of the State. Of these, the one for the establishment of a dairy to supply milk is by far the most ambitious, involving an outlay of nearly Rs. 120 lakh.

Industry

In 1954, there were 665 registered factories in the State against 437 in 1951. Besides the registered factories, there are about 7,630 unregistered factories and cottage and small-scale establishments. The investment in big and small industries is estimated at Rs. 19 crore and the annual production is worth Rs. 100 crore.

The Handloom Board is developing the handoom industry, while the Government is taking steps to open an industrial museum and a showroom in Delhi.

Education

Fifty per cent of the revenue of the State in 1955-56 as against 43 per cent in 1954-55 was earmarked for education.

Primary education in the State is compulsory. In the rural areas, all primary schools directly run by the Directorate of Education have been converted into basic ones.

Delhi has 77 high schools. A Government Model School opened recently is expected to serve as a model for other Government schools.

Social education is making headway. Sixty educational *melas* were held, 252 cinema shows organised and 429 demonstrations on agriculture and health subjects arranged by the Social Education Department in 1954-55. Nearly 160 villages received a radio receiving set each.

Public Health

There are 27 hospitals with 2,640 beds and 44 dispensaries with 40 beds. In addition, there are 2 hospitals with 62 beds and 14 dispensaries of the *ayurvedic* and *unani* systems of medicine. Of the total number of beds in the State, 519 are for tuberculosis patients, 117 for infectious diseases, 308 for maternity cases and 150 for children.

Malaria control operations were extended to the entire State, and the incidence of 0·13 per thousand in 1954-55 was the lowest on record. Under the B.C.G. campaign, 12,51,000 persons were tested and 3 lakhs vaccinated.

Local Self-government

Of the ten local bodies, two, namely, the South Delhi and West Delhi Municipal Committees were recently constituted to serve the outlying areas. Both are nominated bodies for the present. Besides, there are three statutory bodies, namely, (*i*) the Delhi Improvement Trust, (*ii*) the Electricity Board, and (*iii*) the Joint Water and Sewage Board.

Under the Punjab *Panchayat* Raj Act, 1939, as extended to Delhi State, administrative, civil and criminal powers were conferred on *panchayats*. As a result of the Delhi *Panchayat* Raj Bill which has been passed by the Vidhan Sabha, each village will have a *Panchayat* which will try both civil and revenue cases.

Co-operative Movement

In 1955, there were 1,277 societies in the State with a total of 80,874 members. Their working capital increased from Rs. 235·36 lakh in 1954 to Rs. 238·94 lakh in 1955. Out of the 126 societies registered during 1955, 31 were industrial and 28 multipurpose.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

In order to provide full opportunities for education to children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, full fee concessions have been granted to them up to the higher secondary standard. Stipends are also given to *harijan* students for the purchase of books and stationery.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area: 11,524 sq. miles *Population*: 11,09,466 *Capital*: Simla
Languages spoken: Hindi and Pahari

Lieut.-Governor: Bajrang Bahadur Singh Bhadri

Ministers

1. Chief Minister, Minister for General Administration, Finance and Revenue .. Yashwant Singh Parmar
2. Education, Police and Jails, Development, Industries and Civil Supplies .. Padam Dev
3. P.W.D., Health and Medical, Transport and Local Self-government .. Gauri Prasad

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Jaiwant Ram

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Avtar Chand	Churah	Cong.
2.	Bala Nand	Jubbal	Cong.
3.	Besar Ram	Jogindarnagar	Cong.
4.	Bhagat Ram	Rampur (R)	Cong.
5.	Baldev Chand	Sundanagar	Cong.
6.	Chattar Singh	Chamba	Cong.
7.	Daulat Ram	Pangi	Cong.
8.	Devi Ram	Theog	Cong.
9.	Dina Nath	Bilaspur	Ind.
10.	Gurditta Mall	Bharmaur	Ind.
11.	Gopal Chand	Chini	Ind.
12.	Ghan Shyam	Rajgarh	Ind.
13.	Gauri Parshad	Rawalsar	Cong.
14.	Gursaran	Ghumwarim	Ind.
15.	Hitendra Sen	Kasumpti	Ind.
16.	Hardayal Singh	Rampur	Cong.
17.	Hira Singh Pal	Solan	P.S.P.
18.	Hari Singh	Sandhol (R)	K.M.P.P.
19.	Jaiwant Ram	Bhattiyat	Cong.
20.	Jiwan	Pachhad (R)	Cong.
21.	Jiwanee	Theog (R)	K.M.P.P.
22.	Kanshi Ram Bhandari	Ghumarwin	Cong.
23.	Krishna Chandar	Chachiot	Cong.
24.	Karam Singh	Mahadev	Cong.
25.	Krishna Nand Swami	Mandi Sadar	Ind.
26.	Kashmir Singh	Sandhol	K.M.P.P.
27.	Piru	Chachiot (R)	Cong.
28.	Padam Dev	Rohru	Cong.
29.	Partap Singh	Rainka (R)	Cong.
30.	Ram Dayal	Kumarsain	Ind.
31.	Ratan Singh	Karsog	Cong.
32.	Ram Dass	Solzn (B)	S.C.F.
33.	Sant Ram	Kot-Kohloor	Ind.
34.	Sarju Singh	Bhamla	Cong.
35.	Shiva Nand	Paonta	Cong.
36.	Surat Singh	Rainka	Cong.
37.	Sita Ram	Suni	Cong.
38.	Tapindar Singh	Nahan	Cong.
39.	Vidya Dhar	Churah	Cong.
40.	Yashwant Singh Parmar	Pachhad	Cong.
41.	Uma Bati	Geharwin	Ind.

Finance (*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	1.63	1.60	+ 0.03
1953-54 (Accounts) ..	1.99	1.92	+ 0.07
1954-55 (Revised)	2.65	2.60	+ 0.05
1955-56 (Budget)	2.91	3.00	— 0.09

Food and Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture was separated from the Forest Department in August 1953. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation has become very popular in the State and has resulted in 50 to 100 per cent increase in production. One district and 5 tehsil seed multiplication farms will be set up by the end of the Plan period. A Central Apiary Station with 36 bee colonies has already been set up. A chain of 13 nurseries has also been established for the development of fruit cultivation.

Industry

Training-cum-production centres are being opened to develop small-scale cottage industries in the State. One centre for pottery making, 3 for textiles, 3 for oil milling, 1 for wood working and 1 for match and match-wood industry have already been established.

Education

In 1955, there were 803 primary schools, 150 secondary schools, 2 colleges, 3 training institutions and 25 Sanskrit *vidyalayas* in the State. A significant event during the year was the passing of the Compulsory Primary Education Act by the Vidhan Sabha.

The only technical institution in the State is located at Mandi.

Public Health

In 1955, there were 29 hospitals, 65 dispensaries, including 20 *ayurvedic* dispensaries, in the State. Between October 1954 and June 1955, about 72 lakh patients were attended to in the hospitals. Five V.D. clinics, 13 maternity and child welfare centres, 4 infectious diseases wards and 4 leprosy wards were opened during this period.

Local Self-government

The State has 4 municipalities, 7 small-town committees and 2 notified area committees. Under the Himachal Pradesh *Panchayat Raj* Act, 1953, there are 466 *gram panchayats*, 26 *tehsil panchayats*, 5 *zila panchayats* and 12 *nyaya panchayats*. The term of office for these *panchayats* has been fixed at three years.

Co-operative Movement

On June 30, 1955, there were 700 co-operative societies with 41,635 members. The share capital of the societies increased from Rs. 14.9 lakh in 1954 to Rs. 21 73 lakh in 1955 and the working capital from Rs. 54.76 lakh to Rs. 107.24 lakh. Subsidies from the Government to the

co-operative societies amounted to Rs. 5.20 lakh. The Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Training Institute, Mashobra, was started in April 1954 for imparting training in co-operation.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

In 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was spent by the State on schemes for the removal of untouchability, while Rs. 25,000 were sanctioned for the backward areas of the Chamba district.

KUTCH

Area: 16,724 sq. miles *Population*: 5,67,606 *Capital*: Bhuj
Language spoken: Gujarati

Chief Commissioner: S. A. Ghatge

Members of the Advisory Council

1. Agriculture, Forests, Irrigation, Public Health, Food and Civil Supplies, Industries, Transport, Communications and Development .. Premji Bhawanji Thacker
2. Revenue, Customs, Excise, P.W.D., Education, Co-operation and Finance .. Jamiatrai G. Vaidya

KUTCH ELECTORAL COLLEGE

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Dungarsi Purshottam Lohana	Gandhidham	Cong.
2.	Hetubha Ravaji	Bachau	Cong.
3.	Hirjibhai Ranchodas Kotak	Kera	Cong.
4.	Hariram Nathubhai Kothari	Mandvi	Ind.
5.	Jadeja Kumar Shree Jethi Singhji	Mothela	Cong.
6.	Jamiatrai Gulabshanker	Bhuj	Cong.
7.	Jugatram Dalpatram Bhrahmin	Netra	Cong.
8.	Jadavji Mansang Lohana	Rapar	Cong.
9.	Khivji Jevat	Bhadreswar	Cong.
10.	Karsandas Hirji	Kothara	Cong.
11.	Kharashanker Jatashanker Joshi	Lakhpat	Cong.
12.	Lohana Jethma Visharje	Naliya	Cong.
13.	Lohana Khatau Pragji	Ghadsisa	Cong.
14.	Maneklal Neri	Adhoi	Cong.
15.	Maganlal Velji	Bhujpar	Cong.
16.	Mavji Ramji Joshi	Laija Mota	Cong.
17.	Motilal Lakhman Jain	Lokadia	Cong.
18.	Manharlal Navji Kayesth	Munkuwa	Cong.
19.	Mansukh Khimkaran Barot	Roha, Sumri	Cong.
20.	Nanalal Ramchand	Adesar	Cong.
21.	Nathu Nanji	Nakhatrana	Cong.
22.	Purshottam Samji	Anjar	Cong.
23.	Premji Bhawanji Thacker	Madhapar	Cong.
24.	Rajput Vagjibhai Keshavji	Mundra	Cong.
25.	Shivji Narsi	Bidada	Cong,
26.	Sarupchand Nyalchand	Fatehgad	Cong.
27.	Shivlal Amarji Garanara	Maska	Cong.
28.	Shivubha Morji Jadeja	Ratnal	Ind.
29.	Vakil Mulshanker Kunverji	Khawda	Cong.
30.	Vanechand Dharamsi	Kidianagar	Cong.

Finance

The estimates, as included in the Government of India demand for grants for 1955-56, are as follows:

Receipts: Rs. 45,46,000 *Expenditure*: Rs. 3,37,86,400

Food and Agriculture

The principal crops are *bajra*, wheat, barley and cotton. In order to increase productivity, 10 tons of superphosphate, 43 tons of ammonium sulphate, 564 maunds of improved seed were distributed to agriculturists in 1954-55. Also, new wells were sunk increasing the tot l to 2,294. There is an agricultural school at Vandhav and two demonstration farms at Bachau and Nakhatrana. Three artificial insemination centres and 12 key village centres have been opened to improve the breed of cattle.

Industry

The State is rich in gypsum, clays and limestone and has large deposits of lignite, alum and marble. Kutch is known for its embroidery and enamel work on silver.

For the development of cottage industries, a Cottage Industries Board has been constituted. An emporium has been opened at Bhuj. Another emporium for handloom cloth is to be started at Bachau.

Education

Kutch has a college with 150 students, 24 secondary schools, 690 primary schools and 9 pre-primary schools. In 1955, the number of students in the educational institutions was 22,030.

Public Health

The State has 7 hospitals, a T.B. sanatorium, 18 dispensaries, 6 maternity homes and 3 mobile dispensaries run by the Government. In addition, there are 3 hospitals, 3 dispensaries and a T.B. clinic run by private agencies. Anti-malaria operations are in progress.

Local Self-government

There are 4 municipal boroughs, a district local board and 40 village *panchayats*.

Co-operative Movement

In addition to the 102 co-operative societies already functioning in the State, 200 more societies were expected to be opened late in 1955.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Grants-in-aid were given to the *Gandhi Harijan Bal Ashram*, *Thakkar Bapa Vidyarthi Ashram* and *Harijan Chhatralaya*. Financial assistance was given to 196 members of the Backward Class to enable them to construct houses.

MANIPUR

Area: 8,628 sq. miles *Population*: 5,77,635 *Capital*: Manipur
Languages spoken: Manipuri and Bengali

Chief Commissioner: P. C. Mathew

Members of the Advisory Council

1. D. B. Sharma
2. L. Kampu
3. S. K. Singh
4. S. Tombi Singh
5. A. Daiho

MANIPUR ELECTORAL COLLEGE

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Athuibou	Aimol	M. Z. U.
2.	Alimuddin	Lilong	P.S.P.
3.	Atnam Anal	Tengnounrpal	A.M.N.U.
4.	Chaoyaima Singh L.	Thoubal-Chandra-Khong	Cong.
5.	Chhatra Dari Singh	Salam-Khumbong-Kanthoujam	C.P.I.
6.	Daso Thoiso	Mao East	M.M.U.
7.	Elangham Nadi Singh	Hiyanglam Sugnu	Cong.
8.	Hapuni Kaikho	Nai West	M.M.U.
9.	Hidangamayum Dwijamni Sarma	Uripok-Lalambung Thangmeglong	Cong.
10.	Khwairakpam Chapba Singh	Sekmai-Lamsang	P.S.P.
11.	Keiben	Tameglong	M.Z.U.
12.	Khuma	Thanlon	M.U.
13.	Laisram Girimohon Singh	Mambol-Keinou	Cong.
14.	Laisram Achow Singh	Wanghet-Kongba	P.S.P.
15.	Maipaksana Singh	Singjame	G.S.S.
16.	Mairenbam Koireng Singh	Bishenpur-Moirang	Cong.
17.	Mingthoujam Thonglen Singh	Kumbi-Thanga	A.P.C.
18.	Ninghoujam Tomohow Singh	Wangoi-Mayang Imphal	Cong.
19.	Pukhrambam Tomchow Singh	Krishamtong	Cong.
20.	P. K. Angousana	Sagolmang	A.P.C.
21.	Sinam Bijoy Singh	Jiri	Cong.
22.	Salam Tombi Singh	Sagolband	Cong.
23.	Smt. Binodini Devi	Tengnounpal	A.M.N.U.
24.	Sorokhaibam Chourjit Singh	Charanpet-Kohongjom	P.S.P.
25.	Suisa	Ukhrul	A.M.N.U.
26.	Sumkhohen	Churachandpur	K.N.A.
27.	Takhfellambam-Ibotombi Singh	Iringbung Yairipek Top Chingtha	C.P.I.
28.	Tomba Mia	Lamlai-Keirao	Ind.
29.	Yumnam Megho Singh	Keisamthong	Cong.
30.	Zarem	Phaisat	K.N.A.

Finance

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1955-56	37·85	128 40

Food and Agriculture

Jhuming or shifting cultivation is practised in the hilly areas. The area under cultivation is 2,53,853 acres.

Industry

Handloom weaving, carpentry, black-smithy, foundry and pottery making are being encouraged. Handloom weaving is an important cottage industry and provides employment to 1.5 lakhs of people.

Education

The State has two colleges, 106 secondary schools and 756 primary schools. The number of students in the various institutions was 75,056.

Public Health

The State has 17 hospitals, including a tuberculosis hospital, and 33 dispensaries in which 4,51,940 patients were treated during 1954-55.

Co-operative Movement

The number of registered societies is 378, including 2 credit societies, 6 agricultural credit societies, 29 multipurpose co-operative societies, and 341 non-credit societies.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

In 1954-55, the Central Government made a special grant of Rs. 9 lakh for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the State. This was in addition to the normal expenditure on their welfare. The total allotment in the Plan period amounted to Rs. 27.87 lakh.

TRIPURA

Area: 4,116 sq. miles *Population*: 6,46,707 *Capital*: Agartala
Languages spoken: Bengali and Tripuri

Chief Commissioner Hiralal Atal

Tripura is administered directly by the Central Government through a Chief Commissioner who is assisted by a Council of Advisers.

1. Finance, Food and Civil Supply, Census and Statistics, and Planning .. S. L. Singh
2. Education, Local Self-government, Relief and Rehabilitation, Information and Publicity, Commerce, Industries and Labour .. S. Sen Gupta
3. Medical and Public Health, Forests, Agriculture, Veterinary, Fishery, Rural Development and Co-operatives .. J. M. Dev Barma

Finance

The Budget grant for 1955-56 was Rs. 1,46,93,000.

Food and Agriculture

In 1954-55, the Japanese method of paddy cultivation was tried out on about 15,000 acres. An experimental demonstration farm of 100 acres was also started. In order to propagate new techniques of cultivation, 45 agricultural exhibitions were held. The Training School educates 30 farmers' sons in improved methods of agriculture.

Industry

In order to promote cottage industries, an industrial production-cum-training centre was started at Agartala in March 1954 and another at Kailasahar in March 1955. These centres provide training in weaving, basket making, tanning, umbrella and umbrella-handle manufacturing, artistic leathercraft, etc. A sales emporium was opened at Agartala in December 1954.

Education

There are 2 colleges, 94 secondary schools, 900 primary schools, 1 basic training college, 1 industrial institution, 2 music institutions, 5 institutions for oriental studies and 280 social workers' centres. In 1955, the number of students attending college, secondary schools and primary schools was 1,031, 11,725 and 60,869 respectively.

Public Health

There are 6 hospitals and 82 dispensaries in the State. One primary health centre with 6 beds has been started at Jirahia. In 1954-55, there was

one bed for every 4,593 people and one outdoor dispensary for every 10,830. Measures have been taken to control malaria.

Local Self-government

There is a municipality at Agartala which came into being in 1912.

Co-operative Movement

The co-operative movement in Tripura is of recent origin. At present, there are 82 co-operative societies with 5,309 members.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

The Tribal Welfare Organisation is looking after the interests of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. Already 1,052 Jumia families have been settled on land with financial assistance from the Government. Besides, 4 new dispensaries and one mobile medical unit, one junior basic school, 90 new primary schools, and 10 boarding houses have been opened for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes.

PONDICHERRY

Area: 196 sq. miles *Population*: 3,17,163 *Capital*: Pondicherry

Following an agreement with the Government of France, the Government of India took over on November 1, 1954, the administration of territories which were hitherto known as the French Establishments in India. No constitutional change in the status of these territories is to be made without ascertaining the wishes of the people.

The first general elections to the Representative Assembly were held from July 18 to 23, 1955.

Chief Commissioner: Kewal Singh

Councillors

1. Eduard Goubert
2. Chandrasekhara Chettiar
3. Mohammed Yusoof
4. S. Dakshinamoorthy Mudaliar
5. Thiagraja Naibker

PONDICHERRY REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Annousamy	Ariankuppam	P.F.
2.	Arul Raj	Muthialpet	P.F.
3.	Arunachalam	Darbaranyeswarar Koil	Cong.
4.	Asappu Bairavasamy	Oulgaret Town	P.F.
5.	Barathidasan	Kaysikai	P.F.
6.	C.E. Bharathan	Mahe	Cong.
7.	Chandrasekara Chettiar	Archivack-Tavalcoupam	Cong.
8.	D. Ratinasabapathy Pillai	Neravy Commune	Cong.
9.	Eduard Goubert	Bahour	Cong.
10.	Evariste Dessame	Karaikal South	P.F.
11.	Govindaraju	Nellitope Town	P.F.
12.	Joseph Latour	Ouppalaom	P.F.
13.	K. Sheikh Dawood Maricar	Karaikal Town North	Cong.
14.	K.S.V. Prasadarao Naidu	Yanam	Cong.
15.	Louis Savarih	Villianur Town	Ind.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
16.	M.M. Hussain	Fifth Bussy Street	P.F.
17.	Mr. Mohamed Yusoof	Karaikal Central	Ind.
18.	M. Padmanashan	Palloor	Ind.
19.	Murugaswamy Clemanso	Couroussou Coupom	P.F.
20.	N. Sethuraman Chettiar	Rajbhavan	Ind.
21.	N. Ranganathan	Saram and Lawspet	P.F.
22.	Pakkir Mohammed	Oussuondou	P.F.
23.	Shanmugham	Nedungadu	P.F.
24.	Ramalingam	Calapet	Cong.
25.	R.L. Purushottam Reddiar	Kuruvinattam Kariambuttur	Cong.
26.	S. Dakshinamoorthy Mudaliar	Thirumalarayanpattinam South	Cong.
27.	Thandapani Kounder	Mannadipet Town	Cong.
28.	Thiaraja Naicker	Embalam and Kalamandapam	Cong.
29.	Thirukamu Reddi	Sellipet and Souttoukeny	Cong.
30.	T. Srinivasa Pillai	Thirumeni Alagar	Cong.
31.	U. Rangaswamy Pillai	Thirumalaryanpattinam North	Cong.
32.	Venkatasubba Reddiar	Nettapakkam Town	Cong.
33.	V.N. Purushothamari	Panadkkal	Ind.
34.	V. Narayanaswamy	Reddiarpalayam Town	P.F.
35.	V. Ramalingam Pillai	Badrakaliamman	Cong.
36.	V. Ramaswamy Pillai	Kotucherry Mathakovil	Cong.
37.	V. Subbiah	Murugapakkam	P.F.
38.	Y. Jagannadha Rao	Yanam	Cong.
39.	Vacant	Karikovil Pathan	Cong.

Agriculture

The chief crops in the State are rice, groundnuts, lentils, vegetables, betel, indigo, sugarcane, and coconut. Excepting oilseeds, a large proportion of these products is consumed within the State.

A scheme for the supply of improved seeds, implements and manures to the cultivators was introduced in 1955. Efforts are also being made to develop the rural economy of these territories. The National Extension Scheme was introduced in Pondicherry and it was proposed to introduce a similar scheme in Karaikal also.

Industry

Pondicherry has 3 cotton mills with 2,000 looms, 86,000 spindles and 7,000 employees. Besides, it has an oil factory and an ice factory and several oil presses.

The existing Arts and Crafts School was renovated, modernised and it is proposed to convert it into a full-fledged polytechnic.

Education

Besides a law school and a medical school, there are 4 secondary schools in the State, 7 institutions for higher primary education, 6 schools to train students in English, 14 boys' schools, 19 schools for girls and 52 co-educational institutions for primary education. The *College Franchaise,* which provides higher education, is maintained by France. A Girls' High School was opened at Pondicherry in 1955.

Health

A new maternity centre was opened in Karaikal and improvements were made in the dispensaries at Tirubuvani, Nattapalayam and Villianur. Surgical and X-ray equipment for the General Hospital in Pondicherry was purchased for Rs. 50,000. It was proposed to construct a 73-bed T.B. hospital in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Area: 23,603 sq. miles *Population* 35,74,600 *Capital*: Rewa
Languages spoken: Hindi

Lt.-Governor: Thirumala Rao

Ministers

1. Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Revenue, Planning, Education, Appointments and Political Matters .. Shambhu Nath Shukla
2. Finance and Social Services, Information and Publicity .. Mahendra Kumar Manav
3. Justice, P. W. D., Irrigation, Agriculture, Registration of Companies .. Gopal Saran Singh
4. Forests, Commerce and Industries, Mining, Labour, Statistics, Civil Supply and Transport Dan Bahadur Singh
5. Home, Police, Public Health .. Lala Ram Bajpai

VINDHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Shivanand

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Aditya Nath Singh	Umaria	Cong.
2.	Baba Din	Beohari (R)	P.S.P.
3.	Babu Lal Udania	Jaitpur-Kotma	Cong.
4.	Brij Raj Singh	Gurh	Cong.
5.	Bhuwaneshwar Prasad	Hanumana	R.R.P.
6.	Bhai Lal	Kanpura	P.S.P.
7.	Bhura	Pavai (R)	Cong.
8.	Balwant Singh	Ramnagar	J.S.
9.	Baikunth Prasad Pandey	Semaria	Cong
10.	Chandi Din	Nagod	Cong.
11.	Chandra Pratap Tewari	Sidhi Madwas	P.S.P.
12.	Dasrath	Chattarpur (R)	Cong.
13.	Diwan Partap Singh	Bijawar	Cong.
14.	Dan Bahadur Singh	Pushparajagarh	Cong.
15.	Darhi Singh	Sidhi Madwas (R)	Cong.
16.	Gokul Prasad	Rajnagar	Cong.
17.	Govind Narain Singh	Rampur-Bahelan	Cong.
18.	Het Ram	Nagod (R)	Cong.
19.	Jagat Bahadur Singh	Churhat	P.S.P.
20.	Jagdish Prasad	Deosar	Cong.
21.	Jwala Prasad	Seondha	P.S.P.
22.	Kaushalendra Pratap Singh	Kothi	R.R.P.
23.	Kehso Prasad	Mukundpur	Cong.
24.	Krishna Kant Rai	Tikamgarh	P.S.P.
25.	Lal Mohammad	Ajaigarh	Cong.
26.	Lal Behari Singh	Amarpatan	Cong.
27.	Lal Ram Bajpai	Newari	Cong.
28.	Mahendra Kumar	Laundi	Cong.
29.	Narain Das Seth	Jatara	Cong.
30.	Narendra Kumar	Malhara	Cong.
31.	Narendra Singh	Pabai	Cong.
32.	Narmada Prasad Singh	Sirmaur	P.S.P.
33.	Pirwa	Chattarpur	Cong.
34.	Pyare Lal	Bijawar (R)	Cong.
35.	Ramadhar Pandey	Amdara	P.S.P.
36.	Ram Kishore Shukla	Behari	Cong.
37.	Raghunath Singh	Chandla	P.S.P.
38.	Raghuraj Singh	Lidhora	Cong.
39.	Ram Prasad Singh	Pushparajgarh	Cong.
40.	Ram Sajiwan Goutam	Sabhapur	Cong.
41.	Ratan Singh	Jartpur-Kotma (R)	P.S.P.
42.	Rajendra Bahadur Singh	Sohogpur	Ind.
43.	Rajeshwar Prasad Mishra	Teonthar	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
44.	Rilli Chamar	Trikamgarh (R)	Cong.
45.	Sarawathi Prasad Patel	Burhar	Cong.
46.	Shyam Sunder Das	Datia	Cong.
47.	Shamsher Singh Rana	Garhi	Cong.
48.	Sri Niwas Tiwari	Mangawan	P.S.P.
49.	Someshwar Singh Kuwanar	Nauganj-Naigarhi	Ind.
50.	Saha Deya Chamar	Nauganj-Naigarhi (R)	P.S.P.
51.	Sarjoo Prasad Chandpurir	Panna	Cong.
52.	Shyam Lal Sahu	Prithivipur	Cong.
53.	Shatrusudhan Singh	Raipur	Cong.
54.	Shiva Nand Vakil	Satna	Cong.
55.	Shyam Kartik	Singrauli Niwas	P.S.P.
56.	Shambhoo Nath Shukla	Amarpur	Cong.
57.	Sumitri Smt.	Singrauli Niwas (R)	P.S.P.
58.	Surya Deo	Seondha (R)	H.M.S.
59.	Thakur Das Mishra	Chandpura	Cong.
60.	Yadve	Rewa	Cong.

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or deficit (—)
1952-53 (Accounts)	2.11	2.55	—0.44
1953-54 (Accounts)	4.42	3.47	+0.95
1954-55 (Revised)	4.41	4.78	—0.37
1955-55 (Budget)	5.53	5.60	—0.07

Food and Agriculture

The Legislative Assembly has passed the Jagirdari Abolition Act and the Land Reforms Act.

The area under cultivation in the State is 4,42,920 acres. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation has been extended, and demonstrations in the use of improved agricultural implements have been conducted.

Industry

The benefits provided for in all the Government of India Acts relating to labour welfare have been extended to industrial workers in the State.

Education

Vindhya Pradesh has 6 colleges, 280 secondary schools, 3,540 primary schools, 69 basic schools, 39 social education centres, 31 sanskrit schools, 4 teachers' training and 2 technical schools.

Co-operative Movement

In 1954, there were 630 co-operative societies with 15,903 members.

Public Health

The medical facilities available in the State are: (*i*) the Gandhi Memorial Hospital with 250 beds located at Rewa, and (*ii*) District Hospitals at district headquarters with an average accommodation of 40 beds.

There are also six class II hospitals, in addition to 34 dispensaries in the interior of the districts.

Local Self-government

The State has 11 municipalities and a notified area committee. Election to 600 new *gram panchayats* and 200 new *nayaya panchayats* were completed during 1954-55. The newly organised *panchayats* started functioning in January 1955.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Free education is available for *harijan* students from the primary school to the degree college stage. Stipends, text books and stationery as well as lodging and boarding are also given to them free of cost.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Area: 3,143 sq. miles *Population*: 30,948 *Capital*: Port Blair

Chief Commissioner: Sankar Nath Maitra

Members of the Advisory Council

1. Lachman Singh
2. B. K. Gupta
3. Uma Pershad
4. Ram Krishna
5. Subhan Ali

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1953-54	1.36	2.38	—1.02
1954-55	1.30	2.91	—1.61

Food and Agriculture

For their food supply, the Islands depend mainly on imports. The staple foodgrains are rice and wheat, but the latter is not grown in the Islands. Other commercial crops like sugarcane, *arhar*, cotton, *ragi* were grown on an experimental basis at the Government Agricultural Farms. In the Nicobar, the main crop is coconut.

Industry

A major product of the Andaman Islands is timber. The Forest Department runs a saw mill at Port Blair. The Western India Match Factory, a private enterprise at Port Blair, manufactures splints and veneers.

The Islands have a handloom weaving society for the manufacture of textiles and there is a proposal to start a coconut oil crushing industry at Car Nicobar on a co-operative basis. Coir products are also manufactured in small quantities at Car Nicobar.

Education

The Islands have a high school, 2 middle schools and 22 primary schools. All the primary schools are being converted into basic ones. In 1955, the number of students in the schools was 200.

Public Health

There were 5 hospitals and 12 dispensaries in the Islands in 1955. Two new dispensaries were opened during the year, one each at Kondul and Burnpur. Steps are under way to build a hospital at Car Nicobar. It is also proposed to open a 20-bed hospital at Mayabander in North Andamans. There is a well-equipped Civil Hospital at Port Blair.

Local Self-government

The introduction of *panchayats* is under the consideration of the administration.

Co-operative Movement

The Islands have 29 co-operative societies of which 14 are sale and purchase societies.

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

Area: 35,000 sq. miles *Headquarters*: Shillong

The North-East Frontier Agency is administered by the Governor of Assam, acting as agent of the President. The Governor is assisted by an Adviser in Shillong, and the ultimate responsibility for the area vests in the Government of India. For the purpose of administration, the Agency is thus completely separate from Assam and consists of the following 6 Divisions, each under a Political Officer: Kameng Frontier Division, previously known as Se La Sub-Agency (headquarters: Bomdilla); Subansiri Frontier Division (Ziro); Siang Frontier Division, previously known as Abor Hills District (Along); Lohit Frontier Division (Tezu); Tirap Frontier Division, previously known as Tirap Frontier Tract (Margherita) and Tuensang or Naga Tribal Area.

Food and Agriculture

Shifting cultivation, commonly known as *jhuming* in its simplest form, is practised in this area. The crops commonly grown are paddy, maize, millet, sweet potatoes, chillies, beans, ginger and sesame. Oranges, lemons and local varieties of bananas are also grown in most villages. The Agricultural Farm and Training Institute at Pasighat gives training to the tribal people in modern methods of agriculture. In the second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to bring an additional area of 18,411 acres under permanent cultivation. It is also proposed to establish eighty farms for the purpose of agricultural demonstration and seed multiplication. It is estimated that paddy production alone will increase to 12 lakh maunds. About 4,225 new channels will connect the various sources of water to irrigable areas. Eight additional veterinary dispensaries and 439 livestock upgrading centres are to be established.

Industry

Forestry and cottage industries have great potentialities in NEFA. At present, there is not enough handloom products for marketing. A

beginning has been made in the development of the silk industry at Pasighat, where silk worms are reared and spinning of silk has been introduced. About 800 families are engaged in this industry.

Education

It is a settled policy of the Government to develop the tribal languages. While all instruction will be given in the mother tongue of the tribal people, Hindi is proposed to be made a compulsory subject from the third standard. It is proposed to open 81 new primary schools and to raise the number of students from 6,000 to 17,000. Six middle and five high schools are to be opened in the next five years for 3,000 students.

Public Health

The two diseases prevalent in the area are malaria and leprosy. There are three anti-leprosy colonies in NEFA, the one at Pasighat with 74 patients being the biggest. The NEFA authorities have planned to establish 8 hospitals, one for each Division and the remaining two in Pasighat and Mon respectively. By the end of the second Plan period there will be about 85 health centres. It is proposed to organise two teams of doctors for the area specially trained to deal with certain diseases such as leprosy, tuberculosis, skin diseases, typhus and kala-azar.

SIKKIM

Area: 2,745 sq. miles *Population*: 1,38,000

Under the terms of a treaty signed between Sikkim and the Government of India on December 5, 1950, the former continues to be a protectorate of the latter. India has, therefore, a special responsibility in respect of the State's finances, external relations and communications.

CHAPTER XXXIV

LAWS OF THE YEAR 1955

S. No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by the initiating chamber	When passed by other chamber	Date of assent by the President
1.	The Working Journalists (Industrial Disputes) Act, 1955	February 24, 1955	March 2, 1955	March 10, 1955	March 12, 1955
2.	The Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Act, 1955	December 24, 1954	February 25, 1955	March 5, 1955	March 16, 1955
3.	The Andhra Appropriation Act, 1955	March 11, 1955	March 11, 1955	March 14, 1955	March 16, 1955
4.	The Andhra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1955	March 11, 1955	March 11, 1955	March 14, 1955	March 16, 1955
5.	The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1955	March 10, 1955	March 10, 1955	March 15, 1955	March 19, 1955
6.	The Appropriation (Railways)No. 2 Act, 1955	March 11, 1955	March 11, 1955	March 15, 1955	March 19, 1955
7.	The Appropriation Act, 1955	March 1, 1955	March 1, 1955	March 14, 1955	March 19, 1955
8.	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1955	March 10, 1955	March 10, 1955	March 14, 1955	March 19, 1955
9.	The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1955	March 23, 1955	March 25, 1955	March 28, 1955	March 29, 1955
10.	The Essential Commodities Act, 1955	March 2, 1955	March 22, 1955	March 29, 1955	April 1, 1955
11.	The Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1955	August 23, 1954	August 31, 1954 and March 15, 1955 (*a*)	February 28, 1955	April 15, 1955
12.	The Dentists (Amendement) Act, 1955	May 13, 1954	August 31, 1954 and March 15, 1955 (*a*)	February 28, 1955	April 15, 1955

(*a*) Amendment made by the Lok Sabha on February 28, 1955, considered and agreed to by the Rajya Sabha on March 15, 1955.

S. No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by the initiating chamber	When passed by other chamber	Date of assent by the President
13.	The Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Act, 1955	March 23, 1955	March 29, 1955	April 16, 1955	April 22, 1955
14.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1955	April 16, 1955	April 18, 1955	April 25, 1955	April 27, 1955
15.	The Finance Act, 1955	February 28, 1955	April 22, 1955	April 26, 1955	April 27, 1955
16.	The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955	December 20, 1954	April 12, 1955	April 20, 1955	April 27, 1955
17.	The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955	September 16, 1954	March 12, 1955	March 29, 1955	April 27, 1955
18.	The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1955	December 11, 1954	February 25, 1955	April 26, 1955	May 3, 1955
19.	The Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1955	December 22, 1954	February 25, 1955	April 26, 1955	May 3, 1955
20.	The Commanders-in-chief (Change in Designation) Act, 1955	April 12, 1955	April 22, 1955	April 26, 1955	May 3, 1955
21.	The Hyderabad Export Duties (Validation) Act, 1955	March 31, 1955	April 28, 1955	May, 2, 1955	May 6, 1955
22.	The Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1955	September 30, 1954	April 18, 1955	April 28, 1955	May 7, 1955
23.	The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955	March 15, 1954	April 28, 1955	May 2, 1955	May 8, 1955
24.	The State Bank of India Act, 1955	April 16, 1955	April 30, 1955	May 4, 1955	May 8, 1955
25.	The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1955	April 18, 1955	April 26, 1955	April 29, 1955	May 8, 1955
26.	The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955	December 11, 1952	December 15, 1954	May 5, 1955	May 18, 1955
27.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendent) Act, 1955	April 27, 1954	December 8, 1954 and July 26, 1955(c)	April 27, 1955	August 10, 1955
28.	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1955	May 2, 1955	July 26, 1955	August 17, 1955	August 23, 1955

(c) Amendment made by the Rajya Sabha on April 27, 1955, considered and agreed to by the Lok Sabha on July 26, 1955.

S. No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by the initiating chamber	When passed by other chamber	Date of assent by the President
29.	The Industrial and State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1955	April 12, 1955	July 28, 1955	August 24, 1955	September 10, 1955
30.	The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Amendment Act, 1955	August 4, 1955	August 9, 1955	August 30, 1955	September 12, 1955
31.	The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Continuance Act, 1955	August 12, 1955	August 23, 1955	August 31, 1955	September 17, 1955
32.	The Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1955	May 7, 1955	July 29, 1955	August 26, 1955	September 17, 1955
33.	The Prisoners' (Attendance in Courts) Act, 1955	December 17, 1955	August 1, 1955	August 25, 1955	September 20, 1955
34.	The State Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1955	August 1, 1955	August 5, 1955	August 26, 1955	September 21, 1955
35.	The Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board (Amendment) Act, 1955	December 2, 1954	August 2, 1955	August 31, 1955	September 24, 1955
36.	The Land Customs (Amendment) Act, 1955	May 7, 1955	July 29, 1955	August 25, 1955	September 24, 1955
37.	The Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955	November 15, 1952	August 4, 1952	August 25, 1955	October 14, 1955
38.	The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 1955	April 14, 1955	August 18, 1955	September 27, 1955	October 15, 1955
39.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1955	September 27, 1955	September 27, 1955	September 30, 1955	October 15, 1955
40.	The Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955	March 24, 1955	August 1, 1955, and September 28, 1955 (*d*)	September 1, 1955	October 15, 1955

(*d*) Amendment made by the Rajya Sabha on September 1, 1955, considered and agreed to by the Lok Sabha on September 28, 1955.

S. No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by the initiating chamber	When passed by other chamber	Date of assent by the President
41.	The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Act, 1955	July 25, 1955	September 12, 1955	October 1, 1955	October 21, 1955
42.	The Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955	September 21, 1955	September 24, 1955	September 29, 1955	October 21, 1955
43.	The Prize Competitions Act, 1955	September 2, 1955	September 26, 1955	September 30, 1955	October 22, 1955
44.	The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1955	October 1, 1955	November 28, 1955	December 5, 1955	December 16, 1955
45.	The Abolition of Whipping Act, 1955	May, 4, 1955	August 25, 1955	November 30, 1955	December 19, 1955
46.	The Working Journalists' (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955	September 28, 1955	December 1, 1955	December 13, 1955	December 20, 1955
47.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1955	December 12, 1955	December 12, 1955	December 17, 1955	December 20, 1955
48.	The Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1955	December 12, 1955	December 12, 1955	December 17, 1955	December 20, 1955
49.	The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1955	September 30, 1955	December 10, 1955	December 17, 1955	December 24, 1955
50.	The Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act, 1955	December 2, 1955	December 10, 1955	December 17, 1955	December 24, 1955
51.	The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act, 1955	July 25, 1955	November 22, 1955	December 8, 1955	December 24, 1955
52.	The Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1955	August 23, 1954	August 31, 1954 and December 8, 1955 (*e*)	December 1, 1955	December 24, 1955
53.	The Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part C States legislatures) Amendment Act, 1955	December 2, 1955	December 9, 1955	December 15, 1955	December 24, 1955

(*e*) Amendment made by the Lok Sabha on December 1, 1955, considered and agreed to by the Rajya Sabha on December 8, 1955.

S. No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by the initiating chamber	When passed by other chamber	Date of assent by the President
54.	The Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1955	December 9, 1955	December 13, 1955	December 15, 1955	December 24, 1955
55.	The Delhi (Control of Buildings Operations) Act, 1955	December 2, 1955	December 9, 1955	December 17, 1955	December 28, 1955
56.	The Insurance (Second Amendment) Act, 1955	December 1, 1955	December 7, 1955	December 15, 1955	December 29, 1955
57.	The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Act, 1955	August 1, 1955	November 22, 1955	December 5, 1955	December 29, 1955
58.	The Manipur (Courts) Act, 1955	November 28, 1955	December 1, 1955	December 8, 1955	December 30, 1955
59.	The Citizenship Act, 1955	May 2, 1955	December 6, 1955	December 14, 1955	December 30, 1955
60.	The Companies Act, 1955	September 2, 1953	September 12, 1955 and November 22, 1955 (*f*)	September 28, 1955	Awaiting the President's assent

(*f*) Amendment made by the Rajya Sabha on September 28, 1955, considered and agreed to by the Lok Sabha on November 22, 1955.

Note:—Acts at serial Nos. 3-10, 14-16, 19-24, 26-36, 38-43, 46-50, 52-58 were introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955, and the Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1955, were also introduced in the Lok Sabha. Acts at serial Nos. 1-2, 11-13, 17-18, 25-37, 44-45, and 51 were introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act, 1955

Amends Section 3 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, so as to make offences under Sections 162, 163 and 164 IPC cognisable.

The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Amendment Act, 1955

Amends the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950, with a view to giving relief to the Appellate Tribunal and ensuring expeditious disposal of applications filed by employees and employers during the pendancy of appeals.

The Essential Commodities Act, 1955

Seeks to replace the Central ordinance and at the same time includes within the definition of "essential commodities" those which had to be left out for want of legislative power. To a large extent, the Act follows the provisions of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946.

The Citizenship Act, 1955

Provides for the acquisition of citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of territory. It also includes provisions for the termination and deprivation of citizenship under certain circumstances. It also seeks formally to recognise Commonwealth citizenship and empowers the Central Government to extend on a reciprocal basis such rights of an Indian citizen as may be agreed upon to the citizens of other Commonwealth countries and the Republic of Ireland.

The Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1955

Seeks to introduce a decimal system of subsidiary coinage in place of the existing one. The rupee would continue to be the standard coin and would remain unaltered. It is proposed to divide the rupee into one hundred cents and issue coins in denominations of cents.

The State Bank of India Act, 1955

Constitutes a State Bank for India, and transfers to it the undertaking of the Imperial Bank of India and also provides for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Amendments necessary in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and in the Banking Companies Act, 1949, as a consequence of the establishment of this institution, have been included in the Third and Fourth Schedules of the Act.

Constitution (Fourth Amendment), Act 1955

Seeks to amend Articles 31, 31-A and 305 and the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

The Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1955

Section 118 of the Insurance Act, 1938, bars the application of any of the provisions of the Act to insurance business carried on by the Central Government. The Amendment Act includes provisions to remove disabilities of this kind.

The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1955

The Act provides for the setting up of a National Agricultura Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund by the Reserve Bank. It also provides for a second fund called the National Agricultural (Stabilisation) Fund. Along with these and consequential amendments, others of a routine nature are included in the Act.

The Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955

Provides for the modification of the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of April 28, 1954, in accordance with the recommendations of the Bank Award Commission and for giving effect to the award.

The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1955

Amends Article 3 with the object of ensuring that all the States affected by the reorganisation proposals have a reasonable opportunity to express their views.

The Hindu Marriage and Divorce Act, 1955

This Act amends and codifies the law relating to marriage and divorce among Hindus.

The Working Journalists' (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955

Regulates the conditions of service of working journalists and other persons engaged in newspaper establishments in accordance with the recommendations of the Press Commission.

The Companies Act, 1955

Amends and consolidates the law relating to companies. The Act is based largely on the recommendations of the Company Law Committee.

Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Act, 1955

Amends the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, and seeks to continue for another five years, that is, up to March 3, 1960, the powers at present enjoyed by the Central Government for the control and regulation of exports and imports.

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

The Act prescribes punishment for the practice of untouchability or the enforcement of any disability arising therefrom. The Act makes express provisions concerning the more common forms of untouchability which are practised in India. Offences under this new law have been made cognisable.

CHAPTER XXXV

SPORTS

Since independence, India has become increasingly sports conscious. She took the lead in strengthening the bonds of co-operation amongst Asian countries by organising the First Asian Games, which were held in New Delhi at the National Stadium from March 4 to 11, 1951.

The Union Ministries of Health and Education have taken steps to promote sports. On August 20, 1955, Shri H. M. Hadi was appointed Honorary Adviser to the Government of India on Games, Sports and Physical Education. In the States, West Bengal has taken the lead. Madras has a separate department for sports. The Pepsu Government has drawn up an elaborate programme for organising sports in the State. Uttar Pradesh has a Sports Council which recently took steps to build sports stadia in the State.

In 1954, an All India Council of Sports was set up by the Government of India with Shri Naval H. Tata as President. The Standing Committee of the Council has approved a model constitution for the States' Sports Councils which the State Governments have been requested to establish within their jurisdiction.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

The following national associations control sports activities in India:

Sports Associations	*President*
GENERAL	
National Sports Club of India	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
Indian Olympic Association	H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala
Amateur Athletic Federation of India	Bhalindra Singh
Services Sports Control Board	Arjan Singh
Indian Railways Athletic Association	Karnail Singh
Inter-University Sports Board	Anand Kumar
FOOTBALL	
All India Football Federation	Pankaj Gupta
CRICKET	
Board of Control for Cricket in India	Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram
HOCKEY	
Hockey Federation of India	N. H. Tata
All India Women's Hockey Association	Begum Aizaz Rasul
OTHER ASSOCIATIONS	
All India Lawn Tennis Association	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
All India Table Tennis Association	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
Volleyball Federation of India	F.C. Arora
All India Badminton Association	Morarji Desai
Basketball Federation of India	C.C. Abraham
Kabaddi Federation of India	S.K. Basu
Swimming Federation of India	Bhalindra Singh
National Cyclists' Federation of India	Sohrab H. Bhoot
Indian Amateur Boxing Federation	Oscar H. Brown
Indian Weight Lifting Association	H.H. The Maharaja of Burdwan
National Rifle Association of India	—
Gymnastic Federation of India	R. N. Mathur
Wrestling Federation of India	A. Nageshkar

Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme

The "Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme" was inaugurated in September 1953. Grants for the coaching programme were made by the Union Ministry of Health and these increased from Rs. 75,000 in 1953 to Rs. 3 lakh in 1955. Mr. J. I. Rousseau was appointed chief coach. The following foreign coaches visited India and guided Indian trainees during 1955-56:

Mr. Rou Meades	England
Mr. U. Golomozov	U.S.S.R.
Mr. Jesse Owens	U.S.A.
Major Emil Zatopek and Dana Zatopek	Czechoslovakia

ASIAN GAMES

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, inaugurated the Asian games on March 4, 1951, in New Delhi. Altogether eleven countries, *viz*, Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Nepal, Philippines, Malaya (Singapore), Thailand and India participated in the contests. India topped the list in team events and stood second in individual events.

Team Events

First — India 52 points
3 gold medals (football, athletics and swimming)
3 silver medals (athletics, women's athletics and cycling)
2 bronze medals (swimming).

Individual Events

Second — India 116 points
12 gold medals (9 athletics, 3 swimming)
13 silver medals (9 athletics, 3 swimming), 1 weight lifting and 1 women's athletics)
17 bronze medals (6 athletics, 5 women's athletics, 3 swimming, 2 cycling, 1 weight lifting).

HOCKEY

Efforts to organise hockey on an all-India basis were first made in 1924, and on November 7, 1925, the Indian Hockey Association was formed at Gwalior. India sent the first hockey team to the 1928 Olympics at Amsterdam. She annexed the title, the opponents being outplayed. India has since repeated her triumph in every World Olympics—Los Angeles (1932), Berlin (1936), London (1948) and Helisinki (1952). In the last Olympics, India retained the world title, defeating Holland by 6 goals to 1.

Women's Hockey

Women have taken to hockey as enthusiastically as men, the controlling organisation in their case being the All India Women's Hockey Federation, which was formed in 1947. India will be among the 14 countries attending a meeting of the International Women's Hockey Conference and Tournament to be held in Sydney (Australia) from May 20 to June 3, 1956.

National Hockey Championship (started in 1928)

Madras and the Services shared the Rangaswamy Cup as a result of a goalless draw in the replayed final on March 27, 1955, at Madras.

PREVIOUS WINNERS: Punjab (1954), Services (1953), Bengal (1952), Punjab (1951).

Beighton Cup Tournament (started in 1895)

U.P. Selected XI and the Western Railway, having drawn twice, were declared the joint holders for 1955.

PREVIOUS WINNERS: Tata Sports Club (1954) and (1953), Mohun Bagan (1952), Hindustan Aircraft (1951).

Women's National Hockey Championship (started in 1938)

Madhya Pradesh, the holders, annexed the Lady Ratan Tata Cup for the second time in succession by defeating Maharashtra 4-0 on May 23, 1955, at Patna.

PREVIOUS WINNERS: Madhya Pradesh (1954), Bombay and Bengal, joint holders (1953), Bombay (1952)

FOOTBALL

The visit of the Russian Footballers and an Indian team's tour of the Soviet Union were important events in 1955.

Durand Tournament, Delhi, (started in 1888)

In November, 1955, Madras Regimental Centre won the trophy defeating the I.A.F. in the final by three goals to two.

PREVIOUS WINNERS: Hyderabad Police (1954), Mohun Bagan (1953), East Bengal (1951-52)

I.F.A. Shield (started in 1893)

In October 1955, Rajasthan Club won the trophy defeating the Aryans in the final by a solitary goal.

PREVIOUS WINNERS: Mohun Bagan (1954), Indian Calcutta League (1953) Rajasthan (1952), Mohun Bagan and East Bengal (1951).

Santosh Trophy

In 1955, Bengal won the trophy defeating Mysore in the final by 1 goal to nil.

Rovers Cup

In 1955, Mohun Bagan won the trophy defeating Mohammedan Sporting by 2 goals to nil.

Asian Quadrangular Tournament

India won the tournament by defeating Pakistan in the deciding match by 2 goals to 1.

CRICKET

Cricket is becoming increasingly popular in India. The country has played many official test matches against England, Australia and West Indies and has produced many great players.

Ranji Trophy (April 1955)

Madras won the trophy for the first time defeating Holkar in the final by 46 runs.

Madras	Ist innings:	478 (C.D. Gopinath 133, A. G. Kripal Singh 75, A. K. Sarangapani 74 not out; Gaekwad 4 for 55 and C. T. Sarwate 3 for 46).
	2nd Innings:	311 (A. G. Kripal Singh 91).
Holkar	Ist Innings:	417 (N. R. Nivasarkar 84; A. K. Sarangapani 3 for 42, A G. Kripal Singh 3 for 52 and M. K. Murugesh 3 for 34).
	2nd Innings:	326 (C. T. Sarwate 56, R. P. Singh 54; M. K. Murugesh 5 for 31).
PREVIOUS WINNERS:		Holkar (1950-51), Bombay (1951-52), Holkar (1952-53) and Bombay (1953-54)

TEST MATCHES

	Won by India	*Lost by India*	*Drawn*	*Total*
India. vs. Australia (1947-48)	0	4	1	5
India vs. West Indies	0	2	8	10
India vs. England				
1932	0	1	0	1
1933-34	0	2	1	3
1936	0	2	1	3
1946	0	1	2	3
1951-52	1	1	3	5
1952	0	3	1	4
India vs. Pakistan	2	1	7	10

RECORDS

Highest Aggregate	*Teams*	*Year*
2,376 for 38 wickets	Maharashtra *vs.* Bombay	1948-49
2,078 for 40 wickets	Bombay *vs.* Holkar	1944-45

Highest Partnership

V.S. Hazare (288) and Gul Mohmmed (319) hold the worlds' highest partnership record of 577 runs. This was established in a fourth-wicket stand for Baroda in a match played against Holkar in 1946-47.

B. B. Nimbalkar and K. V. Bhandarkar scored 455 runs in a second wicket stand for Maharashtra against the Western India States at Poona in 1948-49.

K. S. Duleepsinhji scored 333 runs for Sussex against Northamptonshire at Hove in 1930.

K.S. Duleepsinhji scored four centuries in succession during the 1931 season in Britain.

The Indian record for the highest total is 912 runs for 8 wickets declared by Holkar against Mysore in a match at Indore in 1945-46.

India vs. New Zealand

First Test

India: 498 for four decl. (P. R. Umrigar 223, V. L. Manjrekar 118, A. G. Kripal Singh 100 not out).

New Zealand: 326 (J. W. Guy 102, J. R. Reid 54, A. R. Mac Gibbon 59; S. P. Gupte seven for 128) and 212 for two (B. Sutcliffe 137 not out).

Second Test

India: 421 for eight decl. (V. Mankad 223, A. G. Kripal Singh 63. D. G. Phadkar 37 not out; H. B. Cave three for 77)

New Zealand: 258 (B. Sutcliffe 73 : Gupte three for 83) and 136 (B. Sutcliffe 37, A. M. Movi 28 ; Gupte five for 45).

Third Test

New Zealand: 450 for two decl. (B. Sutcliffe 230 not out, J. R. Reid 119 not out) and 112 for one.

India: 531 for seven decl. (V. L. Manjrekar 177, G. S. Ramchand 72, R. G. Nadkarni 68 not out).

Fourth Test

India: 132 (J. M. Ghorpade 39, J. R. Reid three for 19) and 438 for seven decl. (G. S. Ramchand 106, P. Roy 100, V. L. Manjrekar 90, N. J. Contractor 61).

New Zealand: 336 (J. R. Reid 120, J. W. Guy 91; S. P. Gupte six for 90) and 74 for six (S. N. McGregor 29).

Fifth Test

India: 537 for three decl. (V. Mankad 231, P. Roy 173, P. R. Umrigar 79 not out).

New Zealand: 209 (B. Sutcliffe 47, J. R. Reid 44; S. P. Gupte five for 72) and 219 (J .R. Reid 63, J. G. Leggat 61, B. Sutcliffe 40; Mankad 4 for 65, S. P. Gupte 4 for 73)

Cricket Teams for India

India will play host to the following teams during the next 3 years:

Australia	1956
M.C.C. (England)	1957-58
West Indies	1958-59

TENNIS

Tennis is widely played in India. By defeating Drobny, Mottram and Seymur R. Krishnan has raised the stature of Indian tennis.

NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP (December 1955)

Men's Singles

S. Davidsson (Sweden) beat K. Nielsen (Denmark) 6-4, 6-1, 15-17, 6-3.

Women's Singles

Miss Althea Gibson (U.S.A.) beat Miss Kamo (Japan) 6-2, 6-2.

Men's Doubles

S. Davidsson and K. Neilsen beat R. Krishnan and Naresh Kumar 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

Women's Doubles

Miss Gibson and Miss K. Fagaros beat Miss Ward and Miss Buxton 6-1, 6-4.

BADMINTON

NATIONAL BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIP (November-December 1955)

Men's Singles

T. N. Seth beat P. S. Chawla 15-12, 15- 2.

Men's Doubles

Natekar and Ravindra Dongre beat D. N. Dhongade and Vikram Bhatt 15-9, 15-11

Women's Singles

Prem Prasher beat Mrs. Sushila Kapadia 11-8, 11-8

Women's Doubles

Mrs. Prem Prasher and Mrs. Sushila Kapadia beat Miss Farida Baig and Miss Shamim Baig 15-4, 15-10

THOMAS CUP

India beat Hong Kong by 9-0 in the two-day Asiatic Zone final tie which concluded at Bombay on April 10, 1955.

India lost the Inter-zone final at Singapore to Denmark by three matches to six on June 1, 1955.

TABLE TENNIS

NATIONAL TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP (December 1955-January 1956)

Men's Singles (main event)

Poon Wong Hoe beat Loe Heng Chew 23-21, 14-21, 21-14, 15-2, and 21-15.

Men's Singles (parallel event)

K. Ramakrishna beat Thackersey 22-20, 16-21, 11-21, 21-19, 21-17.

Women's Singles

Miss Sultana beat Miss Parande 21-18, 21-18, 23-21.

INVITATION TOURNAMENT

Uttam Chandarana won the Invitation Tournament in which Andreadis and Tereba took part by beating Yatin Vyas in the final on January 5 at Bombay by 20-22, 21-22, 23-21. They had earlier eliminated the Czech stars in the semi-finals.

Test Matches: Czechoslovakia defeated India in the test series by 4 matches to 1.

VOLLEYBALL

A significant feature in 1955 was India's success in the Asian Volleyball Championship defeating Japan by three matches to nil in the final.

RUSSIAN TEAM'S VISIT

A Russian team visited India in March-April 1955 and played a series of matches. India won the third test match in New Delhi.

INDIAN TEAM IN CHINA

A fifteen-member volleyball team toured China in October 1955.

NATIONAL ATHLETICS (1956)

Men's Events

100 METRES

1. V. K. Rai (Delhi)
2. L. Pinto (Bombay)
3. Darshan Singh (Services)

Time: 10.8 s.

National Record:

10.6 s. (L. Pinto, 1953)

Asian Record:

10.6 s. (Abdul Khaliq)

Olymic Record:

10.2 s. (J. C. Owens, U.S.A.)

World Record:

10.2 s. (J. C. Owens, U.S.A., 1936; Harold Devis, U.S.A., 1941; L. La Beach, Panama, 1948; N.H. Ewell U.S.A., 1948; E. M. Bailey, U.K., 1951)

200 METRES

1. Darshan Singh (Services)
2. L. Pinto (Bombay)
3. Joginder Singh (Pepsu)

Time: 21.7 s.

National Record:

21.7 s. (L. Pinto, 1955)

Asian Record:

21.6 s. (Sharif Butt)

Olympic Record:

20.7 s. (J. C. Owens, U.S.A., 1936 and A. Stanfield, U.S.A., 1952)

World Record:

20.2 s. (M. E. Patton, U.S.A., 1949)

400 METRES

1. A. Silviera (Bombay)
2. Joginder Singh (Services)
3. Harjit Singh (Punjab Police)

Time: 48.3 s.

National Record:

48 s. (Joginder Singh, 1955)

Asian Record:

48.5 s. (Akaji Kauji)

Olympic Record:

45.9 s. (L. C. Rhoden, Jamaica, 1952)

World Record:

45.4 s. (I. Jones, U.S.A., 1955)

800 METRES

1. Sohan Singh (Services)
2. Joginder Singh (Services)
3. Baboo Singh (Punjab Police)

Time: 1 m. 52.5 s. (equals Indian record and betters Asian record)

National Record:

1 m. 52.5 s. (Sohan Singh, 1955)

Asian Record:

1 m. 54.5 s. (Muroyayo Shitaka)

Olympic Record:

1 m. 49.2 s. (M. Whitfield, U.S.A., 1948 and 1952)

World Record:

1.45 s. (R. Moens, Belgium, 1955)

1,500 METRES

1. Kulwant Singh (Services)
2. Makhan Singh (Pepsu)
3. Baboo Singh (Punjab Police)

Time: 3 m. 56.8 s. (New all India record)

National Record:

3 m. 58.2 s., (Makhan Singh, 1955)

Asian Record:

3 m. 56.2 s. (Choi Ron Chil)

Olympic Record:

3 m. 45.2 s. (T. Barthel, Luxembourg, 1952)

World Record:

3 m. 40.8 s. (S. Iharos, Hungary, 1955; L. Tabori 1955; G. Nielsen, Denmark, 1955)

3,000 METRES STEEPLECHASE

1. Munuswani (Services)
2. Daluram (Services)
3. Gulzara Singh (Pepsu)

Time: 9 m. 27.6 s.

National Record:

9 m. 2.4 s. (Daluram, 1955)

Asian Record:

9 m. 15 s. (Takahai Susumu)

Olympic Record:

8 m. 45.4 s. (H. Ashenfelter, U.S.A., 1952)

World Record:

7 m. 55.5 s. (S. Iharos, Budapest, 1955)

---

1. Held at Patiala

Abbreviatians: s=second; m=minute; h=hour.

5,000 METRES

1. Arjun Singh (Services)
2. Mangal Singh (Services)
3. Gurmit Singh (Punjab)

Time: 15 m. 11.8 s.

National Record:

15 m. 9.4 s. (Raunaq Singh, 1936)

Asian Record:

15 m. 2 s. (Inoue Osamu)

Olympic Record:

14 m. 6.6 s. (E. Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 1952)

World Record:

13 m. 46.6 s. (S. Iharos, Hungary, 1955)

10,000 METRES

1. Lal Chand (Services)
2. Buta Singh (Services)
3. Dalip Singh (Pepsu)

Time: 32 m. 24.4 s. (Asian Record bettered)

National Record:

31 m. 18.2 s. (Buta Singh, 1955)

Asian Record:

33 m. 0.6 s. (Choi Chungsik)

Olympic Record:

29 m. 17 s. (E. Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 1952)

World Record:

29 m. 1.6 s. (E. Zatopek, 1953)

110 METRES HURDLES

1. Shri Chand Ram (Services)
2. Jagmohan Singh (Punjab Police)
3. Sarwan Singh (Punjab Police)

Time: 14.9 s.

National Record:

14.9 s. (Shri Chand Ram, 1955)

Asian Record:

14.7 s. (Sarwan Singh)

Olympic Record:

13.7 s. (H. Dillard, U.S.A., 1952)

World Record:

13.5 s. (R. H. Attlesey, U.S.A., 1952)

400 METRES HURDLES

1. Jagdev Singh (Punjab)
2. Ganpat Singh (Services)
3. Jugrap Singh (Punjab)

Time: 54.4 s.

National Record:

53.6 s. (Jagdev Singh, 1955)

Asian Record:

54.1 s. (Mirza Khan)

Olympic Record:

50.8 s. (C. H. Moore, U.S.A., 1952)

World Record:

50.4 s. (J. Lituyev, Soviet Union, 1953)

50 KILOMETRES WALK

1. Ajit Singh (Services)
2. Lachman Singh (Pepsu)
3. Balbir Singh (Pepsu)

Time: (4 h. 47 m. 29.6 s.)

National Record:

5 h. 3 m. 47.2 s. (Raghbir Singh, 1955)

Asian Record:

4 h. 44 m. 7.4 s. (Bakhtawar Singh)

Olympic Record:

4 h. 28 m. 7.8 s. (G. Dordoni, Italy, 1952)

World Record:

4 h. 28 m. 7.8 s. (G. Dordoni, 1952)

4×100 METRES RELAY

1. Services
2. Bombay
3. Delhi

Time: 43.2 s.

National Record:

43 s. (Punjab, 1936 and Services, 1952)

Asian Record:

41.2 s. (Japan)

Olympic Record and World Record:

39.8 s. Owens, Metcalfe, Draper and Gykoff (U.S.A., 1936)

4×400 METRES RELAY

1. Services
2. Punjab
3. Pepsu

Time: 3 m. 16.4 s. (New Indian and Asian)

National Record:

3 m. 22 s. (Services, 1955)

Asian Record:

3 m. 17.4 s. (Japan)

Olympic Record and World Record:

3 m. 3.9 s. (Jamaica, 1952)

MARATHON RACE

1. Ram Bahadur (Services)
2. Gurucharan Singh (Services)
3. Keshar Singh (Pepsu)

Time: 2 h. 38 m. 57.4 s.

National Record:

2 h. 33 m. 21.4 s. (Chota Singh, 1955)

Asian Record:

2 h. 42 m. 58.6 s. (Chota Singh)

Olympic Record:

2 h. 23 m. 3.2 s. (E. Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 1952)

World Record:

2 h. 23 m. 3.2 s. (E. Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 1952)

Best Performance:

2 h. 18 m. 34.8 s. (J. H. Peters, Great Britain, 1953)

HIGH JUMP

1. Ajit Singh (Punjab)
2. Narain Singh (Services) and Maha Singh (Services)

Height: 6 ft. 5 ins. (A new Indian and Asian record)

National Record:

6 ft. 4 in. (Dayal Singh, 1955)

Asian Record: 6 ft. 4⅜ in. (Ajit Singh)

Olympic Record:

6 ft. 8⅜ in. (W. Davis, U.S.A., 1952)

World Record:

6 ft. 11½ in. (W. Davis, U.S.A., 1953)

LONG JUMP

1. Ram Mehar (Services)
2. Shadi Lal (Services)
3. C. Sankaran (Madras)

Height: 23 ft. 7½ in. (new Indian and Asian record)

National Record:

23 ft. 1½ in. (Shadilal, 1955)

Asian Record:

23 ft. 5¼ in. (Telima Ma Saji)

Olympic Record:

26 ft. 5⅝ in. (J.C. Owens, U.S.A., 1936)

World Record:

26 ft. 8¼ in. (J.C. Owens, U.S.A., 1935)

DISCUS THROW

1. Parduman Singh (Services)
2. Balkar Singh (Services)
3. Bakshish Singh (Punjab)

Distance: 151 ft. 6½ in.

National Record:

149 ft. 6½ in. (Parduman Singh, 1955)

HOP, STEP AND JUMP

1. Sudarshan Singh (Pepsu)
2. Mohinder Singh (Services)
3. Kher Singh (Services)

Distance: 48 ft. 9¼ in.

National Record:

50 ft., 2 in. (H. Rebello, 1948)

Asian Record:

47 ft. 9¼ in. (Yoshio Limuro, Japan)

Olympic and World Record:

53 ft. 2¼ in. (A. F. De Silva, Brazil, 1952)

Best Performance:

53 ft. 3 in. (L. Shcherbakov, U.S.S.R., 1953)

POLE VAULT

1. Bhagwan Singh (Services)
2. Sheo Dhari (U.P.)
3. K. George (Services)

Height: 12 ft.

National Record:

12 ft. 3 in. (K. George, 1953, Bhagwan Singh, 1955 Khurshid Ahmed, 1955)

Asian Record:

13 ft. 6 in. (Sawada Bunkuchi)

Olympic Record:

14 ft. 11⅛ in. (R. Richards, U.S.A., 1952)

World Record:

15 ft. 7¾ in. (C. Warmerdan, U.S.A., 1942)

SHOT PUT

1. Parduman Singh (Services)
2. Ishwar Singh (Pepsu)
3. Bahadur Singh (Services)

Distance: 48 ft. 10½ in.

National Record:

47 ft. 10½ in. (Parduman Singh, 1955)

Asian Record:

46 ft. 4½ in. (Parduman Singh)

Olympic Record:

57ft. 1⅜ in. (W. P. O. Brien. U.S.A., 1952)

World Record:

59 ft. 2 in. (W. P. O.' Brien, U.S.A., 1953)

Asian Record:

130 ft. 10¾ in. (Makhan Singh)

Olympic Record:

180 ft. 6½ in. (S. Iness, U.S.A., 1952)

World Record:

194 ft. 6 in. (F. E. Gordien, U.S.A., 1953)

JAVELIN THROW

1. Sarwan Singh (Services)
   Distance: 192 ft. ½ in. (New National Record)
2. Shiva Pujan (U.P.)
3. Mohinder Singh (Punjab)

(Shiva Pujan and Mohinder Singh also broke the present National Record)

National Record:

185 ft. 4½ in. (Parsa Singh, 1954)

Asian Record:

210 ft. 10⅜ in. (Md. Nawaz)

Olympic Record:

242 ft. 3/4 in. (C. Young U. S. A., 1952)

HAMMER THROW

1. Devidayal (Services)
2. Hardev Singh (Services)
3. Albel Singh (Pepsu)

Distance: 162 ft. 3½ in.

National Record:

162 ft. 5 in. (Devidayal, 1955)

Asian Record:

177 ft. ¾ in. (Kojima Yoshino)

Olympic Record:

197 ft. 11⅝ ins. (J. Isarmak, Hungary, 1952)

World Record:

211 ft. ¼ in. (M. Krivonoscow, U.S.S.R., 1955)

Best Performance:

204 ft. 7 in. (S. Strandli, Norway, 1953)

Women's Events

100 METRES

1. Mary D'Souza (Bombay)
2. Mary Leela Rao (Bombay)
3. Nilima Ghosh (Bengal)

Time: 12.3 s. (Equals Indian record)

National Record:

12.3 s. (Mary D'Souza, 1954)

Asian Record:

12.5 s. (Atsukonambu)

Olympic Record:

11.5 s. (M. Jackson, Australia, 1952)

World Record:

11.4 s. (M. Jackson, Australia, 1952)

200 METRES

1. Mary D'Souza (Bombay)
2. Siloo Mistri (Bombay)
3. Ruth Isaac (Bengal)

Time: 25.7 s. (New all-India record)

National Record:

26.1 s. (Mary D'Souza, 1952)

Asian Record:

26 s. (Kimiko Okamoto, Japan)

Olympic Record:

23.4 s. (M. Jackson, Australia, 1952)

World Record:

23.4 s. (M. Jackson, Australia, 1952)

80 METRES HURDLES

1. Mary Leela Rao (Bombay)
2. Violet Peters (Bombay)
3. Nilima Ghosh (Bengal)

Time: 12.2 s.

National Record:

12 s. (Violet Peters, 1955)

Asian Record:

11.7 s. (Ywamotonichika)

Olympic Record and World Record:

10.8 s. (G. Yermolenko, U.S.S.R., 1955)

4×100 METRES RELAY

1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Orissa
3. Madhya Pradesh

Time: 48.4s.

National Record:

50.2 s. (Bombay, 1954)

Asian Record:

49.5 s. (India)

Olympic Record:

46.4 s. (Germany)

World Record:

45.6 s. (U.S.S.R.)

HIGH JUMP

1. Vasanthakumari (T-C)
2. C. Brown (Bombay)
3. Rosita Kamath (Mysore)

Height: 4 ft. 10¾ in.

National Record:

4 ft. 11¾ in. (Una Lyons, 1940)

Asian Record:

5 ft. 1 in. (M. Krausahova)

Olympic Record:

5 ft. 6⅛ ins. (A. Coachman, U.S.A., and D. Tyler, Great Britain, 1948)

World Record:

5 ft. 7½ in. (S. Lwevill, Britain, 1951)

LONG JUMP

1. Rosita Kamath (Mysore)
2. Mary Leela Rao (Bombay)
3. Maries Brown (Madras)

Distance: 17 ft. ½ in.

National Record:

17 ft. 5 in. (C. Brown, 1954)

Asian Record:

19 ft. 5 in. (Sugimura Kiyoko)

Olympic Record:

20 ft. 5¾ in. (Y. Williams, New Zealand, 1952)

World Record:

20 ft. 6 in. (F. Blankers-Koen, Holland, 1943)

SHOT PUT

1. Elizabeth Davenport (Bihar) *Dist.* 33 ft. 3 in. (New National Record)
2. Renee Thornber (Bombay)
3. D' Souza (Madhya Bharat)

National Record:

31 ft. 10½ in. (M. D. Yates, 1941)

Asian Record:

40 ft. 4½ in. (Yoshino Toyoko)

Olympic Record:

50 ft. 1½ in. (I. Zubina, U.S.S.R., 1952)

World Record:

53 ft. 5½ in. (I. Zubina, U.S.S.R., 1955)

DISCUS THROW

1. Coline O' Counel (Mysore)
2. Deena Thomas (Mysore)
3. Renee Thornber (Bombay)

Distance: 99 ft. 11 in. (A new Indian Record)

National Record:

92 ft. 10 in. (M. Gilbert, 1942)

Asian Record:

140 ft. 7½ in. (Yoshino Toyoko)

Olympic Record:

168 ft. 8¾ in. (N. Romaschkoya, U.S.S.R., 1952)

World Record:

187 ft. 1½ in. (N. Dumbadze, Soviet Union, 1952)

JAVELIN THROW

1. Man Mohini (Delhi)
2. Kunjamma (Travancore-Cochin)
3. M. D'Souza (Madhya Bharat)

Distance: 99 ft. 1 in.

National Record:

113 ft. (E. J. Davenports, 1955)

Asian Record:

144 ft. 6½ in. (Kurihara Akiko)

Olympic Record:

165 ft. 7 in. (D. Zatopekova, Czechoslovakia, 1952)

World Record:

175 ft. 2¾ in. (N. Smirnitskaya, Soviet Union, 1949)

CHAPTER XXXVI

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

1955

JANUARY

1. Dr. S.S. Bhatnagar, eminent scientist and Chairman of the University Grants Commission, dies of heart failure in Delhi.

3. Shri G.B. Pant is sworn in as a Minister in the Central Cabinet.

— Marshal Tito sails for Burma from Calcutta on the completion of the first part of his Indian tour.

6. A detailed programme for the development of small-scale industries is adopted by the Small-scale Industries Board at its meeting in New Delhi.

8. The All-India Forward Bloc decides to merge with the Congress.

11. India's first newsprint factory at Nepanagar in Madhya Pradesh goes into production.

21. The 60th Session of the Indian National Congress at Avadi decides upon a " socialistic pattern of society " for India as the goal of Congress policy.

25. A ten-member delegation of Soviet writers arrives in New Delhi.

— On the conclusion of his visit to India, Marshal Tito sails for Yugoslavia from Cochin.

28. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru leaves for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

29. At Bombay, the Marxist parties of India, excluding the Communist Party, decide to merge into a single " Mazdoor Kisan Party."

FEBRUARY

2. Representatives of India and the U.S.S.R. sign an agreement in New Delhi for the construction of a million-ton steel plant in Madhya Pradesh.

15. Dr. Sampurnanand, the Chief Minister of U.P., inaugurates the U.N. Regional Cartographic Conference at Mussoorie.

21. Acharya Narendra Deva, Chairman of the National Executive of the P.S.P., invites the Congress to give up the "fruitless pastime" of winning the seceders back to its fold.

27. The Film Seminar, organised by the *Sangeet Natak Akadami*, is inaugurated by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi.

28. The Central Budget for 1955-56 shows an estimated deficit of Rs. 30.17 crore.

— The report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee is released by the Central Government.

MARCH

2. Sir Anthony Eden arrives in New Delhi for a brief visit.

10. The Working Journalists (Industrial Disputes) Bill is passed by the Lok Sabha.

13. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurates the third Tribal Welfare Conference at Jagdalpur in Madhya Pradesh.

16. A Cambodian delegation led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk Varman arrives in Delhi.

18. In a joint communique, the Governments of India and Cambodia agree that the Geneva agreements on Indo-China should be fully implemented.

22. At its meetings in New Delhi, the Board and the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research decide to establish a mining research station at Dhanbad, an industrial museum at Calcutta and a pilot plant to produce iron without coking coal at Jamshedpur.

— A direct radio telephone link between India and Burma is established.

APRIL

3. The First National Convention of Farmers in New Delhi decides to set up an All-India Farmers' Forum.

5. The Government of India decides to send 10,000 tons of rice to the Government of Nepal for the relief of drought-stricken areas.

6. The Governments of India and Egypt sign a treaty of friendship at Cairo.

7. The Rajya Sabha passes the Hindu Guardianship Bill.

9. The U.S. Ambassador-designate, Mr. John Sherman Cooper, presents his credentials to the President.

11. An Air-India Constellation, *Kashmir Princess*, carrying delegates to the Bandung Conference crashes into the sea north of Sarawak.

12. Col. Nasser, the Prime Minister of Egypt, arrives in New Delhi on his way to the Bandung Conference.

— The General Secretary of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation, Shri P.N. Rajbhoj, resigns from the Federation.

— The Lok Sabha passes the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill.

18. The Conference of Asian-African nations opens at Bandung.

— A nine-member Ceylonese delegation arrives in Bombay to study the development projects in India.

20. The Rajya Sabha unanimously passes the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill.

23. The Political Committee of the Asian African Conference at Bandung adopts an Indian resolution calling for a ban on atomic weapons.

28. The Prime Minister of Sudan, Syed Ismail El Azhari, arrives in New Delhi.

— The Lok Sabha passes the Untouchability (Offences) Bill prescribing punishment for the observance of untouchability.

MAY

3. The Government of India announces substantial reductions in the import duties on British textiles.

5. The Lok Sabha passes the Hindu Marriage Bill.

6. The National Development Council approves a programme to bring the entire country under the National Extension Service by the end of the second Plan period.

7. A Bill to amend the Indian Coinage Act of 1906 and to introduce a system of decimal coinage is moved in the Lok Sabha.

— Pakistan border police fire and kill 10 Indian nationals at Nekowal in Jammu.

9. A Conference of 13 Asian countries of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee opens at Simla to discuss the utilisation of foreign aid.

— The Government of India sends a strong note of protest to the Pakistan Government concerning the border incident at Nekowal.

15. General S.M. Shrinagesh takes over as Chief of the Army Staff.

27. The Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Indonesian Government reports that the crash of the Air India International Constellation, *Kashmir Princess*, on April 11, was the result of sabotage.

29. A Presidential Order announces the setting up of a new Ministry of Iron and Steel.

— Shri N.M. Joshi, one of the founders of the trade union movement in India, dies of a heart attack in Bombay.

JUNE

2. A British expedition, led by Dr. Charles Evans, conquers the 28,146-foot Mount Kanchenjunga.

4. India establishes a direct radio telephone link with the U.S.S.R.

— Shri Jawaharlal Nehru leaves New Delhi on a goodwill visit to Russia and other European countries.

— An Indian cultural delegation, led by Shri A.K. Chanda, leaves for China.

5. The Union Ministry of Education sets up four regional committees to examine and survey the work done so far to propagate Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking areas.

7. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru receives a warm welcome in Moscow.

— The Government of India announces the personnel of the Hindi Commission.

15. The Ministry of Iron and Steel is inaugurated.

16. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Union Minister for Transport and Railways, announces the Government's decision to divide the Eastern Railway into two zones with headquarters of both at Calcutta.

17. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru visits Russia's largest steel plant at Magnitogorsk, where no foreign visitor had previously been allowed.

23. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru arrives in Warsaw from Moscow for a three-day visit.

26. In a joint statement, the Prime Ministers of India and Poland reaffirm the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

JULY

6. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Marshal Tito sign a joint declaration at Belgrade.

8. At a press conference in Rome, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru reveals that the Pope had agreed with him that the problem of Goa was political and not religious.

10. The Government of India draws up a programme to replace English with Hindi.

12. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru returns to India after a six-week visit to Russia and other European countries.

— An Indo-Pakistan Conference to discuss the opening of passenger traffic between India and West Pakistan begins in New Delhi.

13. An Indian Trade Delegation leaves Delhi for Karachi.

15. The President confers *Bharat Ratna*, the highest national award, on Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

18. The conference of political parties convened by the Chief Election Commissioner agrees to hold the next General Elections before the Republic Day in 1957.

19. Indian and Pakistan representatives sign a trade agreement in Karachi.

20. The All-Party Goa Liberation Committee decides to launch a mass *satyagraha* on August 15.

21. The P.S.P. National Executive suspends Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia from the party.

25. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru announces in the Lok Sabha that the Government of India has asked the Portuguese Government to close its legation in New Delhi.

29. At a press conference in New Delhi, Maulana Azad criticises the attitude of the British Government on the issue of the India Office Library.

— The Lok Sabha adopts an amended version of the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill.

AUGUST

1. Direct rail service between Calcutta and Lahore is resumed after an interval of eight years.

5. The Law Minister, Shri C.C. Biswas, announces in the Lok Sabha the appointment of an eleven-member Law Commission with Shri C.C. Setalvad as Chairman.

8. Dr. H.J. Bhabha is elected Chairman of the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

11. Mass demonstration in Bombay in support of the Goa liberation movement.

12. Inaugurating the Hindi Exhibition in New Delhi, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, assures the people of the non-Hindi regions that in no case would Hindi be forced on them.

14. In Hyderabad, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, formally takes possession of *Rashtrapati Nilayam*, the official residence of the President in South India.

15. Thirty-one peaceful Indian *satyagrahis* are killed and 44 wounded by the Portuguese police.

— Shri P.N. Rajbhoj, former General Secretary of the Scheduled Castes Federation, and 153 of his followers join the Congress.

16. Both Houses of Parliament adjourn for half an hour to honour the martyrs of Goa.

18. Seven foreign correspondents, who were in Goa on August 15, state at Belgaum that a majority of the Goans favour merger with India.

19. The Government of India announces its decision to close its Consulate-General in Goa.

21. In the Lok Sabha, Dr. B.V. Keskar announces the Government's decision to accept the Press Commission's recommendations regarding the service conditions of working journalists.

22. The Labour Minister announces in the Lok Sabha the Government's decision to accept the recommendations of the Bank Award Commission.

24. Addressing the Allahabad Press Club, Dr. Lohia announces his decision to form a new party, the "Socialist Party of India."

26. The Governments of India and Pakistan ratify the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement signed in July 1955.

29. According to an official review, the total production of cereals during 1954-55 exceeded the target in the first Five Year Plan by 2.8 tons.

SEPTEMBER

5. The National Development Council endorses its previous decision to support the basic approach of the plan-frame prepared by Prof. Mahalanobis.

7. An All-India Council for Secondary Education is set up by the Government of India.

13. The High Commissioner-designate of the U.K., Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, presents his credentials to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

14. In the Rajya Sabha, the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Dr. B.V. Keskar, announces the Government's decision to accept the recommendations of the Press Commission about a price-page schedule in principle.

15. Hindi Day is observed throughout the country.

16. In the Lok Sabha, the Minister for Home Affairs, Shri G.B. Pant, announces the Government's decision to provide greater facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes for entry into the Central Secretariat Service.

18. Crown Prince Savangvattana of Laos and his Prime Minister, Katay Dan Sasorith, arrive in Calcutta.

19. The Joint Select Committee of Parliament on the Hindu Succession Bill recommends equal shares for sons and daughters in respect of intestate property of the father.

21. In a joint communique, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and the Crown Prince of Laos affirm adherence to the *Panch Shila.*

24. The Lok Sabha passes the Industrial Dispute (Banking Companies) Decision Bill, which seeks to give effect to the Bank Award Comission's recommendations.

27. The Home Minister affirms that non-Hindi speaking areas will not be discriminated against in the matter of recruitment to the services.

30. The States Reorganisation Commission submits its report to the Government.

OCTOBER

1. Egypt agrees to take care of India's interests in Goa.

2. The Indian police stop the entry of Indian *satyagrahis* into Goa.

— Shri Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurates the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur in Madras.

5. A UNESCO seminar on the Development of Public Libraries in Asia is inaugurated in Delhi by the Union Minister for Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

— Shri Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurates the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Bangalore.

10. The Report of the States Reorganisation Commission, which is published, proposes 16 States for India as against the existing 27.

15. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru opens the Konar Dam, a D.V.C. project in Hazaribagh District.

17. Under an Indo-Burmese agreement, which is signed in New Delhi, Burma is to receive a loan of Rs. 20 crore from India.

23. In New Delhi, a Conference of States' Chief Ministers unanimously decides that the scheme for the reorganisation of States should be implemented by October 1956.

— The second Inter-University Youth Festival is inaugurated in New Delhi by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

24. The Prohibition Enquiry Committee recommends nation-wide prohibition in India by April 1958.

— Speaking in New Delhi, the British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Lord Home, observes that the NATO obligations cannot be invoked by Portugal in the case of Goa.

29. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurates the Indian Industries Fair in New Delhi.

NOVEMBER

3. An *ad hoc* transitional agreement is concluded between the Governments of India and Pakistan concerning the use of the waters of the Indus river system.

6. King Mahendra of Nepal arrives in New Delhi on a month's state visit to India.

7. At its meeting in Nagpur, the Executive Council of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists adopts a resolution disapproving of the proposal to set up minimum wage boards under the Working Journalists' Bill.

9. The Congress Working Committee approves of the S.R.C. proposals in respect of all the areas except Bombay, the Punjab and Andhra.

18. Mr. Bulganin, the Russian Prime Minister, and Mr. Khrushchev, Secretary of the Communist Party of Russia, receive a warm welcome on their arrival in New Delhi on a goodwill visit.

26. King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia arrives in Bombay on a goodwill visit to India.

29. At a state banquet, King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia commends India's policy of complete equality, justice and equity towards all citizens, irrespective of their religion or creed.

29. The Soviet leaders receive an unprecedented ovation in Calcutta.

30. Speaking in Calcutta, Mr. Khrushchev condemns Portuguese colonialism in Goa.

DECEMBER

1. In the U.N. General Assembly's Political Committee, India proposes that all experimental explosions of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons be suspended.

— The Working Journalists' Bill is passed by the Rajya Sabha.

3. The Prime Minister announces the Government of India's decision to send three representatives to Japan to investigate the circumstances relating to the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

6. The Lok Sabha passes the Citizenship Bill.

9. Speaking in Srinagar, Mr. Bulganin, the Soviet Prime Minister, refers to Kashmir as the "northern part of India."

10. In a speech in Srinagar, Mr. Khrushchev observes that "Kashmir is a part of India and the people of Kashmir have themselves decided to be so."

11. The Prime Minister and King Saud of Saudi Arabia issue a joint statement affirming the principles of peaceful co-existence.

13. The Lok Sabha passes the Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Bill.

13. In a joint declaration in New Delhi, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and the Soviet leaders affirm their faith in the principles of the *Panch Shila.*

15. The Railway Board announces the closing of the through rail route between Goa and Castle Rock.

— The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting announces the State awards for the best films produced in 1954.

21. In the course of a debate on the S.R.C. Report in the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister suggests the formation of Zonal Councils.

22. In the Lok Sabha, Shri B.N. Datar announces a scheme to teach South Indian languages in the North.

CHAPTER XXXVII

GENERAL INFORMATION

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

(May 1954)

1. President of India
2. Prime Minister of India
3. Governors, Maharajpramukh of Rajasthan, Rajpramukhs and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, within their respective charges

3A. Vice-President of India

4. Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors-General of India

4A. Lieutenant-Governors within their respective charges

5. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their ates

6. Ambassadors accredited to India
   High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India

7. Chief Justice of India
   Speaker of the Lok Sabha

8. Governors, Maharajpramukh of Rajasthan, Rajpramukhs and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, outside their respective charges

9. Cabinet Ministers of the Union of India

9A. Lieutenant-Governors outside their respective charges

10. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns or over outside their States

11. Chief Ministers of Part A and Part B States within their respective States

11A. Ministers of the Union of India (other than Cabinet Ministers)
   Members of the Planning Commission

12. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns

13. Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary

14. Chief Commissioners of Part C States having Councils of Ministers within their respective charges

14A. Chief Ministers of Part C States within their respective States

14B. Judges of the Supreme Court of India

15. Ambassadors of India and visiting Ambassadors of India
   Foreign Ambassadors visiting India
   Visiting High Commissioners for India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries visiting India

16. Charges d'Affaires and acting High Commissioners *a pied* and *ad interim*

17. Chiefs of Staff provided they hold the rank of full General or equivalent rank.

18. Chief Ministers of Part A and Part B States outside their States
   Deputy Ministers of the Union of India
   Attorney-General of India
   Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
   Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
   Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha

19. Chief Justices of High Courts
   Chairmen of Legislative Councils in Part A and Part B States

20. Chiefs of Staff provided they hold the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank

21. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 guns or 9 guns

22. Ministers of Part A and Part B States

23. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
   Chief Election Commissioner

24. Puisne Judges of High Courts

25. Deputy Ministers in Part A States

26. Members of Parliament

27. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank
Secretary to the President
Secretaries to the Government of India and Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Rehabilitation Adviser
Officiating Chiefs of Staff and Commanders-in-Chief holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
Chief Commissioners of Part C States having Councils of Ministers outside their respective charges
Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and Foreign Plenipotentiaries visiting India
Chairman of the Railway Board
Financial Commissioner for Railways
Solicitor-General of India
Political Officer in Sikkim

27A. Chief Ministers of Part C States outside their respective States

27B. Speakers of Part C States within and outside their States

27C. Ministers of Part C States within and outside their States

28. Members of the Railway Board
Ministers of Foreign and Commonwealth missions other than Ministers Plenipotentiary
Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank

29. Chief Commissioners of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kutch, Tripura and Manipur, within their respective charges
Additional Secretaries to the Government of India
Chairman, Tariff Commission
Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission
Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence)
Chairman, Central Board of Revenue
*P.S.Os. of Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank

30. Chairman of the Public Service Commission of a State
Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Part A States
Financial Commissioners
Members of the Union Public Service Commission
Rear Admiral Commanding, Indian Naval Squadron
Members of Board of Revenue

31. Director-General, Health Services
Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs
Director, Intelligence Bureau
General Managers of Railways
Establishment Officer to the Government of India
Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet)
Officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
Surveyor-General of India
Members of the Tariff Commission
Inspectors-General of Police in Part A States
Commissioners of Divisions
Director-General of Civil Aviation in India
Director-General of Supplies and Disposals
Director-General of Ordnance Factories
Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge, Naval Ports or Areas
Commanders of the I. A. F.
Commanders of the rank of Air Commodore
*P. S. Os. of Naval and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore
Chief Commissioners of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kutch, Tripura and Manipur, outside their respective charges
Director-General, All India Radio
Military Secretary to the President (so long as he also holds the post of Director-General, Govenment Hospitality Organisation)
Counsellors of Foreign and Commonwealth missions in India

* Should a P. S. O. hold the rank of Lieutenant-General, his seniority in the Warrant of Precedence will continue to remain the same as laid down for Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank in Article 28 of the Warrant.

Note 1. The order in this Table of Precedence is meant for State and Ceremonial occasions and may not be strictly followed on more informal occasions.

Note 2. This Table will not affect the precedence enjoyed by Rulers, etc., within Indian States and Part B States by virtue of local usage and customs; nor will it affect the local precedence *inter se* of Rulers as in force immediately before August 15, 1947.

Note 3. Officers in the Table of Precedence will take rank in order of the number of entries, those included in one number shall take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number.

Note 4. When Members of Parliament are invited *en bloc* to major State functions, the enclosure reserved for them should be next to the Ambassadors, Chief Justice of India, Speaker of the Lok Sabha and Governors, etc.

Note 5. The Director of the Intelligence Bureau will take precedence over Inspectors-General of Police irrespective of the date of his entry into Article 31.

Note 6. Major-Generals, irrespective of their date of entry into Article 31, will rank above Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge and Indian Air Force Commodores.

Note 7. Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Part A States will take precedence over Members of a Board of Revenue irrespective of the date of their entry into Article 30.

Note 8. For the purposes of the Table of Precedence, New Delhi and the Red Fort should be deemed to be outside the State of Delhi.

Note 9. The Chairmen of State Legislative Councils will rank above the Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in cases where they were elected on the same date.

Note 10. Rulers with a higher gun salute will take precedence over Rulers with a lower gun salute. Rulers with the same salute will take precedence *inter se* according to their dates of succession.

AWARDS AND DISTINCTIONS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order.

The decoration takes the form of a *peepal* leaf, $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches long, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches wid and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick. It is of toned bronze. On its obverse is embossed a replica of th Sun, below which the words "Bharat Ratna" are embossed in Hindi. On the reverse are th State Emblem and the motto, also in Hindi. The Emblem, the Sun and the rim are of platinum.

Recipients of the Award

1954:
1. C. Rajagopalachari, formery Chief Minister of Madras
2. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India
3. C. V. Raman, eminent scientist

1955:
1. Bhagwan Das, eminent philosopher of Banaras
2. M. Visvesvaraya, engineer-statesman of Mysore
3. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The decoration is circular in design, with a geometrical pattern superimposed on the circle. The diameter of the circular portion is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. On the obverse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space. The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi. It is of toned bronze. The rim, the edges and all embossing on either side are of white gold, except the name of the decoration, which is of gilt silver.

Recipients of the Award

1954:
1. B. G. Kher, former Indian High Commissioner in London
2. V. K. Krishna Menon, India's representative at the United Nations
3. Nandlal Bose, famous Indian painter
4. Satyendra Nath Bose, eminent scientist
5. Zakir Husain, leading educationist

1955 :
1. Dhondo Keshav Karve, social worker and pioneer of women's education, Poona
2. Jehangir Ratanji Dadabhai Tata, eminent industrialist of Bombay

1956 :
1. Fazl Ali, formely Chairman of the S.R.C.
2. Shrimati Jankibai Bajaj
3. Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi, Governor of Andhra

PADMA BHUSHAN

The award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

It has the same design as the "Padma Vibhushan", with the difference that on its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower. Further, the rim, the edges and all embossing on either side are of standard gold, except the name of the decoration, which is of gilt gold.

Recipients of the Award

1954 :
1. P. S. Rau, formerly Adviser to the Rajpramukh of PEPSU
2. Sukumar Sen, formerly Chairman, National Electoral Commission of Sudan
3. K. S. Thimayya, (Lieut.- General) formerly representative of India and Chairman, Neutral Nations Repatriation Commsssion in Korea
4. Homi Jehangir Bhabha, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission
5. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, formerly Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research
6. Mahadeva Iyer Ganapati, Development Commissioner, Kandla Port Project
7. Jnan Chandra Ghosh, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University
8. Maithili Sharan Gupta, Hindi poet, Jhansi
9. Radha Krishna Gupta, Chief Engineer Projects, Bhakra-Nangal
10. Raghunath Rai Handa, Chief Engineer, Bhakra Canals
11. Amarnath Jha, Chairman, Bihar Public Service Commission
12. Ajudhianath Khosla, formerly Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission
13. Kariamanikkam Srinivasa Krishnan, Director, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi
14. Hussain Ahmed Madni, Principal of *Madrasatul Ulema*, Deoband, U. P.
15. Josh Malihabadi, Urdu poet
16. Vaikunthlall Lallubhai Mehta, Chairman, All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board
17. Vallathol Narayana Menon, Malayalam poet
18. A. Lakhshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University
19. Vyakarna Narahari Rao, retired Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
20. Jamini Roy, famous artist, Calcutta
21. Satyanarayan Sastri, Ayurvedic physician
22. Shrimati M. S. Subbalakshmi, eminent musician, Madras

1955 :
1. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Chairman, West Bengal Council
2. Pran Krushna Parija, Pro-Chancellor, Utkal University
3. Fateh Chand Badhwar, formerly Chairman, Railway Board
4. Sunder Das Khungar, General Manager, Bhakra Dam Project
5. Attur Rangaswami Venkata Acharya, Consultant to D. V. C.
6. Lalit Mohan Banerji, President, Medical Education Society of Bengal
7. Vasant Ramji Khadkar, Director, Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay
8. Maneklal Sankalchand Thacker, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
9. Shrimati Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya, eminent social and public worker
10. Surendra Kumar Dey, Administrator, Community Projects
11. Madapati Hanumantha Rao, social worker of Hyderabad
12. Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, social and public worker

1956 :
1. Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale, M.P.
2. Rajshekhar Bose
3. Dhyan Chand, hockey star

4. Malur Srinivasa Thirumale Iyengar
5. Kanwar Sain, Chairman, C.W.P.C.
6. Shrimati Pushpavati Janardanrai Mehta
7. Shri Cottari Kankaiya Nayudu, distinguished cricketer
8. Muthulakshmi Reddi
9. Kasturi Srinivasan, Editor, "*Hindu*"
10. Shrimati Mahadevi Varma, M. L. C.
11. Tiruvadi Sambasiva Venkatraman
12. Bhai Vir Singh, poet
13. Nawab Zain Yar Jung

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse. The rim, the edges and the embossing on either side are of stainless steel, except the make of the decoration, which is of gilt silver, other details of its design being the same as those of the "Padma Vibhushan."

Recipients of the Award

1954:

1. S. P. P. Thorat, (Major-General) formerly General Officer Commanding, Custodian Force of India in Korea
2. Shrimati Asha Devi Aryanayakam, Wardha
3. Birbhan Bhatia, Professor of Medicine, Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Lucknow
4. Shrimati Perin Captain, Orient Club Building, Bombay
5. Kshitish Ranjan Chakravarty, Chief Technologist, Sindri
6. Shrimati Achamma Mathai, Bombay
7. Mathra Das, eye surgeon, Punjab
8. Shrimati Bhag Mehta, Recovery Organisation, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi
9. Akhil Chandra Mitra, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department
10. Appa Saheb Bala Saheb Pant, formerly Commissioner for India in East Africa
11. Shankar Pillai, Editor, *Shankar's Weekly*, New Delhi
12. Shrimati Marinmayi Ray, founder of the Jitendra Narayan Ray Infant and Nursery School, Calcutta
13. Machani Somappa, member, All-India Handloom Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi
14. Tarlok Singh, Joint Secretary, Planning Commission

1955:

1. Krishan Kant Handiqui, formerly Vice-Chancellor, Gauhati University
2. Digambar Vasudev Joglekar, Director, Hydraulic Research
3. Habib-ur-Rehman, Architect, C. P. W. D., New Delhi
4. Parkash Verghese Benjamin, T. B. Adviser to the Director-General of Medical Services, Government of India
5. Siddha Nath Kaul, eye specialist, Delhi
6. Mahesh Prasad Mehray, founder of Sitapur Eye Hospital, U.P.
7. Shrimati Mary Clubwalla Jadhav, M. L. C., Madras
8. Shrimati Zarina Currimbhoy, Bombay
9. Shrimati Ratna Shastri, Banasthali Vidyapith, Jaipur
10. Lakshmi Narain Sahu, author, Orissa
11. Omkarnath Thakur, eminent musician
12. Kewal Singh Chaudhry, Chief Commissioner of Pondicherry
13. Maneck Jehangir Bhakhaji Maneckji, Commandant, Home Guards, Bombay State
14. Humayun Mirza, formerly Dewan of Banganapalli

1956:

1. Suryya Kumar Bhuyan
2. Satish Chandra Majumdar
3. Murugappa Chennaveerappa Modi
4. Mohan Lal
5. Sukhdev Pande
6. Chintaman Govind Pandit
7. Sthanam Narasimha Rao
8. Issac Santra
9. Sohan Singh of Amritsar

KRISHI PANDITS

The title of "Krishi Pandit" is awarded annually by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to farmers who have made an outstanding contribution to the cause of Indian agriculture. The farmers who have so far received this title are:

Year	Name	Crop	Yield
1949	Ganga Saran Kishan (Hapur, U.P.)	Potato	548 md. per acre
1950	Ratan Prakash (Hapur, U. P.)	Potato	679 md. per acre
1951	Madho Kripal (Hapur, U. P.)	Potato	726 md. 3 seers 3 chhataks per acre
1951	K. Velliah Gounder(Thattampatti, Madras)	Paddy	150 md. per acre
1951	Padam Singh (Shiampur, U. P.)	Wheat	59 md. 25 seers 11 chhataks per acre
1952	Jai Pal Chandra (Bulandshahr, U. P.)	Potato	735 md. 24 seers per acre
1952	Jangama C. Sangayya (Alur, Coorg)	Paddy	136 md. 5 seers 14 chhataks per acre
1952	Gurdev Singh (Kalalmajra, Punjab)	Wheat	71 md. 23 seers 10 chhataks per acre
1952	Walaiti Ram Lambardar (Agwar Khaju Baju, Punjab)	Gram	46 md. 2 seers 6 chhataks per acre
1952	Bhimgonda Dada Patel (Tamadalge, Bombay)	Jowar	84 md. 23 seers 5 chhataks per acre
1952	Vaman Ram Chandra Marathe (Arthe Bk., Bombay)	Bajra	29 md. 11 seers 10 chhataks per acre
1954	Ramkrishan Singh (Barkatpur, U. P.)	Wheat	64 md. 11 seers 7 chhataks, 4½ tolas per acre
1954	K. Byatarangappa (Neelamangala, Bangalore Distt.)	Potato	649 md. 17 seers 12 chhataks per acre
1955(*a*)	S.S. Rishab Kumar (Madhya Pradesh)	Wheat	72 md. 2 seers 9 chhataks per acre.
1955	Narayanlal Gopalrao Ujaone (Madhya Pradesh)	Paddy	102 md. 7 seers 9 chhataks per acre
1955	Vyankatrao Bhaga Patil (Bombay)	*Jowar*	88 md. 22 seers per acre

(*a*)In 1954-55, competitions could be held only in respect of wheat, paddy, and *jowar*.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

Rabindranath Tagore	Literature (1913)
Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman	Physics(1930)

INDIAN FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

1. Carsetji
2. S. Ramanujam
3. J.C. Bose
4. Meghnad Saha
5. C. V. Raman
6. Birbal Sahani
7. K. S. Krishnan
8. S. S. Bhatnagar
9. H. J. Bhabha
10. S. Chandrasekhar
11. P. C. Mahalanobis

FIRST IN INDIA

Largest lake	Wular lake, Kashmir
Highest peak	Nanda Devi (25,645 ft.)
Largest city	Calcutta (including Howrah) pop. 29,82,307
Highest waterfall	Gersoppa waterfall (960 ft. high), Mysore
Largest State	Madhya Pradesh (1,30,272 sq. miles)
Highest rainfall	Cherrapunji (426 inches per annum)
State with largest area under forests	Assam

Largest delta	..	Sundarbans Delta (8,000 sq. miles)
Longest cantilever span bridge	..	Howrah bridge
Biggest cave temple		Ellora in Hyderabad
Biggest mosque	..	Jama Masjid at Delhi
Longest corridor	..	Corridor in the Rameshwaram temple (4,000 ft. long).
Longest bridge	..	Sone Bridge
Highest gateway	..	Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri (176 ft. high)
Tallest statue	..	Statue of Gomateshwar (56 ft. high) in Mysore State
Longest platform	..	Sonepur platform
Longest road	..	Grand Trunk Road (1,500 miles)
Highest tower	..	Kutb Minar at Delhi
Largest dome	..	Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur
Biggest animal fair	..	Sonepur fair
Longest canal	..	In Nepal and Oudh and Rohilkhand
Largest zoo	..	Zoological Garden at Alipur, Calcutta
Largest museum	..	India Museum at Calcutta
State with the largest population		Uttar Pradesh

HILL STATIONS

Name	State in which situated	Height above sea level (in ft.)
Almora	Uttar Pradesh	5,500
Bangalore	Mysore	3,000
Cherrapunji	Assam	4,455
Coonoor	Madras	6,740
Dalhousie	Punjab	7,867
Darjeeling	West Bengal	7,168
Gulmarg	Jammu and Kashmir	8,700
Kalimpong	West Bengal	3,933
Kasauli	Punjab	6,200
Kodaikanal	Madras	7,000
Kulu and Kangra Valley	Punjab	4,700
Lansdowne	Uttar Pradesh	6,060
Mahabaleshwar	Bombay	4,500
Matheran	Bombay	2,650
Mount Abu	Bombay	4,500
Mussoorie	Uttar Pradesh	6,600
Naini Tal	Uttar Pradesh	6,350
Ootacamund	Madras	7,500
Pachmarhi	Madhya Pradesh	4,500
Ranchi	Bihar	2,100
Shillong	Assam	4,980
Simla	Punjab	7,000

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

		In feet
Nanda Devi (Uttar Pradesh)	..	25,645
Rakaposhi (Kashmir)	..	25,550
Kamet (Uttar Pradesh)	..	25,447
Badrinath (Uttar Pradesh, Tibet)	..	23,190
Gangotri (Uttar Pradesh)	..	21,700

LONGEST BRIDGES

	In feet
Sone Bridge	10,052
Godavari Bridge	9,096
Mahanadi Bridge	6,912
Willingdon Bridge	2,610
Howrah Bridge	2,150

The old iron bridge across the river Gomti at Lucknow is the oldest in India.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Distance

1 mile	=	8 furlongs or 1760 yd.
1 league	=	3 miles
1 kilometre	=	5/8 ths of a mile (3,280.89 ft.)
1 metre	=	1.0936 yd.

Land

1 acre	=	4,840 sq. yd.
1 sq. mile	=	640 acres

Liquid

1 oz.	=	8 drams
1 pint	=	20 oz.
4 tea-spoonsful	=	2 dessert-spoonsful
	=	1 table-spoonsful
	=	½ oz.
1 kilogram	=	2.2046 lb.
1 metric ton	=	2, 204. 6 lb.

Weights

1 ton	=	26.89 md.
1 bushel	=	60 lb.
1 quintal per hectare	=	58 md. per bigha
1 masha	=	8 rattis
1 tola	=	12 mashas
1 chhatak	=	5 tolas
1 seer	=	16 chhataks
1 maund	=	40 seers

Size of Paper

Double crown	—	20″ × 30″
Double demy	—	22″ × 36″
Double foolscap	—	17″ × 27″
Foolscap	—	13½″ × 17″
Crown	—	15″ × 20″
Demy	—	18″ × 22″
Royal	—	20″ × 26″
Crown octavo	—	7½″ × 5″
Crown quarto	—	10″ × 7½″
Crown folio	—	15″ × 10″

EXCHANGE VALUE OF THE INDIAN RUPEE

One Indian rupee is equal to 21 cents (U.S.A.); 1 sh. 6 d. (U.K); 0.88 d. marks (West Germany); 0.84 roubles (U.S.S.R.); 73.49; francs (France); 131 liras (Italy); 1.09 skr. (Sweden); 75.6 yen (Japan); 2.4 rupiah (Indonesia). It is at par with the (Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan) rupees.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

As on January 1, 1956

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
		EMBASSIES		
Afghanistan	Bhagwat Dayal, I.F.S.	Ambassador	Shahre-Arab, Kabul	
Argentina	N. Raghavan	Ambassador	Lavalle 462/5th floor, Buenos Aires	Concurrently Minister to Chile
Belgium	K. K. Chettur, I.F.S.	Ambassador	62, Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, Brussels	Concurrently Minister to Luxemburg
Brazil	Joginder Sen Bahadur	Ambassador	Rua Barao de Flamengo 22, Apt. 801-802, Rio de Janeiro	
Burma	R. R. Saksena	Ambassador	Randeria Buildings, Pyayre Street, P. Box No. 751, Rangoon	
China	R. K. Nehru, I.C.S.	Ambassador	32, Tung Chiao Min-Hsiang, Peking	Concurrently Minister to Outer Mongolia
Czechoslovakia	J. N. Khosla	Minister Charge d'Affaires	22, Thunovska, Prague III	
Egypt	Ali Yavar Jung	Ambassador	No. 29, Sharia Hassan Pasha (flat) Zamalk, P. Box No. 718, Cairo	Concurrently Minister to the Republic of Lebanon and Lybia
Ethiopia	Naranjan Singh Gill	Ambassador	Post Box No. 528, Addis Ababa	
France	H. S. Malik, I.C.S.	Ambassador	15, Rue Alfred Dehodeneq, Paris	Concurrently Minister to Norway
Germany	A. C. N. Nambiar	Ambassador	262, Koblenzorstrasse, Bonn	Also Head of the Indian Military Mission, Berlin

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Indonesia	B. F. H. B. Tyabji, I.C.S.	Ambassador	P. B. No. 118-44, Kebon Serih, Djakarta	
Iran	Tara Chand	Ambassador	Avenue Shah Raza, Teheran	
Iraq	R. S. Mani, I.C.S.	Ambassador	8/8 Safi-ul-Deen el-Hilly Street, Waziriah, Baghdad	Concurrently accredited to Jordan as Minister
Ireland	Vijayalakshmi Pandit	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in London
Italy	J. A. Thivy	Ambassador	Via Francesco Denze, 36, Rome	
Japan	B. R. Sen, I.C.S.	Ambassador	Naigai Building, 5th Floor, No. 13-20 Chome Marunouchi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo	
Mexico	G. L. Mehta	Ambassador	Calle De Atenos No. 40, 5th Piso, Mexico City	Ambassador resident in Washington
Nepal	Bhagwan Sahay, I.C.S.	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kathmandu	
Netherlands	B. K. Kapur, I.F.S.	Ambassador	Buitenrustwag 2, The Hague	
Poland	K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S.	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Moscow
Switzerland	M.S. Mehta	Ambassador	59, Thuntrasse, Berne	Concurrently accredited as Minister to the Vatican and Austria
Thailand	P. A. Menon, I.C.S.	Ambassador	37, Phyathai Road, Bangkok	
Turkey	S. N. Haksar, I.C.S.	Ambassador	No. 44, Kizilirmak Sokak, Kocetepe, Ankara	

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
United States of America	G. L. Mehta	Ambassador	2107 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. Washington 8, D. C	Concurrently accredited to Mexico
U.S.S.R.	K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S.	Ambassador	No. 6 and No. 8, Ulitsa Obukha, Moscow	Concurrently accredited to Hungary and Poland as Minister
Yugoslavia	R. Dayal	Ambassador	Hotel Majestic, Belgrade	Concurrently accredited as Minister to Rumania and Bulgaria
		HIGH COMMISSIONS		
Australia	K. M. Cariappa	High Commissioner	Civic Centre, Canberra	Concurrently accredited to New Zealand
Canada	M. A. Rauf	High Commissioner	200, McLaren Street, Ottawa, Ontario	
Ceylon	B. N. Chakravarty, I.C.S.	High Commissioner	Gaffoor Building, Fort, Colombo, P. O. Box No. 47. Colombo	
New Zealand	K. M. Cariappa	High Commissioner	49 Willis Street, Wellington	High Commissioner resident in Canberra
Pakistan (Karachi)	C. C. Desai, I.C.S.	High Commissioner	Valika Mahal Jehangir Sethna Road, New Town, Karachi 5	
Lahore	N. V. Rao, I.F.S.	Dy. High Commissioner	144, Upper Mall, Lahore	
Dacca	N. K. Raychaudhari, I.C.S.	Dy. High Commissioner	Baitul Aman, Mymensing Road, P. O. Ramna, Dacca	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Vacant	Assistant High Commissioner	Office of the Assistant High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Hyderabad (Sind)	

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Rajshahi (East Bengal)	Mangharam Bhavandas	Assistant High Commissioner	Office of the Assistant High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Rajshahi (East Bengal)	
United Kingdom	Vijayalakshmi Pandit	High Commissioner	India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2	Concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Ireland
		LEGATIONS		
Austria	M. S. Mehta	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	17, Geyergasse(Entrance 2, Spitzeegasse), Vienna	Minister resident in Berne
Bulgaria	R. Dayal, I.C.S.	Minister		Minister resident in Belgrade
Chile	G. J. Malik, I.F.S.	Charge d' Affaires (ad interim)		Resident in Buenos Aires
Denmark	I. S. Chopra, I.F.S.	Minister		Minister resident in Stockholm
Finland	I. S. Chopra, I.P.S.	Minister		do
Hungary	K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S.	Minister		Minister resident in Moscow
Jordan	R. S. Mani, I.C.S.	Minister		Minister resident in Baghdad
Luxemburg	K. K. Chettur, I.F.S.	Minister		Minister resident in Brussels
Lebanon	Ali Yavar Jung	Minister		Minister resident in Cairo
Libya	Ali Yavar Jung	Minister		Minister resident in Cairo

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Norway	H.S. Malik, I.C.S.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary		Minister resident in Paris
Philippines	B.N. Nanda	Counsellor, Charge d' Affaires (ad interim)		
Rumania	R. Dayal, I.C.S.	Minister		Minister resident in Belgrade
Sweden	I. S. Chopra, I.F.S.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Strandvagen 47 IV, Stockholm	Concurrently Minister to Denmark and Finland
Saudi Arabia	M. K. Kidwai	Minister	Legation of India, Jedda	
Syria	S. S. Bajpai	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Legation of India, Sharia-i-Akim, Damascus, Syria	
Vatican	M. S. Mehta	Minister		Minister resident in Berne
Cambodia	B. K. Acharya, I.C.S.	Minister	Phnom Penh	
		SPECIAL MISSIONS		
Berlin	A. C. N. Nambiar	Head of the Indian Military Mission	Olympic Stadium, British Forces, Post Office No. 45 93-4326, Berlin	Resident in Bonn
Bhutan	Apa B. Pant	Political Officer in Sikkim	Office of the Political Officer in Sikkim, Gangtok, via Siliguri (West Bengal)	
Sikkim	Apa B. Pant	Political Officer	do	

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Sudan (Khartoum)	M. K. Kidwai, I.A.S.	Liaison Officer	Office of the Liaison Officer for the Government of India, Sudan	
United Nations	A. S. Lall, I.C.S.	Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations (with rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary)	Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations, New India House, 3-East 64th Street, New York	
		COMMISSIONS		
Aden	A. S. Dhawan	Commissioner for the Government of India	Office of the Commissioner for the Govt. of India, Aden	
British East Africa	Gopala Menon, I.F.S.	Commissioner for the Government of India (with the rank of Minister)	India House, Duke Street P.B. No. 2274 Nairobi (Kenya)	Accredited to Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as Commissioner and the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi as Consul-General
British West Indies (including British Guiana)	K. S. Pillai, I.F.S.	Acting Commissioner	Hajal Building, Port of Spain, Trinidad B. W. I.	
Fiji	Devi Dayal Bhatia	Commissioner for the Government of India	Vishal Bharteeya Buildings, Waimanu Road, GPO Box 405, Suva (Fiji)	
Gold Coast	Rameshwar Rao	Commissioner for the Government of India	"Chellaram House" (2nd Floor) Station Road, Accra	Also accredited to Nigeria
Hong Kong	B. P. Adarkar (personal rank of Minister)	Commissioner for the Government of India	Dina House, Duddel Street, Hong Kong	

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Mauritius	B. Chatterji (personal rank of Minister)	Commissioner for the Government of India	Camp-de-Mars, Port Louis, Mauritius	
Malaya	R. K. Tandon, I.F.S.	Commissioner for the Government of India	India House, 31 Grange Road, P.B. No. 836, Singapore	
Nyasaland	Gopala Menon, I.F.S.	Commissioner	P. B. Box No. 391 Salisbury	Commissioner resident in Nairobi.
Northern Rhodesia	Gopala Menon, I.F.S.	Commissioner		do
Southern Rhodesia	Gopala Menon, I.F.S.	Commissioner		do
		CONSULATES-GENERAL AND CONSULATES		
Alexandria	Ragunath Sinha, I.F.S.	Consul-General	5, Rue Adib Bey Issaac, Alexandria	Office being transferred to Cairo
Belgian Congo	Gopala Menon, I.F.S.	Consul-General		Resident in Nairobi
Copenhagan	Victor B. Strand	Honorary Consul-General of India	Strandvagen 47 IV, Stockholm	
Geneva	K. V. Padmanabhan, I.F.S.	Consul-General	1-3, Rue De Chantepoulet, Geneva	
Vientiane (Laos)	N. V. Rajkumar	Consul-General	Consulate-General of India, Vientiane	
Lhasa (Tibet)	P. N. Menon, I.F.S.	Consul-General for India	Consulate-General of India, Lhasa, P. O. Gyantse, Tibet	
Madagascar	S. N. Chopra	Consul-General	P.O. Box No. 1108, Tananarive, Madagascar	

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
New York	L. R. S. Singh, I.C.S.	Consul-General for India (with personal rank of Minister)	3 East 64th Street, New York	
Ruanda Urundi	Gopala Menon, I.F.S.	Consul-General		Consul-General resident in Nairobi
Saigon	Vacant Madhavan Kutty	Consul-General Vice-Consul	213, Rue Catinat, Saigon	
San Francisco	S. K. Banerjee, I.C.S.	Consul-General for India (with personal rank of Minister)	417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco	
Shanghai	V. S. Chary, I.F.S.	Consul-General (designate)	219/12 The Bund, Shanghai	
Helsinki	Juho Savio	Honorary Consul-General for India	Strandvagen 471 V, Stockholm	
Viet Nam	A. N. Sahay	Consul-General (with personal rank of Minister)		
Basra	Puran Singh	Consul (honorary)	Indian Consulate, Basra	
Muscat	G. L. Puri	Consul		
Medan (Indonesia)	B. L. Mehta	Consul	19, Djalan Tjokroaminoto, Medan	
Hamburg	B. Sitaraman	Consul	603 "Sprinkenhof" 14, Burchard-strasse, Hamburg	

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
		VICE-CONSULATES		
Jalalabad (Afghanistan)	D. Sareen	Vice-Consul for India	Vice-Consulate of India, Jalalabad	
Kandahar (Afghanistan)	K. L. S. Pandit	Vice-Consul for India	Vice-Consulate of India, Kandahar	
Zahidan	S. D. Kapoor	Vice-Consul for India	Vice-Consulate of India, Zahidan (East Iran)	
		AGENCIES		
Malaya	P. Madhavan Nair	Assistant Commissioner for the Government of India	Post Box No. 59, Oriental Building, 2nd Floor, Kuala Lumpur	
Gyantse (Tibet)	(Vacant) Being looked after by S. L. Chibber	Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim	Indian Trade Agency, Gyantse	
Gartok	Lakshman Singh	Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim	Indian Trade Agency, Gartok (West Tibet)	This is a touring office and communications should be sent c/o the Political Officer in Sikkim, Gangtok
Yatung	S. L. Chibber	Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim	Indian Trade Agency, Yatung (Tibet)	

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN INDIA

Country	Name	Designation	Address
		EMBASSIES	
Afghanistan	H.E. Sardar-i-Ala Abdol Hosayn Aziz	Ambassador	Afghan Embassy, 24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi
Argentina	H.E. Mr. Rene Lawson	Ambasssador	Argentine Embassy, Room No. 127, Hotel Imperial, New Delhi
Belgium	H.E. Count Geoffroy Aspremont-Lynden	Ambassador	Belgian Embassy, 225, Jor Bagh, New Delhi
Brazil	H.E. Mr. Ildefonso Falcao	Ambassador	Brazilian Embassy, 8 Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi
Burma	H. E. U. Aung Soe	Ambassador	Burmese Embassy, Block "A", Curzon Road, New Delhi
China	H.E. General Yuan Chung-hsien	Ambassador	Chinese Embassy, Jind House, Lytton Road, New Delhi
Czechoslovakia	H.E. Mr. Frantisek Komzala	Ambassador	Czechoslovak Embassy, 25 Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi
Egypt	H.E. Dr. Mostafa Kamel	Ambassador	Egyptian Embassy, Room No. 34, Swiss Hotel, Delhi-8
Ethiopia	H.E. Ras Haile Selassie Imru	Ambassador	Ethiopian Embassy, 29 Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi
France	H.E. Count Stanislas Ostrorog	Ambassador	French Embassy, 2 Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi
Germany	H.E. Dr. Ernst Wilhelm Meyer	Ambassador	German Embassy, 86, Sundar Nagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi
Indonesia	H.E. Dr. L.N. Palar	Ambassador	Indonesian Embassy, 21, Curzon Road, New Delhi
Iran	H.E. Mr. Ali Asghar Hekmat	Ambassador	Iranian Embassy, 1, Hailey Lane, New Delhi
Iraq	Mr. Mohammed Edip Suleyman	Charge d' Affaires	Iraqi Embassy, 21, Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi
Italy	H.E. Dr. Paolo Cortese	Ambassador	Italian Embassy, 17, York Road, New Delhi
Japan	H.E. Mr. Seijiro Yoshizawa	Ambassador	Japanese Embassy, 4 Circular Road, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi
Mexico	Mr. Luis Fernandez MacGregor	Charge d'Affaires (ad interim)	Mexican Embassy, Room Nos. 36, 75, 76, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Mongolia, Outer	H.E. Mr. Bayanbator Ochirbat	Ambassador	
Nepal	H.E. Lt.-General Daman Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana	Ambassador	Nepalese Embassy, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi
Netherlands	H.E. Baron Floris van Pallandt	Ambassador	Netherlands Embassy, 4 Ratendone Road, New Delhi
Poland	H.E. Mr. Jerzy Grudzinski	Ambassador	Polish Embassy, 22 Golf Links Area, New Delhi
Thailand	H.E. Phra Bahiddha Nukara	Ambassador	Thai Embassy, 1, Southend Lane, New Delhi
Turkey	Mr. Ahmad A. Akyamac	Charge d' Affaires	Turkish Embassy, 203 Hotel Ambassador, New Delhi
United States of America	H.E. Mr. Sherman Cooper	Ambassador	American Embassy, Bahawalpur House, Sikandra Road, New Delhi
U.S.S.R.	H.E. Mr. Mikhail Alexeevich Menshikov	Ambassador	Soviet Embassy, Travancore House, Curzon Road, New Delhi
Yugoslavia	H.E. Mr. Bogdan Crnobrnja	Ambassador	Yugoslav Embassy, 13, Sundar Nagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi

HIGH COMMISSIONS

Australia	H.E. Mr. Peter Richard Hoydon	High Commissioner	Australian High Commission, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi
Canada	H.E.Mr. Escott Reid	High Commissioner	Canadian High Commission, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi
Ceylon	H.E. Sir Edwin Aloysius Perera Wijeyeratne	High Commissioner	Ceylonese High Commission, 2, Scindia House, Jan Path, New Delhi
Pakistan	H.E. Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan	High Commissioner	Pakistan High Commission, Sher Shah Road Mess, New Delhi
United Kingdom	H.E. Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Malcolm John MacDonald	High Commissioner	United Kingdom High Commission, 6, Tees January Marg, New Delhi

LEGATIONS

Austria	H.E. Albin Lennkh	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister of Austria in India	Austrian Legation, Room Nos. 2-5, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi
Bulgaria	H.E. Dr. Petre Voutov	Minister for Bulgaria in India	Bulgarian Legation, 198, Golf Link Area, New Delhi
Cambodia	H.E. Mr. Var Kamal	Minister for Cambodia in India	Cambodian Legation, Hotel Imperial, New Delhi

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Chile	Mr. Miguel Serrano Fernandez	Charge d'Affaires of Chile in India	Legation of Chile, 62, Swiss Hotel, Aliporé Road, New Delhi
Denmark	H.E. Mr. Harry Emil Poul Toyberg-Frandzen	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark in India,	Legation of Denmark, 1, Humayun Road, New Delhi
Finland	H.E. Mr. Hugo Valvanne	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Finland in India	Finnish Legation 1, Humayun Road, New Delhi
Holy See	H.E. The Most Revd. Martin H. Lucas	S.V.C. Apostolic Internunciature	Chanakyapuri, New Delhi
Hungary	H.E. Dr. Peter Kos	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hungary in India	Hungarian Legation, 10, Pusa Road, Block No. 11, N.E.A. New Delhi
Norway	H.E. Mr. Knut Lykke	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Norway in India	Norwegian Legation, 21, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi
Philippines	H.E. Mr. Narciso Ramos	Minister of the Philippines in India	Philippines Legation, Suite No. 2, Thapar Building, 124 Jan Path, New Delhi
Rumania	H.E. Mr. Mihai Magheru	Minister for Rumania in India	Rumanian Legation, 48, Golf Link Area, New Delhi
Switzerland	H.E. Dr. Clemente Alberto Rezzonico	Minister of Switzerland in India	Swiss Legation, Theatre Communication Building, No. 1, Radial Road, New Delhi
Syria	H.E. Mr. Omar Abou-Richeh	Minister of Syria in India	Syrian Legation, Room No. 115, Hotel Ambassador, New Delhi
Saudi Arabia	H.E. Shaikh Yusuf Al-Fozan	Minister of Saudi Arabia in India	Saudi Arabian Legation, 6, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi
Sweden	H.E. Mrs. Alva Myrdal	Minister of Sweden in India	Swedish Legation 27, Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi

APPENDICES

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA(*a*)

Chief Justice	*Date of appointment*
Sudhi Ranjan Das	February 1, 1956
Judges	
1. Vivian Bose	March 3, 1951
2. N.H. Bhagwati	September 8, 1952
3. B. Jagannadhadas	March 9, 1953
4. T.L. Venkatarama Ayyar	January 4, 1954
5. B.P. Sinha	December 3, 1954
6. Saiyid Jafar Imam	January 7, 1955

EX-CHIEF JUSTICES OF INDIA

1. Harilal J. Kania	January 26, 1950 to November 6, 1951
2. M. Patanjali Sastri	November 7, 1951 to January 3, 1954
3. Mehr Chand Mahajan	January 4 to December 23, 1954
4. Bijan Kumar Mukherjea	December 23, 1954 to February 1, 1956

HIGH COURTS IN INDIA

Name of High Court	Territorial jurisdiction	Year of establishment
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	1919
Andhra	Andhra	1954
Assam	Assam	1948
Bombay	Bombay	1861
Calcutta	West Bengal	1861
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	1926
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	1928
Madhya Bharat	Madhya Bharat	1948
Madras	Madras	1861
Mysore	Mysore and Coorg	1884
Nagpur	Madhya Pradesh	1936
Orissa	Orissa	1948
Patna	Bihar	1916
Pepsu	Pepsu	1948
Punjab	Punjab and Delhi	1947
Rajasthan	Rajasthan	1949
Saurashtra	Saurashtra	1948
Travancore-Cochin	Travancore and Cochin	1949

(*a*) Appendix to Chapter VI.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS

ALLAHABAD

Chief Justice	*Date of Appointment*
O.H. Mootham	January 11, 1955

Puisne Judges

1.	M. H. Kidwai	July 13, 1946
2.	R. Dayal	July 22, 1946
3.	C. B. Agarwala	May 14, 1948
4.	M. C. Desai	December 13, 1948
5.	V. Bhargava	August 1, 1949
6.	B. M. Lall	February, 1950
7.	R. N. Gurtu	June 1, 1951
8.	N. Beg	June 1, 1951
9.	B. Mukherji	August 8, 1952
10.	M. L. Chaturvedi	August 8, 1952
11.	H. S. Chaturvedi	November 14, 1952
12.	Randhir Singh	April 6, 1953
13.	H. P. Asthana	April 6, 1953
14.	D. N. Roy	December 14, 1953
15.	Gopalji Mehrotra	May 6, 1954
16.	B. R. James	August 23, 1954
17.	A. N. Mulla	August 23, 1954
18.	R. K. Chaudhry	November 11, 1954
19.	S. N. Sahai	November 11, 1954
20.	V. D. Bhargava	March 31, 1955
21.	Balram Upadhya	March 31, 1955
22.	V. G. Oak	March 31, 1955

ANDHRA

Chief Justice	
K. Subha Rao	July 5, 1954

Puisne Judges

1.	P. Chandra Reddi	July 5, 1954
2.	K. Umamaheswaram	July 5, 1954
3.	K. Bhimasankaran	November 1, 1954
4.	P. Satyanarayanaraju	November 1, 1954
5.	N.D. Krishna Rao	February 21, 1955

ASSAM

Chief Justice	
Sarjoo Prasad	January 25, 1950

Puisne Judges

1.	R. Labhaya	January 3, 1949
2.	H. R. Deka	June 5, 1951

BOMBAY

Chief Justice	
M. C. Chagla	January 4, 1948

Puisne Judges

1.	N. H. C. Coyajee	March 1, 1943
2.	R. S. Bavdekar	March 6, 1945
3.	P. B. Gajendragadkar	March 6, 1945
4.	Y. V. Dixit	February 16, 1946
5.	S. R. Tandolkar	July 2, 1946
6.	H. K. Chainani	August 27, 1948
7.	J. C. Shah	March 1, 1949
8.	D. V. Vyas	March 6, 1950
9.	S. T. Desri	October 8, 1952
10.	B. N. Gokhale	January 24, 1955

CALCUTTA

Chief Justice

P. B. Chakravarti	May 14, 1952

Puisne Judges

1.	K. C. Das Gupta	May 13, 1948
2.	R. P. Mookerjee	May 13, 1948
3.	S.R. Das Gupta	January 3, 1949
4.	S. C. Lahiri	January 3, 1949
5.	P. B. Mukherjee	January 3, 1949
6.	A. K. Sarkar	January 25, 1949
7.	J. P. Mitter	February 11, 1949
8.	B. K. Guha	November 3, 1949
9.	H. K. Bose	December 8, 1949
10.	R. S. Bachawat	January 23, 1950
11.	D. N. Sinha	July 3, 1950
12.	P. N. Mookerjee	November 20, 1950
13.	S. N. Guha Roy	May 23, 1951
14.	R. Mukerjee	May 12, 1952
15.	S. K. Sen	May 12, 1952
16.	D. Mookerji	November 24, 1952
17.	G. K. Mitter	November 24, 1952
18.	P. C. Mallick	July 9, 1954
19.	P. Sarkar	March 9, 1954

HYDERABAD

Chief Justice

S. R. Palnitkar	February 23, 1955

Puisne Judges

1.	Q. Hasan	February 24, 1943
2.	M. Prasad	November 20, 1946
3.	M. A. Ansari	November 20, 1946
4.	S. A. Khan	January 1, 1947
5.	A. Srinivasachari	March 26, 1947
6.	V. R. Deshpande	September 10, 1949
7.	P. J. Reddy	February 16, 1952
8.	T. Bilgrami	August 30, 1954
9.	N. Kumarayya	August 18, 1955

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Chief Justice

J. N. Wazir	March 1948

Puisne Judges

1.	J. L. Kilam	April 1948
2.	M. A. Shahmiri	August 1948

MADHYA BHARAT

Chief Justice

G. K. Shinde	January 26, 1952

Puisne Judges

1.	P. V. Dikshit	July 29, 1948
2.	A. H. Khan	March 21, 1951
3.	B. K. Chaturvedi	March 21, 1951
4.	V. R. Newaskar	July 14, 1952
5.	S. M. Samvatsar	July 29, 1953

MADRAS

Chief Justice

P. V. Rajamannar	January 17, 1948

Puisne Judges

1.	P. G. Menon	July 28, 1947
2.	E. E. Mack	April 3, 1948
3.	P. Rajagopalan	April 5, 1948
4.	A. S. P. Ayyar	September 7, 1948
5.	N. Somasundaram	September 27, 1948
6.	P. V. B. Ayyar	January 19, 1949
7.	B. Ahmed	July 16, 1949
8.	W. S. K. Naidu	July 16, 1949
9.	P. N. Ramaswami	July 7, 1951
10.	K. R. Gounder	July 7, 1951
11.	M. R. Ayyangar	November 23, 1953

MYSORE

Chief Justice

R. Venkatramaiya — April 10, 1955

Puisne Judges

1.	K. N. Padmanabhan	December 15, 1954
2.	N. S. Rao	June 11, 1955
3.	H. Hombe Gowda	June 11, 1955

NAGPUR

Chief Justice

M. Hidayatullah — December 1954

Puisne Judges

1.	K. T. Mangalmurti	June 21, 1948
2.	J. R. Mudholkar	November 11, 1948
3.	V. R. Sen	January 26, 1949
4.	K. Rao	March 2, 1949
5.	B. K. Chaudhari	November 9, 1951
6.	G. P. Bhutt	February 14, 1953
7.	Y. S. Tambe	February 8, 1954
8.	T. P. Naik	February 21, 1955
9.	S. P. Kotval	August 18, 1955

ORISSA

Chief Justice

L. Panigrahi — March 4, 1953

Puisne Judges

1.	R. L. Narasimham	July 26, 1948
2.	S. P. Mahapatra	May 2, 1952
3.	B. Rao	August 26, 1954

PATNA

Chief Justice

S. K. Das — December 10, 1954

Puisne Judges

1.	V. Ramaswami	November 1, 1947
2.	B. P. Jamuar	July 18, 1949
3.	B. N. Rai	January 25, 1950
4.	C. P. Sinha	June 16, 1950
5.	K. Ahmad	April 23, 1951
6.	S. C. Misra	December 11, 1952
7.	K. K. Banerjee	December 12, 1952
8.	R. K. Chaudhury	April 4, 1953
9.	K. Sahai	July 13, 1953
10.	S. Naquilman	August 29, 1954
11.	R. K. Prasad	May 12, 1955
12.	K. Singh	May 13, 1955

PEPSU

Chief Justice

K. R. Passey	November 19, 1953

Puisne Judges

1. G. L. Chopra	October 28, 1948
2. G. Singh	July 21, 1950
3. Mehar Singh	December 24, 1953

PUNJAB

Chief Justice

A. N. Bhandari	December 8, 1952

Puisne Judges

1. G. D. Khosla	November 1, 1944
2. D. Falshaw	December 2, 1946
3. H. Singh	November 8, 1948
4. J. L. Kapur	June 6, 1949
5. S. S. Dulat	March 13, 1953
6. B. Narain	May 24, 1954

RAJASTHAN

Chief Justice

K. N. Wanchoo	January 2, 1951

Puisne Judges

1. K. L. Bapna	August 29, 1949
2. J. S. Ranawat	August 29, 1949
3. K. K. Sharma	June 15, 1951
4. D. S. Dave	July 12, 1952
5. I. N. Modi	January 29, 1953
6. D. M. Bhandari	July 26, 1955

SAURASHTRA

Chief Justice

M. C. Shah	April 1, 1951

Puisne Judges

1. S. J. Chatpar	April 5, 1950
2. J. A. Baxi	September 22, 1951

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Chief Justice

K. T. Koshi	January 26, 1952

Puisne Judges

1. K. Sankaran	July 7, 1949
2. V. I. Joseph	May 25, 1951
3. G. P. K. Pillai	November 24, 1952
4. M. S. Menon	January 29, 1953
5. T. K. Joseph	July 31, 1953
6. N. V. Iyengar	May 30, 1955
7. P. D. Menon	May 30, 1955

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS(*a*)

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (NEW DELHI)

Chairman	V.S. Hejmadi
Members	C.B. Nagarkar; A.A.A. Fyzee; S.V. Kanungo; J. Sivashanmugam Pillai; and C. V. Mahajan

(*a*) Appendix to chapter VII.

STATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

ANDHRA (KURNOOL)	
Chairman	C. Vivekanandamoorthy
Members	M.A. Venkataramana Naidu and G. Rami Reddi
ASSAM (SHILLONG)	
Chairman	J.P. Chaliha
Members	S.J. Duncan and Ikram Rasul
BIHAR (PATNA)	
Chairman	Bhagwat Prasad Singh (Acting)
Member	Muhammad Yahya
BOMBAY (BOMBAY)	
Chairman	K.B. Bharucha
Members	M.S. Patil; R.N. Welingkar and R.B. Ghorpade
HYDERABAD (HYDERABAD)	
Chairman	N.B. Bonarji
Members	Bakar Ali Mirza and Raja Dhonde Raj Bahadur
JAMMU AND KASHMIR (SRINAGAR)	
Chairman	P.N. Singh
Members	Parmanand; Feroz Din; Mulraj Mengi and Ghulam Mohammad
MADHYA BHARAT (GWALIOR)	
Chairman	D.B. Rege
Members	N. Padmanabhan Shastri and S.N. Bamroo
MADHYA PRADESH (NAGPUR)	
Chairman	V.S. Jha
Members	H.C. Seth; S.S. Pande and E.M. Joshi
MADRAS (MADRAS)	
Chairman	M. Abdul Huq (Additional Charge)
Members	M. Abdul Huq and A.F. Mascarenhas
MYSORE (BANGALORE)	
Chairman	H.B. Gundappa Gowda
Members	George Matthan and H.M. Mallikarjunappa
ORISSA (CUTTACK)	
Chairman	M. Mahapatra
Members	P.S. Sundaram and H.P. Deb
PEPSU (PATIALA)	
Chairman	Mohan Singh
Member	B.N. Khosla
PUNJAB (SIMLA)	
Chairman	Vishan Bhagwan
Members	Narinder Singh and Bhagat Ram Sharma
RAJASTHAN (JAIPUR)	
Chairman	Devi Shankar Tiwari
Members	V.R. Adige and M.M. Varma
SAURASHTRA (RAJKOT)	
Chairman	M.S. Dulipsinhji
Member	T.L. Shah
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN (TRIVANDRUM)	
Chairman	Rama Varma Thampuran
Members	V. Kunjukrishnan and N.P. Varghese
UTTAR PRADESH (ALLAHABAD)	
Chairman	Nafisul Hasan
Members	Pitambar Datt Pande, T.P. Bhalla and Radha Krishna Agrawal
WEST BENGAL (CALCUTTA)	
Chairman	A.T. Sen
Members	S.K. Majumdar and S.C. Choudhury

INCOME TAX AND ESTATE DUTY(*a*)

RATES OF INCOME TAX(*b*)

A. (*i*) In the case of every individual who is married and every Hindu undivided family:

		Rate	*Surcharge*
1.	On the first Rs. 2,000 of total income	Nil	Nil
2.	On the next Rs. 3,000 of total income	Nine pies in the rupee	One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column
3.	On the next Rs. 2,500 of total income	One anna and nine pies in the rupee	,,
4.	On the next Rs. 2,500 of total income	Two annas and three pies in the rupee	,,
5.	On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income	Three annas and three pies in the rupee	,,
6.	On the balance of total income	Four annas in the rupee	,,

(*ii*) In the case of every individual who is not married and every unregistered firm or other association of persons, not being a case to which paragraph B or paragraph C of this Part applies:

		Rate	*Surcharge*
1.	On the first Rs. 1,000 of total income	Nil	Nil
2.	On the next Rs. 4,000 of total income	Nine pies in the rupee	One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column
3.	On the next Rs. 2,500 of total income	One anna and nine pies	,,
4.	On the next Rs. 2,500 of total income	Two annas and three pies in the rupee	,,
5.	On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income	Three annas and three pies in the rupee	,,
6.	On the balance of total income	Four annas in the rupee	,,

Provided that:

(*i*) no income tax shall be payable on a total income which before deduction of the allowance, if any, for earned income, does not exceed the limit specified below;

(*ii*) the income tax payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the said allowance, if any, for earned income) exceeds the said limit;

(*iii*) the income tax payable on the total income as reduced by the allowance for earned income shall not exceed either —

(*a*) a sum bearing to half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the allowance for earned income) exceeds the said limit the same proportion as such reduced total income bears to the unreduced total income, or

(*b*) the income tax payable on the income so reduced at the rates herein specified whichever is less.

The limit referred to in the above proviso shall be:

(*i*) in the case of every Hindu undivided family which as at the end of the previous year had:

(*a*) at least two members entitled to claim partition — Rs. 8,400

(*b*) at least four members entitled to claim partition — Rs. 12,600

(*a*) Appendix to Chapter XII

(*b*) These rates are according to the Finance Act, 1955. The Finance Bill, 1956 is now before Parliament.

Provided that in the case referred to in sub-clause(*a*) none of the members, and in the case referred to in sub-clause (*b*) none of the minimum of four members:

(*a*) is less than eighteen years of age ; or

(*b*) is lineally descended from another member or along with another member is lineally descended from any other living member of the family not entitled to claim partition, and

(*ii*) in every other case Rs. 4,200

Provided further that:

(*i*) no surcharge shall be payable on a total income which before deduction of the allowance, if any, for earned income does not exceed the limit specified below:

(*ii*) the surcharge payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the said allowance, if any, for earned income) exceeds the said limit.

The limit referred to in the above proviso shall be:

(*i*) in the case of every Hindu undivided family which satisfies the conditions laid down in the preceding proviso and had as at the end of the previous year:

(*a*) at least two members entitled to claim partition Rs. 14,400
(*b*) at least four members entitled to claim partition Rs. 21,600

(*ii*) in every other case Rs. 7,200

Explanation—For the purposes of this paragraph, in the case of every Hindu undivided family governed by the Mitakshara law, a son shall be deemed to be entitled to claim partition of the co-parcenary property against his father or grandfather, notwithstanding any custom to the contrary.

B. In the case of every company:

	Rate	*Surcharge*
On the whole of total income	Four annas in the rupee	One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column

Provided that in the case of a company which, in respect of its profits liable to tax under the Income tax Act for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1956, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within the territory of India of the dividends payable out of such profits, and has deducted super tax from the dividends in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3D) of section 18 of that Act—

(*i*) where the total income, as reduced by seven annas in the rupee and by the amount, if any, exempt from income tax exceeds the amount of any dividends (including dividends payable at a fixed rate) declared in respect of the whole or part of the previous year for the assessment for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1956, and the company is a company to which the provisions of section 23A of the Income Tax Act cannot be made applicable, a rebate shall be allowed at the rate of one anna per rupee on the amount of such excess ;

(*ii*) where the amount of dividends referred to in clause (i) above exceeds the total income as reduced by seven annas in the rupee and by the amount, if any, exempt from income tax there shall be charged on the total income an additional income tax equal to the sum, if any, by which the aggregate amount of income tax actually borne by such excess (hereinafter referred to as " the excess dividend ") falls short of the amount calculated at the rate of five annas per rupee on the excess dividend.

For the purposes of the above proviso, the expression " dividend " shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (6A) of section 2 of the Income Tax Act, but any distribution included in that expression, made during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1956, shall be deemed to be a dividend declared in respect of the whole or part of the previous year.

For the purposes of clause (*ii*) of the above proviso, the aggregate amount of income tax actually borne by the excess dividend shall be determined as follows:

(*i*) the excess dividend shall be deemed to be out of the whole or such portion of the undistributed profits of one or more years immediately preceding the previous year as would be just sufficient to cover the amount of the excess dividend and as have not likewise been taken into account to cover an excess dividend of a preceding year ;

(*ii*) such portion of the excess dividend as is deemed to be out of the undistributed profits of each of the said years shall be deemed to have borne tax:

(*a*) if an order had been made under sub-section (1) of section 23A of the Income Tax Act, in respect of the undistributed profits of that year, at the rate of five annas in the rupee, and

(*b*) in respect of any other year, at the rate applicable to the total income of the company for that year reduced by the rate at which rebate, if any, was allowed on the undistributed profits.

C. In the case of every local authority and in every case in which under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, income Tax is to be charged at the maximum rate:

	Rate	*Surcharge*
On the whole of total income	Four annas in the rupee	One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column

RATES OF SUPER TAX

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a case to which any other paragraph of this Part applies:

		Rate	*Surcharge*
1.	On the first Rs. 20,000 of total income	Nil	Nil
2.	On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income	One anna in the rupee	One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column
3.	On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income	Three annas in the rupee	,,
4.	On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income	Five annas in the rupee	,,
5.	On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income	Six annas in the rupee	,,
6.	On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income	Seven annas in the rupee	,,
7.	On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income	Eight annas in the rupee	,,
8.	On the next Rs. 50,000 of total income	Nine annas in the rupee	,,
9.	On the balance of total income	Nine and a half anna in the rupee	,,

B. In the case of every local authority:

	Rate	*Surcharge*
On the whole of total income	Two and a half annas in the rupee	Three pies in the rupee

C. In the case of an association of persons being a co-operative society as defined in clause (5B) of section 2 of the Income Tax Act (other than the Sanikatta Salt owners' Society in the State of Bombay):

		Rate	*Surcharge*
1.	On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income	Nil	Nil
2.	On the balance of total income	Two and a half annas in the rupee	Three pies in the rupee

D. In the case of every company:

	Rate
On the whole of total income	Four annas and nine pies in the rupee

Provided that:

(*i*) a rebate at the rate of three annas per rupee of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which:—

(*a*) in respect of its profits liable to tax under the Income Tax Act for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment in India of the dividend payable

out of such profits and for the deduction of super tax from dividends in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3D) of section 18 of that Act, and

(*b*) is a public company with total income not exceeding Rs. 25,000 ;

(*ii*) a rebate at the rate of two annas per rupee of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which satisfies condition (*a*) but not condition (*b*), of the preceding clause ; and

(*iii*) a rebate at the rate of one anna and six pies per rupee on so much of the total income as consists of dividends from a subsidiary Indian company, and a rebate at the rate of six pies per rupee on any other income included in the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which, not being entitled to a rebate under either of the preceding clauses, is—

(*a*) a public company, or

(*b*) a company all of whose shares were held at the end of the previous year by one or more public companies:

Provided further that the super tax payable by a company, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 25,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the super tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 25,000 and

(*b*) half the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 25,000.

RATES OF ESTATE DUTY

PART I

In the case of property which consists of an interest in the joint family property of a Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara, Marumakkattayam or Alyasantana laws:

	Rate of Duty
(1) on the first Rs. 50,000 of the principal value of the estate	Nil
(2) on the next Rs. 50,000	5 per cent
(3) on the next Rs. 50,000	7½ „ „
(4) on the next Rs. 50,000	10 „ „
(5) on the next Rs. 1,00,000	12½ „ „
(6) on the next Rs. 2,00,000	15 „ „
(7) on the next Rs. 5,00,000	20 „ „
(8) on the next Rs. 10,00,000	25 „ „
(9) on the next Rs. 10,00,000	30 „ „
(10) on the next Rs. 20,00,000	35 „ „
(11) on the balance	40 „ „

PART II

In the case of property of any other kind:

	Rate of Duty
(1) on the first Rs. 1,00,000 of the principal value of the estate	Nil
(2) on the next Rs. 50,000 „	7½ per cent
(3) on the next Rs. 50,000 „	10 „ „
(4) on the next Rs. 1,00,000 „	12½ „ „
(5) on the next Rs. 2,00,000 „	15 „ „
(6) on the next Rs. 5,00,000 „	20 „ „
(7) on the next Rs. 10,00,000 „	25 „ „
(8) on the next Rs. 10,00,000 „	30 „ „
(9) on the next Rs. 20,00,000 „	35 „ „
(10) on the balance of the principal value of the estate	40 „ „

PART III

In the case of shares held by a deceased member in any company incorporated outside India which has been treated for the purpose of Indian income tax as resident for two out of the three completed assessments immediately preceding:

	Rate of Duty
(1) If the principal value of the shares does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Nil
(2) If the principal value of the shares exceeds Rs. 5,000	7½ per cent

CURRENT POSTAL RATES (*a*)

Inland Letters

Net exceeding one tola	2 annas
For every additional tola or fraction thereof ..	1 anna

Post Cards

(*i*) Local	(*a*) Single	6 pies
	(*b*) Reply ..	1 anna
(*ii*) General	(*a*) Single	9 pies
	(*b*) Reply	1½ annas
(*iii*) Letter Card	.. ..	1½ annas (each)

Books, patterns and sample packets

Up to 5 tolas	1 anna
For every additional unit of 2½ tolas or fraction thereof	6 pies
Maximum weight permissible	200 tolas

Newspapers: Inland Rates

Newspapers not exceeding 10 tolas in weight ..	3 pies
Newspapers exceeding 10 tolas but not exceeding 20 tolas in weight	6 pies
For every unit of 2 oz. or fraction thereof ..	3 pies
For every 10 tolas or part of that weight	6 pies

Parcels

Not exceeding 40 tolas	8 annas
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight ..	8 annas
Maximum weight	1,000 tolas or 12½ seers

Parcels exceeding 440 tolas in weight must be registered

Registration

Registration fee	8 annas per article

Insurance

For articles with insured value not exceeding Rs. 100 ..	6 annas
For every additional insured value of Rs. 100 ..	3 annas
Maximum value of insurance permissible ..	Rs. 5,000

Air Mails

No extra charge for letters, postcards and letter cards.
For packets a surcharge of 6 pies per tola is payable in addition to ordinary postage.
For inland air parcels there is an inclusive charge of annas 10 for every 20 tolas or fraction thereof.

FOREIGN POST

(*i*) *Letters*:

Not exceeding 1 oz.	4 annas
Additional 1 oz. or fraction thereof	2½ annas

(*ii*) *Post Cards*:

Single	2 annas
Reply	5 annas
Printed papers: every 2 oz. or fraction of that weight	1 anna

(*iii*) *Business Papers*:

Not exceeding 8 oz.	4 annas
Additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof	1 anna

(*iv*) *Sample Packets*:

Not exceeding 4 oz.	2 annas
Additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof	1 anna

(*a*) Appendix to Chapter XXI

AIR FEE: FOREIGN

	Letter (per ½oz. or fraction thereof)	Post Card	Air letter
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Afghanistan	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Burma	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
China	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Indo-China	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Indonesia	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Iran, Iraq and Israel	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Japan, Korea, and Malaya	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Egypt and Turkey	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Austria	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Denmark	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
France	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Gibraltar	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Great Britain	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Greece	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Norway	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Poland	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Switzerland	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
U.S.S.R.	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Ethiopia	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kenya	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Libya	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sudan	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Australia	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
New Zealand	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Gold Coast	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mauritius	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
South-West Africa	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Union of South Africa	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bermuda	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
Canada	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cuba	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mexico	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
U.S.A.	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
British Guiana	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
Colombia	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
Peru	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
Venezuela	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0

For second class air mail to Ceylon, Pakistan and Portuguese India, an air surcharge of 1½ annas per tola is payable in addition to the ordinary inland postage rate for books, patterns and sample packages.

Air Parcels

Country	Postage, inclusive of air fee, for the first lb.	Postage, inclusive of air fee, on each subsequent 4 oz. or fraction thereof
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Afghanistan	5 8 0	0 11 0
Australia	10 8 0	2 5 0
Ceylon	2 0 0	(for every lb. and part thereof)
Egypt	7 12 0	1 2 0
France	11 0 0	1 14 0
U. K.	9 12 0	1 14 0
Switzerland	9 8 0	1 12 0
U. S. A.	15 8 0	3 8 0

MISCELLANEOUS

Money Orders

Sums up to Rs. 5	2 annas
Over Rs. 5 and up to Rs. 10	3 annas
Over Rs. 10 and up to Rs. 15	4 annas
Over Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 25	6 annas
Each complete sum of Rs. 25	6 annas

Telegraphic Money Orders

The fee for a telegraphic money order includes the commission charged for that amount for an ordinary money order, in addition to the cost of the telegram, together with a surcharge of annas 2.

Postal Orders

Postal order	1 anna for each order
Express delivery	2 annas
Business reply post cards and envelopes (yearly permit)	Rs. 10

Post Box Bags

Yearly	Rs. 12
Quarterly	Rs. 4
Combined post box and bags (yearly)	Rs. 15

Savings Bank

It has been decided:

(1) to raise the maximum limit of deposit for an individual depositor to Rs. 15,000 and for joint accounts to Rs. 30,000;
(2) to allow 2 per cent interest on balances up to Rs. 10,000 and 1½ per cent on balances held in excess of Rs. 10,000;
(3) to allow withdrawals twice a week subject to a total maximum amount of Rs. 10,000; and
(4) to allow withdrawals by cheque at the Bombay G.P.O. and at certain head post offices in the Bombay circle.

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

12-Year Certificates:

Denominations:	Rs. 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000
Maturity value	Rs. 7-8, 15, 75, 150, 750, 1,500, and 7,500

7-Year Certificates:

Denominations:	Rs. 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000 and 5,000
Maturity value	Rs. 6-4, 12-8, 62-8, 125, 1,250 and 6,250

5-Year Certificates:

Denominations:	Rs. 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000 and 5,000
Maturity value	Rs. 5-12, 11-8, 57-8, 115, 1,150 and 5,750

A single individual can hold certificates up to the value of Rs. 25,000, but jointly with another, he can hold certificates worth Rs. 50,000. The five and seven-year certificates are encashable at any time. The twelve-year certificate, can, however, be cashed only on the expiry of a specified period.

Postal Life Insurance

From January 1, 1949, the Defence Services personnel were also enabled to avail themselves of the benefits of the Postal Insurance Fund.

Inland Telegrams

Telegrams sent to or received from places in India, Burma Ceylon or Pakistan are classed as inland telegrams. The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows:

Delivery in India	*Express*	*Ordinary*
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Minimum charge (8 words)	1 10 0	0 13 0
For each additional word over 8	0 2 0	0 1 0

Delivery in Burma and Pakistan

Minimum charge (8 words)	2 12 0	1 6 0
For each additional word over 8	0 4 0	0 2 0

Press Telegrams: Delivery in India

Minimum charge (50 words)	1 8 0	0 12 0
For every additional 5 words over 50 ..	0 2 0	0 1 0

Greeting Telegrams

Greeting telegrams at specially reduced rates may be sent on festive occasions from or to any telegraph office in India.

Number of words:

(*a*) Name and address of the addressee ..	4 words
(*b*) Greetings indicated by a number ..	1 word
(*c*) Name of sender	1 word
	6 words

	Express	*Ordinary*
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For these 6 words	1 0 0	0 8 0
For each additional word over 6	0 2 0	0 1 0

CULTURAL AND LEARNED SOCIETIES(*a*)

1. All India Oriental Conference, Poona.
2. The Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry.
3. The Association of Indian Culture, Calcutta.
4. The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
5. The Bengal Library Association, Calcutta.
6. The Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandala, Poona.
7. Bihar Research Society, Patna.
8. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.
9. Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.
10. C.P. and Berar Jain Research Institute, Yeotmal.
11. C.P. and Berar Library Association, Nagpur.
12. The C.P. Research Society, Nagpur.
13. Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.
14. Ethnographic and Folkculture Society, Lucknow.
15. Ganganath Jha Research Institute, Allahabad.
16. Greater India Society, Calcutta.
17. Gujarat Research Society, Bombay.
18. The Hindustani Culture Society, Allahabad.
19. Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.
20. Indian Historical Records Commission, New Delhi.
21. Indian History Congress Association, Allahabad.
22. Indian Historical Research Institute, Bombay.
23. Indian Institute of Culture, Bangalore.
24. The Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner.
25. Indian Library Association, Calcutta.
26. Indian Library Association, Delhi.
27. Indian Philosophical Congress, Delhi.
28. The Indian Political Science Association, Aligarh.
29. Indian Psychological Association, Calcutta.
30. Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay.
31. International Academy of Indian Culture, Nagpur.
32. Iran Society, Calcutta.
33. Islamic Research Association, Bombay.
34. Jain Sanskriti Samrakshak Sangha, Sholapur.
35. The K.R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay.
36. Kuppuswami Sastri Research Institute, Madras.
37. Maha Bodhi Society of India, Calcutta.
38. Madras Library Society of India, Calcutta.
39. Oriental Institute, Baroda.
40. The Mythic Society, Bangalore.
41. The Numismatic Society of India, Bombay.
42. Prachyavani (Institute of Oriental Learning), Calcutta.
43. Rajasthan Shodh Parishad, Udaipur.
44. Rama Varma Research Institute, Trichur.
45. The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.
46. Shardashram, Yeotmal.
47. Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay.
48. The U.P. Historical Society, Lucknow.
49. Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi.
50. Venkatesvara Research Institute, Tirupati.
51. Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.

(*a*) Appendix to chapter XXV.

LITERARY ORGANISATIONS

General

1. All-India Progressive Writers' Association, Bombay.
2. P.E.N. All-India Centre, Bombay.

Assamese

1. Assam Sahitya Sabha, Gauhati.
2. Asom Satra Samgha, Jorhat.
3. Kamrup Anusandhan Samiti, Gauhati.
4. Kamrup Sahitya Samaj, Gauhati.
5. Jayshree Sangh, Dibrugarh.
6. Mukul Samgha, Shillong.
7. Senjiv Samaj, Sibsagar.
8. Tarun Lekhak Samgha, Gauhati.

Bengali

1. Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta.
2. Prabasi Banga Sahitya Parishad, Allahabad.
3. Nikhil Banga Sahitya Sammelan, Delhi.
4. Rabindra Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta.
5. Sahitya Basar, Agartala.

Gujarati

1. Bhavanagar Sahitya Sabha, Bhavnagar, Saurashtra.
2. Gujarat Sahitya Parishad, Bombay.
3. Gujarat Sahitya Parishad, Ahmedabad.
4. Gujarat Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad.
5. Gujarat Lekhak Milan, Ahmedabad.
6. Junagarh Sahitya Sabha, Junagarh, Saurashtra.
7. Lekhak Milan, Bombay.
8. Narmad Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad.
9. Premanand Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad.
10. Prachya Vidya Mandir, Baroda.
11. Rajkot Sahitya Sabha, Rajkot, Saurashtra.
12. University School of Gujarati Languages and Literature, Ahmedabad.

Hindi

1. Akhil Bharatiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.
2. Assam Prantiya Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Gauhati.
3. Bangiya Hindi Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta.
4. Bharatiya Hindi Parishad, Allahabad.
5. Bihar Prantiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Patna.
6. Bihar Rashtra Bhasha Parishad, Patna.
7. Bombay Prantiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Bombay.
8. Bombay Hindi Sabha, Bombay.
9. Braj Sahitya Mandal, Mathura.
10. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras.
11. Deo Sahitya Parishad, Tikamgarh, Vindhya Pradesh.
12. Gujarat Prantiya Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Ahmedabad.
13. Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Bharatpur, Rajasthan.
14. Hindi Sahitya Parishad, Meerut.
15. Hindi Vidhyapitha, Deoghar, Bihar.
16. Hindustani Academy, Allahabad.
17. Hyderabad Rajya Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad.
18. Karnatak Prantiya Hindi Prachar Sabha, Dharwar.
19. Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Banaras.
20. Kerala Hindi Prachar Sabha, Tripunithura, Cochin.
21. Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Indore.
22. Maharashtra Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Poona.
23. Madhya Pradesh Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Jabalpur.
24. Mysore Hindi Sahitya Parishad, Mysore.
25. Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Agra.
26. Pepsu Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Kapurthala.
27. Prasad Parishad, Banaras.
28. Punjab Prantiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Ambala Cantt.
29. Rajasthan Prantiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Jaipur.
30. Raghuraj Sahitya Parishad, Rewa, Vindhya Pradesh.
31. Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha.
32. Sahityakar Sansad, Allahabad.
33. Sahitya Sadan, Abohar, Ferozepur, Punjab.
34. Sansadiya Hindi Parishad, New Delhi.
35. Shasan Sahitya Parishad, Nagpur.
36. Tamilnadu Hindi Prachar Sabha, Tiruchirapalli.
37. Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.
38. Utkal Prantiya Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Cuttack.
39. Vidarbh Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Nagpur.

Kannada

1. Kannada Sahitya Parishad, Bangalore.
2. Karnatak Seva Sangh, Madras.
3. Karnatak Vidhyavardhak Sangh, Dharwar.

Kashmiri

1. Bazmi Kung Posh, C/o Kashmiri Cultural Congress, Srinagar.
2. Kashmir Bazmi Adab, Lal Chowk, Srinagar.

Malayalam

1. Kerala Kala Samsat, Trivandrum.
2. Purogamana Sahitya Sankhadan, Kottayam.
3. Samastha Kerala Sahitya Parishad, Ernakulam.

Marathi

1. Delhi Marathi Sahitya Mandal, New Delhi.
2. Mumbai Marathi Sahitya Sangh, Bombay.

3. Marathi Sahitya Parishad, Poona.
4. Marathi Sahitya Sabha, Indore.
5. Marathwada Sahitya Parishad, Aurangabad.
6. Vidarbha Sahitya Parishad, Nagpur.

Oriya

1. Utkal Sahitya Samaj, Cuttack.

Punjabi

1. Khalsa Tract Society, Amritsar.
2. Punjabi Sahitya Parishad, Amritsar.
3. Punjabi Sahit Akadami, Ludhiana.
4. Punjabi Sahit Sabha, New Delhi.
5. Punjabi Sabha, Camp College, New Delhi.

Sanskrit

1. Asiatic Society, Calcutta.
2. Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta.
3. Sanskrit Vishwa Parishad, Bombay.
4. Sanskrit Sahitya Sangh, Lucknow.
5. Government Sanskrit College, Banaras.

Tamil

1. Madras Presidency Tamil Sangham, Tinneveli.
2. Tamil Academy, Madras.
3. Tamil Vallarchi Kalagam, Madras.
4. Tamil Writers' Association, Madras.

Telugu

1. Andhra Sahitya Parishad, Kakinada.
2. Andhra Saraswat Parishad, Hyderabad.
3. Rayalaseema Kavi Pandita Parishad.
4. Telengana Writers' Association, Hyderabad.
5. Telugu Bhasha Samiti (Telugu Academy), Madras.

Urdu

1. Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-Urdu, Aligarh.
2. Anjuman-e-Tamir Pasand Musnafin, Bhopal
3. Dar-ul-Musannafean (Shibli Academy), Azamgarh.
4. Idara-e-Abhiyal-e-Urdu, Hyderabad.
5. Jamia-e-Urdu, Agra.
6. Urdu Sabha, Delhi.

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY SANGEET NATAK AKADAMI

Ajmer

1. Ajmer Music College, Ajmer.

Andhra

2. Andhra Ganakala Parishad, Rajamundri
3. Kalakshetra, Eluru
4. Saraswati Gana Sabha, Kakinada.
4. Andhra Nataka Kala Parishad, Gudiwada.

Assam

5. Assam Sangeet Natak Academy, Shillong.
6. Binapani Natya Samity, Hoiborgaon, Nowgong.
7. Dibrugarh Jnanadayinee Sangitayan, P.O. Rahbari, Dibrugarh.
8. Gauripur Music School, Gauripur.
9. Nowgong Dramatic Club, Nowgong.
10. Silcher Sangeet Vidyalaya, P.O. Silchar.

Bihar

11. Bharatiya Nritya Kala Mandir, Jhaji Kodhi, Kadamkuan, Patna.
12. Bihar Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, Patna.
13. Bihar Secretariat Dramatic Club, Patna.
14. Friends Union Dramatic Club, P.O. Sultanganj (Dist: Bhagalpur).
15. Mahila Kala Mandir, Yarpur, Patna.
16. Rabindra Parishad, Station Road, Patna.
17. Sangeet Mandal, Patna.
18. Shri Maruthanandan Shahabad Sangeet Sangh, Arrah.
19. Vindhya Kala Mandir, Ka zipur, Patna.

Bombay

20. Anand Prasarak Karnatic Natya Sangh, P.O. Hulyal, Taluka Jamkhandi, Bijapur.
21. Bharatiya Sangeet Shikshapith, Bharatiya Vidhya Bhavan, Bombay.
22. Darpana, Chidambaram, Ahmedabad.
23. Dharmarth Sangeet Pathshala, Mangalwar Peth, Dharwar.
24. Friends' Circle, Kalyan.
25. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Dalmia Building, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
26. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Poona.
27. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, (School of Indian Music) Near Royal Opera House, Bombay.
28. Gayan Samaj and Deval Club, Khasbagh, Kolhapur.
29. Indian National Theatre, Babulnath Temple, Babulnath Road, Bombay.
30. Kala Nilayam, Brahmanwada Road, Bombay.
31. Kalyan Gayan Samaj, Kalyan, Bombay.
32. Lalit Kala Mandal, Rajpipla.
33. Little Ballet Troupe, Pericra Hill Road, Andheri, Bombay.
34. Maharashtriya Kalopasak Mandal, Modiwale Pandit Wada, Poona.
35. Shri Mallikarjun Natya Amateurs, Jamkhandi, Bijapur.
36. Natya Niketan Ltd., Proctor Road, Bombay.
37. Nadiad Kala Mandir, Station Road Nadiad.
38. Poona Bharat Gayan Samaj, 861 Sadasiva Peth, Poona.
39. Saraswati Gayan Samaj, Pandharpur, Poona.
40. Shri Krishna Sangeet Vidvalava Bijapur.
41. Sur Singar Samsad, 198, Jamshedji Tat Road, Bombay-1.

42. School of Culture, Theosophical Society, Belgaum.
43. Union High School Music Circle, Malji Road, Broach.
44. Vijaya Dramatic Association, Gadag.
45. Shri Vishnu Sangeet Vidyalaya, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Nasik.
46. Vyas Academy of Music, Ranade Road Extension, Dadar, Bombay.

Delhi

47. Bharatiya Kala Kendra, 18, Curzon Road, New Delhi.
48. Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya, 165-D Kamla Nagar, Delhi.
49. Delhi Natya Sangh, 61, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi.
50. Little Theatre Group, 1, Lady Harding Road, New Delhi.
51. Sangeet Bharati, Con. Circus, New Delhi.
52. Sangeet Niketan, Billimaran, Delhi.
53. Indian National Theatre, 14, Narendra Place, New Delhi.
54. Triveni Kala Sangam, M. Block, New Delhi.

Hyderabad

55. Hyderabad Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, C/o The Education Dept., Govt. of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.
56. Hyderabad Music and Dance Academy, Hyderabad.
57. Kakatiya Kala Samiti, Ramalingeswar Temple, Warangal.
58. Kala Kendra, Ambajogai, Mominabad.
59. Kala Mandal, 854, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.
60. Natak Kala Niketan, 3/4/374, Bagh Lingampally, Hyderabad.
61. Sanmithra Natya Kala Samithi, Esamiah Bazar, Hyderabad.
62. Sri Thyagaraja Gana Sabha, Rashtrapati Road, Secundrabad.
63. Vijay Fine Arts Association, Troop Bazar, Hyderabad.

Madhya Bharat

64. Artists Combine, Dr. Khirwadkar Wada, Lohia Bazar, Lashkar, Gwalior.
65. Madhya Bharat Kala Parishad, Gwalior.
66. Malav Lok Sahitya Parishad, Ujjain.
67. Shankar Gandharva Vidyalaya, Lashkar, Gwalior.

Madhya Pradesh

68. Bhatkhande Lalit Kala Samiti, Raipur.
69. Chatur Sangeet Mahavidyalay, Nagpur.

Madras

70. Arts Academy, 42, Vellala St., Purasawalkam, Madras.
71. Egmore Dramatic Society, 43, Gengu Reddi Street, Egmore, Madras.
72. Indian Fine Arts Society, 9, Armenian Street, Madras.
73. Kalai Kazhagam, Devkottai.
74. Kala Kshetra, Adyar, Madras.
75. Madras Sectt. Andhra Association, Fort St. George, Madras.
76. Madras Sectt. Party, Fort St. George, Madras.
77. Madras State Sangeetha Nataka Sangham, C/o The Education Dept., Govt. of Madras.
78. Nataka Kazhagam, 14, Mount Road, Madras.
79. Music Academy, Madras.
80. Perambur Sangeet Sabha, Perambur, Madras.
81. Ramani School of Music, Mylapore, Madras.
82. Shri Parthasarathy Swami Sabha, Triplicane, Madras.
83. Shri Thyagaraja Sangeetha Vidwat Samajam, 5, Thyagarajapuram, Madras-4.
84. Thyaga Brahma Gana Sabha, Thyagarajanagar, Madras.

Mysore

85. Ayyanar College of Music, Bangalore.
86. Ayyanar College of Music, Narayana Sastri Road, Mysore.
87. Sri Bharath Seva Mandali, Cubbonpet, Bangalore-2.
88. Chaya Artistes, Chamarajapet, Bangalore.
89. Ganamandiram, 78, Basavanagudi, Bangalore-4.
90. Karnataka Sangeet Vidyalaya, Shankarapura, Bangalore.
91. Malleswaram Sangeetha Sabha, Bangalore-3.
92. Mitra Vrunda, Hassan, Mysore.
93. Mysore State Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, C/o The Educacation Dept., Govt. of Mysore, Bangalore.
94. Sri Purandhara Thyagaraja Sangeeta Pathashala, Mandi Mohalla, Mysore.
95. Sangeetha Kalabhivardhini Sabha, 1670, Mosakeri, KR Mohalla, Mysore.
96. Sri Saraswathi Ganakala Mandiram, 2638, Chamundipuram, Mysore.
97. Sri Sadguru Sangeeta Pathashala, P.O. Mandya, Mysore.
98. Shri Varalakshmi Academy of Fine Arts, Mysore.
99. Vani Institute, 5th Main Road, Chamarajapet, Shanker Mutt Cross, Bangalore-2.

Orissa

100. Kala Vikash Kendra, Gangamandir, Cuttack.
101. Mahavir Natya Sangh, Baramba, Dist. Cuttack.
102. National Music Association, Baxi Bazar, Cuttack.
103. Nrutya Niketan, Cuttack.
104. Orissa Sangeet Parishad, Puri.
105. Utkal Nrutya Sangeet Nataka Parishad, Cuttack.
106. Utkal Sangeet Samaj, Cuttack.

Pepsu

107. Bharatiya Sangeet Sabha, Yadavindra Stadium, Patiala.

Punjab

108. Shri Harivallabh Sangeet Maha Sabha, Devi Talav, Jullundur City.

Rajasthan

109. Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur.
110. Rajasthan Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, C/o the Education Dept., Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Travancore-Cochin

111. Kerala Kala Mandalam, Cheruthuruthi.

Uttar Pradesh

112. Bharatiya Kala Niketan, Chandausi.
113. Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya, Lakhimpur-Kheri.
114. Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow.
115. Kambhoj Saptakala Niketan, Meerut.
116. Nagari Natak Mandali, Kabir Chaura, Banaras.
117. Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyapith, Lucknow.
118. Sangeet Samaj College, Tilak Road, Meerut.
119. Sangeet Samaj, Jattiwara.
120. Vishwa Sewa Sadan, Meerut.

West Bengal

121. Banga Vani, Nabadwip.
122. Bohurupee, 11 A, Nasiruddin Road, Calcutta-17.
123. Dakshinee, 132, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta-29.
124. Gitabitan, 155, Russa Road, Calcutta.
125. Hrishikesh Sangeet Vidyalaya, Nabadwip, W. Bengal.
126. Sankar Mitter Kirtan Shikshalaya, 19, Deshapriya Park Road, Calcutta-26.
127. Sri Sri Ramkrishna Sura Bharati, Suri-Birbhum.

Saurashtra

128. Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Rajkot.
129. Saurashtra Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, C/o the Education Dept., Govt. of Saurashtra, Rajkot.

ART INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES

1. Government School of Art, Patna (Bihar)
2. Sarda Ukil School of Art, 66, Queensway, New Delhi.
3. Ukil School of Art, Bhelupura, Banaras (U.P.)
4. School of Arts, Trivandrum (Travancore-Cochin).
5. Maharaja's School of Arts and Crafts, Jaipur (Rajasthan).
6. Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow (U.P.)
7. Government School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, P.T.
8. Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay.
9. Kala-Bhawan, Viswa-Bharati, Santiniketan (W. Bengal).
10. Indian Art School, 139, Dharmtola Street, Calcutta.
11. Government College of Arts and Crafts 28, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
12. Shree Lakshmi Kala-Bhawan, Dhar (Madhya Bharat).
13. A.V.S. School of Art, Bhimavaram, W. Godavari (Andhra).
14. Model Art Institute, Noor Building, Dadar, Bombay-14.
15. Allahabad School of Art, 9 Lothian Road, Allahabad (U.P.).
16. Kala-Niketan, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh).
17. Sri Vikrama School of Art, Jeypore (Orissa).
18. Art Department, Delhi Polytechnic, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
19. Art Department, Scindia School, Gwalior (Madhya Bharat).
20. Kala Vibhag, Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali (Rajasthan).
21. Art Department, Doon School, Dehra-Dun (U.P.).
22. Art Department, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamianagar, Delhi.
23. Art Department, Daly College, Indore, (M.B.).
24. Art Department, Mayo College, Ajmer
25. Government Art School, Trichur (Travancore-Cochin).
26. Art Department, Shiam Sunder Memorial Institution, Chandausi (U.P).
27. Calcutta Art Society, 7 Lindsay Street, Calcutta.
28. Indian Society of Oriental Art, Senate Hall, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
29. Academy of Fine Arts, Indian Museum House, Calcutta.
30. "Rupa-Vani", 42-A, Joy Mitter Street, Calcutta-5.
31. The Indian Institute of Art in Industry, Artistry House, Park Street, Calcutta.
32. Calcutta Group, 190 B, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta-29.
33. The Gujarati Kala Mandal, 100-102 Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay.
34. Youths' Art and Culture Circle, Saksaria Chambers, 139, Meadows Street, Bombay.
35. Art Society of India, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
36. Bombay Art Society, Jehangir Art Gallery, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort Bombay.
37. Indian Academy of Fine Arts, Cooper Road, Amritsar (Punjab).
38. Silpa-Kala Parishad, Government School of Art. Patna (Bihar).
39. Nagpur School of Fine Art Society, Nagpur (M.P.).
40. U.P. Artists' Association, 37, Hazratganj, Lucknow.
41. Gujarat Kala Sangh Chitrasala, 43, Brahmin Mitra Mandal Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
42. National Heritage Preservation Society, Bundi (Rajasthan).

43. Progressive Painters' Association, 2 Casa Major Road, Egmore, Madras.
44. Progressive Artists' Association, P.B. No. 32, Srinagar (Kashmir).
45. Rajputana Fine Arts Association, Government College, Ajmer.
46. Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Bazar Mulla Zarif, Rampur (U.P.).
47. Kala Darshan, Bhadra, Mission Road, Ahmedabad (Bombay).
48. Ajmer-Marwara Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Jones Ganj, Ajmer.
49. Kalakar Parishad, 550, Colonelganj, Allahabad (U.P.).
50. Culture Centre, Indian Union Club, Ootacamund (Madras).
51. Hyderabad Art Society, C/o Government School of Arts, Hyderabad.
52. Vidya-Bhawan Society, Udaipur (Rajasthan).
53. The Friday Group of Artists, 93, Nandlalpura, Indore (M.B.).
54. Government School of Arts, Hyderaguda, Hyderabad.
55. All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.
56. Triveni Kala Sangam, M. Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
57. Delhi Silpi Chakra, Queensway, New Delhi.
58. Indian Sculptors' Association, Bombay.
59. Bombay Artists' Group, Bombay.
60. Institute of Architects, Bombay.
61. South Indian Painters' Association, Madras.
62. Kalakshetra, Madras.
63. Kala Bhavan, Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Banaras (U.P.).

AKADAMI AWARDS FOR MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA

1953

MUSIC

1. *Hindustani Vocal* .. Rajab Khan
2. *Hindustani Instrumental* .. Ahmed Jan Thirakwa
3. *Karnataka Vocal* .. Vasudevachar
4. *Karnataka Instrumental* .. Palladam Sanjeevarao

No awards for dance and drama were made for the year 1953. The *Sangeet Natak Akadami*, however, conferred its fellowship on the following distinguished artistes:

1. Ariakkudi Ramanujam Iyengar
2. Alauddin Khan
3. Hafiz Ali Khan
4. Prithiviraj Kapoor

1954

MUSIC

1. *Hindustani Vocal* .. Anant Manohar Joshi.
2. *Hindustani Instrumental* .. Govind Rao Burhanpurkar
3. *Karnataka Vocal* .. Maharajapuram Vishwanatha Aiyar
4. *Karnataka Instrumental* .. Rajaratnam Pillai

DANCE

1. *Bharatnatyam* .. Shrimati Balasaraswati
2. *Kathak* .. Shambhoo Maharaj

DRAMA

1. Bal Gandharva
2. Gubbi Veeranna

1955

MUSIC

1. *Hindustani Vocal* .. Raja Bhayya Poonchwale
2. *Hindustani Instrumental* .. Bismillah Khan (Shahnai)
3. *Karnataka Vocal* .. M.S. Subbulakshmi
4. *Karnataka Instrumental* .. Palghat T.S. Mani Iyer (Mridangam)

DANCE

1. *Kathakali* .. Guru Kunju Kurup
2. *Manipuri* .. Guru Amubi Singh

DRAMA

1. *Acting* .. Ganpatrao Bodas
2. *Directing and Producing* .. Prithviraj Kapoor

OUTSTANDING BOOKS SELECTED FOR A CASH AWARD OF RS. 5,000 EACH

1.	Assamese	..	*Bana Phul* (Poems) by Jatindranath Dowerah.
2.	Bengali	..	*Shreestha Kavita* (Poems) by the late Jeevananda Das.
3.	Gujarati	..	*Mahadev Bhaini*, the late Mahadev Desai's Diary.
4.	Hindi	..	*Him Tarangini* (Poems) by Makhanlal Chaturvedi.
5.	Kannada	..	*Shri Ramayana Darshan* (Epic) by "Kuvempu".
6.	Malayalam	..	*Bhasa Sahitya Charitram* (History of Malayalam literature in seven volumes) by R. Narayana Panikkar.
7.	Marathi	..	*Vaidik Sanskriticha Vikas* (Cultural history of Vedic India) by Laxman Shastri Joshi.
8.	Oriya	..	*Amrutara Santany* (Novel dealing with tribal life) by Gopinath Mohanty.
9.	Punjabi	..	*Merey Saian Jeo* (Poems) by Bhai Vir Singh.
10.	Tamil	..	*Tamil Inbam* (Eassays) by R.P. Sethu Pillai.
11.	Telugu	..	*Andhrulu Sanghika Charitram* (Social history of the Andhras as revealed through literature) by the late Saravaram Pratap Reddy.
12.	Urdu	..	*Maal Aur Nashiyat* (philosophic treatise) by Zafar Hussain Khan.

A book in Kashmiri is still to be selected for the award. No original compositions in Sanskrit and English, published since independence, were sufficiently outstanding to merit the award.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

This bibliography is not comprehensive. It is only meant to serve as a short guide to further reading on the subjects covered in this book.

GENERAL

Agarwal, S. N. — *Towards a Socialist Economy*, (New Delhi, 1955)
All India Congress Committee — *Our Immediate Programme*, (New Delhi, 1950)
Appadorai, A. — *Economic Conditions in South India*, (Madras, 1937)
Arokiaswami, M. and Royappa, J. P. — *Modern Economic History of India*, 2nd ed., (Madras, 1951)
Anstey, Vera — *Economic Development of India*, 3rd ed., (London, 1949)
Banerjee, Surendra Nath — *A Nation in Making*, (Madras, 1925)
Banerjee, P. N. — *A Study of Indian Economics*, 7th ed., (Calcutta, 1954)
Bansal, G. L. — *India and Pakistan* (An Analysis of Agricultural, Mineral and Industrial Resources), (1948)
Bose, Subhas Chandra — *The Indian Struggle 1920-34* (New York, 1936)
Bowles, C. — *Ambassador's Report*, (New York, 1954)
Chintamani, C. Y. — *Indian Politics since the Mutiny*, (Allahabad, 1937)
Das Gupta, A. — *Economic Geography of India and Pakistan*, (Calcutta)
Desai, A. R. — *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, (Bombay, 1954)
Dube, R. N. — *Economic Geography of the Indian Republic*, (Allahabad, 1954)
Dube, S. C. — *Indian Village*, (London, 1955)
Dutt, Romesh Chandra — *Economic History of India*, 2 vols., 7th ed., (London, 1950)
Dutt, R. P. — *India Today and Tomorrow*, (Delhi, 1955)
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East — *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*, (Annual)
Gadgil, D. R., and Sovani, N. V. — *War and Indian Economic Policy*, 2nd ed., (Poona, 1949)
Gandhi. M. K. — *Sarvodaya*, (Ahmedabad, 1954)
" — *The Story of My Experiments with Truth*, (Ahmedabad, 1949)
" — *Selections from Gandhi*, 2nd. ed., (Ahmedabad)
Farquhar, J. — *Modern Religious Movements in India*, (New York, 1924)
Imperial Council of Agricultural Research — *Developing Village India: Studies in Village Problems* (New Delhi, 1946)
Information Service of India — *India Annual Review*, (London)
International Labour Office — *Recent Developments in Certain Aspects of Indian Economy*, 2 vols. (New Delhi, 1955)
Iyengar, S. K. — *Rural Economic Enquiries in the Hyderabad State 1949-51* (Hyderabad 1951)
Jain, P. C. — *Problems of Indian Economics*, (Allahabad, 1953)
Jathar G. B. and Beri, S. G. — *Indian Economics*, 9th ed., (Bombay, 1952)
Kabir, Humayun — *Indian Heritage*, 3rd ed., (Bombay, 1955)
Karunakaran K. P. — *India in World Affairs 1947-50*, (New Delhi, 1952)
Kripalani, J. B. — *The Gandhian Way*, (Bombay, 1945)
Kumarappa, J. C. — *Present Economic Situation*, (Wardha, 1949)
Kundra, J. C. — *Indian Foreign Policy 1947-54*, (Bombay, 1955)
Lanka Sundaram — *India in World Politics*, (Delhi, 1944)
Limaye, Madhu — *Indian Communism Today*, (Bombay, 1954)
Masaldan, P. N. — *Evolution of Provincial Autonomy in India 1858-1950*, (Bombay, 1953)
Masani, M. R. — *The Communist Party of India*, (London, 1954)
Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting — *Independence and After*: Speeches of Jawaharlal Nehru (1946-49), (Delhi 1951)
" — *India in World Economy*, (Delhi, 1951)
" — *President Rajendra Prasad's Speeches*, (Delhi, 1955)
" — *Rajaji's Speeches*, (Delhi, 1949)
" — *Sardar Patel on Indian Problems*, (Delhi, 1949)
" — *Jawaharlal Nehru's Speeches 1949-53* (Delhi, 1954)
Misra, A. B. and Misra, A. P. — *An Approach to Rural and Municipal Economics*, (Agra, 1955)
Mookerji, Radha Kumud — *Fundamental Unity of India*, (Bombay, 1954)

Mukerjee, Radha Kamal and Dey, H. L., ed., *Economic Problems of Modern India*, 2 vols., (London, 1941)

Nanavati, M. B. and Vakil, C. N. *Group Prejudices in India*: a *Symposium*, (Bombay, 1951)

Nanavati, M.B. and Anjaria, J. J. *Indian Rural Problems* (Bombay, 1944)

Nehru, Jawaharlal *An Autobiography*, (London, 1937)

" *The Discovery of India*, (Calcutta, 1946)

O' Malley, L. S. S. *Modern India and the West*, (London, 1941)

Owen, R. *Economic and Commercial Conditions in India*, (Board of Trade, U. K.: Overseas Economic Survey), (London, 1953)

Oxford University Press *Oxford Economic Atlas for India and Ceylon* (London, 1953)

Panandikar, S. G. *Forms of Economic Organization*, (Allahabad, 1954)

Panikkar, K. M. *India and the Indian Ocean*, (London, 1945)

Pillai, P. P. *Economic Conditions in India*, (London, 1925)

Radhakrishnan, S *Indian Philosophy*, 2 vols., (London, 1951)

Rajkumar, N. V. *The Background of India's Foreign Policy*, (New Delhi, 1953)

" *Indian Political Parties*, (New Delhi, 1948)

Rajendra Prasad *India Divided*, (Bombay, 1946)

Ramaswamy, T. N. *The Economic Problem of India*, (Bombay, 1942)

Ranadive, B. T. *The Crisis of Indian Economy*, (Bombay, 1953)

Rao, A. V. R. *Structure and Working of Village Panchayats*, (Poona, 1954)

Rao, B. S. *India's Foreign Relations, 1947-51*, (New Delhi, 1952)

Sarkar, B. K. *Creative India*, (New York, 1937)

Shelvankar, K. S. *The Problem of India*, (London, 1940)

Sitaramayya, B. P. *The History of the Indian National Congress*, 2 vols., (Bombay, 1946-47)

Sundara Rajan, V. *An Economic History of India, 1757-1947*, (Baroda, 1955)

Smith, W. C. *Modern Islam in India, A Social Analysis*, (London, 1946)

Tendulkar, D. G. *Mahatma—Life of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi*, 8 vols., (Bombay, 1951-54)

Thompson, Edward and Garrat, G. T. *Rise and Fulfilment of British Rule in India*, (London, 1934)

Thomas, P. J. and Ramakrishna, K. C. *Some South Indian Villages—A Resurvey* (Madras, 1940)

Vakil, C. N. *Economic Consequences of Divided India*, (Bombay, 1950)

Vivekananda, Swami *The Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda*, (Almora, 1950-51)

Wadia, P.A and Merchant, K.T. *Our Economic Problem* (Bombay, 1943)

REFERENCE WORKS, OFFICIAL REPORTS, DIRECTORIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Associated Advertisers and Printers Ltd. *All-India Civil List* (issued half-yearly under the authority of the Govt. of India), (Bombay)

Binani, G. D. and Rao, T. V. R. *India at a Glance*, Annual, (Calcutta)

Government of India, Publications Branch, Delhi *Catalogue of Civil Publications*, corrected up to December 31, 1948, and later supplements, (Delhi)

Census of India 1951, Reports and Papers, (Decennial Series)

Central Statistical Organisation *Statistical Abstract*, Annual, New Series since 1949, (Delhi)

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research *National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in India*, 3 vols., (New Delhi, 1949-55)

" *The Wealth of India*—a *Dictionary of Indian Raw Materials and Industrial Products*, 3 vols., (in progress), (New Delhi, 1948-54)

Goswamy, B. L. *Century Digest of Statutory Notifications*, (Delhi)

Government of India *Report of the Scientific Man-Power Committee*, (Delhi 1949)

Hearn, Gordon, ed., A *Handbook for Travellers in India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon*, 16th ed., (London, 1949)

Imperial Gazetteer of India, 26 vols., 2nd ed., (London, completed in 1909)

Ministry of Commerce *Recent Social and Economic Trends in India*, (Delhi, 1946)

" *Guide to Current Official Statistics*, 3 vols., (Delhi, 1943, 1945, 1949)

Ministry of Education *Directory of Educational, Scientific, Literary and Cultural Organisations in India*, (Delhi, 1946)

Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	*The Eighth Year*, (Annual Series), (Delhi)
,,	*Facts about India* (Delhi, 1954)
,,	*India—A Reference Annual*, (Delhi)
Central Statistical Organisation, Cabinet Secretariat	*Monthy Abstract of Statistics*, (New Delhi, 1952)
Parliament Secretariat	*A Bibliography on the Report of the Planning Commission*, (New Delhi, 1950)
Planning Commission	*The First Five Year Plan*, (Delhi, 1952)
,,	*Second Five Year Plan—A Draft Outline*, (Delhi, 1956)
Reserve Bank of India	*Report on Currency and Finance*, Annual (Bombay)
	Report of the Fiscal Commission (1949-50), (Delhi, 1950)
Sarkar, S. C., ed.,	*Hindustan Year Book and Who's Who*, Annual, (Calcutta)
Sutton, S. C.	*Guide to the India Office Library*, (London, 1952)
The Times of India	*Directory and Year Book Including Who's Who*, (Bombay)
,,	*Social Science Bibliography*, India, (New Delhi, 1955)
Unesco	*Thacker's Indian Directory of India, Pakistan and World*, Annual, (Calcutta)

CH. I THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

Brown, J. C. and Dey, A. K.	*India's Mineral Wealth*, 3rd ed., (London, 1955)
	Census of India 1951, Reports and Papers, (Decennial Series, (Delhi)
Chandrasekhar, S.	*Census and Statistics in India*, (Chidambaram, 1948)
,,	*Population and Planned Parenthood in India*, (London, 1955)
,,	*India's Population: Facts and Policy*, rev. ed., (Chidambaram, 1950)
Davis, Kingsley	*Population of India and Pakistan*, (Princeton, 1951)
Fox, C. S.	*Indian Minerals, Ores, etc. for Industrial Purposes*, (Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume LXXVI, Bulletin of Economic Minerals, No. 1-A)
,,	*The Mineral Wealth of India, 1942*, (Record of the GSI, Volume LXXVI, Bulletin of Economic Minerals, No.1)
Geographical Society of India	*Geographical Review of India, Quarterly*, (Calcutta)
Geological Survey of India	*Geological Map of India, 1949*, (Delhi)
Ghosh, D.	*Pressure of Population and Economic Efficiency in India*, (Calcutta, 1946)
Grierson, G. A.	*Linguistic Survey of India*, 11 vols. (in 19 parts), (Delhi, 1903-28)
Guha, B. S.	*Racial Elements in the Population*, (Oxford Pamphlets on Indian Affairs), (London, 1944)
Gyan Chand	*India's Teeming Millions*, (London, 1938)
Heron, A. M.	*Mineral Resources in India*, (Oxford Pamphlets on Indian Affairs), (London 1945)
Hutton, J. H.	*Caste in India*, 2nd ed., (Bombay, 1951)
	Indian Geographical Journal, Quarterly, (Madras)
Geological Survey of India	*Indian Minerals*, Quarterly, (Calcutta)
Khedkar, U. R.	*Minerals of the Damodar Valley*, (1950)
Kondapi, C.	*Indians Overseas, 1838-1939*, (New Delhi, 1951)
Krishnan, M. S.	*Geology of India and Burma*, 2nd ed., (1949)
Mukherjee, Mukul	*Our Countrymen Abroad*, (New Delhi, 1954)
Mukerjee, R. K.	*Food Planning for Four Hundred Millions*, (London, 1938)
Nevett, A.	*Too Many of Us ? The Indian Population Problem*, (Poona, *1952*)
Geological Survey of India	*Quinquennial Reviews of Mineral Production of India*, (Calcutta)
Rajkumar, N. V.	*Indians Outside India*, (New Delhi, 1952)
	Records of the Geological Survey of India (including Bulletins of Economic Minerals), Annual
	Report of the Population Data Committee, (Simla, 1945)
Rishley, H. H.	*The People of India*, 2nd ed., (Calcutta, 1915)
Saggi, P. D., ed.,	*Indians Overseas, Yearbook and Who's Who*, Annual, (Bombay)
Sarkar, S. S.	*The Aboriginal Races of India*, (Calcutta, 1954)
Spate O. M. K.	*India and Pakistan*, (London, 1954)
Stamp, L. D.	*Asia—A Regional and Economic Geography*, 8th ed., (London, 1950)
Wadia, D. N.	*The Geological and Mineral Resources of India*, (Baroda, 1955)
,,	*Geology of India*, 3rd. ed., (London, 1953)

CH. II HISTORY

Ahmad, Muhammad Basheer	*Administration of Justice in Medieval India*, (Aligarh, 1941)
Balkrishna, R.	*Commercial Relations between India and England (1601 to 1757)*, (London, 1914)
Basham, A. L.	*The Wonder That Was India*, (London, 1954)
Beni Prasad	*Theory of Government in Ancient India—Post Vedic* (Allahabad, 1927)
Bhandarkar, R. G.	*Early History of the Deccan*, 3rd ed., (Calcutta 1928)
Burgess, James	*Chronology of Modern India for Four Hundered Years From the Close of 15th Century (A. D. 1419-1894)*, (Edinburgh, 1913)
	Cambridge History of India, 6 vols., (London, 1922-36)
Dasgupta, Surendranath	A *History of Indian Philosophy*, 4 vols., (Cambridge, 1922-49)
Davies, C. C.	*An Historical Atlas of the Indian Peninsula*, (1949)
Garatt, G. T., ed.,	*The Legacy of India*, (Oxford, 1938)
Ghose, Aurobindo	*Foundations of Indian Culture*, (New York, 1953)
Ghosh, N. N.	*Early History of India*, 3rd ed., (Allahabad, 1951)
Ghoshal, U.	*A History of Hindu Political Theories from the Earliest Times to the End of the First Quarter of the* 17th *Century A. D.*, (London)
Gokhale, B. G.	*Ancient India, History and Culture* (Bombay, 1952)
Gune, V. T.	*Judicial System of the Marathas*, (Poona, 1953)
Gupta, Hari Ram	*History of the Sikhs, 1739-1768*, (Calcutta, 1939)
Ishwari Prasad	*History of Medieval India from 647 A. D. to the Mughal Conquest*, 2nd ed.,(Allahabad, 1928)
Ishwari Prasad and Subedar, S. K.	*History of Modern India, 1740-1950 A. D.*, (Allahabad, 1951)
Kramrisch, Stella	*A Survey of Painting in the Deccan*, (London, 1937)
Majumdar, R. C., Ray Chauduri, H.C. & Datta, K. K.	*Advanced History of India*, 3 vols., (London, 1949)
Majumdar, R. C.	,, (Gen. ed.)
Menon, V. P.	*The Story of the Integration of the Indian States* (Bombay, 1956)
Moreland, W. H.	*From Akbar to Aurangzeb*, a *Study of Indian Economic History* (London, 1923)
,,	*India at the Death of Akbar—an Economic Study*, (London, 1920)
Moreland, W. H. and Chatterjee, A. C.	*A Short History of India*, 2nd ed., (London, 1944)
Muhammad, Ashraf	*Life and Conditions of the Peoples of Hindustan, 1200-1550 A.D.* (Calcutta, 1935)
Mookerjee, Radha Kumud	*Ancient Indian Education*, 2nd ed., (London, 1954)
	Hindu Civilization, (Delhi, 1950)
Mukerjee, Radha Kamal	*The Economic History of India, 1600-1800* (Allahabad)
,,	*The History and Culture of the Indian Peoples* (in progress) 4 vols. (Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan), (1951-55)
Nilakanta Sastri, K. A.,	*History of India*, 3 vols., (Madras, 1950-52)
,,	*History of South India from Prehistoric Times to the Fal of Vijayanagar*, (Madras, 1955)
Pran Nath	*Study in the Economic Condition of Ancient India*, (London, 1929)
Ramakrishna Centenary Committee	*The Cultural Heritage of India*, 3 vols., (Calcutta, 1937)
Rawlinson, H. G.	*India, A Short Cultural History*, (New York, 1952)
Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra	*Political History of Ancient India*, (Calcutta, 1927)
Renon, Louis	*The Civilization of Ancient India*, (Calcutta, 1954)
Sardesai, G.	*New History of the Marathas*, (Bombay, 1946)
Sarkar, J. N.	*Shivaji and His Times*, 4th ed., (Calcutta, 1948)
,,	*India Through the Ages*, (Calcutta, 1928)
Sen, G. E.	*Cultural Unity of India*, (Delhi, 1954)
Shah, K. T.,	*The Splendour that was India*, (Bombay, 1930)
,,	*Ancient Foundations of Economics in India*, (Bombay, 1954)
Sharma, S. R.	*Crescent in India — Study in Medieval History*, (Bombay, 1954)
Smith, V. A.	*History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon from the Earliest Times to the Present Day*, 2nd ed., (London, 1930)
,,	*The Early History of India from 600 B. C. to the Muhammadan Conquest*, 4th. ed., (London, 1924)
Tara Chand	*Influence of Islam on Indian Culture*, (Allahabad, 1936)
Tripathi, R. P.	*Some Aspects of Muslim Administration*, (Allahabad, 1936)

Wheeler, R. E. M. — *The Indus Civilization*, (Cambridge, 1950)
Yusuf Ali, Abdullah — *A Cultural History of India During the British Period*, (Bombay, 1940)

CH. III CONSTITUTION

Aggarwal, O. P. — *Fundamental Rights and Constitutional Remedies*, (Delhi, 1954)
Basu, D. D. — *Commentary on the Constitution of India*, 3rd. ed., Calcutta, 1955)
The Constitution of India (as modified up to September 1955), (Delhi, 1955)
Constituent Assembly Debates, Official Reports, (Delhi)
Coupland, R. — *A Report on the Constitution Problem in India*, 3 volso, (Oxford, 1943)
Government of India Act, 1935 (as amended up to 1942), (London 1943)
Indian Independence Act, 1947, (London, 1947)
Jennings, Ivor — *Some Characteristics of the Indian Constitution*, (London, 1953)
Joshi, G. N. — *The Constitution of India*, 3rd ed., (London, 1954)
Keith, A. B. — *Constitutional History of India, 1600-1935*, (New York, 1936)
Misra, B. R. — *Economic Aspects of the Indian Constitution*, (Bombay, 1952)
Santhanam, K. — *The Constitution of India*, (New Delhi, 1951)
Sharma, Shri Ram — *Constitutional History of India*, (Bombay, 1955)
Singh, Gurmukh Nihal — *Landmarks in Indian Constitutional and National Development*, 3rd ed., (Delhi, 1952)
Srinivassan N. — *Democratic Government of India*, (Calcutta, 1954)

CH. IV NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Chatterji, S. K. — *The National Flag*, (Calcutta, 1944)
Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting — *Our Flag* (Delhi, 1950)
" — *Our National Songs* (Delhi, 1950)

CH. V UNION GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT

Election Commission — *Report on the First General Elections in India 1951-52*, (Delhi, 1955)
" — *Results of By-Elections Held Since the First General Elections 1951-52 up to the 31st July 1955*, (Delhi, 1955.
Harold Laski Institute of Political Science, Ahmedabad — *Parliamentary Democracy in India*, (Ahmedabad, 1956)
Trilochan Singh, ed., — *Indian Parliament 1952-57*, (New Delhi, 1954)
Wattal, P. K. — *Parliamentary Financial Control in India*, (Simla, 1953)

CH. VI JUDICIARY

Cowell, H. — *History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislative Authorities in India*, (Calcutta, 1936)
Jain, M. P. — *Outlines of Indian Legal History*, (Delhi, 1952)
Kane, P. V. — *Hindu Customs and Modern Law*, (Bombay, 1950)
Khosla, G. D. — *Our Judicial System* (Allahabad, 1949)
Markby, William — *Hindu and Mohammedan Law*, (Oxford, 1906)
Radzinowiez, L., ed., — *The Modern Prison System of India*, (London, 1944)
Rankin, G. — *Background to Indian Law*, (London, 1946)
Sen-Gupta, N. C. — *Evolution of Ancient Indian Law*, (Bombay, 1950)
Sinha, B. S. — *Legal History of India*, (Lucknow, 1953)
Varadachariar, S. — *Hindu Judicial System*. (Lucknow, 1946)

CH. VII PUBLIC SERVICES

Appleby, P. H. — *Public Administration in India, Report of a Survey*, (Delhi, 1953)
Ayyangar, N. G. — *Report on the Reorganization of the Machinery of Government*)
Blunt, E. — *The Indian Civil Service*, (London, 1937)
Curry — *The Indian Police*, (London, 1932)

Ghose, A. K. — *Public Administration in India*, (Calcutta, 1930)
Gorwala, A.D. — *Report on Public Administration*, (Delhi, 1951)
Government of Bombay — *Report of the Bombay Administration Enquiry Committee*, (Bombay, 1948)
The Journal of Public Administration, Quarterly, (New Delhi)
Khanna, B. S. — *Trends in Public Administration in India since the Transfer of Power*, (Hoshiarpur, 1955)
Majumdar, B. B. — *Problem of Public Administration in India*, (Patna)
Ministry of Home Affairs — *Annual Reports*, (Delhi)
Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting — *Our Police*, (Delhi, 1953)
Natu, W. R. — *Public Administration and Economic Development* (Poona, 1954)
O'Malley, L. S. S. — *The Indian Civil Service, 1601-1930*, (London, 1931)
Union Public Service Commission — *Annual Reports*, (Delhi)

CH. VIII DEFENCE

Combined Inter-Services Historical Section, India and Pakistan — *Official History of the Indian Armed Forces in the Second World War 1939-45*, 5 vols. in progress—to be completed in 26 vols., (Delhi, 1952)
Jackson, D. — *India's Army* (London, 1942)
Low, C. R. — *History of the Indian Navy, 1613-1863*, 2 vols., (London, 1877)
Ministry of Defence — *Annual Reports*, (Delhi)
Singh, Rajendra — *Organization and Administration in the Indian Army* (Aldershot, 1952)
Vaidya, K. B. — *The Naval Defence of India*, (Bombay, 1949)
Yeats-Brown, F. — *Martial India*, (London, 1945)

CH. IX ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Brij Narain — *Economic Structure of Free India*, (Lahore, 1946)
Central Statistical Organisation, Cabinet Secretariat — *Estimates of National Income, 1948-1949 to 1953-54*, (Delhi, 1955)
Dandekar, V. M. — *Second Report of the Poona Schedule of the National Sample Survey*, (Poona, 1954)
Ghate, B. G. — *Changes in the Occupational Distribution of the Population*, (New Delhi, 1940)
Gupta, M. L. — *Problems of Unemployment in India*, (Jaipur, 1955)
Indian Statistical Institute, Bombay — *Report on the Survey into the Economic Conditions of Middle Class Families in Bombay City*, (Bombay)
Ministry of Finance — *Final Report of the National Income Committee* (Delhi, 1954)
" — *National Sample Survey Reports*, Nos. 1—7, (Delhi, 1952 onwards)
Ministry of Labour — *Cost of Living Index Numbers in India*, (Delhi, 1954)
" — *Rural Man-Power and Occupational Structure*, (Delhi, 1954)
Munshi, M.C. — *From the Farmer to the Consumer* (A Study of Price Spreads)
Natarajan B. — *An Essay on National Income and Expenditure in India*, (Madras, 1949)
Rao, V. K. R. V. — *National Income of British India, (1931-32)*, (London, 1945)
Venktasubbiah, H. — *The Structural Basis of Indian Economy, (London*, 1942)

CH. X FIVE YEAR PLAN

Agarwal, R. C. .. — *First Five Year Plan*, (Allahabad, 1953)
Agarwal, S. N. .. — *The Gandhian Plan of Economic Development for India*, (Bombay, 1944)
Cabinet Secretariat .. — *Provincial Development Programme*, (New Delhi, 1949)
Chowdhury, C. .. — *Planning for Plenty*, (London, 1945)
Das, Nabagopal .. — *Unemployment, Full Employment and India*, 2nd ed., (Bombay, 1948)
Desai, R. N. .. — *Employment and Planning*, (Ahmedabad, 1954)
Government of India .. — *First and Second Reports on Reconstruction Planning*, (Delhi)
" — *Reports of the Panels appointed by the Planning and Development Department.*

Government of India — *Reports of the Planning Advisory Board*, (Delhi, 1947 and 1949)
Indian Federation of Labour — *People's Plan*, (Delhi, 1944)
Kumarappa, J. C. — *Planning for the People by the People*, (Agra)
Mashruwala, K. G. — *A Vision of Future India*, (Ahmedabad, 1953)
Nag, D.S. — *A Study of Economic Plans for India*, (Bombay, 1949)
National Planning Committee, Indian National Congress — *Reports* (edited by K. T. Shah), 26 vols., (Bombay, 1947-1949)
Planning Commission — *The First Five Year Plan*, (Delhi, 1952)
" — *Five Year Plan Progresses Reports*, Annual and Biennial (Delhi)
" — *Second Five Year Plan—A Draft Outline*, (Delhi, 1956)
Ray, S.K. — *Planning in India and Abroad*, (Calcutta, 1953)
Subba Rao, N. S. — *Some Aspects of Economic Planning*, (Bangalore, 1935)
Singh, Balijt — *Economic Planning in India*, (Bombay, 1954)
Sovani, N.V. — *Planning of Post-War Economic Development in India*, (Poona)
Sen, Khagendra Nath — *Economic Reconstruction of India*, (Calcutta, 1939)
Thakurdas, Purshotamdas and others — *A Plan of Economic Development for India*, 2 parts, (Bombay, 1944)
Visvesvaraya, M. — *Planned Economy for India*, (Bangalore, 1934)

CH. XI CURRENCY, BANKING AND INSURANCE

Birla, G. D. — *Indian Currency in Retrospect*, (Delhi, 1944)
Chablani — *Indian Currency and Exchange*, (Madras, 1928)
Dadachanji, B. E. — *History of Indian Currency and Exchange*, (Bombay, 1928)
" — *Monetary Systems of India*, (Bombay, 1947)
Das Gupta, A.K. — *Devaluation and After*, (Calcutta 1949)
" — *War and Post-War Inflation in India*, (Calcutta, 1950)
Ghose B. C. — *A Study of the Indian Money Market*, (Calcutta, 1943)
Ghose, D. — *Devaluation* (Calcutta 1949)
(Government of India) — *The Indian Insurance Year Book*, Annual, (Delhi)
Gregory, T. — *Indian Currency*, (Delhi, 1946)
Kumarappa, J. C. — *Currency Inflation—Its Cause and Cure*, (Wardha, 1943)
Malhotra, D. K. — *History and Problems of Indian Currency(1835-43)*, 2nd ed., (Lahore, 1944)
Muranjan, S. K. — *Modern Banking in India*, (Bombay, 1952)
Nambudripad, K. N. S. — *A Short History of Indian Currency*, (Poona, 1955)
Panandikar, S. G. — *Banking in India*, 3rd ed., (London, 1940)
Rao, V. K. R. V. — *Indian and International Currency Plans*, (Delhi, 1944)
— *Report of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee*, (New Delhi, 1950)
Reserve Bank of India — *Banking and Monetary Statistics of India*, (Bombay 1954)
" — *Census of India's Foreign Liabilities and Assets*, (Bombay, 1955)
" — *Report on the All-India Rural Credit Survey*, 2 vols., (Bombay, 1954)
" — *Report on Currency and Finance*, Annual, (Bombay)
" — *Summary of Foreign Exchange Regulations*, 2nd ed., (Bombay, 1951)
" — *Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India*, Annual, (Bombay)
" — *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, Monthly (with weekly supplements), (Bombay)
" — *Trend and Progress of Banking in India*, Annual, (Bombay)
Sahgal, K. K. and Sahgal R. K. — *Insurance and Banking Souvenir*, (New Delhi)
Shenoy, B. R. — *The Sterling Assets of the Reserve Bank of India*, (New Delhi, 1945)
Sovani, N. V. — *Post-War Inflation in India—A Survey*, (Poona, 1949)

CH. XII PUBLIC FINANCE

Adarkar, B. P. — *The Indian Fiscal Policy*, (Allahabad, 1941)
Ambedkar, B. R. — *The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India* (1925)
Andhyarujina R. B. — *The Estate Duty Act*, (Bombay, 1955)
Bhargava, R. N. — *Public Finance—Its Theory and Working in India* (Allahabad, 1954)
— *Budget Papers of Part 'A' and Part 'B' States*, Annual
— *Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Central and Provincial Governments in India*, Annual
Das Gupta, B. — *Provincial Taxation Under Autonomy*, (Bombay 1948)

Gopal, M. H. — *Financial Policy of the Indian Union, 1947-53*, (Delhi,1955)
Government of India — *Budget Papers*, Annual
" — *Income-Tax Revenue Statistics*, Annual
" — *Report of the Local Finance Enquiry Committee*
Government of U. P. — *Agricultural Income-Tax 1948*
Gayan Chand — *Local Finance in India*, (Allahabad, 1947)
Kumarappa, J. C. — *Public Finance and Our Poverty*, (Ahmedabad, 1945)
Misra, B. R. — *Indian Federal Finance*, rev. ed., (Bombay, 1954)
Pinto, P. J. J. — *System of Financial Administration in India*, (Bombay, 1943)
Poduval, R. N. — *Finances of the Government of India Since 1935*, (Delhi,1951)
Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, 1953-54, 3 vols., (Delhi, 1955)
Shah, K.T. — *Sixty Years of Indian Finance*, (Bombay, 1921)
Reserve Bank of India — *Report on Currency Finance*, Annual, (Bombay)
" — *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, Monthly (with weekly supplements), (Bombay)
Thomas, P. J. — *The Growth of Federal Finance in India*, (Madras, 1939)
Vakil, C. N. — *Financial Burden of the War on India*, (Bombay, 1943)
Vakil, C. N. and Patel, M. H. — *Finance Under Provincial Autonomy*, (Calcutta, 1940)

CH. XIII AGRICULTURE

Ministry of Food and Agriculture — *Agricultural Situation In India*, Monthly, (Delhi)
Baini Parshad — *Post-War Development of Indian Fisheries*, (1943)
Banerji, J. — *The National Forest Policy of India*, (1951)
Best, J. W. — *Forest Life in India*, (London, 1935)
Bhagat, M. G. — *The Farmer, His Welfare and Wealth*, (Bombay, 1943)
Cheema, G. S., Bhatt, S. S. and Naik, K. C. — *Commercial Fruits of India*
Chopra, B. N. — *Indian Fisheries*, (1951)
Das Gupta, Satish Chandra — *The Cow in India*, 2 vols., (Calcutta, 1945)
Dutta, C. P. and Pugh, B. M. — *Farm Science and Crop Production in India*, (1947)
Government of India — *Report of the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee*, (Delhi, 1948)
" — *Report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee*, (Delhi, 1948)
" — *Report of the Technical Committee on Co-ordination of Fisheries Statistics*, (Delhi, 1950)
" — *Report of the Foodgrains Investigation Committee*, (Delhi, 1950)
" — *Technological Possiblities of Agricultural Development in India* by W. Burns, (Delhi, 1944)
Indian Council of Agricultural Research — *Mechanical Cultivation in India* : Monograph, (New Delhi, 1935)
" — *The Progress of Agricultural Science in India during the past 25 years* by W. Burns(Delhi, 1939)
" — *Twenty-five years of Statistics in Agricultural India*, (Delhi, 1955)
" — *Report of the Development of the Cattle and Diary Industries of India*, 2nd ed., (Delhi, 1952)
" — *Indian Farming*, Monthly, (New Delhi)
Yegna Narayan Aiyer, A. K. — *Principles of Crop Husbandry in India*, 2nd ed., (Bangalore, 1953)
Indian Society of Agricultural Economics — *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*
" — *Economics and Social Survey of Mehsana District*, (Bombay, 1954)
Knight, Henry — *Food Administration in India, 1939-47*, (California, 1954)
Ministry of Food and Agriculture — *Indian Forest Statistics*, Annual, (Delhi)
" — *Indian Livestock Census*, Annual (Delhi)
" — *Rubber in India*, Annual, (Delhi)
" — *Agricultural Wages in India*, 1950-51 to 1952-53
" — *Annual Reports*, (Delhi)
" — *Average Yield per Acre of Principal Crops in India* (Dehli)
" — *Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India* (Delhi)
" — *Studies in Agricultural Economics*, Vol. I, (Delhi)
" — *Bulletin on Food Statistics*, Annual, (Delhi)
" — *Agricultural Legislation in India*, 6 vols. (Delhi)
" — *Abstract of Agricultural Statistics*. Annual, (Delhi)
" — *Indian Agricultural Statistics*, Annual, (Delhi)
" — *Food Situation in India, 1939-1953*, (Delhi)

Naidu, B. V. N. and Narasimhan, P. S. — *The Economics of Indian Agriculture*, (1943)

Nanavati, M. B. and Anjaria, J. J. — *Indian Rural Problem*, (Bombay, 1944)
Report of the Agricultural Credit Organisation Committee (Nanavati Committee), (Bombay, 1947)

Patel, A. D. — *Indian Agricultural Economics* (Bombay 1937)

Reserve Bank of India — *State Aid to Agriculturists in India*, (Bombay)
Royal Commission on Agriculture in India—Report, (Bombay, 1928)

Sayana, V. V. — *Agrarian Problems of Madras Province*, (Madras, 1949)

Stebbing, E. P. — *The Forests of India*, 3 vols. (London, 1922-26)

Thirumalai, S. — *Post-War Agricultural Problems and Policies in India*, (New York, 1954)

Thomas, P.J. — *The Problem of Rural Indebtedness*

CH. XIV LAND REFORM

Bhave, Vinoba — *Bhoodan Yajna*, 4th ed., (Ahmedabad, 1953)

Desai, M. B. — *The Rural Economy in Gujarat*, (Bombay, 1948)
Famine Enquiry Commission—Final Report, (1954)

Government of Bengal — *Report of the Land Revenue Commission*, (Calcutta)

Malaviya, H. D. — *Land Reforms in India*, (Delhi, 1954)

Ministry of External Affairs — *Annual Report on the Working of Indian Emigration*, (Simla, 1955)

Ministry of Food and Agriculture — *Agricultural Legislation in India*, Vols. II, IV and VI., (Delhi)

Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting — *Acharya Vinoba Bhave*, (Delhi, 1955)

" — *Progress of Land Reform*, (Delhi, 1955)

Patel, G. D. — *The Indian Land Problem and Legislation*, (Bombay, 1954)

Rambhai, Suresh — *Vinoba and His Mission*

" — *Report of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee*, (1949)

Reserve Bank of India — *Consolidation of Holdings*, (Bombay, 1951)

Tandon, P. D. — *Vinoba Bhave—The Man and His Mission* (1953)

Tarlok Singh — *Poverty and Social Change*, (London, 1945)
U.P. Zamindari Abolition Committee's Report, (Lucknow, 1949)

CH. XV COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Aiyer, A. K. Y. N. — *Village Improvement and Agricultural Extension*, (Bangalore)

Community Projects Administration, Planning Commission — *Community Development Programme in India*, (Delhi, 1955)

" — *Evaluation Reports on the Working of Community Projects*, Annual, (Delhi)

" — *Kurukshetra, a Symposium on Community Development in in India*, (Delhi, 1955)

" — *Kurukshetra*, Monthly, (New Delhi)

Gandhi, M. K. — *Rebuilding Our Villages*, (Ahmedabad)

Government of Bombay — *Sarvodaya in Bombay*—Annual Reports

Government of Madras — *Rural Welfare in Madras*, (Madras)

" — *Road to the Welfare State*, (New Delhi)

Taleyar Khan, Homi J. H. — *Community Projects in India*, (Bombay, 1953)

CH. XVI CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Government of Madras — *Report of the Committee on Co-operation in Madras* (1939-40)

Hough, E. M. — *The Co-operative Movement in India*, 3rd ed., (Calcutta, 1953)

Indian Society of Agricultural Economics — *Co-operation in Kodinar*

Kulkarni, K. R. — *Theory and Practice of Co-operation in India and Abroad*, 3 vols., (Bombay, 1955)

Mong, S. T., and Alley, Rewi — *Co-operative Management*, (Bombay)

Naik, K. N. — *The Co-operative Movement in the Bombay State*

Qureshi, Anwar Iqbal — *The Future of the Co-operative Movement in India*, (Oxford)

Report of the Co-operative Planning Committee (Saryia Committee), (Delhi, 1946)

Reserve Bank of India — *Co-operative Farming*, (Bombay)

" — *Co-operative Housing* (Bombay)

" — *Co-operative Education*, (Bombay)

" — *Review of the Co-operative Movement in India*, Issued periodically, (Bombay)

Reserve Bank of India	*Statistical Statements Relating to Co-operative Movement in India*—Annual, (Bombay)
,,	*Thirty Years of Co-operation in India*, 1914-15 to 1944-45 A Pictorial Supplement, (Bombay, 1947)
,,	*Review of the Co-operative Movement in India*, Periodical, (Bombay)
Satthianadhan, W .R. S. and Ryan, J. C.	*Co-operation*, (London, 1946)

CH. XVII POWER AND IRRIGATION

Central Water and Power Commission	*Bhagirath*, Monthly, (Delhi)
,,	*Planning for Electric Power Development in India, a Handbook of Information*
Gadgil, D.R.	*Economic Effects of Irrigation*, (Poona, 1948)
Government of India	*Public Electricity Supply—All India Statistical Summary*, Annual
,,	*Power Development in India—A Handbook of Information*
Ministry of Irrigation and Power	*Annual Reports*
	Proceedings of the Power Engineers' Conference
Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	*Planning for Power and Irrigation*

CH. XVIII INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Aggarwal, S. C.	*History of the Supply Department, 1939-46*, (Delhi, 1947)
Basu, S. K.	*Industrial Finance in India*, (Calcutta, 1939)
Balakrishna, R. K.	*Measurement of Productivity in Indian Industry*, (Madras, 1955)
Buchanan, D. A.	*The Development of Capitalistic Enterprise in India*, (1934)
	Century of the Textile Industry of India (1854-1954), *The Indian Textile Journal*, Souvenir Number, (Bombay, 1954)
Chief Inspector of Mines	*Annual Report*, (Delhi)
Das, Nabagopal	*Industrial Enterprise in India*, (London, 1938)
Dey, S.	*Industrial Development*, (Calcutta, 1955)
Divatia and Trivedi	*Industrial Capital in India*, (Bombay, 1947)
Dutta, B.	*Economics of Industrialisation*, (Calcutta, 1952)
Engineering Association of India	*Indian Engineering Industries*, (Calcutta, 1955)
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce	*Proceedings of Annual Meetings*, (New Delhi)
Gadgil D. R.	*The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times*, (Bombay, 1948)
Gandhi M. K.	*The Economics of Village Industries*, 3rd. ed., (Ahmedabad)
Gandhi, M. P.	*The Handloom Weaving Industry, 1952-53*, (Bombay)
,, (Editor)	*Major Industries of India*, Annual
,, ,,	*Indian Cotton Textile Industry*, Annual
,, ,,	*Handloom Industry*, Year Book
Ghosh, H. K. and Om Prakash	*Principles and Problems of Industrial Organisation*
Government of Bombay	*Report of the Committee for the Promotion of Village Industries*, (Bombay)
Government of India	*Government Measures Affecting Investment in India*, (Delhi, 1949)
,,	*Reports on Various Industries by the Tariff Board*, (Delhi)
,,	*Reports of the Committee on State Trading* (Delhi, 1950)
,,	*Report of the Committee on Profit Sharing*, (Delhi, 1950)
,,	*Second Census of Manufacturers, 1947*, Vols. I and II, (Delhi, 1950)
,,	*Industrial Survey of C.P.*, 4 vols., Government of Madhya Pradesh (by J. C. Kumarappa)
Gregg, Richard B.	*Economics of Khaddar*, (Ahmedabad, 1946)
Indian Tea Board	*Tea Statistics*, Annual, (Calcutta, 1955)
	Indian Textile Journal, Monthly, (Bombay)
D.-G. of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	*Indian Trade Journal*, Weekly, (Delhi)
Kothari	*Investor's Encyclopaedia*, (Madras)
Mahesh Chand	*Industrial Organisation in India*, (Delhi)
Mehta, M. M.	*Structure of the Cotton Mill Industry in India*, (Allahabad, 1949)
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	*India's Trade Agreements with other Countries*, (New Delhi, 1949)

Ministry of Commerce and Industry	*Report on Small Industries in India*, International Planning Team, Ford Foundation, (New Delhi, 1954)
,,	*Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land Frontier) Trade of India*, Monthly, (Calcutta)
,,	*Annual Statement of the Foreign (Sea and Air-borne) Trade of India*, (Delhi)
,,	*Accounts Relating to the Inland (Rail and River-borne) Trade of India*, Monthly, (Delhi)
,,	*Accounts Relating to the Coastal Trade and Navigation of India*, Monthly, (Delhi)
,,	*Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India*, Monthly, (Delhi)
,,	*Report on a Survey of Cottage Industries in Aligarh Town and Surrounding Rural Areas for the Year 1949*, (Delhi, 1949)
,,	*Directory of Cottage Industries*, 4 parts, (Delhi, 1955)
,,	*Directory of Exporters of Indian Produce and Manufactures*, 8 vols., 11th ed., (Delhi)
,,	*Report of the Sixth Census of Indian Manufacturers*, (Annual Series), (Delhi, 1951)
,,	*Cottage Industries, Report on the Working of the Boards set up by the Government of India, 1954-55*, (New Delhi, 1955)
,,	*Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India*, (Calcutta)
Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	*Rural Industries*, (Delhi, 1954)
Mitra, K. and Lakshman, P. P.	*Cottage Industry in Indian Economy*, (Allahabad, 1947)
Mulky	*New Capital Issue Market in India*, (Bombay, 1946)
National Planning Committee	*Rural and Cottage Industries*, (Bombay)
Planning Commission	*Report on the Efficient Conduct of State Enterprises*, by A. D. Gorwala, (New Delhi, 1951)
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	*Proceedings of the Import Advisory Council*, (Delhi)
,,	*Proceedings of the Export Advisory Council*, (Delhi)
Ray, P.	*India's Foreign Trade Since 1870*
	Report of the Indian Coalfields Committee, (Delhi, 1946)
	Report of the Committee on Conservation of Metallurgical Coal, (1950)
	Report of the Fact Finding Committee—Handloom and Mills, (Delhi, 1942)
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	*Research and Industry*, Monthly (New Delhi)
Reserve Bank of India	*Report of the Committee on Finance for the Private Sector*, (Bombay)
Sharma T. R.	*Location of Industries in India*, (Bombay, 1948)
Sovani, N. V.	*The International Position of Industrial Raw Materials*, (New Delhi, 1948)
Srivastava, K. N.	*Industrial Peace and Labour in India*, (Allahabad)
Thomas P. J.	*Indian Basic Industries*, (London, 1948)
United Planters' Association	*Plantations in India's Economy*, (1955)
Varshney, R. L.	*India's Foreign Trade after the Second World War*, (Allahabad)
Venkatasubbiah, H.	*The Foreign Trade of India 1900-40*, (Bombay, 1946)
Government of U.P.	*Report of the Cottage Industries Sub-Committee* (1950)
Government of Madras	*A Note on the Development of Village Industries in the Firka Development Scheme*, (1946)
Government of West Bengal	*Cottage and Small Scale Industries in West Bengal—Review of Government Measures*, (1950)

CH. XIX SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	*Report of the Industrial Research Planning Committee*
,,	*C.S.I.R. News*, Fortnightly, New Delhi
,,	*A Review*, New Delhi, 1954
,,	*The Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research*, Monthly
,,	*Research and Industry*, Monthly
INSDOC(Indian Nat'o al Scientific Documentation Centre)	*Annual Report*, (New Delhi)
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	*India's National Laboratories*, (Delhi, 1954)
	Proceedings of the Indian Science Congress, (Calcutta)

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	*Vigyan Pragati*, Hindi Monthly

CH. XX TRANSPORT

Dhekney, M. R.	*Air Transport in India, Growth and Problems*, (Bombay, 1953)
Ghose, S. C.	*Indian Railways and Indian Trade*
Haji, S. N.	*State Aid to National Shipping*, (Bombay)
,,	*Economics of Shipping*, (Bombay, 1924)
Indian Steamship Owners' Association	*Indian Shipping*, Monthly
Ministry of Communications	*Annual Reports*, (Delhi)
Ministry of Railways	*Indian Railways, One Hundred Years, 1853-1953*, by J.N. Sahni, (New Delhi, 1953)
,,	*The Progress of the Five Year Plan on Indian Railways*, (Delhi, 1954)
,,	*History of Railways*, Quinquennial
,,	*Indian Railways*, Annual
,,	*Indian Railways*, Monthly, (New Delhi)
,,	*Railway Budget Papers*, Annual
,,	*Report on the Administration and Working of Indian Railways*, Annual, (Delhi)
,,	*Report of the Railway Convention Committee*, (1949)
,,	*Monthly Railway Statistics*
Ministry of Transport	*Basic Road Statistics of India*, (1948) and *Annual Supplements*, (Delhi, 1954)
,,	*Annual Reports*, (Delhi)
,,	*Reconstruction Policy Sub-Committee Report on Shipping*, (Delhi, 1947)
Indian Road Transport Development Association	*Monthly Newsletters*
Natesan, L.A.	*State Management and Control of Railways in India*, (1946)
Ramanujam, T. V.	*The Functions of State Railways in Indian National Economy*, (1945)
Ramanadham, V. V.	*Road Transport in India*, (Lucknow, 1948)
	Report of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Enquiry Committee, (Delhi, 1950)
Tiwari, R. D.	*Railways in Modern India*, (Bombay, 1941)

CH. XXI COMMUNICATIONS

Clarke, Geoffrey	*Post Office of India and its Story*, (London, 1921)
Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs	*Activities*, Annual, (Delhi)
,,	*Postal History and Practice*, by Hamilton, (Simla, 1910)
,,	*Report of the Posts and Telegraphs Expert Committee, 1948*, (Delhi, 1949)
,,	*Report on the Reorganisation of the Office of the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs*, by Krishna Prasada, (Simla, 1946)
Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department	*Post-War Plan*, (Simla, 1948)
Ministry of Communications	*Annual Reports*, (Delhi)
Sams, M. A.	*The Post Office of India in the Great War*, (Bombay, 1922)
Shridharani, Krishnalal	*Story of the Indian Telegraph, A Century of Progress* (New Delhi, 1953)

CH. XXII EDUCATION

	Basic National Education: Report of the Zakir Hussain Committee, (Wardha, 1938)
Dongerkery, S. R.	*Some Experiments in General Education*, (Bombay, 1955)
,,	*Thoughts on University Education*, (Bombay, 1955)
Ministry of Education	*Education Quarterly*, (Delhi)
Gandhi, M. K.	*Basic Education*, (Ahmedabad, 1951)
Hindustani Talimi Sangh	*Idea of a Rural University*, (Wardha, 1954)
,,	*Seven Years of Work*, (Wardha)
,,	*Two Years of Work*, (Wardha, 1948)
,,	*One Step Forward*, (Wardha, 1948)
,,	*Educational Reconstruction*, (Wardha)
Kripalani, J. B.	*The Latest Fad*, (Bombay)
Ministry of Education	*Report on Vocational Education*, by Abbot and Wood, (Delhi, 1937)

Ministry of Education	*The Report of the Unesco Seminar on "Adult Education for Community Action," held in Mysore in November/December,* 1949
,,	*Development of Higher Technical Institutes in India* (Report of Sarkar Committee), (Delhi, 1948)
,,	*Education in India*—Annual (Delhi)
,,	*All India Report of Social Education, 1947-51,* (Delhi, 1954)
,,	*A Plan for Secondary Education,* (Delhi, 1955)
,,	*A Review of Education In India,* Annual (Delhi)
,,	*Annual Reports*
,,	*Basic and Social Education,* (Delhi, 1956)
,,	*Directory of Institutions for Higher Education in India,* (Delhi, 1955)
,,	*Education in the States of the Indian Union*—Annual, (Delhi)
,,	*Education in Universities in India*—Annual, (Delhi)
,,	*The Five Year Plan, A Brief Review of Progress,* (Delhi, 1955)
,,	*Proceedings of the All-India Council for Technical Education,* (Delhi)
,,	*Rural Institutes—Report of the Committee on Higher Education for Rural Areas,* (Delhi, 1955).
,,	*The Five Year Plan, Schemes of Educational Development,* (Delhi, 1954)
,,	*Proceedings of the Meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Education in India,* (Delhi).
,,	*Progress of Education in India, 1947-52, A Quinquennial Review,* (Delhi, 1954)
,,	*Higher Education in India,* (Delhi, 1953)
,,	*Scientific Man-Power Committee, Basic Report on Survey and Assessment,* (New Delhi, 1949)
Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	*Speeches of Maulana Azad, 1947-55,* (Delhi, 1956)
Nurullah, Syed and Naik, J. P.	*History of Education in India during the British Period,* (Bombay, 1951)
	Post-war Educational Development in India—Report by the Central Advisory Board of Education, (Sargent Committee) (Delhi, 1944)
	Recreational and Cultural Activities in Social Education, (Delhi, 1955)
	Report of the University Education Commission, (Radhakrishnan Commission), 2 vols., (Delhi, 1951)

CH. XXIII PRESS AND FILMS

All India Newspaper Editor's Conference	*Annual Reports*
Banerjee, R.	*Romance of Journalism,* (Calcutta, 1947)
Barns, M.	*The Indian Press, A History of the Growth of Public Opinion in India,* (London, 1940)
Bhatnagar, R. R.	*The Rise and Growth of Hindi Journalism,* (Allahabad, 1948)
Bose, P. N. and Moreno, H. W. B.	*A Hundred Years of the Bengali Press,* (Calcutta, 1920)
Bose, Mrinal Kanti	*The Press and Its Problems,* (Calcutta, 1945)
Ghose, H. P.	*The Newspaper in India,* (Calcutta, 1952)
Iyer, Viswanath	*The Indian Press,* (Bombay, 1945)
Jog, N. G., ed.,	*Screen Year Book and Who's Who*—Annual, (Bombay)
Government of India	*Report of the Press Commission,* 3 parts, (Delhi, 1954)
,,	
,,	*Report of the Press Laws Enquiry Committee* (Delhi, 1948)
,,	*Rangachari Report on Films,* (1928)
,,	*Film Enquiry Committee Report,* (Delhi, 1951)
National Information Service, Poona	*Guide to Indian Periodicals, 1955-56*
	Indian Press Year Book, Annual (Madras)
All India Motion Picture Producers' Association, (Bombay)	*Journal of the Film Industry,* Monthly
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	*Children's Films: A symposium*
,,	*Documentary Films of India, 1948-51,* (Bombay, 1952)
,,	*Annual Reports*

Natesan, B. — *In the Service of the Nation,* (Madras, 1947)
— *Report of the Newspaper Industry Enquiry Committee, Central Provinces and Berar* (Nagpur, 1948)
Roy, Nikhil Ranjan — *Freedom of the Press in India,* (Calcutta, 1950)
Sastri, C. L. R. — *Journalism,* (Bombay, 1944)
Srinivasan, C. R. — *The Press and the Public,* (Trivandrum, 1944)
Umrigar, K. D. — *The Indian Press and Its Future,* (Bombay, 1954)
Wolseley, R. E., ed., — *Journalism in Modern India,* (Bombay, 1953)

CH. XXIV BROADCASTING

Bokhari and Rao — *You and Your Radio,* (1942)
Home, Amal — *Some Aspects of Modern Journalism in India,* (Calcutta, 1935)
Government of India — *Broadcasting in India,* (1939)
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting — *AIR Development Plan,* (Delhi, 1953)
" — *Aspects of Broadcasting in India,* (Delhi, 1953)
" — *Good Listening,* (Delhi, 1954)
" — *Annual Reports*

CH. XXV CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Ambrose, Kay — *Classical Dances and Costumes of India,* (London, 1950)
Anand, Mulkraj — *The Indian Theatre,* (London, 1950)
Bandopadhyaya, Shripada — *The Music of India—A Popular Handbook of Hindustani Music* (Bombay)
Banerji, Projesh — *The Folk Dances of India,* (Allahabad, 1942)
Banerjee, P. — *Dances of India,* (Allahabad, 1942)
Bowers, Faubion — *The Dances in India,* (New York, 1953)
Brown, Percy — *Indian Paintings,* 5th ed., (Calcutta, 1947)
" — *Indian Architecture,* 2 vols., (Bombay, 1942)
Chandrasekharan, K. and Subramania, V. H. — *Sanskrit Literature,* (Bombay, 1950)
Coomaraswami, A. — *History of Indian and Indonesian Art,* (London, 1926)
" — *The Arts and Crafts of India and Ceylon,* (London, 1913)
Danielou, Allian — *Northern Indian Music,* 2 vols., (Calcutta, 1949)
Fergusson, James — *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture,* 2 vols., (London, 1910)
Fyzee-Rahmia, S. — *The Music of India,* (London, 1925)
Gangoly, O. C. — *Ragas and Raginis,* (Bombay, 1948)
Kar, C. — *Classical Indian Sculpture,* (London, 1950)
Keay, F. E. — *History of Hindi Literature,* (Oxford, 1948)
Keith, A. B. — *A History of Sanskrit Literature,* (Oxford, 1948)
" — *The Sanskrit Drama,* (Oxford, 1954)
Khandalavala, K. — *Indian Sculpture and Painting,* (Bombay, 1938)
Kramrisch, Stelle — *The Art of India,* 2nd ed., (London, 1955)
Havell, E. B. — *Indian Painting and Sculpture,* (London, 1950)
Mehta, Nanalal Chamanlal — *Studies in Indian Painting,* (Bombay, 1926)
Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting — *Architecture and Sculpture of India,* (Delhi, 1954)
" — *Contemporary Indian Painters,* (Delhi, 1954)
" — *Indian Drama,* (Delhi, 1954)
" — *Indian Art Through the Ages,* 1st ed., (Delhi, 1949)
" — *Kangra Valley Paintings,* (Delhi, 1955)
" — 5000 *Years of Indian Architecture,* (Delhi, 1954)
Mukerji, D. P. — *Indian Music, An Introduction,* (Poona, 1945)
Popley, H. A., — *The Music of India,* (Calcutta, 1921)
Ram Gopal and Dadadhanji — *Indian Dancing,* (Bombay, 1952)
Raginidevi, — *Nrityanjali, An Introduction to Hindu Dancing,* (New York, 1928)
Ranade, G. H. — *Hindusthani Music* (Poona, 1938)
Rosenthal, — *The Story of Indian Music and its Instruments,* (London, 1928)
Ruthyar, D. — *The Rebirth of Indian Music,* (Madras, 1934)
Sambamoorthy, P. — *South Indian Music,* 5 vols., 4th ed., (Madras, 1953)
Sahukar, Mani — *The Appeal in Indian Music,* (Bombay, 1943)
Sen, D. C. — *History of Bengali Language and Literature,* (Calcutta, 1911)
Shirali, Vishnudas — *Hindu Music and Rhythm,* (Almora, 1936)
Thomas, P. — *Epics, Myths and Legends of India,* (Bombay)
Venkatachalam, G. — *Dance in India,* (Bombay)
" — *Contemporary Indian Painters* (Bombay)

Winternitz, M. — *History of Indian Literature*, 2 vols., (Calcutta, 1929-33)
Yajnik, R. K., — *The Indian Theatre*, (London, 1933)
Yazadani, Ghulam — *Ajanta*, 3 vols. in 6 parts, (London, 1930-46)

CH. XXVI HEALTH

Report of the Environmental Hygiene Committee, (Delhi, 1949)
Report of the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee, (1949)
Indian Medical Directory and Who's Who, Annual
Ministry of Health — *Annual Reports*
Ministry of Health — *Nutrition in India*, (Bombay, 1952)
Report of the Health Survey and Development Committee, (Delhi, 1946)
Report of the Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine, 1948

CH. XXVII LABOUR

Agarwala, A. N. — *Indian Labour Problems*, (Allahabad, 1947)
Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab — *An Economic Survey of Industrial Labour in the Punjab*, by Om Prakash, (Ludhiana, 1952)
Bombay Labour Gazette, Monthly
Indian Labour Code, (Calcutta, 1950)
Bose, S. N. — *The Factories Act*, 1948
Gadgil, D. R. — *Regulation of Wages and Other Problems of Industrial Labour in India*, (Poona, 1943)
Government of India — *Report of the Chief Inspectors of Factories*
,, — *Reports of the Labour Investigation Committee*, (Delhi, 1946)
Jagjivan Ram Abhnandan Granth Committee — *Jagjivan Ram on Labour Problems*, (Delhi, 1951)
Gurtu, Shachi Rani — *The Working Man*, (Patna)
Ministry of Labour — *Agricultural Wages in India*, 2 vols., (Delhi, 1953)
,, — *Indian Labour Gazette*, Monthly (Simla)
,, — *Statistics of Factories, 1950* (with Review on the Working of the Factories Act, 1948, during 1950) Annual Series, (Delhi, 1955)
,, — *Report on Rural Labour*, (Delhi, 1950)
,, — *Annual Reports*, (Delhi)
,, — *Child Labour in India*, (Delhi, 1954)
,, — *Plantation Labour in Assam Valley*, (Simla, 1951)
,, — *Agricultural Labour, How They Work and Live*, by Dr. B. Ramamurti, (Delhi, 1954)
,, — *Economic and Social Status of Women Workers in India*, (Simla, 1953)
,, — *Report on Intensive Survey of Agricultural Labour, Employment, Unemployment, Wages and Levels of Living*, 6 vols., (Delhi, 1955)
Misra, A. P. — *An Approach to Labour Problems*, (Agra)
Mukerjee, R. K. — *The Indian Working Class*, revised ed., (Bombay, 1951)
Rao, B. Shiva — *The Industrial Worker in India*, (London, 1939)
Rastogi, T. N. — *Indian Industrial Labour*, (Bombay, 1949)
Report of the Central Pay Commission (1947)
Report of the Industrial Housing Committee, Bombay
Report of the Committee on Fair Wages, (1949)
Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India, including Supplement, 11 vols., (Calcutta, 1931)
Rural Wages in the United Provinces, (1940)
Seth. B. R. — *Labour in the Indian Coal Industry, A Factual Study o Indian Colliery Workers*, (Bombay, 1940)
Singh, Raghuraj — *Movement of Industrial Wages in India*, (Bombay, 1955)

CH. XXVIII SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

Adimjati Sewak Sangh — *Vanyajati*, Quarterly in Hindi and English, (Delhi)
Ambedkar, B. R. — *The Untouchables*, (New Delhi, 1948)
Bhartiya Adamjati Sewak Sangh — *Tribes in India*, (Delhi, 1950)
Gandhi, M. K. — *Removal of Untouchability*, (Ahmedabad 1954)

Government of Bihar — *Report of the Bihar Harijan Enquiry Committee*, (Patna, 1952)
Government of Bombay — *Report on Conditions of Bhils and Other Hill Tribes of Bombay* by D. Symington, (Bombay)
" — *Prohibition Act, 1949*, (Bombay)
Government of Hyderabad — *Social Service and Tribal Welfare in Hyderabad*
Government of India — *Report of the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee, 1949-50*, (Delhi)
" — *Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*, Annual
Government of Madhya Pradesh — *The Aboriginal Problem in the Central Provinces and Berar*, (Nagpur, 1944)
Government of Madras — *Report of the Harijan Welfare Committee, Madras*, (Madras, 1948)
Government of Orissa — *Tribal and Rural Welfare in Orissa*, (Cuttack, 1953)
Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting — *The Adivasis*, (Delhi, 1955)
" — *Harijans Today*, (Delhi, 1952)
Proceedings of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas Conference held at New Delhi in June, 1952, (New Delhi)
Report of the Socio-Economic Conditions of the Aboriginal Tribes of the Province of Madras, (Madras. 1948)
Singh, Mohinder — *The Depressed Classes, Their Economic and Social Conditions*, (Bombay, 1947)

CH. XXIX SOCIAL WELFARE

Annual Reports of the Social and Moral Hygiene Association, (India)
Blunt, Edward, ed., — *Social Services in India*, (London, 1939)
Central Social Welfare Board — *Progress Report 1953-55* (Delhi, 1956)
" — *Report of the Advisory Committee on After-Care Programme*, (New Delhi, 1955)
" — *Report of the Advisory Committee on Social and Moral Hygiene* (New Delhi, 1955)
" — *Social Welfare Projects, Programmes and Activities*, (New Delhi, 1955)
Community Projects Administration, Planning Commission — *Evaluation Reports*, Annual (New Delhi)
Gandhi, M. K. — *Women and Social Injustice*, 4th ed., (Ahmedabad, 1942)
Idgunji, M. R. — *Social Insurance and India*, (Bombay, 1948)
Indian Conference of Social Work — *Family Planning and Social Welfare*, (Bombay, 1954)
Indian Journal of Social Work, Quarterly, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, (Bombay)
Journal of Family Welfare—Personal, Marital and Sociological, Bi-monthly, (Bombay)
Kumarappa, B. — *Why Prohibition ?* (Ahmedabad)
Kumarappa, J. M. — *Our Beggar Problem, How to Tackle it*, (Bombay, 1945)
Ministry of Education — *Report on Delinquent Children and Juvenile Offenders in India*, (Delhi, 1950)
Mookerjee, H. C. — *Why Prohibition*, (Calcutta, 1948)
Mukerji, B. M. — *Crimes and Indian Children*, (Calcutta)
Naik, P. C. — *Prostitution Under Religious Customs*, (Bombay, 1928)
Planning Commission — *Report of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee*, (Delhi, 1955)
" — *Social Welfare in India*, (Delhi, 1955)
Report on Blindness in India, (by the Joint Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Health and the Central Advisory Board of Education)
Central Social Welfare Board — *Social Welfare*, Monthly, (New Delhi)
Thomas P. J. — *Economic Results of Prohibition in the Salem District* (Madras, 1939)

CH. XXX REHABILITATION

Alexander, Horace — *New Citizens of India*, (London, 1951)
Gokhale, S. D. — *India's Refugee Problem*, (Bombay 1948)
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting — *Housing the Displaced, Delhi Scheme*, (Delhi, 1951)
" — *Millions on the Move*, (Delhi, 1948)
" — *Muscle Can Do It—The Story of Nilokheri*, (Delhi, 1950)
" — *Rehabilitating the Uprooted*, (Delhi, 1951)
" — *Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons* (Delhi, 1949)
Ministry of Rehabilitation — *Annual Reports*
" — *Monthly Rehabilitation Review*, (New Delhi)

Ambedkar, B. R.	*Thoughts on Linguistic States*, (Delhi, 1955)
Chatterji, S. P.	*Bengal in Maps*, (Bombay, 1949)
Delhi State Government	*Digest of Economics and Statistics*, Quarterly
Government of Andhra	*Handbook of Andhra Statistics*
Government of Assam	*The Eighth Year of Freedom*, Annual (1955)
,,	*Statistical Abstract*, Annual
Government of Bihar	*Bihar*, Annual
,,	*Facts and Figures about Bihar*, Annual
Government of Bombay	*Bulletin of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics*, Annual
,,	*Statistical Abstract of Bombay*, Quarterly
,,	*Statistical Atlas of Bombay State*, 1950
,,	*Bombay*, Annual
,,	*What Bombay Government Did and Said*, Quarterly
Government of Hyderabad	*Bulletin on Economics Affairs*, Monthly
,,	*Statistical Yearbook*, Annual
,,	*Hyderabad in Maps*, Annual
,,	*Facts and Figures about Hyderabad*, Annual
,,	*The Hyderabad Government Bulletin on Economic Affairs*, Bi-monthly
,,	*Statistical Abstract of Hyderabad State*, Annual
Government of India	*White Paper on Indian States*, (Delhi, 1950)
,,	*Report of the States Reorganisation Commission*, (Delhi, 1955)
Government of Jammu and Kashmir	*Digest of Statistics*, Quarterly
Government of Madhya Bharat	*Industrial Madhya Bharat*, (Gwalior, 1955)
,,	*Review of Economic Conditions*, Annual
,,	*Quarterly Statistical Bulletin*
Government of Madhya Pradesh	*Statistical Outline of Madhya Pradesh*, (1955)
,,	*Madhya Pradesh in Indian Economy*
Government of Madras	*The Quinquennial Statistical Abstract*, (Madras)
,,	*Madras in Maps and Pictures*, 2nd. ed., (1955)
Government of Mysore	*The Statistical Abstract for Mysore*, Annual
Government of Orissa	*Bulletin of Statistics*, Quarterly
Government of Pepsu	*Pepsu on Road to Prosperity*, (1955)
Government of Punjab	*Statistical Abstract, 1947-50*
,,	*On Road to Progress—Punjab 1953-55*
Government of Rajasthan	*Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics*
Government of Uttar Pradesh	*Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*
,,	*Report of the Go-Samvardhan Enquiry Committee*
Government of Vindhya Pradesh	*Handbook of Statistical Information*, Annual
Government of West Bengal	*Statistical Abstract*, Annual
,,	*Monthly Statistical Abstract*
,,	*Guide to Current Official Statistics*
,,	*West Bengal—Independence Anniversary* (1955)
Majumdar, S. C.	*Rivers of the Bengal Delta*, (1942)
Halappa, G. S.	*The Changing Map of India*, (Mysore)
Kaul, G. L.	*Kashmir through the Ages*, (Srinagar)
Ministry of External Affairs	*French Settlements in India: Texts of Important Notes Exchanged between the Governments of India and France from March 22 to April 9*, 1954, (New Delhi, 1954)
Mukerji, K. P. and Ramaswami S.	*Reorganisation of Indian States*, (Bombay, 1955)

INDEX

Abdur Rahim 30
Abul Fazl 30
Academy of Arts 309
Academy of Dance, Drama and Music 309
Academy of Letters 309
Accidents, Air 256
Adhiars 164
Advertisements 284
Advocate-General 76
Afghans 28
Agencies, Diplomatic 542
Age Structure 8
Agricultural Credit Department 177
Agricultural Labour Enquiry 331
Agricultural Marketing 154
Agricultural Societies 179
Agriculture 11, 115, 143-45
  First Plan 111, 113, 145
  Research 156
  Second Plan 119
Ahmed Shah Abdali 31
Aerodromes 255
Aircraft 255
Air Force 84, 86
  Colleges 86
Air Mail 261
Air Transport, Agreements 256
  Nationalisation of 255
Ajmer 579ff
Akadami Awards 564
Akbar 29
Alcohol 3
All India Radio 294ff
  Programmes, external 306ff
All-up Schemes 261
Ambassadors, Indian, abroad 534ff
Amir Khusru 28
Anath Mahilashram, Shradhanand 358
Andaman and Nicobar Is. 6, 41, 498
Animal Husbandry 150
Annie Besant 32
Anthem, National 47
Arabic Numerals 26
Arabs 27
Area, India 1, 18
Army 82
Art Institutions 563
Art Societies 563
Asian Games 509
Asian Quadrangular Tournament 510
Asoka 25
Assam 379
Assamese 14
Assemblies, States 374ff
Assets of Government of India 137, 141
Athletics 513
Atomic Energy Commission 238
Attorney-General 76
Audit, Authority 44
Aurangzeb 30
Auxiliary Cadet Corps 89
Awards 528
Awards for Books 528
Awards, Film 310

Backward Classes 274, 341ff
Backward Classes Commission 341, 349
Badminton 512
Banihal Tunnel 250
Bank Award Commission 333
Banking 126
Banking Unions 178
Banks, Central 178-9
  Scheduled 127
Bar, All India 77
Bar Councils, Act of 1926 76
B.C.G. 324
Beggars 360
Beighton Cup Tournament 509
Bengali 14
Bengal, West 438ff
Bhakra-Nangal Project 199
Bharat 1
Bharatiya Jyotish Shastra, Translation of 237
Bharatiya Kavita 311
Bharat Ratna 528
Bharat Sevak Samaj 176
Bhoodan Movement 167
Bhopal 481
Bibliography of Literature, National 311
Bihar 384
Biological Research Committee 235
Bipin Chandra Pal 32
Birbal 30
Birth Rates 317
Birth and Death Rates 14
Board of Scientific and Industrial Research 235
Bombay 393
Bonus Scheme, Coal Mines 331
Books, Cash Awards for 565
Bose Research Institute 238
Bridges 249
  Railway 244
British Empire 31
Broadcasting 294ff
  Development, Five Year Plan 298
  Programme Policy 294
  Broadcasts, Community 298
Buddhism 24
Buddha Jayanti 315
Budget, Central 135
Budgetary Position, Government of India 137

Cabinet Ministers 49
Cancer 325
Cancer Research Centre 322
Capital Formation 95
Capital Transactions of the Government of India 139
Ceilings on Holdings 164
Cement 216
Census Report on Population 15
Central Board of Film Censors 292
Central Board of Irrigation 194
Central Board of Transport 248
Central Council of Health 322
Central Electricity Authority 192
Central Labour Institute 334
Central Secretariat Service 81
Central Social Welfare Board 360
Central Technical Power Board 192

Central Tractor Organisation 147
Central Water and Power Commission 193
Chaitanya 29
Chemical Industry 213
Chief Commissioner
  Andaman and Nicobar Is. 498
  Manipur 491
  Pondicherry 494
  Tripura 493
Children's Films 289
Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory 208, 211
Chromite 4
Chumby Valley 1
Cities, Population of 10, 19
Citizenship 37
Civil Aviation 254
Classics, Translation of 312
Climate 2
Clothing, Expenditure on 96
Coal 3, 192, 217
Coal-fields Committee 192
Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund 336
Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act 334, 335
Coffee 218
Coinage 126
Coir Board 219
Commerce 220
Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 345, 348
Commissions, Diplomatic 539
Communications 115, 259
Community Development 115, 173
Community Projects Administration 219
Compensation to Displaced Persons 364ff
Compulsory Retirement 71
Conciliation Machinery, Industrial Disputes 333
Concurrent List 42
Consolidated Funds 44
Constitution 37
  Amendment of 45
Constituent Assembly, Jammu and Kashmir 452
Consulates 540
Consumer Expenditure 98, 106
Consumption, Rural and Urban Areas 101-103
Contingency Funds 44
Contributory Health Service 320
Co-operation, Development Programme 183
Co-operative Credit Societies Act 177
Co-operative Farming 167
Co-operative Movement 177, 182
  Ajmer 480
  Andaman and Nicobar Is. 499
  Assam 383
  Bhopal 482
  Bihar 392
  Bombay 401
  Coorg 484
  Delhi 487
  Himachal Pradesh 489
  Hyderabad 451
  Jammu and Kashmir 455
  Kutch 491
  Madhya Bharat 458
  Madhya Pradesh 408
  Madras 415
  Manipur 493
  Mysore 463
  Orissa 419
  Pepsu 466
  Punjab 425
  Rajasthan 470
  Saurashtra 473
  Travancore-Cochin 478
  Tripura 494
  Uttar Pradesh 437
  Vindhya Pradesh 497
  West Bengal 445
Co-operative Societies, Non-agricultural 181
  States 187
  Target under First Plan 112
Co-operatives, Primary 178
Coorg 483ff
Cosmic Ray Committee 238
Cottage Industries 219
Cotton 149
Cotton Textile Promotion Council 222
Council of Agricultural Research 156
Council of Ministers
  States 41
  Union Government 40
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research 233
Council of States 63ff
Courts, Subordinate 73
Craftsmen Training Scheme 329
Credit Societies 179ff
Cricket 510, 511
Criminal Procedure, Amendment to 75
Criminal Tribes 341
Crop Production 148
Crop Season 157
Crops, Principal 92
Crops, Principal Areas of and Production 159
Cultivated Area 158
Cultivation, Standards of 165
Cultural Activities 309ff, 316
Cultural Agreements 314
Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries 312
Cultural Societies 559
Currency 126
CWINC 195

Dadabhai Naoroji 32
Dairy Research 156
Damodar Valley Project 199
Dances 31, 564
David Hume 32
Debt, External 136
Decimalisation of Coinage 127
D.D.T. 208, 213, 323
Defence 82
Defence Production 86
Defence Production Board 87
Defence Science Organisation 87
Deficit Financing 122
Delhi 485ff
Density, Population 7, 18
Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha 51
Desert Afforestation Research Station 153
Devadasi (Prevention of Dedication) Act, 1947, Madras 358
Devaluation 221
Development, Outlay in Plan 115
Development, Finance for 126
Dharma Chakra 46
Diplomats, Foreign, in India 543
Directive Principles, Constitution 38
Directorate of Industrial Statistics 328
Directorate of Marketing and Inspection 154

Diseases, Prevention and Control of 323
Displaced Persons 362ff
From East Pakistan 366
Expenditure on 369
From Kashmir 367
Distinctions 528
Documentaries 291
Domiciliary Services 324
Draft Plan-frame 114
Drama 564
Drug Control 323
Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 323
Durand Tournament 510
Dutch 31

East India Company 31
Economic Structure 91
Economy, Rural 95
Educational Institutions 278
Educational Institutions in States 280
Education 266ff
Ajmer 480
Andaman and Nicobar Is. 499
Andhra 378
Assam 382
Basic 268
Bihar 391
Bhopal 482
Bombay 400
Budget estimate 279
Coorg 484
Delhi 487
Expenditure on 267
Health 326
Higher 269, 272
Himachal Pradesh 489
Hyderabad 451
Jammu and Kashmir 454
Kutch 491
Madhya Bharat 458
Madhya Pradesh 407
Madras 414
Manipur 492
Medical 319
Mysore 462
NEFA 500
Orissa 419
Pepsu 465
Pondicherry 495
Professional, Technical 271
Punjab 424
Rajasthan 470
Saurashtra 473
Secondary 268
Social 274
Targets in first Plan 112
Targets under second Plan 121, 267
Travancore-Cochin 477
Tripura 493
Uttar Pradesh 436
Vindhya Pradesh 497
West Bengal 444
Election Commission 44
Elections 33
Electoral College, Kutch 490, Manipur 492
Electrical Commission 1941 192
Electricity Act of 1910 190
Electricity, Consumption of 191
Supply of 189, 202
Emergency Provisions, Constitution 43
Employees' Provident Fund Act 335
Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 334ff
Employment in Factories 339
Employment Exchange Statistics 340
Employment, Second Five Year Plan 123
Engineering Export Promotion Council 222
Engineering, Industry 213
English, Adoption of 31
Estate Duty 134, 552
Events, Chronicle of 518
Everest, Mt. 1
Exchange Values 533
Executive 75
Exploratory Tubewell Organisation 147
Ex-Servicemen, Resettlement of 90
External Assistance, Community Projects 157
External Services, AIR 295, 299

Faizi 30
Family Planning 326
Fares, Railway 246ff
Fatehpur Sikri 30
Feature Films 288
Feature Syndicates 285
Fellows of the Royal Society 53ff
Fendall Home 358
Ferro Alloys 5
Fertilisers 148
Film Awards 290
Censorship 292
Council 289
Enquiry Committee 289
Industry 289
Institute 289
Production Bureau 289
Films 287
Awards for 310
Distribution of 291
Exhibition Abroad 292
Export of 289
Flash Telegrams 263
Finance 280
Ajmer 480
Andaman and Nicobar Is. 498
Andhra 377
Assam 381
Bhopal 482
Bihar 390
Bombay 400
Coorg 484
Corporation 290
Delhi 486
Himachal Pradesh 489
Hyderabad 450
Jammu and Kashmir 453
Kutch 490
Madhya Bharat 457
Madhya Pradesh 406
Madras 413
Manipur 492
Mysore 462
Orissa 418
Pepsu 464
Pondicherry 495
Public (see Public Finance)
Punjab 423
Rajasthan 469
Saurashtra 472
Travancore-Cochin 476
Tripura 493
Uttar Pradesh 435
Vindhya Pradesh 497
West Bengal 443

Financial Provisions 44
Firka Scheme 173
First in India 531
Fisheries 155
Flag, National 46
Flood Control 195
Folk Dance Festival 310, 315
Food and Agriculture
  Ajmer 480
  Andaman and Nicobar Is.498
  Andhra 377
  Assam 382
  Bhopal 482
  Bihar 391
  Bombay 400
  Coorg 484
  Delhi 486
  Himachal Pradesh 489
  Hyderabad 450
  Jammu and Kashmir 453
  Kutch 491
  Madhya Bharat 457
  Madhya Pradesh 407
  Madras 413
  Manipur 492
  Mysore 462
  NEFA 499
  Orissa 419
  Pepsu 465
  Punjab 423
  Rajasthan 469
  Saurashtra 472
  Travancore-Cochin 476
  Tripura 493
  Uttar Pradesh 435
  Vindhya Pradesh 497
  West Bengal 444
Food, Consumption of 96
Foodgrains, Output of 149
Football 510
Football Association 508
Footwear 96
Ford Foundation 176
Foreign Capital 207
Foreign Exchange Resources, Second Five Year Plan 122
Forest Areas, Classification of 153
  Produce 154
  Research 156
Forestry 152
Freedom of Religion 70
Frederick Nicholson 177
Freight, Railway 246
French India 126
Fruit Preservation 155
Fruit Products Order 155
Fundamental Rights 37

Gandhi 32
Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board 252
Garo Hills 1
Gas Turbine Research 236
Geology 2
Geophysical Year 236
Gokhale 32
Good Shepherd Home 358
Gosadan Scheme 152
Government of India Act, (1935) 68
Gram Panchayats 407
Gram Sevak 173
Greeks 25
Grow More Food Campaign 146
Guihlots 27
Gujarati 14
Guptas 26
Gurjara Pratiharas 27

Haematology, Research in 322
Handicapped, Education of 274
Handicrafts Board 219
Handloom Board 219
Harsha 27
Health 317
Health Education 326-27
Health, Relations, International 326
Health Survey and Development Committee 320
Health (see also Public Health) 495
  Targets under First Plan 112
  Targets under Second Plan 121
High Commissions 536, 544
High Courts 69, 72
Higher Education 269, 272
Highest Mountains 532
Highways, National 249
Hill Stations 532
Himachal Pradesh 488ff
Himalayas 1
Hindi 14, 44, 276
Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. 211
Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. 211
Hindustan Cables Ltd. 210
Hindustani 14
Hindustan Insecticides 211
Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. 210
Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. 210, 252
Hirakud Dam Project 199
History 23
History, Chronology 33
Hockey 509
  Associations 508
  Women's 509
Holdings, Consolidation of 166
  Size of 168
Hospitals, 324
Homoeopathy 319
House of the People 51ff
Houses, Census of 10
Housing 115
  Displaced Persons 367
Hoysalas 29
HT-2 Trainer Aircraft 87
Human Life Telegrams 263
Hyderabad 447

Ibn Batuta 28
Income Committee, National 96
Incomes, National and Per Capita 91
Income Tax 134, 552
Indian Administrative Service Training School 80
Indian Central Committee for Cotton 156
Indian Independence Act 68
Indians Abroad 16, 17
Indian Council for Cultural Relations 313
I.F.A. Shield, Football 510
Indian National Army 32
Indian National Commission 275
Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre 239
Indian Police Service 80
Indian Telephone Industry 208

Indigenous Medicine 319
Indo-Aryans 24
Indo-Asian Culture 314
Indo-Gangetic Plain 1
Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme 273
Indo-Iranica 314
Indo-Pakistan Financial Agreement 137
Indus Civilisation 23
Industrial, Development Corporation 207
Disputes 333
Employment Standing Orders 334
Finance Corporation 128, 207
Housing 338
Intelligence and Research Bureau 232
Policy Resolution of April 1948 206-208
Relations 332
Research Council 232
Tribunals 333
Industries 115, 205
First Five Year Plan 208
Principal 93
Second Five Year Plan 119
Industry
Ajmer 480
Andaman and Nicobar Is. 498
Andhra 378
Assam 382
Bhopal 482
Bihar 391
Bombay 400
Coorg 484
Delhi 486
Himachal Pradesh 489
Hyderabad 451
Jammu and Kashmir 454
Kutch 491
Madhya Bharat 457
Madhya Pradesh 407
Madras 414
Manipur 492
Mysore 462
NEFA 499
Orissa 419
Pepsu 465
Pondicherry 495
Progress of 113, 209
Punjab 423
Rajasthan 469
Saurashtra 473
Targets in Second Plan 111
Travancore-Cochin 477
Tripura 493
Uttar Pradesh 436
Vindhya Pradesh 497
West Bengal 444
Inflation 126
Influenza Centre 322
Inland Steam Vessels Act, (1917) 252
Inland Waterways 251
INSDOC 239
Institute of Armament Studies 87
Institute of Nuclear Physics 238
Institute of Town Planners 272
Insurance 126, 129
Insurance Companies 130
Insurance, Life, Nationalisation of 129
Insurance, Postal 130
Integral Coach Factory 208, 212
Integrated Production Programme 145
Interim Government, Ministers of 50
Intermediaries, Abolition of 163
Inter-University Board 269
Investment, Progress of 114
Invitation Tournament 512
Iranians 25
Iron Ore 4
Iron and Steel 212
Irrigated Area 158
Irrigation 115, 144, 189
Projects 194
First Five Year Plan 111, 197
Minor Schemes 146
Research 195
Second Five Year Plan 119
Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar 31

Jahangir 30
Jai Chand Rathor 28
Jainism 24
Jaintia Hills 1
Jammu and Kashmir 452ff
Jana-Gana-Mana 47
Janapadas 407
Janta College 274
Japanese Method of Cultivation 149
Jelep La 1
Jizya 30
Judges, High Court 547
Supreme Court 546
Judicial System, Reform of 75
Judiciary 40, 68
Separation of 75
States 42
Justice, Criminal 74
Jute 150, 214
Juvenile Delinquents 359

Kabir 29
Kakrapara Project 200
Kalelkar, Kaka 349
Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya 309
Kanchanjunga 1
Kannada 14
Kashmiri 14
Khadi and Village Industries Board 219
Khasi 1
Khiljis 28
Khushalbagh Mission Orphanage 358
Khusru 27
Konar Dam 200
Krishi Pandits 531
Kunzru, Hriday Nath 372
Kutch 490ff

Laboratories, Medical 321 ff
Labour 328 ff
Appellate Tribunal 333
Five Year Plan 338
Laws, Administration of 338
Wages and Earnings of 329 ff
Welfare 336 ff
Lac Research 156
Lalit Kala Akadami 312
Land Holdings, Ceilings on 164
Census of 166
Land Improvement 147
Land Mortgage Banks 181
Land Reclamation 147
Land Reform 161 ff
Land Revenue Commission, Bengal 161
Land Utilisation 143
Language, Official 44

Languages 13
Law Commission 75
Laws of the Year 1955 501 ff
Learned Societies 232, 559
Legal Practitioners 76
Legations 544
Legislative Assembly
  Ajmer 479
  Andhra 374
  Assam 380
  Bhopal 481
  Bihar 384
  Bombay 393
  Coorg 483
  Delhi 485
  Himachal Pradesh 488
  Hyderabad 447
  Madhya Bharat 455
  Madhya Pradesh 403
  Madras 408
  Mysore 459
  Orissa 416
  Pepsu 463
  Punjab 420
  Rajasthan 467
  Saurashtra 471
  Travancore-Cochin 474
  Uttar Pradesh 425
  Vindhya Pradesh 496
  West Bengal 439
Legislative Council
  Bihar 389
  Madras 412
  Mysore 461
  Punjab 422
  Uttar Pradesh 434
  West Bengal 442
Leprosy Control Scheme 325
Liberal Arts 94
Life Insurance, Statistics 130
Linaloe Oil 237
Lion Capital 46
Listening, Growth of 296
Literacy 10, 22
Literary Organisations 560
Literature, National Bibliography of 311
Livelihood Pattern 11
Livestock Statistics 151
Local Self-government
  Ajmer 480
  Andaman and Nicobar Is. 499
  Andhra 379
  Assam 383
  Bhopal 482
  Bihar 392
  Bombay 401
  Coorg 484
  Delhi 487
  Himachal Pradesh 489
  Hyderabad 451
  Jammu and Kashmir 454
  Kutch 491
  Madhya Bharat 458
  Madhya Pradesh 407
  Madras 415
  Mysore 463
  Pepsu 466
  Punjab 424
  Rajasthan 470
  Saurashtra 473
  Travancore-Cochin 477
  Tripura 493
  Uttar Pradesh 437
  Vindhya Pradesh 498
  West Bengal 445
Lodis 28
Lok Sabha 40, 51
  Members of 51 ff
Lok Sahayak Sena 89
Longest Bridges 533
Low Shaft Furnace Process 236

Machine Tools Factory 208
Machkund Project 200
Madhya Bharat 455 ff
Madras 408 ff
Maclagan Committee 177
Magadha, Rise of 25
Magistrates, District 74
Mahabharata 27
Mahadaji Sindhia 31
Mahalanobis, P.C. 114
Mahalwari System 161
Mahmud of Ghazni 28
Maithon Dam 200
Malayalam 14
Malguzars 161
Manganese 4
Manipur 491
Mansingh 30
Manures 148
Marathi 14
Marital Status Pattern 9
Marketing Co-operative 155
Massanjore Dam 201
Maternity Benefits 336
Mauryas 25
Mayurakshi Project 201
Mechanical Cultivation 147
Medical Depots 323
Medical Education 319-20
Medical Institute, All India 321
Medical Research 234
Message Rate System 264
Mica 5
Mineral Resources 4
Minerals 115
  Non-ferrous 5
  Target under Second Plan 119
Minimum Wages Act, 1948 331
Mining Research 234, 237
Ministers
  Ajmer 479
  Andhra 374
  Assam 379
  Bhopal 481
  Bihar 384
  Bombay 393
  Delhi 485
  Himachal Pradesh 488
  Hyderabad 447
  Jammu and Kashmir 452
  Madhya Bharat 455
  Madhya Pradesh 402
  Madras 408
  Orissa 416
  Pepsu 463
  Punjab 420
  Rajasthan 466
  Saurashtra 471
  Travancore-Cochin 474
  Union Government 49
  Union Government on August 15, 1947 50

Uttar Pr aesh 425
Vindhya Pradesh 496
West Bengal 438
Mobile Post Offices 261
Money Supply 132
Mongoloids 6
Monsoon 3
Morse, Hindi 263
Mortality Figures 317
Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill 251
Mt. Everest 1
Mt. Godwin Austin 1
Muhammad Ghori 28
Music 564
Muslim Invasions 27
Muslim Migrants, Relief and Rehabilitation of 368
Mysore 459 ff

Nadir Shah 31
Naga Hills 1
Nahan Foundry Ltd. 212
Nanak 29
Nangal Dam 199
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund 128
National Associations, Sports 508
National Bibliography of Indian Literature 311
National Cadet Corps 89
National Calendar 237
National Co-operative Development Board 184
National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board 155
National Cultural Trust 309
National Defence Academy 84
National Employment Service 329
National Extension Service 173
National Filaria Control Scheme 324
National Film Board 289
National Gallery of Art 314
National Harbour Board 253
National Hockey Championship 509
National Income 91
Occupational Categories 104
National Industrial Development Corporation 207, 214
National Institute of Sciences 232
National Instruments Factory 211
Nationalisation, Road Transport 251
National Laboratories 233
National Lawn Championship 512
National Malaria Control Programme 323
National Product by Industrial Origin 123
National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel 238
National Research Development Corporation 238
National Sample Survey 95
National Savings Certificates 259, 558
National Small Industries Corporation 219
National Theatre 310
National Trade Certification Board 329
National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme 325
Natu La 1
Navy 83, 86
Negritoes 6
News Agencies 284
Reorganisation of 287
Newspapers, Daily 281
Distribution of 282
Newsprint 208, 284
Newsprint State Trading Corporation 287
Newsreels 291
News Services Division, AIR 300
Nobel Prize Winners, Indian 531
Non-Credit Societies 180-81
Non-ferrous Minerals 5
North-East Frontier Agency 499
Norwegian Aid Programme 155
Nuclear Research 238
Nutrition 326
Nutrition Research Laboratory 321
Nyaya Panchayats 407

Oceanographic Surveys 237
Oil 3
Oil Exploration 217
Oil Refineries 216
Operational Efficiency, Railways 246
Ordnance Factories Reorganisation Committee 87
Orissa 416 ff
Oriya 14
Output, per capita 94
Overseas Communication Service 265

Padma Bhushan 529
Padma Shri 530
Padma Vibhushan 528
Palas 27
Pallavas of Kanchi 29
Pamir Knot 1
Panchayat Adalats 74
Panchayats, Bombay 401
Panchayats 39
Targets under First Plan 112
Panchet Hill 200
Pandyas of Madura 29
Panel on Land Reform 167
Panikkar, Kavalam Madhava 372
Paper 216
Parliament 40, 49
Members of 51 ff
Part A States 374 ff
B States 42, 447 ff
C States 42, 479 ff
D Territories 479 ff
Partition of Bengal 32
Passenger Fares 247
Passengers, Amenities for 247
Patchouli, Cultivation of 237
Patkai Hills 1
Payment of Wages Act, 1936 331
Penicillin 208, 213, 323
Peninsular Plateau 2
Pepsu 463ff
Per Capita Income 91
Periodicals—Languages 283
Pherozeshah Mehta 32
Physical Features, India 1
Plan, First Five Year 108 ff
Second Five Year 114 ff
Planning Commission 33, 108
Plans, State 116 ff
Plantation Industries 218
Police Service 80
Political Parties, Strength in Parliament 51
Pondicherry 126, 494 ff
Population 6, 7, 18 ff
Age Structure of 8

Density of 7
Distribution 20
Growth of 15
Language basis of 14
Livelihood pattern of 11
Religious basis of 13
Special Communities 21
Working force of 92
Population Policy 15
Ports 253
Portuguese 31
Post, Foreign 556
Post Office Savings Bank 259
Postal Life Insurance 259
Postal Rates 556
Postal Revenues 260
Postal Traffic 260
Posts and Telegraphs 259
Poultry Statistics 151
Power 3, 115, 189
Power Development Organisation 192
Power Projects, First Five Year Plan 193, 197
Power Resources and Limitations of 192
Target under First Plan 111
Target under Second Plan 119
Pratiharas 27
President 39, 49
Press 281 ff
Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Act 286
Press Commission Report, Implementation of 285
Press Council 286
Press Freedom 287
Press Information Bureau 285
Press (Objectionable Matter) Act of 1951 287
Press Registrar 286
Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 326
Price Index, Consumer Labour Bureau 340
Working Class Consumers 331
Price-page Schedule 286
Prices, Consumer 99, 100
Prime Minister 40
Prithviraj Chauhan 28
Privy Council 68
Prize Competition Act 286
Professions 94
Programme Composition, Broadcasting 295
Programmes, Improvement of, AIR 299
Programme Journals, AIR 299
Progress, Community Projects 174
Prohibition 352
Prohibition, Benefits from 356
Prohibition Enquiry Committee 352
Projectors, Manufacture of 291
Prosecution, Double 70
Provident Societies 130
Public Finance 133 ff
Public Health
Ajmer 480
Andaman and Nicobar Is. 499
Andhra 378
Assam 383
Bhopal 482
Bihar 392
Bombay 401
Coorg 484
Delhi 485
Himachal Pradesh 489
Hyderabad 451
Jammu and Kashmir 454
Kutch 491
Madhya Bharat 458
Madhya Pradesh 407
Madras 414
Manipur 492
Mysore 462
NEFA 500
Orissa 419
Pepsu 465
Punjab 424
Rajasthan 470
Saurashtra 473
Travancore-Cochin 477
Tripura 493
Uttar Pradesh 437
Vindhya Pradesh 497
Public Health Scheme 318
Public Sector 210
Public Services 78
Public Service Commission 78, 550
Pulakesin 27
Punjab 420 ff
Punjabi 14
Punctuality Ratio, Railways 246
Puranas 27

Quit India 32
Qutb-ud-din Ibaq 28

Radio Licences 296
Receivers, Community 305
Sets, Imports of 297
Production of 298
Radio Stations 294, 301
Railways 240
Centenary 240
Railway, Finances of 243
Progress of, under First Plan 245
Rehabilitation of 244
Railway Zones 241
Rainfall 3
Rain Research Unit 236
Rajamannar, P.V. 309
Rajaraja 29
Raja Ram Mohan Roy 31
Rajasthan 466 ff
Rajendra Chola 29
Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme 509
Rajpramukhs
(see also under respective States)33
Rajputs 27
Rajya Sabha 40
Members of 63 ff
Ramayana 27
Ranji Trophy 510
Ranjit Singh, Maharaja 31 ff
Rare Earths Factory 239
Raw Films, Manufacture of 291
Records, Sports 511
Recruitment, Emergency 79
Refractories 5
Refugees
(see also Displaced Persons) 362 ff
Employment of 363
Regrouping of Railways 242
Rehabilitation 115, 362 ff
Religion, Freedom of 70
Religions 12
Representative Assembly, Pondicherry 494
Republic Day Celebrations 315
Research Associations, Scientific 235
Research Centres, Medical 321

Research, Scientific, Subsidised 235
Reserve Bank 177
Reserve Bank of India (Amendment Act) 128
Revenue, Allocation of 133
Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India 138
River Valley Projects 196
Roads 248
Road Transport 250
Rovers Cup 510
Rubber 218
Rural Adult Education for Community Action 274
Rural Credit 128, 177
  Economy, Pattern of 95
  Electrification 191
  Households, Monthly Expenditure of 97
  Population 9
  Resettlement, Displaced Persons 367

Sahitya Akadami 311
Saiyid Fazl Ali 372
Saka Era 28
Sales Tax, Inter-State 72
Salt 5
Salvation Army, Home 358
Sangeet Natak Akadami 309, 561
Sanitation 325
Sanskrit 14
Santosh Trophy 510
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel 33
Saurashtra 471 ff
Savings, Small 136
Sayads 28
Scheduled Castes (see also under respective States) 12, 274, 341 ff
Scheduled Castes and Tribes
  Ajmer 481
  Andhra 379
  Assam 383
  Bhopal 483
  Bihar 392
  Bombay 402
  Coorg 485
  Delhi 487
  Himachal Pradesh 490
  Hyderabad 451
  Kutch 491
  Madhya Bharat 458
  Madhya Pradesh 408
  Madras 415
  Manipur 493
  Orissa 419
  Pepsu 466
  Punjab 425
  Rajasthan 470
  Saurashtra 474
  Travancore-Cochin 478
  Tripura 494
  Uttar Pradesh 438
  Vindhya Pradesh 498
  West Bengal 446
Scheduled Tribes 12, 274, 341 ff
Scholarships for Foreigners 273
Scholarship Schemes 272
School of Town and Country Planning 272
Science Congress Association 232
Scientific Liaison 238
Scientific Manpower Committee 272
Scientific Publications 237
Scientific Research 232
Secondary Education Commission 269
Services, All India 79
  Reorganisation of 79
Sex Ratio, Population 7
Shahjahan 30
Sher Shah 30
Shipping 252
Shiva Rao Committee 329
Shradhanand Ashram 358
Sikkim 500
Silk and Rayon Export Promotion Council 222
Silk Board 219
Sindri Fertiliser Factory 208
Slaves 28
Small-scale Industries 219
Social and Moral Advisory Committee 358
Social Security 334
Social Services 115
Social Welfare 352 ff
Soil 143
Soil Conservation 153
Speaker, Lok Sabha 51
Special Assignment, Defence Service 88
Spices 150
Sports 508 ff
  Associations, General 508
Staff College, Defence Services 85
State Bank of India 128
State Banks 179
State Finance Corporation 207
State Governments 41
State List 43
States, Integration of 33
  Part A 374
  Part B 447
  Part C 479
  Part D 479
  Planning in 110
  Reorganisation of 372 ff
  and the Union Government 42
Sterling Balances 223
Students, Exchange of 273
Students on Rolls 277
Sufism 29
Sugarcane 150
Super Tax 554
Supreme Court 40
Surendra Nath Banerjee 32
Symbol, National 46
Syrian Christians 26

Table Tennis 512
Talikota 29
Tamil 14
Tansen 30
Tariff Commission, Statutory 207
Tata Institute 238
Tata School of Social Sciences 357
Taxation Enquiry Commission 357
Tax, Entertainment 290
T.B. Research Projects 322
Tea 218
Technical Co-operation Mission 147
Technical Education 271
Technical Training College, Jalahalli 86
Technology, Regional Institutes of 272
Telegraphs 261
Telegrams 263
Telephones 263
Telephone Industries 208, 264
Teleprinters 262
Teleprinters, Hindi 263

Telugu 14
Temperance Movement 353
Tenancy Reform 163
Tennis 511
Tenure, Security of 163
Territorial Army 88
Test Matches 510
Textiles, Cotton 214
Thaqafat-ul-Hind 314
Tilak 32
Tilaya Dam 199
Tobacco 150
Tobacco Extension Service 150
Todarmal 30
Tourist Traffic 253
Town Planning, School for 272
Towns 10
Trade Agreements 223
  Balance of Payments to 223
  Direction of 222
  Exports 226 ff
  Imports 225, 228
Trade Unions 332
Traffic, Railways 241
Transport 115, 240 ff
  Targets under First Plan 112
  Target under Second Plan 121
Transport Advisory Council 251
Travancore-Cochin 474 ff
Tribes Advisory Councils 349
Tribes, Scheduled 350
Tripartite Machinery 334
Tripura 493 ff
Trunk Calls 264
Tuberculosis 324
Tubewells 147
Tughlaqs 29
Tungabhadra Project 200
Turks 28

Union Executive 39
Union Government 49
Union List 43
Union Public Service Commission 550
Universities 266, 269, 270
University Education Commission 271
University Grants Commission 271
Untouchability, Measures to Eradicate 341
Urban Family Welfare Projects 360
Urdu 14
Uttar Pradesh 425

Vande Mataram 48
Vasco da Gama 29
Vedas 24
Veddids 6
Venereal Diseases 325
Vice-Consulates 542
Vice-President 39, 49
Vigyan Pragati 237
Vijayanagar 29
Vikramadityas 26
Villages 10
Vindhya Pradesh 496 ff
Vinoba Bhave 167
Virus Research 322
Voice Frequency Telegraphs 262
Volleyball 512

Wages, Standardisation of 331
Warehousing Board 184
Warehousing Corporation 184
Warrant of Precedence 526
Water-power 3
Water Supply 325
Wealth of India 238
Weights and Measures 533
Welfare Departments, Scheduled Castes 349
Welfare Extension Projects 360
Welfare Funds, Labour 337
Welfare Trust Funds, Labour 337
Western Institute of Technology 272
Wholesale Prices, Index Number of 99
Wireless Communication 265
Women's Union House, All-Bengal 358
Working Class Consumer Price Indices 100
Working Force, Distribution by Occupations 105
Working Journalists' (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 285
Workmen's Compensation Act 336
World War, First 32
World War, Second 32
Writ of *Certiorari* 71

Yadavas 29
Youth Festival 275
Youth Welfare 275
Yueh-chi 28

Zain-ul-Abdin 30
Zamindars 161
Zia-ud-Din Barani 28

DCM

Furnishing Fabrics

MAKE your home a really cheerful place to live in, with colourful DCM furnishings. There is a choice of many designs and colours to go with your pet scheme of decoration.
Visit your nearest DCM Retail Store today.

DCM DELHI CLOTH & GENERAL MILLS CO. LTD. DELHI

DCM - 1159

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Visit South India

AND SEE

★

BADAMI ... Famous for Jain excavations and cave temples of the 6th century A. D.

BIJAPUR ... For the Gol Gumbaz, a perfect whispering gallery and the second largest dome in the world.

CHIDAMBARAM ... The famous temple dedicated to Nataraja or Siva in His aspect as the cosmis Dancer.

COURTALLAM ... Well-known for its waterfalls. A famous bathing
(Via Tenkasi) place and health resort.

HUMPI ... ... Marvellous ruins of the old capital of the Never-to-
(Vijayanagar) be-forgotten Hindu Empire, Vijayanagar.

KODAIKANAL ... The charming hill station near Madura.

MADURA ... Capital of the Ancient Pandya Kings, noted for its great Meenakshi Temple.

MYSORE ... The city of lights. The enchanting Brindavan Gardens are only ten miles from Mysore.

OOTACAMUND ... The queen of hill stations in India.

RAMESWARAM ... For a holy bath and its famous temple.

TIRUPATI ... The seat of the Lord Venkateswara or Balaji. Here every day is a festival day.

TRICHINOPOLY ... Noted for its shrines at Srirangam and Tiruvanaikaval.

TRIVANDRUM ... For its famous art gallery, museum and zoo.

★

CHIEF COMMERCIAL SUPERINTENDENT

MADRAS.

The
Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.
KANPUR

Famous for :

★ DHOTIES
★ SAREES
★ SHIRTINGS
★ MARKINS
★ PRINTS
★ DOSUTI
★ CANVASES &
★ WEBBINGS

AND

BERAR SWADESHI VANASPATI
SHEGAON (Berar)

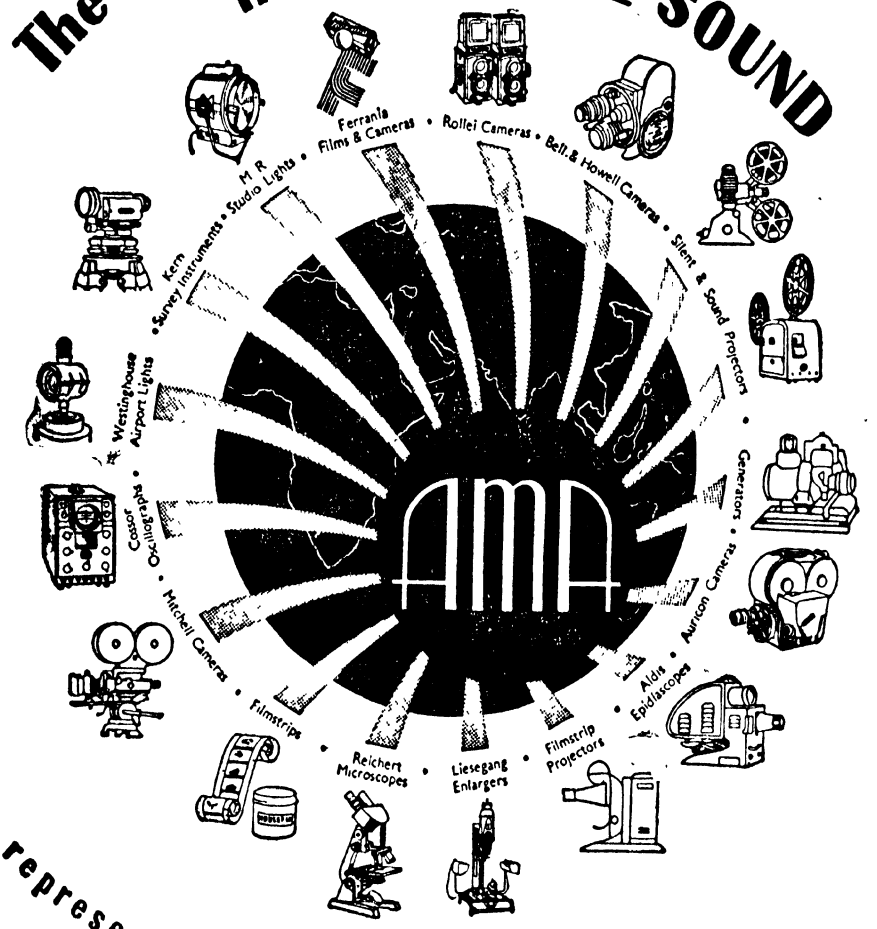
★ VANASPATI
★ OILS
★ SOAPS

Agents :

JAIPURIA BROTHERS LTD.

Phone : **3935-36** *Gram :* **'SWADESHICO'**

The World's Leading Products in PHOTO·CINE·SOUND



represented by AMA LIMITED

BOMBAY 1: Canada Building, Hornby Road
CALCUTTA: 11, Government Place East
NEW DELHI: Plaza Building, Connaught Place
MADRAS: 159, Mount Road

PRODUCERS OF DOCUMENTARY, EDUCATIONAL, ADVERTISING FILMS & FILMSTRIPS
SUPPLIERS OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, AUDIO VISUAL AIDS & AIRPORT LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Bengal Jute Mill Co., Ltd.

• 8, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, EAST,
CALCUTTA.

***

Manufacturers of All Qualities of :

JUTE GOODS

(*Including* BRIGHT HESSIAN, BURLAP, D.W. CANVAS *etc.*)

Fashionable Jute Carpets

FOR ALL PURPOSES
&
AT ECONOMICAL RATES.

★

Available in various shades
&
designs.

JACQUARDS, DOBBIES, FLOOR
RUNNERS, CHAIR CLOTHS
&
SCHOOL MATTINGS.

ALSO

Jute Webbings

TWINES, SPOOL
and COPS

Our Specialities.

Telegrams & Cables:
'HEMPBALER'
CALCUTTA (India).

Telephones:
Office: **22—6851 to 58**
Mills: Howrah — **13.**

For
INDIA'S
DEVELOPMENT
And
POSTERITY'S
WELFARE

Invest in

12-Year
National Savings Certificates

10-Year
Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates

10-Year
National Plan Certificates

15-Year
Annuity Certificates

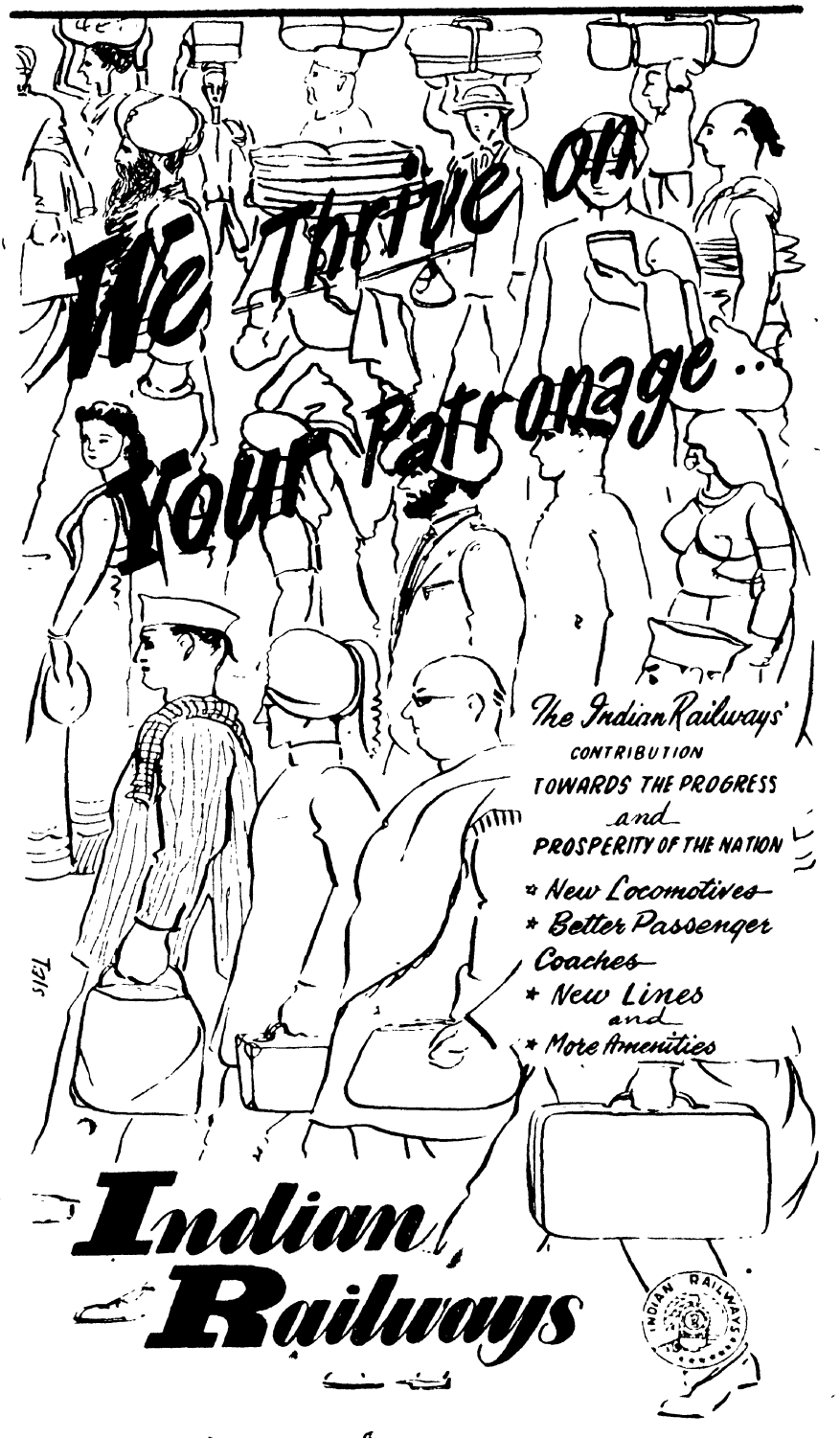
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Small Savings Scheme

BA 55/158

For further particulars and or rules governing these investments please write to the National Savings Commissioner, Simla or the Regional National Savings Officer of your State.


We Thrive on
Your Patronage
The Indian Railways'
CONTRIBUTION
TOWARDS THE PROGRESS
and
PROSPERITY OF THE NATION
* New Locomotives
* Better Passenger
Coaches
* New Lines
and
* More Amenities
Indian
Railways
INDIAN RAILWAYS

Guinea Gold Jewellery Specialists

FOR
ORIGINALITY
RELIABILITY
MODERNITY

M.B. SIRKAR & SONS

Jewellers

PHONE:— 34-1761 GRAM:-BRILLIANTS

167/C 167/C/1 BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA—12

BRANCH— BALLYGUNGE-200/2/C RASHBIHARI AVN. CAL.29

SHOWROOM OF OLD ADDRESS

124, 124-1, BOWBAZAR STREET. CALCUTTA-12

REMAIN OPEN ON SUNDAYS ONLY

NEW BRANCH SHOWROOM AT JAMSHEDPUR• PHONE—JAMSHEDPUR-858

You are Cordially invited

to visit and see

Co-optex

FABRICS

- SAREES
- DHOTIES
- SHIRTINGS
- TOWELS
- BEDSHEETS
- FURNISHING FABRICS

AT OUR EMPORIA

MADRAS	—	Esplanade
BOMBAY	—	Victoria Terminus
CALCUTTA	—	Dacres Lane
DELHI	—	Connaught Circus
BANGALORE	—	Cantonment
BERHAMPUR	—	Urban Bank Road
VIJAYAWADA	—	Park Road
TRIVANDRUM	—	Chalai
KURNOOL	—	Main Bazaar

THE MADRAS STATE HANDLOOM WEAVERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,

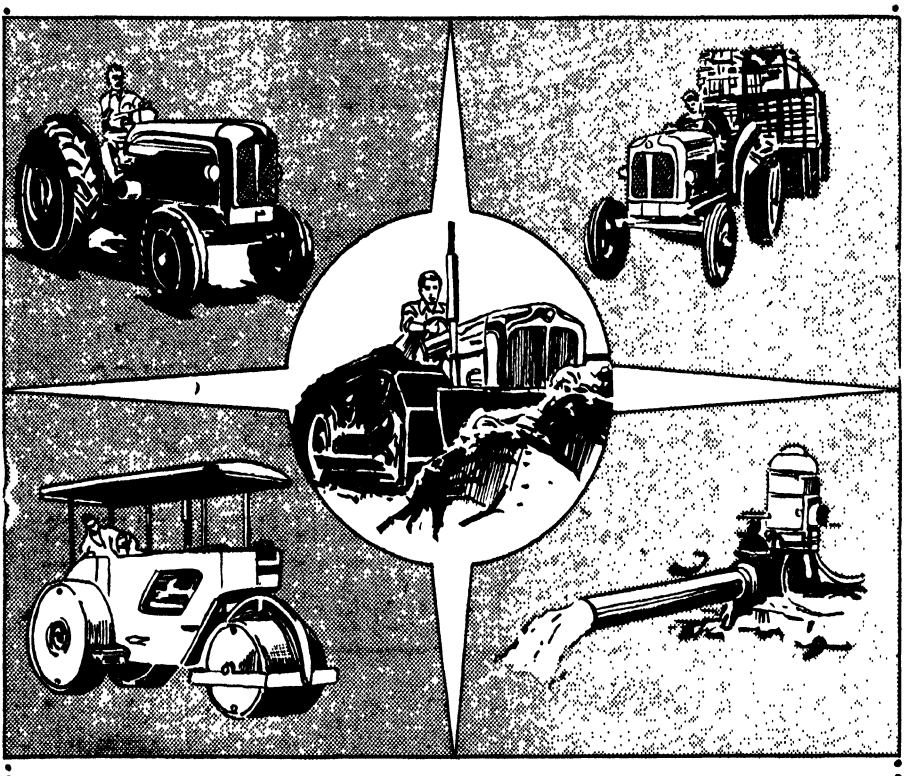
34, PANTHEON ROAD, EGMORE, MADRAS—8.

MOST COMPREHENSIVE RANGE OF MACHINERY

for

AGRICULTURE — Tractors, Implements and every other type of Equipment.

HAULAGE — Aircraft, in Factories, Boggy Tracks, on Roads, in Docks and Cross Country etc.,



INDUSTRIES — Bulldozing, Shunting, Quarry Loading, Bulk Stalking, Sand Quarrying, Water Pumping, Special Lighting, Foundry Haulage, Factory Yard Work.

IRRIGATION — Trenching; Pipe Laying, Land Clearing, Land Leveling, Pumping etc.,

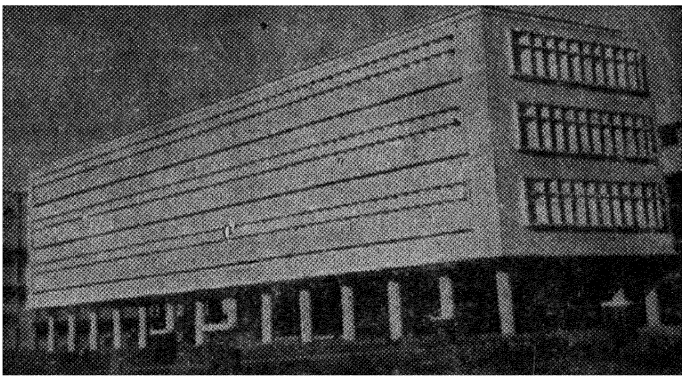
U.P.C.C

THE UNITED PROVINCES COMMERCIAL CORPN.

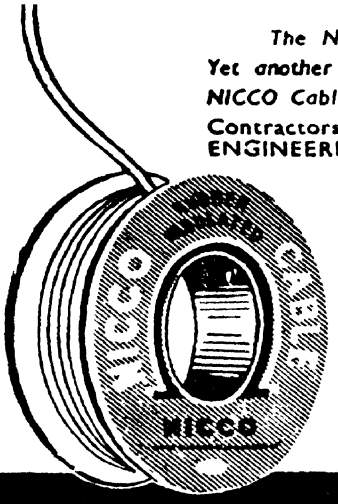
ASSEMBLERS & SOLE DISTRIBUTORS IN INDIA
FOR FORDSON MAJOR TRACTORS
53, Radha Bazar Lane, CALCUTTA

PPS/FS6/MA.

Better Wiring means NICCO Wiring



The New Medical College, Ahmedabad.
Yet another National Institution wired with NICCO Cables.
Contractors. M/s. WESTERN INDIA ENGINEERING CORPORATION LTD. BOMBAY.



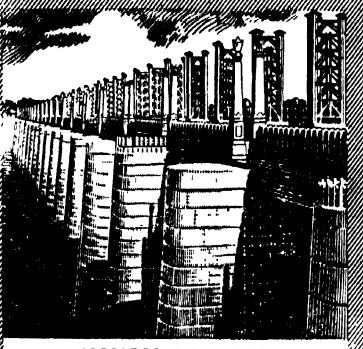
Discerning Engineers, Builders and Contractors, who are satisfied with nothing but the best, rely always on Nicco Wiring for maximum service and efficiency.

NICCO
WIRES & CABLES

INDIA'S OWN
INDIA'S BEST

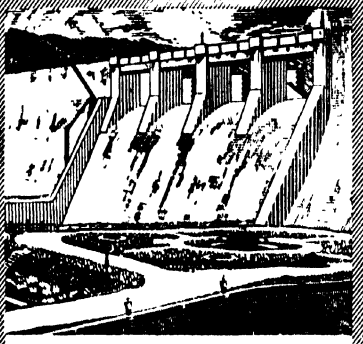
THE NATIONAL INSULATED CABLE CO., OF INDIA LTD.
STEPHEN HOUSE, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA-1
Works : Shamnagar (West Bengal).
Branch : Kashmere Gate, Delhi. Agents in all States

Projects FOR Plenty



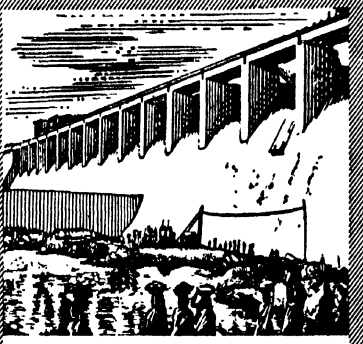
NANGAL BARRAGE

Over 15,00,000 tons of ACC cement will be used on the Bhakra-Nangal project.



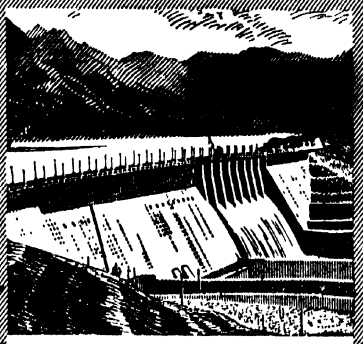
MALAMPUZHA DAM

Over 64,000 tons of ACC cement have been used.



TUNGABHADRA DAM

Over 2,25,000 tons of ACC cement have been used to date.



LOWER BHAVANI DAM

For this project, 1,29,000 tons of ACC cement have been used.

Built to last with ACC CEMENT

SISTA'S CM-336

Pattern for Prosperity

Every one of us has a hand in shaping the fabric of prosperity, a finer, brighter, more joyous pattern of living for all.

In the enrichment of the nation's economy, individuals as well as communities have their special gifts to bestow. Not least, the great Community of India's handloom weavers whose artistic skill in the creation of fine fabrics has been a joy to everyone who looks for excellence in personal wear and home decoration.

BUY

HANDLOOM FABRICS

ALL INDIA HANDLOOM BOARD

16, Mowbrays Road, MADRAS-18, Shahibagh House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY and 7/192, Swaroopnagar, KANPUR.

DA 55/164

RAMTIRTH BRAHMI OIL

(REGD.) SPECIAL NO. 1 (AYURVEDIC MEDICINE)

ENDS BALDNESS,
INCREASES MEMORY,
INSURES EYESIGHT,
IMPARTS SOUND
SLEEP

REMOVES GREY
HAIR,
STOPS FALLING HAIR,
USEFUL TO
EVERYBODY IN
ALL SEASONS

Rs. 3-8 Big Bottle---Rs. 2-0 Small Bottle

(Sold Everywhere).

Send M.O. for Rs. 5-15 for Big Bottle & Rs. 3-15 for Small including Postage. No V.P.P. sent.

SRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM

DADAR, BOMBAY-14

Phone: **62899**

Telegrams: **'PRANAYAM' Dadar, Bombay**

YOGASAN CHART

TO BE HEALTHY AND TO KEEP FIT ask for our attractive CHART (Map) showing YOGIC Asans, which will be sent on receipt of M.O. for Rs. 1/14/- including Postage. These Asans can be easily performed at home.

YOGIC Classes are regularly conducted from 7-30 A.M. to 9-30 A.M. and evening 6 to 7-30 P.M. at the above address. (Sunday closed). Lectures on every Sunday at 10-0 A. M.

JAIPURIA CONCERNS

33, Netaji Subhas Road,

CALCUTTA-1.

Cables : JAIPURIA

Phone { 22-2465 to 22-2469 & 22-3347

Textile Mills :

THE SWADESHI COTTON MILLS CO. LTD.
P. O. Box 19, Kanpur.

SWADESHI INDUSTRIES LTD.,
Panihati, Sodepur, Calcutta.

* *

Engineering :

SWADESHI INDUSTRIES LTD.,
Panihati, Sodepur, Calcutta.

(1) Bakelite Factory
(2) Steel Re-rolling Mills

* *

Mining :

SAMLA COLLIERIES LTD.,
Rly. Stn. Pandaveswar (E.R.)

JAIPURIA KAJORA COLLIERIES LTD.
Rly. Stn. Ondal (E. R).

JAIPURIA CHINA CLAY MINES LTD.,
Raikaman, Distt. Singhbhum.

SHIV SHANKAR MICA SUPPLY CO. LTD.,
Mouza Bichhive,
P.O. Sikandra, Distt. Monghyr.

Sugar Mills :

GANESH SUGAR MILLS LTD.,
Anandnagar, Distt. Gorakhpur (U. P.)

SHREE ANAND SUGAR MILLS LTD.,
Khalilabad, Distt. Basti (U.P).

* *

Land Development :

C. P. PROPERTIES LTD.,
Itwari, Nagpur (M.P).

* *

Vanaspati :

BERAR SWADESHI VANASPATI,
Shegaon (Berar).

* *

Export :

Burlaps, Bags & All Jute Products.
Minerals.
Indian Produce.
Cotton Piece-goods.
Yarns of all types.
Shellac.

* *

Import :

Textiles, Rayon Yarn,
Produce,
Metals.
Scientific Apparatus & Laboratory Equipments, Machineries & Hardware, Chemicals.
General Merchandise.

B R A N C H E S

357, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY-2.

Generalganj, KANPUR.

25-L Block, Connaught Circus, NEW DELHI.

ALL TOGETHER ON THE ROAD TO WELFARE

Under the Second Five Year Plan, Government and the Reserve Bank propose to spend by way of loans and subsidies Rs. 73 crores to help bring into existence

* **10,400 PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES**
* **1,800 MARKETING SOCIETIES**
* **350 WAREHOUSES**
* **5,500 GODOWNS**
* **15,000 TRAINED PERSONNEL OF ALL RANKS**

This will enable Rs. 225 crores per year, to be provided as loans to farmers through co-operative agencies by 1960-61.

Co-operation—Progressive Way

To Co-prosperity

Issued by **THE MINISTRY OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE**

DA-55/216

The Height of Perfection

PARAMITE
CABLES

FOR LONG LIFE AND SERVICE IN THE TROPICS

THE INDIAN CABLE CO., LTD

9, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA. WORKS: TATANAGAR

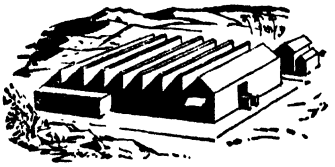
Branches: AHMEDABAD, AMBALA, BANGALORE, BOMBAY, COIMBATORE, JAMSHEDPUR, KANPUR, MADRAS, NAGPUR, NEW DELHI, SECUNDERABAD and TRIVANDRUM.

Representatives in India for:

BRITISH INSULATED CALLENDER'S CABLES LTD.

FDS

59 P

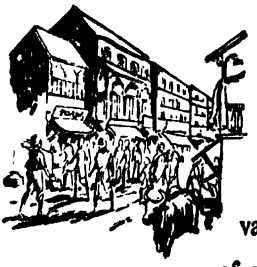


MADE IN INDIA

In one of the finest factories in this country, Geoffrey Manners manufacture quality products that you can trust. That is why they take pride in the words "Made in India".

QUALITY PRODUCTS

In Geoffrey Manners' modern factory every product is made with scientific care and day-by-day laboratory tests of ingredients that are guaranteed pure and good.



OF GOOD VALUE

Each of these products are made and distributed to every town and village in this vast land so that *everyone* can have the benefit of quality products at reasonable prices.

GEOFFREY MANNERS & CO. PRIVATE LTD.

Manufacturers of:

ANACIN • KOLYNOS • VALELINE HAIR TONIC • SCRUBBS
BISMAG • ANNE FRENCH • FORHANS

I·A·F A SERVICE WITH A *Future!*

TO PARENTS OF BOYS LEAVING HIGH SCHOOL

Check your son's suitability

for a commission in the G. D. Branch of the I. A. F.

Your boy's future depends on your answering these questions conscientiously

		YES	NO
*1.	He is physically fit.		
2.	He is fond of sports and games.		
*3.	He is interested in flying.		
4.	He is keen to travel and see India.		
5.	He has forceful, well-balanced character.		
6.	He is a loyal and resolute leader.		
7.	He makes friends easily.		
8.	He believes in National service and a disciplined life.		
*9.	He has passed the matriculation or its equivalent.		
*10.	He is of Indian Nationality.		

You must be able to say "Yes" to questions marked (*). He is good officer material for a commissioned rank in the Indian Air Force if you can give him at least eight 'Yes' ticks.

If he comes up to these preliminary standards, write to the

AIR FORCE RECRUITING OFFICER

of your area for full information.

Issued by Air Headquarters, Directorate of Personnel (P. O. 4), New Delhi.

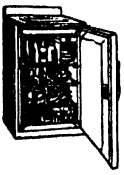
DAYLIGHT CINEMA VAN

MODERN TELEPHONES

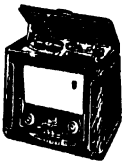
MAGNECORD RECORDERS

LEONARD

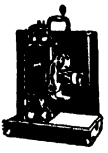
DA-LITE SCREEN



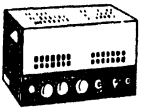
LEONARD



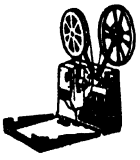
GRUNDIG RADIOGRAM



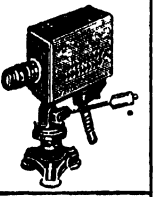
SVE INTERNATIONAL



BOGEN AMPLIFIERS

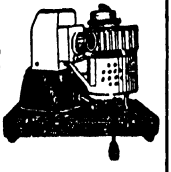


VICTOR 16mm PROJECTOR

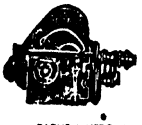


GRUNDIG-FERNAUGE

FERROGRAPH

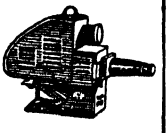


SELECTROSLIDE



PATHE "WEBO M" CAMERA

ELECTRONICS REFLEX HORNS



CHARLES BESELER EPIDIASCOPE

'MINIFON

BELL & HOWELL CAMERA

finest

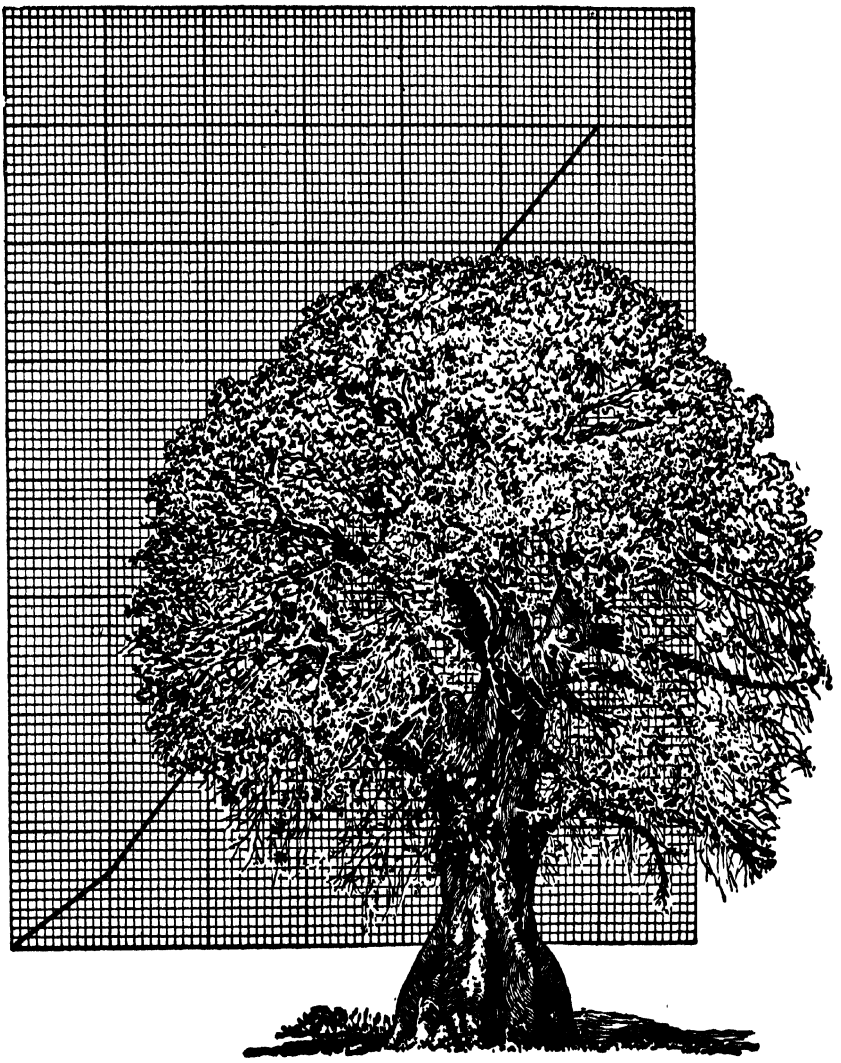
VISUAL AIDS

FROM THE HOUSE OF

ELECTRONICS

ELECTRONICS LTD.

CONNAUGHT PLACE, NEW DELHI.
Phone : 47248



the sturdy growth of a mighty tree...

is symbolic of our nation's progress. Rooted in her native soil, maintained by the endeavours of her people, India's chart of industrial and agricultural progress has soared to encouraging heights within a short space of time. We take pride in this progress achieved not by the talents of a few individuals but by the concerted efforts of an united people.

MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA LIMITED

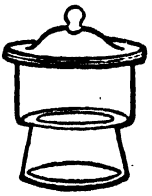
BOMBAY • CALCUTTA • DELHI • MADRAS

PMM-509A

Offering a better Moulding Service . . . .

FROM DESIGN TO FINISH PRODUCTS

Laboratory Glasswares



Funnels
Gas Jars
Desiccators
Woulfe's Bottles
Reagent Bottles
Measuring Glass
Measuring Cylinders
Etc.

Bakelite Closures

'M M'

For—

Tubes
Pots
Bottles

Engineering

Fully Equipped Tool Room

★ Small Tools & Milling Cutters regrinding.

★ Moulds & Dice making.

Send drawings, samples or description of desired application for quotations and recommendations or call on us for prompt service: No obligation of course!

Stationeries

Pen Stand
Pin Cushion
Sponge Box
Pep-Salt Server
Table Writing Pad
Desk Calendar Stand Etc.

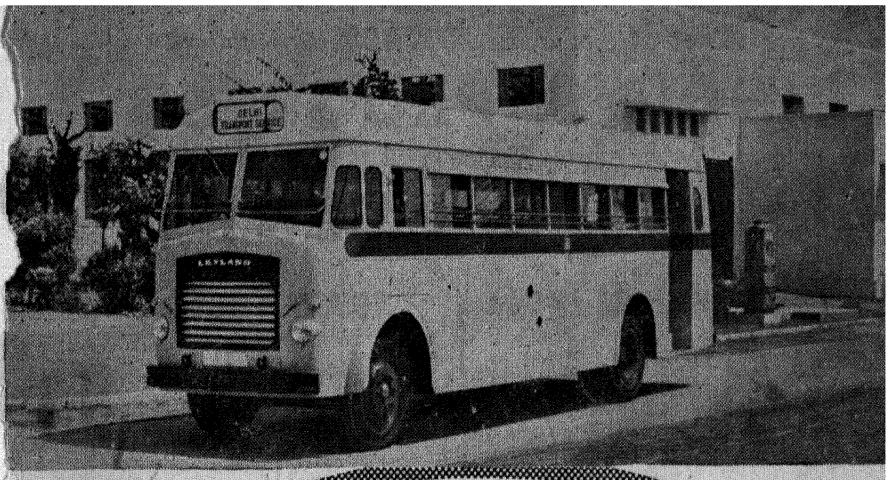
SOLAR

MODERN MOULDERS

14/2, OLD CHINA BAZAR STREET,
CALCUTTA-1.

Telegram:
CAREFUL

Telephone:
Office: 22—3725



COMET

Over many years, Leyland design has been the leading factor in successful coach operation. In the COMET DIESEL it has added extra power-unit performance, extra miles for each gallon of fuel consumed, extra reliability and safety, extra working life and extra passenger comfort. No other vehicle has put such an effective curb on ever-mounting operating costs or has contributed so much to the economic well-being of the operator.

Prosperous transport calls for more m.p.g., simplified maintenance and longer working life

... AND THEY ALL ADD UP TO

Leyland

Progressive Manufacturers

Ashok Leyland LIMITED

ENNORE MADRAS

A set of six PERIODICALS projecting

INDIA'S PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

THE MARCH OF INDIA

"A fascinating record of India in its onward progress"

" *The Sunday News of India* "

"Every item in the contents of the Journal is interesting"

" *The Hindu* "

Per Copy Rs. 1/4/- **Annual Rs. 12/-**

* * *

KASHMIR

A monthly devoted to the life and problems of Kashmir.

Fully illustrated with painting photographs and sketches.

Per Copy As. -/8/- **Annual Rs. 5/-**

* * *

BHAGIRATH

An official organ of Central Water and Power Commission issued monthly.

It deals with the irrigation and power projects in India.

Per Copy As. -/4/- **Annual Rs. 3/-**

KURUKSHETRA

A monthly devoted to the Community Development Programmes in the country.

Fully illustrated.

Per Copy As. -/6/- **Annual Rs. 4/-**

* * *

A.I.R. SELECTIONS

Four Issues a year.

Contains the cream of talks broadcast by the All India Radio.

Per Copy As. -/12/- **Annual Rs. 3/-**

* * *

SOCIAL WELFARE

Official organ of the Central Social Welfare Board, and discusses the various aspects of the social welfare problems in the country through articles written by eminent men in the field.

Illustrated monthly.

Per Copy As. -/8/- **Annual Rs. 5/-**

* * *

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIA YOU COULD EFFECTIVELY EMPLOY

Available from leading Book Sellers and News Agents or direct from:

THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

Old Secretariat, DELHI-8

QUALITY PRODUCTS
OF
MADRAS GOVERNMENT

SOAPS:

KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, KOZHIKODE

Toilet Soaps—Medicinal Soaps—Washing Soaps
Shaving Soap—Shampoo—Industrial Soap
Domestic Cleaning Soap—Dental
Cream etc.

VITAMIN OIL:

GOVERNMENT OIL FACTORY, KOZHIKODE

High Potency Shark Liver Oil rich in Vitamin A & D
(Superior to Cod Liver Oil)

ADAMIN *(Capsules & Liquid)*

Gramme—**12,000 I.U. Vit. A & 1,000 I.U. Vit. D. p/g**

SHARK LIVER OIL *(Liquid)*

Gramme—**1,500 I.U. Vit. A & 100 I.U. Vit. D. p/g**

SILK:

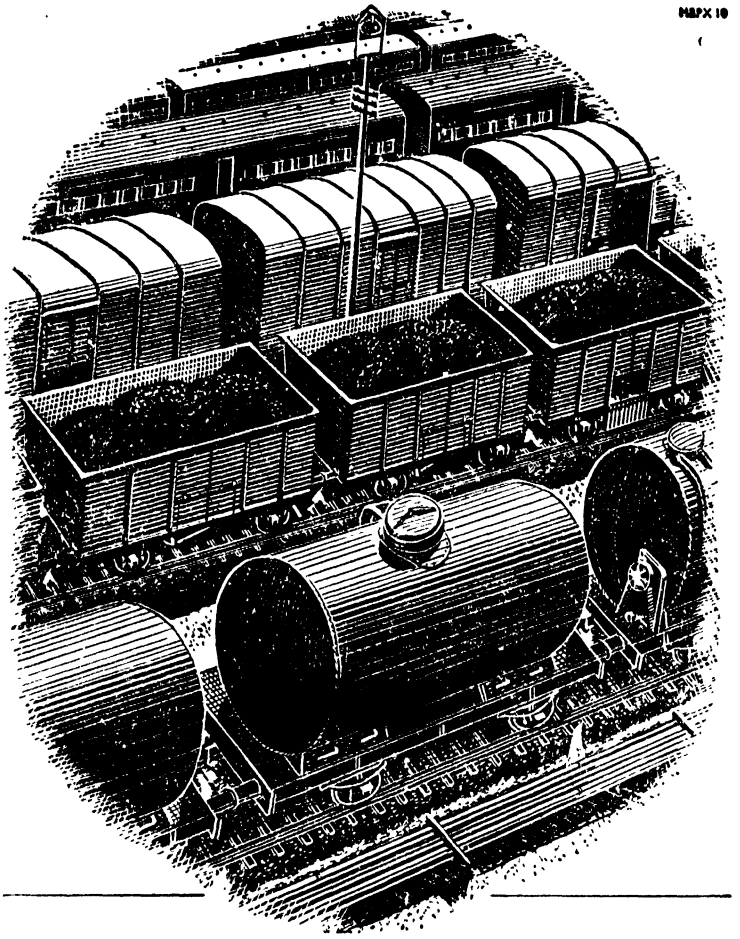
GOVERNMENT SILK FILATURES, KOLLEGAL

FABRICS: **Sarees—Coating—Shirting—Dhoties—Angavasthrams Choli Pieces etc., etc.**

YARNS: **13 to 30 Deniers (Peacock Chop)**

DIVISIONS OF THE DEPT. OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

M&PX 10



Railway
Rolling Stock

A part of the
***Martin Burn** Enterprise*
to make
India industrially
self-sufficient

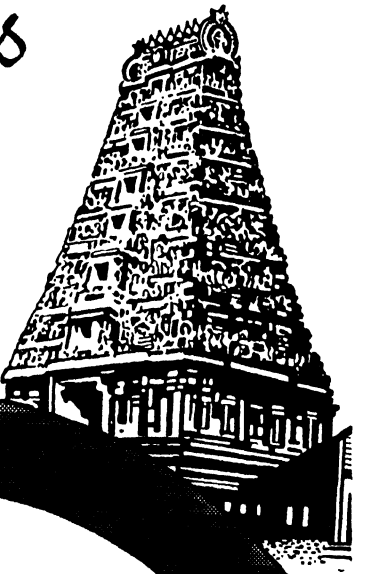
MARTIN BURN LTD - 12 MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA 1

Branches at: NEW DELHI BOMBAY KANPUR

Building Materials

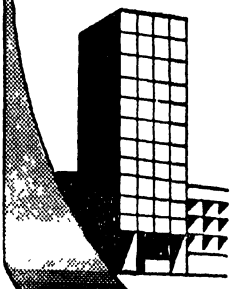
THEN

The master builders of another day built even better than they knew. The temple towers built of stone and mortar which stand aloft even to-day are a permanent tribute to their proved skill.



and now ----

SANKAR BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT



And to-day SANKAR BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT stands out as an ideal building material for all structures combining Soundness, Strength and Stability. It is a concrete compliment to modern design.

SANKAR I C BRAND

THE INDIA CEMENTS LTD. MADRAS-1

FACTORY : SANKARNAGAR

3 New Works of Reference

★

HISTORY OF INDIAN JOURNALISM : *J. Natarajan.*

★

A broad but concise survey of the English and Indian Languages press in India during the past 40 years. Prepared as a background for the Press Commission Enquiry, the historical tendencies of the Press in the country have been well brought out. Rs. 5 0 0

★

KURUKSHETRA

With an introduction by C. Rajagopalachari, this is a comprehensive symposium on Community Development in India during 1952-55. The interesting articles by the experts in the field deal with the numerous problems facing community development in India and the progress that is being made. Rs. 7 8 0

★

SOCIAL WELFARE IN INDIA

A standard reference book on social welfare in the country with a foreword by Jawaharlal Nehru. Besides thought-provoking articles on welfare problems this reference work carries a directory of voluntary social welfare institutions, biographies of top workers in the field, and a select bibliography of publications on social welfare. 850 pages. Rs. 8 8 0

★

Available from all leading booksellers or direct from :

THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

OLD SECRETARIAT

DELHI—8.

M. E. (I) Ltd. find themselves in a similar situation on account of the ever-growing popularity of their Kassels quality fans. The range includes A. C. & D. C. ceiling fans, table fans, cabin fans, pedestal fans, air-circulators, etc.

MODELS : Kassels, Anand, Lucky and Azad

Kassels Fans

MATCHWEL ELECTRICALS (INDIA) LTD. P.O. Box No. 1430 DELHI.

Approved by Central & State Governments

Sales Offices : Bombay, Poona, Calcutta, Patna & Nagpur

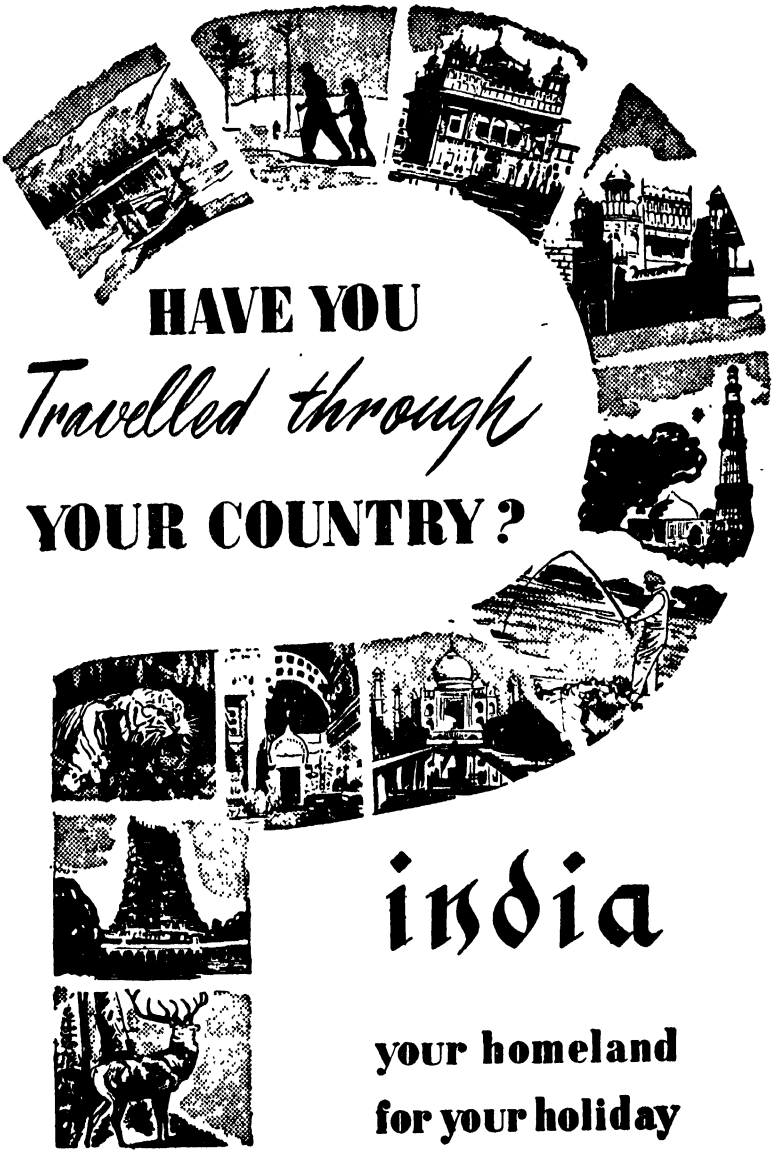
Selling arrangements all over India

KX 42

SELECT BOOKS ON INDIA

TITLE		PRICE PER COPY
MAHATMA GANDHI—An Album	..	Rs. 35/-/- 60 Shs. or 8.50$
KANGRA VALLEY PAINTING	..	Rs. 18/-/- 35 Shs. or 5.50$
Speeches of PRESIDENT RAJENDRA PRASAD	..	Rs. 7/8/- 15 Shs. or 2.50$
Speeches of MAULANA AZAD	..	Rs. 6/8/- 15 Shs. or 2.00$
SOCIAL WELFARE IN INDIA	..	Rs. 8/8/- 18 Shs. or 2.50$
SHOPPING IN INDIA	..	Rs. 3/8/- 6.0 Shs. or 1.00$
MILLIONS ON THE MOVE	..	Rs. 2/-/- 3.6 Shs. or 50 Cents
INDIAN DANCE	..	Re. 1/-/- 2.0 Shs. or 35 Cents
TOWARDS PEACE AND BETTER UNDERSTANDING	..	As. -/8/- 1.0 Shs. or 15 Cents
BHARAT MILAP	..	As. -/8/- 1.0 Shs. or 15 Cents

THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING
OLD SECRETARIAT, DELHI—8.



HAVE YOU
Travelled through
YOUR COUNTRY?

india

your homeland
for your holiday

all the year round

For information
ask a Government of India Tourist Office

AG.55/B

Towards a Great National Mercantile Marine...

SCINDIA'S EPIC STRUGGLE is the story of a glorious fight for freedom against economic and political domination. In the face of bitter foreign opposition, Scindia's have built up national shipping and ship-building industries at considerable cost and sacrifice.

As far back as 1938, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said: "I have no doubt that if India had been a free country... we would have developed long ago a national mercantile marine worthy of our country... The Scindia Company has been a pioneer in this field and, in spite of opposition and obstruction, has made good... I am impatient to see Indian ships carrying the flag of India across distant seas to far away countries."

We, as the largest Indian shipping enterprise, inspired by these words of our Prime Minister, are building up a great national mercantile marine true to India's glorious traditions!

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1

SCINDIA SHIPS SERVE INDIA'S NEEDS

SISTA'S SSN-8